

**THE ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETIES**

**OF AUSTRALIA**

**(NATIONAL COUNCIL)**

**1946 : 1976**

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Beginnings

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## **0.2 INTRODUCTION**

When, at the 27th meeting in Sydney in November, 1972, the National Council appointed me Official Historian, I had been only too willing to accept the office. A member of the Society of New South Wales since 1939, I had been intimately involved in Society affairs at the State and the National levels. I was soon to retire, and could inferentially be expected to write the IES history which had been a national project since the first day.

However, there were problems: What was meant by 'IES history'? Was this to be a mere chronicle, a chronological listing of the events of the past, or a judicious selection from the past? Or was it to be a critical evaluation of these past events; again, of all or of only a selected few?

More questions: Was I to write a history of the National Council, or was I to "undertake the compilation of one general history of the entire IES organisation" as suggested in 1947 when the first 'Official Historian' was appointed?

By the time I retired in July 1975, I had realized that I would have to gather together the material as fully as my resources would yield before I could fairly judge the scope of my project and the manner in which it was to be accomplished. This I did, and gradually the miscellany of material began to fall into place; a historic outline emerged.

I resolved that I would not write a history book but a book of reference; that this would refer primarily to the National Council; that I would include in this from the histories of the Societies that which had come within the orbit of the National Council during these past years; that I would censor my material, and that the decision whether this was to be written one day as a 'history', be this of the National Council or of the entire IES organization, was not mine but that of the Council to make.

With the exception of the introductory and connecting pages which are pure opinion, I tried to suppress my own views when reporting the past and to allow the facts to speak for themselves. I tried in the factual account to avoid the many adjectival and adverbial asides of which I have always been fond. If, on occasions, I have indulged in fanciful verbal sorties I hope my friends will not begrudge an old man the surrogate for a more vigorous past.

I relied almost exclusively on the archives of the National Council. I have often been tempted to complement these from the State files and, in particular, from those of my home State, New South Wales. However, I was determined not to give the New South Wales Society an unfairly large share in the national history, and the H. G. Fallon library remained locked for most of the time.

I have quoted from the records at great length. At first I thought that this would make for greater historic accuracy. However, I now realize that I was making excuses for mental laziness. To copy from the records I needed only my fingers; to paraphrase required thought as well as dexterity.

I have used the double quotation mark, viz "...", when quoting verbatim from the records. However, I have frequently adjusted the tense to make for better syntactical flow of language. The single quotation mark, viz '...', is used for quotations within a quotation. It is used also instead of the customary underline denoting italics. Thus, the underline where it occurs is and underline in the original text also.

I did not include initials except at the beginning of a section when a particular person is introduced for the first time and also where it was necessary to distinguish two persons with the same surname. Throughout, I have also omitted titles, viz. 'Mr', 'Professor', 'Sir'. This, I ask, is not to be interpreted as lacking in respect but merely as a drafting device to make for more fluent communication. I have included Christian names only in 5.9. To us, the contemporaries, these may be familiar; not to the readers of the future.

I had problems with the personal pronoun. Should I, when speaking for myself, speak with the arrogant capital 'I', or should I commit lese majeste and use the Royal plural instead? A third alternative, the neuter 'one' was too foreign to my way of life to be seriously considered.

I would have liked to preface each section with 'E & O E', errors and omissions excepted. Where they do occur, they are unintentional and I apologize for all, but offer no excuse.

I make no claim to a literary style. I did try, however, to keep the past in the past and the past's past in the pluperfect.

Lastly, I repeat: this 'history' is a reference book. It is private to the National Council and to the Member Societies. It is not intended, nor suitable, for publication.

Today, on the thirtieth anniversary of the National Council, as this, the Council's first national project seemingly is complete, it yet begins anew. The life of the Council continues and its history will remain on the agenda paper. Possibly in 1996, the Golden Jubilee year, somebody with greater distance to the past will write a true history where I could but produce a reference book.

In handing over my book and, with it, my office as Official Historian and Custodian of the Council's records, I express to the Council my deep gratitude for having offered me this challenge and for the confidence implied. Indeed, it gave fullness and meaning to the first year in retirement.

To my colleagues with whom I have shared the excitement of these years, and who gave me so generously of their friendship, I say farewell with the sincere wish that they may continue to progress in the public spirit in which they served the past.

1 August, 1976

ERNEST FREEDMAN

## **1. BEGINNINGS**



As in human life, where the first cry is not the beginning, the history of the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia does not begin with the first meeting in Melbourne in December, 1946. Where, then did it begin? In 1930 when a federal Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia was first conceived in the minds of the founders? Ten years later when two enlightened presidents in Victoria and New south Wales took the first practical steps towards bringing their Societies together in a national organisation? At the meeting of the three Societies in Sydney in December 1943 when the term 'National Council' was first enunciated, or in 1944 when the Provisional National Council was formed? Was it on 1 August 1946 when the Council was first constituted on paper or four months later at its first appearance 'in the flesh'?

The National Council's pre-natal beginnings have had a profound influence on its structure, its character and development when ultimately it did come to life, and on its purpose, its aspirations and disappointments during the 'early years'. The seeds for its major achievement of recognition of professional status of the illuminating engineer were sown well before December, 1946, and its history of 'progression in rotation' was inherent in the histories of the Societies which preceded the National Council by a generation of endeavour and success.

If we begin the history of the Illuminating Engineering Societies' National Council with the Council's 'first cry', we do this in deference to our brief. But we continue with the Council's past so that we may better present the history of its life.

## 1.1 THE FIRST MEETING

On the morning of Wednesday, 4 December, 1946, at 10.30 o'clock, C L Barnes, as President, took the chair of the first meeting of the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia. It was a small meeting. Only seven of the twelve elected delegates could attend: C L Barnes, the president, A C Pearse, the Council's secretary, and L D Wright from Victoria; vice-president H G Fallon, treasurer L Lord and H A Sopp from New South Wales. The South Australian Society was represented by vice-president F W Tideman; his two colleagues, W A Powell and J G Wilson, on the Council had tendered their apologies. So had the three delegates from Western Australia, W H Hayman, J L Mattinson and Professor A D Ross. Tasmania and Queensland were not represented; Hobart and Launceston were Chapters of the Victorian Society; Queensland was a Division of the Society in New South Wales.

The meeting was held at Dominion Chambers, 59 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria. It was convened for three days, and combined a two-day Conference with the first Annual General Meeting of the Council. On the Wednesday, the delegates were the guests of F G Nicholls, the president of the host Society, at a luncheon at the Hotel London. On Thursday evening, the visitors were entertained by the Council of the Victorian Society at dinner at the Hotel Federal and, afterwards, at the Tivoli Theatre. So were the members of the Victorian Society who had returned from active service; a pertinent reminder that the War had only just come to an end.

A full report on the work of the first meeting may serve to illustrate the scope of the new Council's sphere of interest, the feeling of responsibility with which it had accepted its national obligations and the spirit of adventure with which it embarked on an uncertain future.

The agenda for the meeting had been carefully prepared. The National Council had already been in existence since 1 August 1946. It had been preceded by a Provisional National Council formed at the end of 1944 with the main object of preparing the constitution of the National Council and "to act as an experiment in operation".

"Referring to the work of the National Council during its few months of existence, the President, in opening the meeting, stressed the fact that efforts had been directed towards the preparation of a program representing items which National Councillors desired to implement as soon as possible, and expressed appreciation of the efforts of those whose vision had made the conference a possibility.

At the head of the agenda paper for the first Session on Wednesday morning was listed "1. Scope of National Council activity, and routing of correspondence between Societies". Thus, under the same heading, the long aspired first Conference concerned itself at the very beginning with the fundamental principle and the procedural detail as these have been, side by side, the Council's concern to this day.

However, on this first day, only the lines of demarcation were for debate, not the principles upon which all had agreed, and it was minuted - the first substantial minute on the National Council's minute books - "that whilst the power of the National Council regarding action on behalf of any Society (with other organisations) was limited to '4(c) the conduct of all negotiations or correspondence with organisations outside the Commonwealth of Australia in respect of any matter which may affect the policy or welfare of each or any of the Societies', the National Council may act or conduct correspondence with other organisations within the Commonwealth of Australia on behalf of any Society if such were sanctioned by the Society (or Societies) concerned, or the constitutional powers of the National Council were extended by resolution of the Councils of the majority of the Societies.

The National Council may advise the Societies concerning the actions of any Society likely to affect the interests of other Societies, and it can where necessary act among the Societies in accordance with the powers delegated to it by the Societies under the terms of its constitution. The foregoing was agreed to."

Council did not lose sight of the second part of the first agenda item. Discussion took place regarding the handling of matters of importance to a particular State, importance to more than one State, or of national importance and agreement was reached on the 'routing of correspondence between the Societies'"for the purpose of promoting uniformity of action where such was thought to be desirable".

Indeed, uniformity of action was the tenor of most of the National Council's work during the two days of its first Conference.

The constitutions of the Societies in New South Wales and in Victoria were practically identical although it was noted and explained by Fallon that, owing to the Crown Law Office ruling, Clause 100 of the Victorian constitution, the all-important delegation clause, was not as yet admissible in New South Wales. Tideman agreed to discuss uniformity of the constitution with the South Australian Council and it was agreed to recommend to the Western Australian Council to bring its Articles of Association into line with those in the other three States and to register in due course.

Similarly it was agreed that the Societies should adopt By-Laws similar to those which had been adopted in Victoria. A set of rules for the conduct of Divisions and Chapters was also approved. A list of Standing and of Technical Committees (Committees for Technical Investigations) was approved for the purpose of uniform nomenclature and it was agreed to circulate terms of reference. The Societies' stationery, also, was to be uniform. It was to include a badge in the letterhead and a list of different colours for the badge was adopted for each Australian State and for the National Council.

The first Session of the Conference closed with a discussion on protecting the Societies against improper use of the letter 'IES', 'FIES' and 'MIES'. In this respect, Sly and Russell, a firm of solicitors in Sydney, had advised that "legal action for improper use could only be instituted by a registered body under the Companies Act" and that the "ideal arrangement would be to have a registered national controlling body such as the chartered accountants".

The second Session of the Conference began with a discussion on the qualifications for admission to the membership grade of Member; in the New South Wales terminology, of Full Member. Fallon and Wright submitted a syllabus of subject matter upon which an examination was to be based, which was adopted with minor alterations. They undertook to prepare a sample examination paper. A Status Committee of the National Council was formed and an application form for the use of the Committee was considered, and adopted in principle. The Status Committee was given the "responsibility of dealing with applications and making decisions, provided that in the event of an objection being raised by any member of the Status Committee, the Committee was required to submit a full report to all National Councillors for action". The Council further agreed to recommend to the Societies "that applicants for corporate membership (other than Sustaining Members) might be accepted as Associates pending consideration by the National Council of the application, and that the National Council required approximately four months to reach a decision".

Fallon, Wright and Tideman reported on the educational facilities available in their home States and on plans for future expansion.

Some National Councillors would have liked the use of the letter FIES and MIES authorized, others felt that this was not practicable for some considerable time. The Council agreed that the matter be

deferred for further consideration in twelve months time, possibly including after the letters the reference '(Aust)'. It was noted that some Associates had been using their membership as a technical qualification and it was resolved "that the grade of Associate was not a technical one and should not be quoted as a technical qualification".

The Council dealt with procedural details of transfer of membership from State to State and the Session closed with a formal resolution to advise the IES Societies and other bodies overseas of the work of the Societies in Australia and the function of the National Council.

It would seem that the entire morning of Thursday, 5 December was set aside for a discussion on the admission of Fellows and of Sustaining Members. Was the Fellow a more highly qualified illuminating engineer than his colleague, the Member? Was service to the Societies a prerequisite or must the Fellow show both: higher qualifications and also service to the Societies? Was admission to the grade of Fellow by application or by invitation? The answers were a compromise: admission to the grade of Fellow was to be by invitation, issued to members of at least seven years membership in a Society and of high technical standing, and/or to members who had contributed high and sustained service to the Societies. An invitation form drafted by Fallon was approved and it was agreed to compile a full list of 'Fellows'. A report drafted by Fallon for the benefit of the Societies was also approved. There seems to have been no time left that Thursday morning for a discussion on Sustaining Membership, which was summarily deferred.

Thursday afternoon began with arrangements being made for an exchange of publications and of equipment from State to State and for facilities to be extended to visitors from interstate. This was followed by a discussion on the membership grade of State Presidents which, at the moment, was laid down in the Articles of Association of the Societies to be Fellow or Affiliate Member. It was considered that this was too restrictive to maintain a continuing and effective administration of the Societies in all States, and the National Council recommended that the Societies amend their Articles to permit a Member to be eligible for the office of President.

The Victorian delegates reported on the progress of the 'IES Lighting Review' and 'Transactions'. Although the Review was a project of the Society in Victoria, the Review and the Transactions were considered by the Council to be a national project which the Society in Victoria administered, editorially and financially, on behalf of the National Council for the good of the whole, and Council resolved 'that the National Council advise the Societies that it considered the publication of the 'IES Lighting Review' and 'Transactions' on a National basis essential to the development of the Societies' activities, and recommended that steps be taken by all Societies to ensure a satisfactory flow of subject matter, full use of advertising space, and that every effort be made to increase the circulation of the Review to targets to be mutually agreed upon by the Societies".

The Secretary was authorized to request the State Societies' approval "to write to the Standards Association of Australia suggesting that the Domestic Lighting Code be issued as an interim code" and, in another letter, to advise the State Societies "that the New South Wales and Victorian Societies had adopted the modernisation of the Interior Illumination of Buildings code as an important project for 1947" and recommending similar action.

The three National Councillors from Victoria were appointed as a sub-committee to draw up a draft report concerning national aspects of a "Light in Architecture" competition.

At the end of this first Conference of the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia it was resolved "that the National Council should prepare a complete history of the Societies and that each Society be requested to submit the necessary details on defined lines".

On the following day, Friday, 6 December 1946, the first Annual Meeting of the National Council was held. Barnes, the President, occupied the chair and the delegates of the first Conference attended. This was a formal meeting. The accounts and balance sheet were adopted. The levy on the Societies for 1947 was determined at 5%, calculated on the same basis as 1946. Payment by the Societies was requested at their earliest convenience. The President, Honorary Officers and National Councillors for the ensuing 12 months, as nominated by the State Societies, were declared elected and Barnes vacated the chair in favour of Fallon, the elected President for 1947. The following were declared elected as the Honorary Officers for 1947:

|                      |    |                           |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|
| Vice President       | -- | F. W. Tideman (SA)        |
| Vice President       | -- | Professor A. D. Ross (WA) |
| Secretary            | -- | H. A. Sopp (NSW)          |
| Treasurer            | -- | H. L. Watsford (NSW)      |
| Custodian of records | -- | H. A. Sopp (NSW)          |
| Hon. Auditor         | -- | L. Lord (NSW)             |

The Balance Sheets and Annual Reports of the State Societies were received and the President requested that essential information gained from the Societies' reports and balance sheets be tabulated on a national basis and recorded in the minutes of the Conference.

The meeting closed with generous expressions of appreciation to those, present and absent, who had contributed towards the formation of a National Council of the Australian Societies. The seven delegates solemnly committed their signatures to paper and gave this into the custody of Sopp, the Council's first Custodian of Records. In the euphoric spirit in which the meeting closed "Lord donated a suitable book (to be selected) for the purpose of recording the progress and history of the National Council".

Thus, the first National Conference of the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia had become history. It had performed well. It had gathered together the many and varied threads of the past and had placed the National Council firmly on the road to the future.

We, who write the first pages in Lord's book, can but marvel at the wisdom, the foresight and the courage of the founders. In their wisdom they agreed to accept a constitution which was held together by little more than the goodwill of the original signatories and by the commonsense of their successors. With great courage they set out to create a professional membership structure and to prepare the ground for future education, examination, certification and the ultimate recognition of the Illuminating Engineer as a professional man. They recognized the 'IES Lighting Review' as the essential basis for the promotion of the Societies' activities, and, from the first day, they accepted their responsibility vis-a-vis future generations by establishing the framework for an organized IES History. We, who succeed, are truly grateful to the generous few who were big enough to settle their differences amicably in favour of the common goal, the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia.

It is therefore of some considerable concern to us today, 30 years after this first meeting, we still are beset by some of the problems, indeed by some of the major problems and differences which the founders had trustingly and optimistically believed settled.

Much of this stems from the compromise which was the first national constitution: " the ideal arrangement of a registered national controlling body such as the Chartered Accountants" have was, as we have seen, not for us. Part of the problem originates from the inherently heterogeneous nature of the illuminating engineering profession: to this day we define and in a rapidly changing world have to re-define the Lighting Engineer; to this day we argue the entrance qualifications and conditions into the highest grade of membership of the Societies, that of Fellow. Part of the problem is founded in the specifically Australian brand of parochialism; were still are suspicious and jealous of one another; we still require ratification from the five Member Societies before National Council decisions become effective; we still are loath to cooperate in a national project; we still fail to give national support for the 'IES Lighting Review'.

At the root of the continuing problem lies the very concept of a National Council, charge with administrative and consultative obligations only, devoid of engineering fibre of its own, and with little appeal to the lighting industry, to the kindred bodies and institutions, and to the community as a whole. The seeds of our problems were sown long before the Council's birth.

We therefore preface the history of the National Council by a brief account of the early histories of its five constituent Member Societies, before we embark on the history of the National Council itself. Thus, we may better present and understand the plans of the founders who had to level the ground before they could erect the new structure.

## **1.2 THE MEMBER SOCIETIES**

In an organization such as the National Council of the IES, in any organization which, by design, is federally representative, be this at the highest political level or at that of a professional organization, it is often difficult to make the distinction between the larger and the smaller States without courting the accusation of being patronizing or conceited. However, a distinction often has to be made, practically at any level. In the case of the IES, we are faced with two States in which is concentrated the vast majority of the country's lighting manpower, lighting industry, lighting education facilities, and lighting administration. Yet, the other three Societies and the two Chapters in Tasmania demand, and indeed deserve, the same representation as that accorded their counterparts in New South Wales and Victoria.

In the course of the account of the 30 years of the Council's history, it will not always be easy or indeed possible, nor will it be desirable, to avoid the obvious although often resented gradation into large and small.

However, if we resort to the strictly historical and chronological order of the foundation period, there cannot be a dispute of facts. There was indeed a first generation of Societies in Australia, those in New South Wales and Victoria. They were founded at the beginning of the third decade of the century. It was only during the 1940's that the second generation of the Illuminating Engineering Societies came into being. Hence, the distinction between first and second generation Societies cannot offend and will be made at this stage at least. Later, when the distinction between large and small will be required in the context of the events, no discriminatory insult is implied nor resentful offense need be inferred.

### **1.2.1. THE FIRST GENERATION**

The progress of the Society in New South Wales and of its 'younger sister' in Victoria may be likened to that of two participants in a charity race. One may have started a second or two before the other. One may have chosen a narrow bridge to cross a small ditch which the other cleared in one great leap. One may have selected the high road for the views beyond and for the downhill run at the end. The other took the low road for the shade amongst the trees and was not afraid of the steep climb later to level ground. One, at the points of control, spent his leisure time reading from a book, the other writing notes for a report. At most times, however, and certainly at the end, they were running in the same direction and in full view of each other, towards the same goal and with the same dedication for the common cause which had inspired, from the start, their every stride.

Although the Society of Victoria was formed three months after that in New South Wales, when their delegates met at the first meeting of the National Council on 4 December 1946, they could look back already over some fifteen years of progress; not joint or common progress, but progress "along similar lines", progress for which each Society developed its own resources, set its own standards, followed its own course, and established its own record on the way to the distant goal that they were ultimately to share.



## 1.2.2 THE GENERAL VIEW

The history of the first twenty-five years of the IES in New South Wales was written by H G Fallon and was published during 1955 and 1956 in the Society's official journal 'Building:Lighting:Engineering'. In an introductory chapter, 'The General View', Fallon recalls the events which led to the inaugural meeting on 13 October 1930 and reflects upon the historian's role:

" On December 21, 1905, a group of lighting enthusiasts met in New York to discuss the formation of an Illuminating Engineering Society, for the Advancement of the Art and Science of Illumination. An Organising Committee produced a Constitution and By-Laws. Officers were elected, and the first General Meeting was held on February 13, 1906, the first President being Mr A B Marks.

"Almost exactly three years after the I.E.S. was formed in the United States of America, a similar group met at an informal dinner at the Criterion Restaurant in London; and the I.E.S. of Great Britain came into being on February 9, 1909. The names of Leon Gaster, Sir John Parsons, J S Dow, and Professor Sylvanus Thompson, the first President, were associated with the founding of this Society.

"With the formation of the first Illuminating Engineering Societies, a new conception was enunciated in engineering circles. Previously, the engineering profession and other technical and scientific bodies had been interested solely in the properties of matter, the application of scientific principles in the design and construction of machines and structures, and, in general, in the inanimate materials with which they worked. The new thought was that, as every calling had some contribution to make to the common good, a Society dealing with light as a phase of engineering although basically technical, should also provide in its membership for all those who could give, or who could be given, assistance in the various applications; and a vast improvement in outlook and technique has been achieved by the exchange of ideas between the many professions which are represented within these Societies.

"The formation of the first Australian Illuminating Engineering Society was initiated in 1930, and it is interesting to note that the American Society was then in its twenty-fifth year and had three Honorary Members, in the persons of Thomas Alva Edison, Professor Elihu Thompson, and Professor Ed L Nichols.

"Mr E W Williams, who was in charge of the Lighting Department of the Australian General Electric Company in Sydney, and himself an Overseas Member of the I.E.S. of Great Britain and an Associate Member of the I.E.S., USA proposed to those two Societies and to the lighting men in Sydney that a Society should be formed in Sydney, having direct or indirect overseas affiliations. A meeting was held at the Grace Building, Sydney, on September 2, 1930...

"After lengthy consideration of various proposals, the decision was reached to form a new organisation: The Illuminating Engineering Society Of Australia...

"It was a long meeting and an enthusiastic one. Several members took the opportunity of expressing their hope that the Society would spread to other States and become a real influence in the Commonwealth. The first step in this direction was taken by Mr Williams, who wrote on October 29, 1930, to his counterpart in Melbourne (Mr N R Johnson). An extract from this letter illustrates the general feeling at that time:-

'We recently established 'The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia' in Sydney, and we have plans for holding a really big General meeting on November 10. It would be very fine if you could possibly arrange to be in Sydney for this meeting, as no doubt

you will be forming a Society in Melbourne sooner or later. It was suggested at a recent meeting of the Society that, when other States organise similarly, we become the NSW Division, Queensland Division, and so on... There seems every likelihood of the Australian Society developing into quite a big organisation...'

"To those who were not privileged to witness the Society's early years, it is essential to have an authentic record, a mirror as it were, into which they may look and see the reflection of the past. As the years slip by and as those who held the inaugural meeting on October 13, 1930, disappear one by one from the active ranks, this mirror will become more and more important.

"There is a certain perspective view to be gained in recalling the achievements and failures and vicissitudes of the organisation in which we are interested. Not only is it of great value in the assessment of our present position, but it should enable us to set a better and more experienced course for the future.

"Many individual members have given freely of their time, energy and ability to advance the cause of the Society. Some are dead, some have gone to other States and other spheres of work. Are we to forget their unselfish and enthusiastic endeavours? The mist of time will undoubtedly blur the memory of even the oldest member, and those who follow should be informed of their praiseworthy efforts. thus we may be saved from the ignorance which may seem to be ingratitude, and at the same time form a balanced estimate of our own services."

Today, nearly one half century after the inaugural meeting in New South Wales and thirty years after the first meeting of the National Council, today when there is so much of the past already forever lost, we begin our narrative in Fallon's spirit; conscious of our responsibility toward the future, sometimes ignorant, sometimes merely forgetful, but always deeply grateful to those who with their deeds wrote the book of IES history and collected and preserved its pages for the guidance of the future.

### 1.2.2.1 NEW SOUTH WALES

The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia entered the public life of the community with the goodwill of all who directly or indirectly were associated with the problems of light and sight: the physical nature of light, the generation and distribution of electricity, the lighting industry, the optometrists and the architects, then the exponents and leaders of the building industry as a whole.

The meeting held on 2 September 1930 was attended by Messrs. E W Williams (Convener), A P Turnbull (New South Wales Government Railways), L Lord (Philips Lamps), H G Fallon (SMC Electricity Department), L D Wright (SMC Electricity Department), E W Harmer (British General Electric Company), B Swift (Robert Bryce & Co), and G F Draffin (Westinghouse Electric Company). A provisional Committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution and to confer with the Electrical Association of NSW (later called ERDA) with the object of arranging for accommodation and other services when the Society was formed.

The inaugural meeting was held on 13 October 1930 when the Foundation Members and the first Council were elected... Mr E W Williams was elected temporary chairman. The Acting Honorary Secretary, Mr H G Fallon, read the notice convening the meeting and submitted the main clauses of a Constitution drafted by the Provisional Committee. He reported that the Electrical Association had promised every assistance and had generously decided to provide the Society with accommodation and secretarial and other office services without charge for six months.

It was then resolved: 'that The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia be and is hereby formed and established at the Grace Building, King, York and Clarence Streets, Sydney'... The meeting elected a provisional Council of nine and adjourned while applications for membership were considered. Upon resumption, the Chairman announced that ... 24 Members and Associate Members had been elected ...

The election of the first Office - bearers and Council then took place with the following results:-

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| PRESIDENT:          | A P Turnbull  |
| VICE-PRESIDENTS:    | E W Williams, H P Moss  |
| HON TECH SECRETARY: | H G Fallon  |
| HON TREASURER:      | E W Harmer  |
| MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: | L E Cook, W F Crowley, W H Goodridge,<br>L Lord, B Swift and L D Wright |

The first General Meeting of the Society was held on 10 November 1930 and fully reported in the journal 'Building' of 12 March 1931: "Present at this initiatory gathering were many important representatives from kindred associations which included - and here the journal lists by name - the presidents and vice-presidents, the general managers and deputy general managers, the managing directors and chief engineers of organisations which by their very presence gave standing and prestige to the newly founded institute". The meeting was addressed by a number of visiting speakers on 'Some Aspects of Illuminating Engineering'. The opening speaker, Professor O U Vonwiller, Professor of Physics in the University of Sydney, gave an outline of the history of light. His concluding remarks are quoted as a flash-back into an era in which the incandescent lamp still reigned supreme and the Illuminating Engineer was an illumination engineer not only in name but also in the pursuit of his profession:-

"The illuminating engineer comes between the power engineer, who generates and distributes the electrical energy, and the consumer or user of electricity for illuminating purposes. The former has been so engrossed in obtaining the ultimate ounce of energy from his pound of coal and delivering it

with the least practical loss, that he has overlooked the fact that, frequently, half his hard-won energy has been wasted at the point of utilization. On the other hand, the consumers, when buying electricity, fail to realize that they should be paying for light and it is to their advantage to seek advice regarding the best means of obtaining the most useful light possible from a unit of electricity, in other words, to get the greatest illuminating value for the money expended in the purchase of electricity.

"It is only necessary to digest the foregoing paragraph to realise the full importance of the illuminating engineer and although, at present, he is merely on the threshold of a great future, the vista disclosed is full of boundless opportunity."

The new Society immediately began to work in earnest: its councillors and office-bearers met regularly over lunch or dinner, sometimes at one another's homes. Council met monthly, its meetings beginning at 5.30pm and lasting often well into the evening. A Constitutional Committee investigated carefully the constitutions of the Societies in the UK and the USA and many drafts were produced before Council could approve the Articles of Association. 'The Australasian Engineer' was appointed the official organ of the Society and remained the journal of the Society until the end of 1966 under the name of 'Building & Engineering' and , later, 'Building: Lighting: Engineering', the latter name in recognition of the Society's standing in and contribution to the building industry. The Society exhibited at

the opening of Science House in Gloucester Street, and assisted in the planning of the special illumination for the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

At the end of the first year, the structure of the Society had firmly taken shape and at the first meeting of Council in 1932 four standing committees, Agenda and Programme Committee, Constitutional Committee, Developmental Publicity Committee, and Finance and Membership Committee - and twelve technical committees were appointed. The work of the Agenda and Programme Committee - today the Papers and Meetings Committee - has always been of the greatest importance to the progress of the Society. The quality of the papers delivered and of the discussion they engendered were the yardstick by which the Society could be judged by its own members as well as by their guests from kindred spheres of interest. In retrospect, the standard of the technical papers delivered at the Society's monthly meetings has always been high indeed, from the paper by L E Cooke on 'Some Notes on Railway Lighting' on 9 March 1931 - the first paper by a member of the Society addressing his own Society - to this day.

On 1 February 1932, Council met at a special meeting to discuss a report and recommendations received from the Developmental Publicity Committee which had resolved:

1. That the Society has reached no findings of educational value to the public.
2. That the work of educating the public has been carried out and is continuing to be carried out by the Electrical and Radio Development Association. The members of the Committee feel they have not the time to perform the functions required of them.
3. That in adopting the functions proposed there would be a serious danger of trespassing on the fields of commercial houses.
4. That in the event of a member of the Publicity Committee publishing matter it is necessarily his own opinion and not the opinion of members of the Society. "

At the special Council meeting, E R Badgery-Parker, the chairman of the Committee, pointed out that "the majority of the electrical commercial houses were members whose main function is to educate the public by publicity and propaganda to the advantages of using electricity including the need for better lighting. It was unnecessary for this Society to duplicate the activities of ERDA in reaching the public and that the Society, should as far as possible, confine its publicity in regard to lighting to those engaged in the Industry, for example, Architects, Builders, Engineers, and to the organisation already named".

After lengthy discussion the Council resolved:-

- a) That the objective of the Developmental Publicity Committee is to obtain publicity for the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia.
- b) That such publicity be confined to the activities of the Society.

Fallon, who attended the Council meeting, comments in the History of the First Twenty-one Years:-

"There is no doubt that this was a wise decision at the time and it seemed that a policy had been laid down of non-interference with commercial practices, even if they were not in the best interests of the public. This did not mean that the Society was to be impotent in influencing its commercial members and in pressing for the adoption of scientific principles in the design and application of lighting fittings. Indeed, this has been done with vigour and persistency throughout the subsequent years and through many different channels." Fallon continues: "This incident has been commented upon rather fully because it illustrates that by indirect action an objective can often be attained more effectively than by direct action."

With hindsight on our side it would appear that the decisions of the 1932 Council may have been more far-reaching in their consequences than was obvious at the time. From that moment the Society may have given away its claim of participation in the engineering revolution in light which was to take place during the next decade or two.

Two months later, Council received a report from the Membership Committee considering it "inadvisable at present to enlist sustaining members". Council deferred a decision - Fallon seems to think "because it was felt to be a matter for the Federal Council to deal with when it was formed". However, already one year later, Council authorized the Membership Committee to negotiate with companies from the industry and other bodies, and, at the end of 1933, nine firms had accepted the Council's invitation resulting in a healthy and much-needed increase of 35% in the Society's income.

During 1933, A L Rosenthal, a Sydney solicitor, was instructed to draw up a Memorandum and Articles of Association to supersede the simple set of Aims, Objects and Rules under which the Society had operated for the first three years, and on 9 March 1934 the Society was incorporated under the Companies Act of New South Wales as 'The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia', with licence to omit the word 'Limited' in its title although by law a 'Company with Limited Liability' in its title although by law a 'Company with Limited Liability'. Ironically, only one of the eleven signatories to the Articles of Association described himself as 'Illuminating Engineer', the others were 'Electrical Engineers'.

The constitution contained many clauses which would better have been included in separate by-laws. However, these were not to be adopted until many years later and the constitution itself was therefore rather restrictive though allowing the principle to reach into the detail of operation of the Society.

Two visits were made in 1933 by members of the Society: one to the Crown Crystal Glass Co Ltd in Waterloo, Sydney, the other to the Electric Lamp Manufacturers (Aust) Ltd, Hamilton, Newcastle.

These, and many future visits organized during the years to come, proved highly successful, combining happily the two aspects, technical education and social occasion.

The Society established collegial relations with kindred organisations. Joint meeting with members of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) and with the Institute of Optometrists of New South Wales were held and were continued to be held for many years, particularly those with the Optometrists, the two Societies alternating in providing the host venue and principal speaker. Joint meetings with the RAIA were regrettably abandoned after a meeting in October 1935 when too much criticism from either side led to resentment and ultimately a complete break between the two professional organisations, a break which was not to be mended until some 15 years later.

The Society was invited to exhibit at the Electrical and Radio Exhibition of 1932, which was to be the first of many exhibitions organized by the Society, and which increased in scope as the strength and resources of the Society grew with the years.

Towards the end of 1933, the Society was honoured by an invitation from the Illuminating Engineering Society, London, inviting the President of the Australian Society for the time being, to accept honorary membership of the London Society.

By 1935, the Society was ready to discuss with the education authorities courses in Illuminating Engineering. However, beyond being invited to be represented on the relevant Technical College Committee, progress was not made until 1941 when, due to the increasing demand for Illuminating Engineers in War industry, sufficient students could be enrolled to justify the holding of the special course in Illuminating Engineering at the Sydney Technical College.

During 1936, the Society was invited to be represented on a newly formed committee of the Standards Association of Australia to draft an Australian Code on Street Lighting. This was the fore-runner of one of the most important activities of the IES in future years, the work on 'Standards and Codes'.

Council, in 1936, issued framed certificates (at a charge of 10/6d. each!) to Sustaining Members and to the Full Members of the Society. The Members' certificates proved to be an embarrassment and were recalled prior to the formation of the National Council.

A prize of Three Guineas was donated for the best paper delivered by a member during the year and won for the first time in 1936 by Fallon for his paper on "some proposed general recommendations for Street Lighting".

At the annual dinner in 1936, the guest of honour was the Minister for Works and Local Government, the Hon. E. S. Spooner.

He and the many public figures who were to follow him in later years, lent much prestige to the Society in general and great decorum to these important occasions.

The Society was invited to take part in the preparations for Australia's sesqui-centenary celebration, and many of its members contributed individually and on behalf of their employers.

The first "Better Light Better Sight" exhibition, a direct sequence to proposals made previously by the Society for a "Sight and Light" exhibition, was an outstanding success for the Society.

Council gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting President-elect of the London Society, Percy Good, and discussed with him, but ultimately rejected, a proposal for certification of lighting units, such as the IES Lamp in the U.S.A.

In March 1939, members of the Society met with their colleagues from the Victorian Society and reached complete agreement on one of the most important issues of Society membership: uniformity of membership grades and qualifications. As a result, a Special General Meeting was called for 19 April and resolved:

1. The introduction of a new and higher grade membership with technical qualifications to be known as "Fellow".
2. The association of more specific technical qualifications with the grade of "Member".
3. The substitution of "Associate" in lieu of "Associate Member".
4. The addition of a new grade to be known as "Affiliate Member".
5. The retention of the grades of 'Sustaining, Honorary and Life Member' without change.

At a second inter-state conference in June, members of the two Societies reached agreement on a suggested curriculum for a three years' course in Illuminating Engineering. However, the Sydney Technical College preferred at this stage to limit a proposed course on Illuminating Engineering to a shorter period and in 1941 a first course of one year in Illuminating Engineering was conducted at the Sydney Technical College. H G Fallon was the lecturer, 12 students enrolled, and seven passed the final examination.

The Society pledged its support to the Victorian Society for the new journal, the 'IES Lighting Review', of which the first issue had appeared February 1939 and it was anticipated that New South Wales would become an active party to the publication in the near future.

In September 1939, the first contacts were made with members in Queensland and the formation of a Queensland Chapter, and later of a Division, in Queensland was discussed.

On 3 September 1939, Australia declared war on Germany. For two whole years, life in Australia changed little. The general atmosphere of the time was aptly expressed in the Society's Annual Report:- "In line with the Prime Minister's advice, your Council trusts that the incoming administration will continue the normal and special activities of the Society which it feels would be a worthwhile contribution to the accepted general slogan of 'Business as usual'. "However, the Society did participate validly in the precautionary work carried out by others. Many members of the Society enlisted for full-time service or were engaged in voluntary war work.

The Standards Association of Australia invited the Society to appoint representatives to a special committee to investigate urgently, at the request of the Commonwealth Department of Home Security, the question of adopting, with or without amendment, twelve British Standards on Air Raid Precaution (ARP). Similarly, the Society was represented on a Lighting Committee to function under the scheme of National Emergency Services (NES).

The papers of 1941 included a paper in three sections on 'Wartime Lighting Restrictions Abroad': (1) 'Street Lighting', (2) 'Power Houses and Factory Lighting', and (3) 'Transport and Traffic Lighting'. These were reproduced as pamphlets and widely circulated, including references in over twenty journals.

After Pearl Harbour on 7 December 1941, the Society progressed beyond all expectation. On 8 July 1942, the recommendations of the Code for Interior Illumination of Buildings were gazetted. These had an immense influence on the lighting in War industry and the Society's prestige increased as its value for and contribution to the community was being recognized. Membership rose markedly. So

did the enrollments in the Illumination course at the Sydney Technical College, as both the designers and the users of lighting in industry had to have a working knowledge of lighting design, application, measurement and maintenance. The advent of the new lightsource of fluorescence accentuated the situation. Many of the papers of the War years dealt with one or

another aspect of industrial lighting for wartime production. At the beginning of 1944 the end was in sight, and the papers during the second half of 1944 were already given over to the problems of Post-War planning.

In May 1945, the Society lost the secretarial services of the Electrical and Radio Development Association (ERDA) which had provided for a nominal charge the secretaryship of first, A F O Brown, and , since 1942, as acting Secretary, of Miss Chase. At the same time, the venue of the monthly General Meetings was transferred from Science House to the Hall of the G.U.O.O.F.

The first year after the War saw the formation of a new committee, styled the Public Relations and Publicity Committee, whose function was to publicize lighting to the public in general and in particular to trade and professional organisations of many kinds. During 1946 that Committee arranged for lectures by IES members to the St George County Council, the Electrical Contractors' Association, the Australian Association of Draftsmen, the Plastics Institute and the Royal Sanitary Institute.

When on 1 August 1946, the National council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies became established, by explicit agreement of the four Illuminating Engineering Societies in Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, and their Chapters and Divisions in Tasmania and Queensland, the Council in New South Wales appointed H G Fallon Vice-President, L Lord Treasurer, and H A Sopp to serve as the first three National Councillors of their Society. They brought to the National Council the experience of fifteen years of Society history, of earnest endeavour in war and in peace, of great progress in their Society's aims and objects, and of enthusiastic support from the Society's rank and file of membership. This, then, they were prepared and indeed commissioned to share with their sister Societies in Australia through the joint work on their National Council.

The history of the National Council which begins at this point of time, 1 August 1946, will show whether and to what extent they, their colleagues from the sister Societies and their successors succeeded in the high ideals in which they joined together at the National Council's first meeting in Melbourne on 4 December 1946.



### 1.2.2.2 VICTORIA

The first steps towards an Illuminating Engineering Society in Victoria were taken on 27 January 1931 when a meeting was held at the Electrical Federation of Victoria, 191 Queen Street, Melbourne. The meeting was attended by twenty-seven, broadly representative of the lighting industry and the electricity generation and distribution authorities in Victoria. The meeting elected S J Salmon its chairman and S D Broad, the Secretary of the Electrical Federation of Victoria, acted as secretary. After an explanation and discussion of the general objectives of the proposed new Society, it was moved by T Hedberg and seconded by r Carew and unanimously resolved "that an Illuminating Engineering Society be formed in Victoria". A Steering Committee of eight was formed , to prepare a submission to an inaugural meeting.

The Committee met on 3 February 1931 and resolved "to recommend that the name of the Society be The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (Victorian Division), and (a) that Professor E B Brown be appointed President, (b) that the Electrical Federation be asked what assistance it would be prepared to grant the Society in respect of use of its facilities, etc, and (c) that a President, two Vice-Presidents, and Hon. Treasurer, and a general council of six members be elected". The inaugural meeting of the Victorian Society took place on 17 February 1931 at the office of the Electrical Federation of Victoria, with an attendance of thirty-five. S J Salmon occupied the chair. The recommendations of the Steering Committee were adopted in their entirety and the following office-bearers were elected:-

|   |   |
|---|---|
| President:                                | Professor E B Brown   |
| Vice-Presidents:                          | C S Demaine, T Hedberg  |
| Hon Treasurer and<br>Technical Secretary: | N R Johnston  |
| Members of Council:                       | CL Barnes, P Magnus, A W McLean, T F<br>Whitelaw, A K Wilson and one representative of the Gas<br>Interests later to be determined. |

A D Broad agreed to act as Secretary for the first few months, and the Electrical Federation offered to loan its rooms for meetings at least for the first few months of the Society's existence, and to place other necessary facilities at its disposal. Subsequently, R J Bennie of Metro Gas Company was elected a member of the Council. Those present completed a membership application form; however, it was left to the first meeting of the newly elected Council to deal with the applications.

At that meeting, on 10 March 1931, twenty-one Members and one Associate Member were elected, who thus became the Foundation Members of the newly formed Society.

The first Council immediately commissioned the drafting of a constitution and by-laws, "taking the New South Wales constitution as a basis" and requested the Secretary to write to the New South Wales Society, asking what steps, if any, were being taken to appoint a Federal Council. This was an auspicious beginning, as, at a special meeting on 22 December 1930, the Society in New South Wales had similarly adopted a provision indicative of the direction in which it was hoped that the Society would develop on the national scene:- "As organisation of the Society is effected in the Commonwealth, each State organisation shall be known as a Division of the Society and shall appoint two representatives to a body to be known as the Federal Council. The State Divisions shall be amenable in all matters affecting the Society to the decisions of the Federal Council. The Federal Council shall elect a Chairman, Hon Secretary and Hon Treasurer, and have as many ordinary members as there are remaining divisional representatives not holding office.

The Federal Council shall, as far as practicable, meet annually in conference or as frequently as may be considered necessary by the Federal Council. Members of the Federal Council shall be elected annually by the members of the State Division, and shall be eligible for re-election."

On 24 March 1931, the third meeting of the Council adopted the Constitution and By-Laws of the New South Wales Society. At that meeting, council also agreed on a syllabus of meetings for the year. The inaugural General Meeting was held at Kelvin Hall on 17 April 1931. A large audience attended. Hedberg outlined the formation and objects of the Society and the President addressed the meeting, followed by a general discussion. The meeting resolved "that the principle of a Federal Council be accepted".

There were five more general meetings during the Society's first year; the subjects for discussion broadly representative of the newness of the Society and the need to discuss not only basic principles but, rather, also specialized applications: "Fundamental Units", "Novel Applications of Light", "Light and Vision", "Lighting as a Railway Utility", and included a general discussion on the Society's future. The discussion night proved of great value to the Society's Council. So many administrations rely on their own judgment of what is good for and acceptable by their members - a failing which is not limited to administrations of professional organizations but reaches high into the rarefied realms of political life- that they are in danger of losing touch with the 'electorate', and the annual general meetings are normally the least well attended meetings of the year, with the silent majority conspicuous for its absence.

At the first annual meeting on 27 October 1931, Council could report with pride that membership at the end of the first year was 54, of which 37 were Members and 17 Associates, and that progress had been made in all spheres of the young Society's activities.

During 1932, Council elected N R Johnston the first Honorary Member of an Australian Illuminating Engineering Society. Johnston, who had been instrumental in forming the Society in Victoria through his correspondence with E W Williams in New South Wales, was transferring to that Society; the first of many such transfers; and almost always, the loss of the old was to be the gain of the new Society as the transferring members nearly always continued to take part in the work and the administration of the Societies, thus contributing greatly to a cross-semination of ideas from Council to Council and creating in some measure a more fertile ground for future Federation.

Council considered the establishment of an IES journal and invited comment from the New South Wales Society. However, pending advice from New South Wales, the 'Australasian Electrical Times' was appointed the official organ of the Society. A little more than a year later, the 'Australasian Engineer' which had been the journal of the Society in New South Wales since that Society's inception, offered to print the Victorian Society's papers and to distribute the journal to the members. This was accepted but, when , in 1936, the journal could make no more than one page available to the Society, the need for a journal of its own became one of the major pre-occupations of following Councils. Proposals were sent to New South Wales but seem not to have been gainstakingly discussed, at least not at the time.

A competition for a badge was held and a badge soon afterwards manufactured. An exhibit at the Radio Show at the Melbourne Town Hall won much acclaim for the Society and "reaped a splendid increase in membership", as was noted in the minutes of a Council meeting of the New South Wales Society shortly afterwards.

Council made a fundamental decision when it resolved to amend the Constitution to provide for evidence of technical ability as a condition for the transfer from Associate Member to Member. It

was decided that this evidence should take the form of a written thesis on lighting. Council discussed grading also with its colleagues in New South Wales. However, it was not until March 1939, when agreement was reached between the two Societies, that the standards were accepted for the admission of members to the technical grades of 'Fellow' and 'Member' in addition to 'Associate', 'Sustaining Member', 'Affiliate Member', 'Honorary Member', and 'Life Member'.

Returning to the events of 1932, Council authorized the printing of a membership application form which set out the qualifications for the entry into the grades of membership. This first membership application form of 1933 became the forerunner of many such documents, designed to clarify for the aspiring new IES member the different grades and the standing which they carried. Not all these attempts have been successful and, to this day, the revision of the membership brochure and application form causes endless discussion at the National and State levels.

Council discussed incorporation of the Society; however, rejected this due to the cost involved. Shortly afterwards, when the Society in New South Wales registered, registration of the Victorian Society and amalgamation with its Sister Society in New South Wales was again on the agenda of the Council, and rejected. There seems to have been no doubt that incorporation would one day become necessary if but to limit the personal liability of the members of Council, and the costs involved would probably also have been bearable. However, the stumbling block, the unbreachable obstacle, was the name in which the Society in Victoria was to register. The Society in New South Wales had registered the name of 'The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia' when it became incorporated in March 1934. "It was thought...(In New South Wales)... that registration would be a further step towards the desired federation of all Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia".

The judgment of the New South Wales Council proved singularly wrong, and to this day no simple and generally palatable solution has been devised to federate the Australian Societies. The New South Wales Council wrote to the Victorian Council "that the name of the Society is a matter of great importance, but at the same time feels that the proposal in its letter of 4 August 1934 is the main question". This related to the proposal for the amalgamation between Victoria and New South Wales under the same title. "Naturally, such an amalgamation would be on an equality basis, and this principle would also apply in respect to other States where the Society may be established... there would be no suggestion that the Victorian Division as constituted would be subsidiary to New South Wales, nor would any other State under the proposal submitted". Although the New South Wales Society included on all stationery and official and unofficial documents and pronouncements '(NSW)' behind its registered name, for the Council of the Society in Victoria to admit to be but a division of another organisation was totally unacceptable.

When Victoria did incorporate in 1944, it registered the name as "The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (Victoria)", and so did the Societies in South Australia (SA Inc) and Western Australia (WA). Only the Queensland Society, which was formed originally as a Division of the Society in New South Wales retains to this day the name of "The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (Queensland Division)". However, the factual and legal situation remains unchanged: there is only one Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia, that in New South Wales, and federation in that name would in 1934, and would today, bring all State Societies under the corporate and financial control of the Society in New South Wales.

The creation of a federal body remained on the agenda paper of Council meetings until 1936 when it was resolved "that the time is inopportune to form a Federal Council as an advisory body, but that until such time as such body is formed, each Society will endeavour to develop along similar lines".

Much thought was given to the problems of membership qualifications and the amendments to the qualification clauses for technical grades set a new standard for the Society. The new membership classes which became effective in November 1938, comprised: Honorary Member, Member, Associate Member, Associate, Affiliate Member and Sustaining Member. A few months later, at a conference in Sydney, the Societies agreed on the introduction of the new and higher grade of Fellow; the first Fellows of the Society in Victoria were the President, L D Wright, and the Past- Presidents.

The issue of membership certificates in line with the practice in New South Wales was considered but rejected.

A course of lectures in lighting was instituted at the Melbourne Technical College for which 57 students enrolled.

The most important project of the years preceding the War, and one which was to test the Society's resources of funds and of manpower for over 25 years was the publication of an Australian lighting journal. This was first mooted in 1937 and it was suggested to the Society in New South Wales that this should be a joint project for which the two Societies should share the financial as well as the editorial responsibilities. The Society in New South Wales declined as it considered the costs involved beyond its resources at that time. However, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Melbourne City Council both intimated that they would be prepared to give support to the proposed 'IES Lighting Review'. In February 1939, a Publications Committee, convened by R J Nott, produced the first issue of the Review, a 40-page journal, on art paper, comprising 22 pages of editorial matter and 17 pages of advertisements. Associated with each issue were the Victorian Society's Transactions. Six issues were published during 1939 and have been published with but two exceptions ever since.

The outbreak of the War caused earnest consideration of the Society's future by the Council. It was decided to "carry on" and to offer the services of the Society to the State Emergency Council for Civil Defense. The Society also affiliated with the National Safety Council.

Council discussed with the RVIA an IES Award for 'Light in Architecture' and conducted the first competition in 1940 when 15 entries were received and assessed by members from both professions. In line with the declared policy of the Council, the Society in New South Wales was kept fully informed and it was hoped that this could be made a joint venture right from the outset. However, the New South Wales Society declined and the two Societies have gone their separate ways ever since.

During the years of war, the tempo of the Society's activities increased in many ways. Much attention was given to the preparation of equipment and lecture material for an extensive programme of lecture/demonstrations given throughout the metropolitan area. Special attention was given to the Society's role in ARP work and several lectures were given to kindred bodies on the subject of Lighting in ARP. A second 'Light in Architecture' competition was held and a definition of an 'Illuminating Engineer' was drafted as a guide for future educational activities. A deputation from the Society waited upon the Minister for Labour regarding the desirability of introducing State Industrial Lighting Regulations. The Code for the Interior Illumination of Buildings was completed and discussed at meetings of the Society. However, the principal subjects for discussion at the monthly general meetings were those related to the War effort; 'ARP Lighting', 'Discussion on Lighting Regulations', 'Lighting in Precision Engineering', 'Defective Wartime Industrial Lighting', 'Light, Colour, Vision in Night Flying'. In 1942, an 'ARP Lighting' Committee was created as a committee of the Council. This was replaced in 1943 and 1944 by a 'Light-in-Wartime' Committee, and in 1946, a new Committee 'Post-War-Development' joined the impressive list of 16 Council committees.

For some time past, it had been thought desirable that the IES should extend its activities to South Australia, and the formation of a South Australian Division had been considered. However, the South Australians felt strong enough to become an independent organization in their own right, and on 27 February 1940 L D Wright, the Victorian President, attended and addressed an inaugural meeting of the IES of South Australia.

In 1942 the 'IES Lighting Review' became a national publication. However, it remained the responsibility of the Victorian Society, both financially and editorially. The formation of Chapters in Tasmania was discussed and led to the formation of Chapters in Hobart and in Launceston during 1943. A post-war plan for lighting development was prepared and 500 copies were printed and distributed.

In 1945, the Provisional National Council was formed, and on 1 August 1946 the Provisional National Council became the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia. It was a fitting tribute to Barnes who had been the driving force behind the National Council's formation to be elected the Council's first president. The other two delegates elected by the Council of the Victorian Society were Wright and Pearse.

Looking back over the events of these first fifteen years of the two 'first generation' Societies in Australia, we are tempted to suggest that, in spite of the best intentions, a little less enthusiastic action on occasions might have carried a longer distance. In large, and in small, important and trivial matters, it is often preferable and ultimately more profitable to wait and to consider a while rather than to decide and to act immediately. In the years before the War, the distances in Australia were still inordinately large, and personal discussion inter-state was time-consuming and expensive. In those days it was even more difficult than it is today - and those of us who have taken part in the work of the National Council in the 30 years of its existence can readily testify to this - to accept a national attitude in matter which were generated locally and seemed patently good.

### **1.2.3 THE SECOND GENERATION**

The years of War, phony as it may have seemed during its first months, led to a marked acceleration of planning everywhere in Australia, not only in military but also principally in industry and ARP work. Lighting played a major role in both and the lighting engineer assumed responsibilities and was required in situations which in the days of peace would scarcely have required the application of a single slide-rule operation. The advent of the fluorescent tube and, with it, the hot-vs-cold cathode argument accentuated the importance of the illuminating engineer.

The major commercial houses with branches in all Australian States were the first to recognize the need for employing trained engineering personnel to advise on the design of the lighting installations for the newly-developing war industry. Similarly, the Department of Labour and National Service, with Head Office in Melbourne, was required to give valid advice when and where it was needed locally throughout Australia.

The birth of the IES's second generation was greatly brought about by the necessities of the War, and nobly did the young Societies accept their responsibilities and adapt themselves to the task; first in War and long afterwards in peace. Their claim to join the two older Societies on a basis of parity representation was valid; it was supported by past performance, and was not denied.

### **1.2.3.1. SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

The first of the new generation Societies was that in South Australia. The Society was fortunate to receive great encouragement from the University of Adelaide, from the Electricity Trust of South Australia, from the Commonwealth Department of Labour and its South Australian Branch Office, and from commerce and industry.

The inaugural meeting of the Society was held on 27 February 1940. Professor Kerr Grant, later Sir Kerr Grant, was the foundation president. He gave great strength to the Society in its acceptance by the community, first as president and as a member of the Council to his retirement at the end of 1948.

The Society incorporated in 1945 as The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia, South Australia Incorporated.

The Society suffered a grievous, we are almost tempted to say tragic, loss when its archives were lost. Nobody seems to know the circumstances. A similar loss was to befall the Society in New South Wales in later years when the first volume of its records disappeared from the H. G. Fallon Library during the long, fatal illness of the custodian, J. Knight. It is in circumstances like these that we, the contemporaries, are made increasingly aware of our responsibilities to the future, to collect and to preserve, and above all to protect and ultimately to write the records of the past.

### **1.2.3.2. TASMANIA**

On 3 September 1943, a meeting was called "to consider the question of forming a branch of the IES in Tasmania. D.H. Charlick took the chair. The meeting was attended by some 30 persons, including A.C. Pearse, the Immediate Past-President of The Victorian Society, and W.W. Gunn, a member of the Council of the Society in New South Wales. A committee of six was formed and, on 12 October 1943, convened the inaugural meeting which resolved to form ... The Hobart Chapter of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (Victorian Division)." Its jurisdiction was that part of Tasmania south of the 42nd parallel of latitude. The meeting elected a General Committee of ten and an honorary secretary, J.M. Tyquin. The committee members were elected as representatives of eight sections in the community:- medical, and optometrical, Electricity Supply Authority, Technical Education, Engineering Institutions, Architects, Electrical Wholesalers, Electrical Contractors, and General Industry. W.E. Maclean, Commissioner of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania, was elected the first Chairmen of the Chapter, thus beginning an association which has lasted with mutual profit to the present day.

The first General Meeting of the Chapter was held on 2 November 1943 when H.D. Charlick gave a paper "The Aims and Activities of the Society", and H.P. Tuck, later Professor Tuck, gave the first engineering paper in Tasmania on "The Fundamental Principle of Illumination".

In May 1944, the Chapter was invited to be represented at a meeting of all scientific associations in Tasmania and shortly afterwards became a member of TASS, the Tasmanian Association of Scientific Societies. At the first public meeting of the Chapter, held "at the Royal Society Rooms ... under the auspices of the Hobart Chapter of the IES of Australia", Dr. J. Pearson, the Director of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, gave a paper "Camouflage" in which he asserted that "military camouflage was considered by biologists who studied animals and birds". Indeed, with a broad representation of the kindred interests on the Committee, with the support of the Hydro-Electric Commission, and with the acceptance by the scientific community, the Hobart Chapter had made a most auspicious start.

The Chapter appointed a representative as an "ex officio" member of the Council in Victoria and resolved "that the basis of operation of the Hobart Chapter be in accordance with that submitted by the IES (Victorian Division)". However, some members of the Committee resented the strong influence of the Victorian Council. There were also some misgivings that two Tasmanian Chapters might create problems of Institutional membership, and a strong protest was made to the Victorian Council with a request to form a Tasmanian Division with two Chapters, Hobart and Launceston, representing at that time some 70 members.

The sectional representation on the Chapter Committee proved its value when, in 1945, the Chapter held joint meetings with the Tasmanian Division of the Institution of Engineers Australia, with the Tasmanian Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and with the Ophthalmological Society and the British Medical Association. A "Pageant of Light", which was attended by nearly 100 persons, brought the activities of the Hobart Chapter to the notice of the community on a broad scale.

Throughout the period preceding the formation of the National Council, the Hobart Chapter argued in favour of a Tasmanian Division, and at the third annual meeting on 1 October 1946 the incoming chairman was nominated for the National Council, it was hoped as representative of a Tasmanian Chapter to become later a Tasmanian Division. However, on 5 November 1946, the Chapter in Launceston resolved not to amalgamate with the Hobart Chapter. Thus, Tasmania remained the only Australian State not directly represented on the National Council of the Societies.



We wonder whether the Launcestrians would reconsider their decision of thirty years ago if ever there were to be a federally constituted body. "The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia".

Regrettably, no early records of the Launceston Chapter seem to have survived.

### **1.2.3.3 WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

The Inaugural Meeting of a Society in Western Australia was held at a luncheon at Boan's Emporium at 1 p.m. on 30 March 1944. F.W. Warman, chief Inspector of Factories W.A., occupied the chair. Twentyfive persons attended the meeting. A committee of nine was appointed and Professor A.D. Ross was elected chairman of the West Australian Chapter of the South Australian Division of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia. Thus, the Society in Western Australia began as a Chapter of the South Australian Division and remained this until 19 June 1944 when it was resolved by the Committee "that we adopt the name "The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (Western Australia)", and "that the South Australian Society be requested to transfer the members of the Chapter to the new Division".

The short-lived Chapter owed its life probably more to the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service than to the South Australian Society from which it originally derived its name. K.D. Daly, a foundation Councillor of the Society in South Australia and its president in 1943 and 1944, as Senior Lighting Advisor of the Department of Labour and National Service in Adelaide, had reason to visit the West on numerous occasions. He suggested to a number of interested lighting people that they become Country Members of the South Australian Society. G. Wald, also an officer of the Department of Labour and National Service, Adelaide, who later visited Perth for his Department, convened a luncheon on 26 January 1944 at Boans Emporium. The luncheon, at which Wald took the chair, was attended by four representatives from the electrical industry in Western Australia who decided that, before forming a Chapter of the South Australian Society in Western Australia, they would test the feelings of the professional men, the University of Western Australia, the Electrical Contractors and Merchants, Supply Authorities and others. Many of these knew of the Societies' work through their colleagues in the Eastern States and were only too willing to join with them as members of a South Australian Chapter. Thus, through cross-semination, another member of the second generation of Societies was being born.

The first General Meeting was held on 15 May 1944 at 8 p.m. at the Physics Theatre in the University of Western Australia and addressed by the Chapter's Chairman, Professor A.D. Ross, on 'Luminescence and Modern Lighting'. Ross was a man of catholic interest who devoted much of his extra-curricular time to the furthermore of scientific and professional organisations in which he firmly believed. He remained a member of the Society Committee until 1956, when he tendered his resignation from the Society. The Committee did not accept this but elected him an Honorary Member of the Society. In November 1944 a Library Committee was suggested and established in December. In September 1945, that Committee recommended and the Council approved the purchase of a list of textbooks and periodicals.

At the first Annual General Meeting, Ross gave a paper on 'Optical Advances in Australia during the War'. At the second Annual General Meeting on 15 November 1945, Ross relinquished the chair and W. Hudson Shaw was elected President. A few months later, Shaw was transferred to the Sydney Office of his company and the society lost one of its most enthusiastic members - New South Wales's gain.

During July 1946, Ross visited the Eastern States and made contact with the Societies with a view to participating in Western Australia in the formation of the proposed National Council. He dispatched the following telegram to the Western Australian Committee:-

"Have met chief office bearers Illuminating Engineering Societies Adelaide Melbourne Sydney stop Our adoption name Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia Western Australia is in order and approved stop We shall enter equally with other three Societies in formation National Council".

A prerequisite for the admission of the Society to the National Council was that the Society adopt Articles of Association identical with those agreed by the Societies in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and delegated agreed powers in these Articles to the National Council. A sub-committee of three was formed in September 1946. Subsequently, in June 1949, the Western Australian Society was registered and incorporated under the Associations' Incorporation Act of 1895.

#### **1.2.3.4 QUEENSLAND**

The history of the IES in Queensland began with a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, 1 August 1944, at 3 p.m. in the office of a Queenslander, J.H. Hindman, who was a member of the Society in New South Wales.

At that meeting it was decided to convene a meeting of all interested parties for 8 p.m. 29 August 1944 in the Lord Mayor's Reception Room in the City Hall of Brisbane. The meeting was attended by 56 persons who elected J.H. Hindman Provisional Chairman and A.F. Ludlow Provisional Hon. Secretary. The meeting resolved after hearing the Chairman outline the aims and objects of the IES, that a Chapter of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia, New South Wales Division, be formed in Queensland; and that was indeed the first formal title of the Society in Queensland: "the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia, New South Wales (Queensland Division). A Committee of six was elected for the period to the end of September 1944, the end of the financial year of the New South Wales Society, and thus also of its Division in Queensland.

On 21 October 1944, the Queensland Division received authority by letter from its parent body for the formation of the Division, "with headquarters at Brisbane, the Queensland Division to have the right to entire control of its finances, but to be subject to the parent body as far classification and grading of Members was concerned".

On 26 February 1946 the Division appointed A.H. Jackson its Secretary, a position which he has occupied to this day.

It was only during the first year of the National Council that the Queensland Division joined its Sister Societies on the National Council. H.A. Sopp, the Hon. Secretary, National Council, records this in his report dated 3 December 1947:-

"Queensland's decision to become a separate and corporate body, and its subsequent application for inclusion in this Council, was, I believe, the most important development to occur during this year. This development became effective (by letter) on the 27th June last with the receipt of a copy of our Constitution duly signed by Queensland's President and Secretary, and the nomination of Messrs. E.J.A. Weller, H. Egeberg and I.O. Marsh as that Society's National Councillors. To my knowledge, registration of that Society is now in progress, and finality is anticipated early in 1948".

The Society in Queensland did not incorporate but remained a Division of the Society in New South Wales, its letterhead reading to this day:-

THE ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated 1934  
New South Wales

QUEENSLAND DIVISION'.

As a 'pendant' to 'The General View' which Fallon presented before embarking on the account of the history of the New South Wales Society, the first in Australia, it seems but fitting to quote here from the Society's "Early History", 1954:

"Electrical Engineers, Architects, and others in Queensland, as elsewhere, have always been interested in natural and artificial illumination and have always tried to improve the efficiency of their installations in this regard, but up to quite recent years, they have not received very much encouragement in this development. Increased costs of installations and increased consumption of energy have been frowned upon by the powers holding the purse strings. Experience in England during the first World War gave an enormous impetus to its consideration and data made available later proved how increases in the values of artificial illumination in factories improved the output, decreased the fatigue and reduced the accident rate with very little increase in the relative cost.

"Owing to the long hours of bright sunlight experienced in Queensland and the slow development of the electric supply from 1900 to 1917, due to legislation requiring underground cables in City areas, public interest in illumination was not awakened to any great extent. The voltage regulation of some of the older D.C. plants left much to be desired and electric light was looked upon as a necessary evil prone to fail when most needed.

"Matters have improved considerably since those bad old days and Queensland has become illumination minded. In quite a number of cases it appears that the action taken by the Commonwealth during the last war in issuing a lighting code, and making requirements of the code mandatory where factories and the like were occupied on war work, has stimulated interest.

"Valuable work has been done by Commonwealth officers and others during the War years in advising upon the desirable requirements. It is to be hoped that the powers that be will see that the considerations of the code are maintained. It is pleasing to note that the requirements of the Code have been embodied in the Shops and Factory Acts in Queensland. Unfortunately no experienced officers are attached to the Labour Department's Inspection staff to advise and determine its correct application.

"An outcome of the interest developed in illumination was the inauguration of the Australian Illuminating Engineering Society, first in Southern States and at long last in Queensland. This was not because those interested had not been busy, but rather due to the lack of the necessary co-operation. Queensland is a large State and towns of any size are removed from each other thus preventing the get together so easy in the Southern States. This feature is a very necessary one for the formation and maintenance of such institutions.

"It is interesting to record that a paper entitled 'Illumination' was read before the Queensland Branch of the Institution of Engineers on 20th September 1929 and this paper was published in the Institution's Journal in December 1929. In this paper, the author, Mr. W.I. Monkhouse, drew attention to the need of better lighting in industry, commercial premises, and the home, and recommended a standard code of illumination values for Australia.

"As an outcome of the interest aroused by the above paper a preliminary report on the proposal to establish a standard lighting code was prepared by Mr. S. Palmer, Brisbane Secretary of the Standards Association, in co-operation with the author, and this was sent to Headquarters in February, 1930. It is considered that this paper stimulated the activities of all those interested in various phases of this important subject...

"... There is no doubt that many persons interested in illumination and resident in Queensland watched with interest the development of the Illuminating Engineering Society in the Southern States and the New South Wales Society had a number of Queensland members early after its formation".

Thus, the State last to enter the Australian scene can make a formidable case for its early interest and involvement in the engineering of illumination. Those of us with strong associations with one Society or another are apt to overlook the parallelity of much of the development in all Australian

States, not only in lighting. Possibly we, who arrived in Australia not at birth but in later life, may be better equipped to look beyond the parish scene and overlook the developments in each State as but elements of the whole. Be this as it may, the short account of the early Queensland history can be but a salutary reminder that, after all, we may have more in common than we seem to think.

### 1.3 TOWARDS FEDERATION

The cause of Federation had suffered a major defeat when, in 1936, the Victorian Council had resolved that "the time was inopportune to form a Federal Council... but to develop along similar lines". It would seem strange to note that the impetus for a revival of federal thinking had to come from outside Australia.

In 1938, Percy Good, President-elect of the IES in Great Britain, visited Australia and had discussions with the executives of the two Australian societies. Shortly afterwards, on 23 November 1938, Wright, the President of the Victorian Society, wrote to Forbes, the President of the Society in New South Wales: "Dear Mr. Forbes, We are busily engaged down here in the IES with various activities designed to advance the status of the IES. In this regard I feel that both our societies have had brought home to them that a parochial spirit has undoubtedly been the only bar to unity - at least in a limited sense, as a result of the visit of Mr. Percy Good". Wright continued by setting out a number of divisive matters: different membership class nomenclature and qualifications, the use of the letters MIES and the issue of membership certificates in New South Wales; the lack of support for the plans for the Victorian Society's new journal; Victoria's decision not to incorporate. Wright continued: "I am really not writing to you re Status, as that is a matter of purely local significance. I am rather endeavouring to explore the possibility of the early adoption of a limited form of Federal Constitution. I feel that we will never get anywhere if we endeavour to reach agreement on a Federal Council and President and full Constitution".

Forbes, in reply, acknowledged the significance of "the talks we were able to have with Mr. Percy Good, and I think it may interest you to know that his last words to us at an informal function on the night before he sailed were an exhortation to give close consideration to every step taken along the lines of your programme, and to hasten slowly". The programme to which Forbes referred was: "that both Societies adopt a limited Federal Constitution consisting of the general clauses and eliminating the by-laws which, for example, include the Membership clauses". Forbes did not accept this view and stated: "I need hardly say how completely we are in agreement with you in emphasising the importance of membership status, and of Interstate co-operation. My own personal view is that, in the long run, the two questions cannot be considered separately, as they are inter-related in so many aspects, and it is my own hope that the respective Councils of both bodies will not lose sight of this fact".

Here, then, began the history of the National Council: the two presidents acknowledging parochialism, one (New South Wales) prepared to accept the principle of a limited federal council and the other willing to register if this were a pre-requisite federation; one (Victoria) prepared to sacrifice uniformity of membership status for the sake of the National ideal, the other not prepared to admit that "status is of less vital importance to us down here" and accepting "that the introduction of a new and higher grade of Membership would be considered by my Council as an essential preliminary to the formation of a Federal Council". The two Societies received encouragement from the Council of the British Society to whom Good had reported in brief. It was suggested that the Societies "should consider the word 'Fellow' for the class of Member. This appears ... to make the least disturbance to the existing arrangements, and as a dignified expression 'F.I.E.S.' is very distinctive". J.S. Dow, the Hon. Secretary of the British Society, continues - and this is quoted here with 1975 in mind - "You will observe that in the scheme which our Society is considering the distinction of Fellowship would be awarded as a result of applications from those with suitable technical qualifications. It is not, however, a condition of membership in the Society, but is in the nature of a distinction to be given to certain qualified members".

In spite of the best intention, the two Societies still continued their separate ways. Wright regretted "that further consultation was not possible... We in Victoria share your opinion as to the desirability of a uniform constitution, particularly in regard to status grades and qualification. We felt so strongly however that immediate attention was necessary to correct the unfortunate anomalies that existed, that we went straight ahead"... The breakthrough for an agreement on membership was achieved when on 13 March 1939 delegates of the two Societies met in conference in Sydney and could agree on the membership structure of the Victorian society. This was soon afterwards formally ratified by a unanimous decision of a Special General Meeting of the Society in New South Wales.

The road towards Federation seemed clear.



### 1.3.1 OBSTACLES

After the successful conference in Sydney in March 1939, nobody anticipated that there would be any major problems of creating a National body for the IES. From the first days of the history of the Societies in 1930 there had always been full agreement that the creation of a federal body was highly desirable.

Indeed, no sooner was agreement on membership grades and qualifications reached, correspondence between the two Societies began on the detail of a federal constitution. There seems to have been, also, considerable agreement on the principle involved: one Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia of which the State Societies would be Divisions or Branches, similarly as in the Institution of Engineers Australia.

The first move was made, by coincidence, simultaneously. The Victorian Secretary, with letter of 17 July 1939, wrote to his colleague in New South Wales: "The president, Mr Wright, has asked me to convey a suggestion to you that the time is now opportune for full consideration by the Councils of the respective Societies of the question of the formation of a Federal Council. It is felt in Melbourne that progress in this important matter has been very slow and should be accelerated, particularly in view of the close contact which has been established between the existing Councils on this and other questions".

The report of a sub-committee of the Victorian Council began auspiciously: "It is agreed that the objective is one Society, and that the States should become divisions or chapters of that Society". New South Wales's letter, also dated 17 July, was less specific but equally encouraging: "It is obvious from our various conferences and closer relations that the appointment of a Federal Council under mutually satisfactory conditions will be a tremendous asset and benefit to the Societies as a whole throughout the Commonwealth, and it is with this in mind that steps are being taken to expedite progress as much as possible".

The feeling of urgency was unmistakable and so was the feeling of goodwill and mutual agreement, and on 13 September New South Wales suggested "the formation of a Federal Council with the objective that such a Council will become an accomplished fact by the 1st October 1940 at the latest". Victoria supported this in a letter dated 28 November 1939 which highlights the thoughts at the beginning of the War: "My Council has given considerable attention to the proposed activities of the Society during this time of international upheaval and it has decided to pursue as far as possible its accepted policy of progressive development until such time as a state of more acute emergency may develop. It is felt that every effort should be made immediately to finalise the matter of the Federal Constitution in view of the great measure of agreement which exists between our two Societies".

However, the Society in Victoria was still to be convinced that it did not need to register in Victoria as an incorporated body, and it requested from New South Wales copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Again, by coincidence, this letter crossed in the mail a letter from New South Wales in which "it is suggested to your Council that if it has not already done so there is no need for it to proceed with the proposals which it has been good enough to intimate", as the Victorian Council "has already in hand constitutional details regarding the formation of a Federal Council culled from the notes of the Immediate Past-President, Mr A M Forbes...now engaged in military service".

New South Wales elaborated this by letter of 23 December 1939: "Briefly, the thought in the minds of the Council of Sydney is that the present registered Constitution of the Society in New South Wales should be amended so that it would become the Constitution of the Federal Council which, therefore, would be a legal and recognized entity.. My Council would like to suggest that you should delay any question of separate incorporation in Victoria. In the meantime and in accordance with your request, I am sending ... three copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this organisation".

At a meeting of the New South Wales Council on 9 January 1940 the Constitution Committee reported that "the whole question of federal co-operation appeared to be divided into three aspects:

1. Acceptance of and amendments to the existing registered New South Wales Constitution as the Australian Constitution which implied that New south Wales would be willing to make this concession of transferring its present incorporated identity.
2. The adoption by Victoria of the New South Wales Constitution and securing separate incorporation.
3. The formation of what may be termed a Joint Committee comprising representatives of both organisations without statutory powers.

The Committee was of the opinion that Item 1 was not at this time a practical proposition although such an ideal and objective should always be kept in mind for realisation in the future. In the further opinion of the Committee, Item 2 was unquestionably the most constructive proposal of any and obviously one that must ultimately lead to Federal unification...However, of necessity, the Constitution of each State will require to be identical in every respect..."

A sub-committee of the Constitution Committee had elaborated on the difficulties for an Australian Constitution (Item 1) which "would include the situation of a permanent registered office and secretarial facilities, finance, etc., and it would appear that Victoria was somewhat of the same opinion judging from the following extract from L D Wright's letter of 23 November 1938 addressed to Forbes, reading: 'I feel that we will never get any where if we endeavour to reach agreement on a Federal Council and President and full Constitution'".

To this, Barnes, the realist, replied in a personal letter to the New South Wales president, L Lord: "My views coincide I believe with those of every member of the Council and are as follows:

One Society: IES of Australia

Divisions of the one Society such as New South Wales and Victoria.

A Federal Body with limited constitution to preserve state autonomy whereby all Federal decisions will be ratified by States.

Council Executive from each State to constitute personnel and work by correspondence.

Federal Body to deal with such matters as uniform Qualifications, Certificates, Aims and Objects, etc.

If it is necessary to register our Division (which we do not agree) then by all means register, but anything to establish uniformity in the main items of both Divisions of the one Society.

During the next few months the tempo of development increased markedly and so did the basis for agreement widen and solidify. On 26 January, New South Wales in a long and well-founded argument put the case for federation to Victoria: "what my Council has in mind is the transfer of its present registered constitution as a State body to be registered constitution of a Federal body...". Included was a full set of draft notes prepared by Forbes, the Immediate Past-President, and a few days later, the New South Wales Council adopted an eight-point plan which, because of its importance as a statement of principle, was transmitted by telephone to the Society in Victoria:

- "1. There should be only one legally constituted Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia.
- "2. The State Bodies should become Divisions of the legal body...
- "3. When the above principles have been accomplished, the Society in New South Wales will support the IES Review and publish with it joint Transactions."

By letter of 28 February, Victoria agreed formally "that the objective is one Society, and that the States should become divisions or chapters of that Society". A Committee of six, three from each Society was formed to prepare a constitution. The New South Wales Committee, having the advantage of the Forbes notes, submitted a first document and, to assist in its evaluation, a detailed comparison of the relevant clauses in the constitutions of the two State Societies.

In April, Fallon, the convener of the New South Wales sub-committee, visited Melbourne and, shortly afterwards, on 7 May, wrote to C S Demaine, the convener of the Victorian Committee: "After establishing such pleasant personal contact with your sub-committee and other members of the Council in Melbourne last month... I have... submitted a full report to our Sub-committee and consulted our Solicitor... The attached comments and re-draft of some clauses are now submitted to you... If we are fortunate enough to agree in this present re-draft I propose to obtain the Solicitor's recommendations... Upon passing of the resolutions by each Council to adopt the Common Constitution we will then take steps to legalise the matter".

A draft Constitution was prepared in New South Wales and forwarded to Melbourne. This, which incorporated a number of amendments of detail requested by the two state Councils, had been approved in principle by both. It was sincerely thought that at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Society in New South Wales, statutorily to be held during October, the Society in New South Wales would become not only in name but also in reality, The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia. Hence, that meeting would be the first Annual General Meeting of the new Society at which the president for the ensuing year would be nominated from Victoria and the other nominations to Council from all Divisions.

However, since February of that year, there had been a Society in South Australia, and by letter of 24 August the Secretary of the Victorian Society advised his colleague in South Australia that "at a meeting of the Council of this Society held on 19 July 1940, it was decided, subject to the acquiescence of the New South Wales Society, we would forward to you a copy of the proposed Constitution of the Federal Body". To this, South Australia replied 5 September: that a constitutional sub-committee would recommend to the South Australian Council:

- "(a) That the South Australian Division should be incorporated under the laws of this State, and we suggest that each State Division be similarly incorporated under its own laws.
- "(b) That, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee there was no need for the Federal Council to be incorporated, nor to have any written Constitution beyond a bare framework. It was suggested that the name be "The Federal Council of the Illuminating

Engineering Societies of Australia'.

"(e) ...That the Federal Council should exercise co-ordinating functions only".

After making suggestions for office bearers and the Secretary of the Federal Council and for the holding of annual conferences, the committee concluded:

"(f) It was desirable to have uniform qualifications for members and identical objects in each State, but beyond that, the Constitutions of the Divisions should be left to themselves".

There was little that the two 'first generation' societies could do but to fight a rearguard action. New South Wales suggested that, whilst "there are difficulties in administering the policy of a Society whose Divisions are so far apart geographically,".... "surely if the United States of America can have one Society in 40-odd States, the difficulties were not insuperable and the advantages must be greater"... the President in Victoria wrote to Kerr grant, the foundation President in South Australia that his "Council had been somewhat concerned at the general tone of letters between your Society and the Society in New South Wales and had formed the impression that all was not going smoothly towards the goal of the Federal Constitution". A few days later, the Secretary followed this letter up: "we have been given to believe that steps have been taken by the South Australian Society to become an incorporated body. As you will no doubt fully appreciate, this information is causing very considerable concern to this Society". In true Christmas spirit, Victoria wrote to New South Wales on 24 December of a "misunderstanding" and suggested that "the time was possibly opportune for the three bodies to get together and bring the matter to finality". Demaine supported this view "that the position with regard to South Australia was within striking distance of being cleared up", and on 31 January the Victorian Council formally resolved that "the Council of the New South Wales Society be informed that, as a result of correspondence between the presidents of the Victorian and South Australian Societies, it appeared that the objectives of the South Australian and New South Wales Societies were substantially in agreement. Hence, it would be desirable for New South Wales to reopen negotiations with the South Australian Society".

In the meantime, the two Societies in New South Wales and Victoria continued to discuss a Federal Constitution in detail. The New South Wales Society had given the draft to its solicitor for an opinion, and had been advised that it was general practice that the financial year be the calendar year and not, as was the case now, from 1 October to 30 September each year. This, however, in the opinion of the Victorian Council, would create "insuperable difficulties" as the Annual General Meeting of the Society could not be held before February each year when the Society had been in recess since Christmas. Hence, locally, the old Council would have to elect the next year's committee or, if not practicable, would have to prepare the programme for the ensuing year; and federally, the annual meeting of the State Society would have to be held during the same month as that of the federal body, thus allowing no time to deal with matters listed for discussion at the federal meeting. However, in spite of difficulties, by the end of 1942, Barnes, the President in Victoria and Chairman of its Status Committee could report to Fallon, his colleague in New South Wales, with much pleasure, that his Council agreed to the Draft, with amendments to date. During November of that year, the Society in Victoria now also put the draft before the solicitors with specific questions, in the main relating to responsibilities arising out of the production of the IES Lighting Review:-

- "1. Who was entitled to the profits of the IES Lighting Review?
- "2. Who would be responsible for losses?

- "3. Was the Secretary responsible for any liabilities of the Review or the Society generally?
- "4. Was the Council of the Victorian Society acting within its powers in publishing the Review?
- "5. What effect will the formation of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia have upon the foregoing questions?

The solicitors advised the Victorian Society "to accept the advantages of incorporation and to become part of a company with with liability by Guarantee". However, to permit the federal body to administer the Review effectively some amendments to the draft constitution were to be made which the Status Committee listed and forwarded to New South Wales with regrets that they had been necessary but with the firm assurance that they did "not contain any departure from the principles already agreed upon by the respective committees". At a special meeting on 12 January, the Council in Victoria unanimously agreed to accept the draft constitution "subject to the Attorney General of New South Wales accepting the proposed Articles as satisfactory and workable from all legal aspects". In the meantime the Society in New South Wales had drawn up a set of By-Laws for approval of the other Societies; but Victoria considered it "a pity that the steps necessary to bring about the legal adoption of the Federal Constitution should be delayed until finality is reached on these subsidiary items".

It would seem that the policy of New South Wales and Victoria to continue with the drafting processes and to prepare a final document for ratification by the three Societies had been a happy one. In a short note, South Australia could "state that this Society agreed to and approved of the Draft Memorandum of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia, and to the Draft Divisional By-Laws as submitted by the Victorian Society."

At this moment, with Federation practically in sight, a problem arose which had not been foreseen: it would be necessary to amend not only the Articles of Association but also the Memorandum of New South Wales Society. This was considered by the Council "as being unnecessary to the main objective of federation"...and would mean an additional expense of between sixty and seventy pounds". The Victorian Society, in reply, suggested as an alternative the formation of an unincorporated body with specific and limited powers, whereupon the New South Wales Council decided to seek its solicitor's advice on:-

1. the possibility of registering the name of this Company in each of the States of the Commonwealth...
2. the registration of the initials "I.E.S.", by which this Company was also known, in the same States...

In the meantime, the Victorian Society had been advised by its solicitors that there would be no objection to the name "The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia" being adopted for the Victorian Society when it was incorporated. Subsequently, information was received that registration in all States other than Tasmania would cost 94pounds 4. 0: however, that it was not possible to register the initials "I.E.S.". The Society in South Australia also had re-considered. It had received a report from its Constitution Committee recommending "that the South Australian Society be immediately incorporated in this State as : 'The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (S.A. Division) Inc. 'and that a letter be sent to New South Wales that "it would appear that in the material efforts of the three existing bodies considerable time has elapsed in reaching the stage where agreement was possible on the Articles of Association, only to find that it was your proposal to add to the Articles of Association, the Memorandum which gives the proposed federal body full control of all property, apparatus, instruments, appliances, goods, chattels, credits, debts, moneys, books, documents and other liabilities and assets. This clause appears to have been

inserted solely to provide for the domestic affairs in the incorporation of the previous non-incorporated New South Wales Society and should now be deleted or altered as we feel that the Australian Body, when set up, should be responsible for Policy and Status only".

An impasse had threatened to become a fiasco. It was fortunate indeed that prudence and conciliation could prevail at this tense time. A meeting was arranged of the members of the three Societies in person in Sydney on 6 December 1943. C L Barnes, L D Wright and R Dooley represented Victoria, K Daly the South Australian Society, and New South Wales was represented by its Constitutional Committee comprising H G Fallon, T R Hackman, N E Lewis, E W Harmer, A F O Brown acted as the meeting's secretary.

From the outset of discussions it was evident that, if Victoria and South Australia were to accept a Federal Constitution as envisaged originally for "The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia" with Divisions in all States, the Memorandum of the New South Wales Society would have to be amended, and to that, the Society objected on principle. The Societies did, however, agree on an alternative which for the first time enunciated the title of "The Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia (National Council", with provisions regarding the appointment and constitution of such Council identical with the original proposals for a legally registered Federal Council, and each Society to agree to delegate to such National Council the powers previously proposed for a Federal Council. The Societies were to seek incorporation under the laws of their respective States. The objects and powers of the Societies were to be identical and to this effect they were to have identical Memoranda and Articles of Association, as far as possible based on those previously agreed as the basis for the single Federal Constitution.

This, then, was the day the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia was conceived and accepted. The delegates adjourned to meet the New South Wales Council and on the next day, 7 November, held what may rightly be called the first National Conference of the Illuminating Engineering Societies with subjects for discussion which were then highly topical, viz. "Housing Commission and Home Lighting" - but also the ever-recurring subjects of Publications and the IES Lighting Review, International Development, Overseas Liaison, Publicity, National Transactions, SAA Codes, Technical Education and post-graduate diploma courses.

The decisions of the Sydney meeting were ratified subsequently by the three State Councils, the Council in New South Wales with the preamble "that the New South Wales Council, whilst regretting the unwillingness of the Victorian and South Australian Societies to agree to the one registered Society in Australia, resolves unanimously...". However, who, sitting at the Council table in a similar situation, can but sympathize with those who had spent so much time, thought and energy on a most desirable idea, one that remains desirable to this day, only to see it brought down by a difficulty of their own making, the expenditure of a few mean Pounds to gratify the pride of their fellowmen in their local achievements and possessions.

### **1.3.2 THE PROVISIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The initiative for the formation of the Provisional National Council came from New South Wales. Fallon, who was then President of his Society for a second time, wrote to his colleagues in the other two States, Barnes in Victoria and Daly in South Australia, suggesting the immediate formation of a Provisional National Council on the basis that the three Societies each nominate three

representatives, and that Victoria nominate a provisional Chairman and New South Wales a provisional Secretary. This was accepted and the formation of the Provisional National Council became effective on 16 December, 1944, its membership consisting of:-

C L Barnes (Victoria), Chairman: K I Burns (New South Wales), Hon Secretary: L D Wright, A C Pearse (Victoria), K D Daly, F W Tideman, Professor Kerr Grant (South Australia), and H G Fallon, L Lord (New South Wales).

The first letter written over the signature of the Chairman was dated 17 January 1945. Barnes welcomed his colleagues on the Council, which, "being a purely advisory body dealing only with the Societies and only with matters referred to it by the Societies, needs no constitution, but it will be necessary for certain rules of procedure to be laid down". It was typical of the man that his first letter was already file-coded by a reference 'MO.1' and, of course, so were the appended Rules of Procedure: 'MO.1.A'.

Barnes listed the matters referred to the Council by the Societies as :- The drafting of a National Constitution: guidance to the Societies regarding acceptance of members into the appropriate grades of membership: rules governing the functioning of Divisions and Chapters of the Societies: guidance for Divisions or Chapters desirous of forming and incorporating as Societies: drafting of examinations and thesis standards relative to membership applications and grade transfers: and, generally, to advise on any matter referred to the Council by the Societies. The appended Rules of Procedure were in the main operational. They end with the stern statement that "No expenditure shall be undertaken on behalf of the Council unless sufficient funds are in hand".

Shortly afterwards, Barnes forwarded a 5-page memorandum to all members of the Provisional National Council for comment or approval. He gave an account of the history of the Illuminating Engineering Societies in Australia, listed the powers to be delegated to the National Council when formed, reported on the progress made in all States to effect registration, listed again the matters referred to the Provisional National Council by the Societies, and outlined the membership standing in the Societies and the steps required to achieve the uniformity of grading which was one of the main planks upon which the National Council was to be formed.

However, this created difficulties in New South Wales. The New South Wales Council wanted the specific clauses of the Barnes memorandum replaced by a set of quite general clauses in the amended Articles of Association. A re-grading committee was to be appointed in New South Wales which would submit to the New South Wales Council recommendations for the re-grading of Members elected to that grade prior to 1 October 1939. Those elected after 1 October 1939 but prior to the operation of the amended Articles would also first be submitted to the New South Wales Council but subject to the approval of the National Council. However, "All applications for transfer or election to any grade of corporate membership received after the date of operation of the amended Articles to be made subject to the approval of the National Council". Thus, agreement was reached and a uniform membership structure applicable to all Societies established.

Uniformity of purpose and structure on paper was one thing, uniformity of national thought another. The history of the "Dedman" letter in April 1945 may serve to illustrate the principle, one which in the years of the future was regrettably only too often exemplified by matters of greater and lesser concern.

On 12 April 1945, the Council in New South Wales addressed itself to the Hon. J J Dedman, M.P., Minister of War Organisation of Industry, with the request that restrictions should be relaxed to allow "(a) The manufacture of a limited range of portable local lights of approved design and in particular the 'Better Sight' portable lamp", and "(b) the manufacture of a limited range of ceiling mounted fittings so that new homes at present being constructed can have a reasonable lighting

installation". A copy was sent to Burns, the Hon Secretary of the Provisional National Council, with a suggestion that the Societies on a Federal basis may see fit to support this application. Barnes was horrified. Admittedly there had previously been guidelines established for the conduct of projects of a national character and admittedly these had been broadly based on an act-first-inform-later procedure. However, this might have sounded acceptable when it was formulated first in theory only. When the first practical case came up, this procedure was obviously and patently contrary to the spirit in which the Societies had come together to act jointly and with one voice in matters of national importance. Barnes was "deeply concerned with the manner in which a matter of such national importance has been handled in that the other Societies are now presented with a fait accompli, whereas the subject warranted wither the strongest approach or none at all". The members of the New South Wales Council "very much regretted that there should have been a misunderstanding...The Council was of the opinion that as your Council (the Provisional National Council) was only in the provisional stages it would not deal with a matter such as this until finally constituted". This,

however, did not satisfy Barnes and, at his personal request, the Secretary wrote to the New South Wales Council: "There is nothing in the draft constitution of the proposed National Council - much less the Provisional National Council - to cause any Society to submit any such letter to or through it. There is, however, a Clause in the Articles of the newly incorporated Societies and in the amendments to the Articles of your Society (Clause 100) which implies that matters of national importance will be handled by all Societies in unison. The question is therefore not one of submitting such to this Council - which can only deal with matters 'referred to it by any Society' - but of the wisdom of acting in unison with all Societies interested".

On a lesser scale, agreement was reached without causing offence on a common badge (and future colour-coding) for all Societies, on a Membership Application form for admittance to the Societies and transfer to higher grades of membership, and on a procedure for the Societies to adopt in their association with the National Council.

The Provisional National Council did not lose sight of its main task of drafting a Constitution for the proposed National Council for the approval of the Societies. A comprehensive document was produced and circulated to the three Societies for comment. New South Wales and Victoria, in personal discussions between Mitchell (New South Wales) who had succeeded Burns as secretary of the Provisional National Council, and Barnes in Melbourne, soon reached agreement on all salient points and an exchange of amendments required or suggested, clause by clause, showed indeed that such agreement seemed to prevail that the formation of the National Council by mid-November seemed still quite possible.

South Australia reacted more critically than the other two Societies. A long and carefully evaluated criticism of the proposed draft began: "The Constitution appears to be framed in a belief that the Societies are subordinate in all matters to the National Council. Whatever the position may be in the other States, it certainly is not so in South Australia...".

The document from South Australia ended: "While some of the objections raised may be slight, a Constitution is legally binding. The criticisms raised are those which appear to a layman only and many more deficiencies would probably appear to a constitutional lawyer...". Barnes, in the notes prepared in reply to South Australia, took up the last-made point: "The draft constitution for the proposed National Council was drawn up by the writer without any legal advice as to phraseology, and it may be wise to seek such legal advice". The notes prepared by New South Wales in reply continued the argument from Victoria: "On the question of the legality of the final accepted constitution we feel that legal advice would be an unnecessary expense as the constitution is merely required to facilitate transactions between the Societies and the National Council".

The Society in South Australia acted wisely and, instead of entering into an argument of detail, re-wrote the entire draft constitution: "This is not presented as a finished product by any means but it



will meet our objections to the original draft". The South Australian Society was fortunate, and so was, probably, also the Provisional National Council, in that G T Clarke, the secretary of the Society in South Australia, was a professional secretary: "In conclusion - I must again emphasize that while this draft has been accepted in its entirety by my Council, it has been drawn by me as a result of experience as a secretary but without legal aid. I have endeavoured, however, to apply all those tests which I believe a lawyer customarily applies. This implies (1) that each clause will mean just what it says it means, (2) that all the terms used are explained within the Constitution or Rules, (3) that no other meaning should be read into the Constitution or Rules than the ordinary meaning of the terms implied, (4) there are no mental reservations or qualifications which have to be made when reading the written Constitution".

Again, the National Councillors (Provisional) in New South Wales and Victoria conferred and were able to incorporate in the draft constitution much of the South Australian material. To this, South Australia agreed in principle but voicing the critical reservation that "it is strongly felt that the South Australian draft is much clearer and workmanlike and that, in many clauses, it expresses the intentions better".

Nevertheless, agreement was reached after all and by the end of June 1946, a procedural document was circulated to the three Societies, "Formation of National Council of Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia".

"(1) Upon agreement of the three Societies to the proposed National Constitution and the nomination of three representatives to the National Council by each Society, it is agreed that the first term will be from 1 August 1946 to 30 November 1946..

"(2) The Victorian Society will nominate the President and Secretary for this period. (The advantage in saving of time is obvious).

"(3) The New South Wales Society will nominate the Senior Vice- President and Treasurer for this period.

"(4) The New South Wales Society will appoint one of its three representatives to act as Custodian of Records at the Head Office of the National Council, 16 Barrack Street, Sydney, during all periods that the Secretary of the National Council is in another State.

"(5) The President for 1947 will be chosen by New South Wales.

"(6) The President for 1948 will be chosen by South Australia.

"(7) The President for 1949 will be chosen by Western Australia (if that Society has joined the National Council).

"(8) The President for 1950 will be chosen by Queensland (if that Society has joined the National Council).

"Note: The Presidents of the National Council are elected by the Society Council and the other officers by the National Council. Nominations for the positions of Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, as suggested, will actually be made by the elected representatives."

Barnes invited the Western Australian Society to join the National Council and to nominate three representatives. This they did, and so did the other three Societies. On 1 August 1946, the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies became reality.

During the months prior to the first meeting on 4 December 1946, the President, C L Barnes and the Hon Secretary, A C Pearse, devoted much effort towards organizing in detail the first National Conference of the Council. To synchronize communications with the Societies, it was arranged that the State National Councillors of all Societies meet every month on the same day - the fourth Wednesday in each month was acceptable to all- and that the "Councils of the Societies shall each hold a Special Meeting on the same day (mutually arranged each year) during the month of November for the purpose of electing their representatives to the National Council for the ensuing term and nominating the Honorary Officers".

A memorandum drafted by Pearse set out the many constitutional requirements from the States, their Councils, Secretaries and National Representatives and gave notice that a conference of National Councillors was being organized to be held in Melbourne on 4, 5, and 6 December, 1946, and that on 6 December the Annual Meeting of the National Council would be conducted.

The Constitution which the Societies adopted was dated 25 May, 1946. Each Society was requested and in fact did forward a signed copy to the Custodian of Records for safe-keeping.

The Constitution, as framed by the Provisional National Council, served the National Council well. Although from time to time changes became necessary, mainly because of changes due to the acceptance of the various membership grades, it remained in force in principle to 1972. An account of its clauses may therefore serve as a foundation upon which to base the history of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia to date.

### 1.3.3 THE FIRST CONSTITUTION

Although always known and described as "The National Council", the original name was "The Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia, National Council". There were no brackets, viz. (National Council), nor was there an apostrophe, viz. Societies'. Thus, the same did not express a singular entity but a plurality.

The Head Office of the National Council was situated in Sydney. However, as the National Council was not a registered organisation, this should not be confused with the registered office of an organisation which must be statutorily defined. Thus the Head Office of the National Council could change as the need for change arose, and in practice it did change as a matter of convenience, with every change of the Hon General Secretary.

The objects and purposes for which the National Council was constituted were "to promote uniformity of action by all Societies existing or potential known or to be known as 'The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia' in the Commonwealth of Australia". It is of interest to note that the wording in the style of the Societies uses the singular, and does not specifically describe the Societies by name. We may assume that it may have been embarrassing to have one Society, that in New South Wales, carry the name here designated to all others, and the other Societies limited by definition through the insertion of their respective States in brackets after the generic name.

Clause (4), the delegation of powers clause, could have been expected to begin: The powers of the National Council, by delegation from the Societies, are ... However, instead of being a clause appertaining to the National Council, that clause was one appertaining to the Societies: "The Societies hereby delegate to the National Council the following powers:-

- (a) The approval of By-Laws of the Societies.
- (b) The approval of persons recommended for election to or expulsion from corporate membership of any of the Societies.
- (c) The conduct of all negotiations or correspondence with organisations outside the Commonwealth of Australia in respect of any matter which may affect the policy or welfare of each or any of the Societies.
- (d) The issue of membership or other qualification certificates in the name or with the seal of each or any of the Societies.
- (e) The making and enforcing of rules to be observed by the Societies on questions of policy and of status of membership grades and qualifications.
- (f) The making and enforcing of rules to be observed by the Societies on matters referred to the National Council by any of the Societies concerning the welfare expansion or advancement of the Societies.
- (g) The submission of proposals to the Societies by the National Council concerning the welfare expansion or advancement of the Societies.

Obviously, the delegation of powers was the prerogative of the Societies. This could not be effected by the insertion of a clause in the constitution of another body, viz. that of the National Council, but had to be included in the Articles of Association of each of the Australian Societies underwriting the National Council through delegation of powers which they had held before the National Council was

formed. To this effect, the Societies included the following Clause in their respective Articles of Association:

"The Council of the Society in general meeting shall not make any decision or carry any resolution affecting national policy status grades or qualifications of members or the welfare expansion and advancement of the Illuminating Engineering Societies in other States of the Commonwealth of Australia without the agreement of those Societies and further that when correspondence with overseas bodies on these matters is desirable or necessary joint action shall be taken by all Societies through their duly elected representatives".

How unwilling the Societies were to delegate real power, and how unwilling they are today, 30 years later, becomes apparent from the restrictive clause appended to the "Powers" clause (4):

"Providing always that before any proposed action is taken by the National Council under subclauses (e) to (g) or any of them, such proposed action shall first be ratified by the Societies and in the event of such ratification not being given by the Societies the matter shall be referred back to the National Council for reconsideration and in the event of agreement not being reached within six months after such reconsideration by the National Council the decision of the National Council shall be final".

The Constitution provided for notification by the Societies of their representatives on the National Council, of proposed alterations to the By-Laws, and for advice within one month of the respective Council meeting of qualifications of persons recommended for election to or expulsion from corporate membership. A copy of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet was required within seven days of the Annual General Meeting of a Society.

Clause (6) begins: "The National Council shall not carry on any trade or business or engage in any transactions with a view to "pecuniary gain or profit". This seemed a strange restriction of the National Council's powers as it precluded statutorily the IES Lighting Review to become a national project, even if the problems of indemnity inherent in a non-registered organisation could be solved.

Clause (6) continued: "No member shall have any personal claim on any of the income....". It would seem that the first constitution considered the delegates of the Societies to be the members of the National Council and that the concept and term of the "Member Societies" was yet to be devised. However, "the payment in good faith of reasonable and proper remuneration... in return for services actually rendered..." was specifically listed as admissible. In addition, there were to be such members from each Society as are required, together with and not in addition to the officers, to afford each Society equal representation. Although the first National Council comprised three representatives from each of the four constituent Societies, the National Council constitution provided not less than two and not more than four representatives from the State Societies.

The Constitution provided for the method of election of the office bearers and for the length of tenure of office. "The President shall be a Fellow or Affiliate of a Society and a Councillor of that Society and shall be elected by that Society Council." Similarly, "the two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall be corporate members of a Society and shall be elected by and from among the members of the National Council". "The two Vice-Presidents shall each be a member of a separate Society unless determined otherwise by a unanimous vote of the National Council"; and the same provision applied also for the Treasurer and the Secretary. "Each member of the National Council shall be either a Fellow, Affiliate or Member of a Society". These are sensible qualifications for the highest offices which the Societies offer on a rotational basis. It is strange to think that the little phrase 'unless determined otherwise by a unanimous vote of the National Council', which in this context seems not even of great significance, was to become in later years the very means by which

the National Council was to be made operable on retaining the basis of affording each Society equal representation.

Clauses (14) through to (33) were in the main procedural. They dealt with the conduct of Council meetings and the implementation and notification of the Council's resolutions. Provisions were made for proxy voting and for meetings by correspondence. Voting at the Annual General Meetings and at Extraordinary Meetings only was by poll, the chairman having a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member. However, to avoid the need for repeated polls during a meeting of several days duration, it soon became customary that the National Council declared itself a "Committee of the Whole" and conducted all but the formal business under the relaxed conditions in committee.

"The National Council shall not commit itself to any expenditure for which it has not the funds in hand". (Clause 34.a.). The funds of the National Council were almost in their entirety to come from a levy (not exceeding 10% of the membership subscriptions in a particular State) made on the Societies to cover the ordinary expenditure estimated for the following year. The levy was to be calculated as a percentage of the total subscriptions to any Society by all grades of membership, excluding sustaining members. Grants received by a Society to carry out special work were to be expended on that work only and "in the event of any portion of such grants being unexpended at the date of dissolution of the National Council such expended balance shall be repaid to the Society which made the grant." No provision seems to have been made for an earlier repayment; good housekeeping or sinister forebodings for a short life of the National Council? The Travel Grant of future years suffered for long from this.

Although the issue of membership certificates was still far from resolved, at least on a national basis, the constitution provided that certificates carry the signatures of "at least two National Councillors" and be countersigned by the Secretary.

The indemnity clause (38) reverted to the original conflict between the practical situation and the legal implications: "Every member of the National Council...shall be indemnified by the Societies (our italics)...". Although the delegation clause in the Articles of the Societies gave powers to the National Council, there seemed to have been no clause in the constitutions of the Societies giving indemnity to the members of the National Council.

Similarly, the rules covering the withdrawal of a Society from the National Council were rules affecting the conduct of a Society's affairs, and not those of the National Council (Rules 41 a-e).

The dissolution of the National Council, on the other hand, was clearly in the National Council's court: "By resolution of the Councils of the majority of Societies,... or upon the passing of a resolution by the National Council..." the constitution of the National Council "may be revised limited or extended and the National Council may be resolved...".

There have been moments when the Council's life hung in precarious balance and when the utmost mediation was needed to keep the small family of Societies together. It is to the credit of founders who created this new structure, the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia, that the foundations upon which they built were broad enough to carry the many, strong enough to take their weight, solid enough to withstand the pressures, yet flexible enough to allow for change.

## **1.4 FEDERATION IN RETROSPECT**

When on 6 December 1943 the Sydney meeting aborted the concept of one Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia, and accepted the compromise of an association of five independent Societies under the umbrella of a National Council, realism and a pragmatic assessment of the practical situation had won the day. Yet, so is human nature that once cherished notions do not easily die, and Federation, the original dream of the founders, remained on the agenda paper to this day. However, retrospect may act as a powerful magnifier. We can see, today, Federation in a more realistic form than could our predecessors in the passionate days of inter-State jealousies and political maneuvering.

The arguments for Federation today are different arguments than were those of yesteryear. Some have since been refuted by the National Council's achievements: in particular, that only a federated body could create uniformity of membership structure and national recognition. Others can be dismissed on the evidence of the Council's history: in particular, that the resources of a single national body are greater than the sum-total of its constituent local organisations. Other argument has only recently surfaced; in particular, that a centralist government is an expedient operative device to ensure a nationally effective administration of the Societies' secretariats, of the subscription organisation and for the production of the 'IES Lighting Review'.

We who have worked in these years at the National as well as at the State level have experienced the energy that is generated at the periphery. We have seen it flow to the centre and from the centre back to other points on the periphery. With the bird's eye view of the past we may well ask whether the founder's dream of oneness in federation is still a valid concept; indeed, whether the past's disappointments may not have been the future's good fortune.

In retrospect, we suggest that the Federation which is the National Council of today has stood the test of time. To revive the issues of the 40's needs careful and honest scrutiny. A study of our history may place the issues into better perspective and provide new criteria to permit mature decisions.

## **2 PEOPLE, PLACES, PROCEDURES**

In the progression of time, we seem to be able to recognize three phases: a first phase of high ideal and great intent; the National Council focus of its own objects and activities. A second phase of growing awareness of the need to communicate with the rank and file and an increasing standing of the National Conventions as important, if not the most important, activity of the annual conference week. Lastly, a third phase of revival of the momentum to create a centralist federal National Council to interact with the kindred organizations and the outside world on a basis of professional parity and collegial collaboration.

In the end, we are tempted to ask what, on balance, has the progression of people and events created other than progression itself? The early dream of one federal Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia, with a life of its own and speaking with the representative voice of the Australian lighting industry and profession, did not eventuate. Because of its 'compromittal' structure, the National Council was destined to a role of co-ordination of action rather than to act of its own; and local differences to contain and to reconcile occupied much of its time and energies.

Synchronous with the three phases, indeed acting as the stabilizing centripetal force throughout the Council's history, was the work of the National Status and Qualifications Committee. Through this, the first and for long the only standing committee, the National Council gave status and recognition to the professional lighting engineers of Australia, the Fellows and Members of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia.

We see the history of the National Council primarily as a history of the Australian lighting profession; from the Member/Associate dichotomy of the 30's to the MIES and FIES, from the narrow specialization of the Illuminating Engineer to the broad universalization of the lighting practitioner of today.

Thus, we place 'status and recognition' at the centre of the Council's history. We introduce the 'people, places and procedures; to give it a personal, pictorial and procedural background. With the accounts of the 'early years' and 'progression in rotation' we frame the central theme and describe the events of the past.

For a full-blooded account of the past, we would have liked to go beyond the search of the files on our shelves. The archives of the Council, any archives, are but life dehydrated. There are the minutes of the thirty meetings and the appended documents the reports of the secretaries and the supporting files ranging from the general to the specific, from basic documentation to personal correspondence and clippings from the media. In addition the National archives contain the annual reports of the Member

Societies, regrettably incomplete, which their secretaries filed with the National Secretary as envisaged at the first meeting.

If only we could call on our memory and that of our friends and colleagues and make the archives and the memories work in unison, we could create complementary living pictures of the happenings of the past, of its achievements and its failures, of moments of pride and moments of disappointment, and, sometimes, of wonder how we survived.

Let us exemplify: we could relate vivid, indeed emotional, memories of so many people whom we now merely list in the appendices.

With the aid of our visual memory we could change the Brisbane City Council Conference Room at Albert Park from a topographical notation of venue at the head of a set of minutes, to the picture of a cool, green and relaxing enclave in the centre of a hot, rushed and rushing city.

Can our account convey the frustration of Sopp in 1947 and of Brown nearly thirty years later? The excitement of a conference opening for which we prepared the agenda paper? The sting of criticism? The glow of achievement? The warmth of praise? The sadness of valediction? The humour of being reminded that in five years we had aged? The melancholy of the minutes spent standing in silence in honour of the dead?

Through our memories, inaccurate and incomplete, biased and even tendentious as they may be, could we describe the progression of presidents and of delegates, of convention speakers and of ladies' nights; in gay rotation from Melbourne to Sydney to Adelaide to Perth to Brisbane and back to Melbourne again? Appendix 6. gives the overview.

Regrettably, our two sources singly are sadly incomplete, and complement each other but dangerously. Selection, by implication, is a subjective value judgment. Not from choice, therefore, but from necessity will our account remain on dry out safe archival ground.

The first full year in the National Council's life, 1947, began auspiciously:-

. office bearers, who had been the architects of the National Council, and in particular a competent and enthusiastic General Secretary;

. four-State representation which was soon to be Australia-wide with the acceptance of the Queensland Division;

. Councillors who knew personally their colleagues in the other States and who had been accustomed to meet with their colleagues in their home States regularly each month;

. A five year programme agreed by all with a number of important national projects to undertake and the ideal of national significance to spur them on.

#### 2.1.1 PRESIDENTS

The first national Conference and Annual Meeting had stimulated an urgency of action which was not to be denied. It was characteristic of Barnes, who had been the Council's first president for 126 days, that, even after handing over the chair to Fallon, he did not relinquish the reins. At his request, Pearse, who had been the Secretary during this period, sent out the minutes of the first meeting with the suggestion from Barnes that the "National Councillors might be prepared to undertake the work concerned in finalizing the decisions of the Conference", listing seventeen matters for action and allocating the work to six of the twelve councillors.

With this, Barnes in fact anticipated future developments by close on twenty years as it was only after 1965 that the president of the conference was also president of the Council for the ensuing period and could, indeed was expected to, direct his Council's work during the year of his presidency.

Fallon's approach to the same problem was similarly characteristic of the man. In a circular to the National Councillors he wrote, addressing each one personally and, where applicable, by his Christian name: "Dear ..., it is difficult to obtain mutual understanding and concerted action from members of a body who have never met...I want first of all to introduce a personal note to our proceedings. I would like each of you to reply... so that we may both feel the link of common endeavour and in this way hope to bridge the gulf that separates us physically from each other...It may be that in between the hurly- burly of our duties this exchange can be continued. Let us imagine therefore that we are all sitting round the same table as some of us were last December...That is what I would say:- Gentlemen, it is very good of you to come together today at my invitation...".



Fallon continued by introducing his National Councillors one by one in a direct and personal manner: "This is Mr. W.A. Powell of South Australia, our Senior Vice-President, who will, I hope, be able to accept nomination as president at the end of the year".

After this introduction, Fallon proceeded to outline to his councillors his thoughts on the immediate tasks under a number of headings: 'The Right Attitude', 'Communication', 'Statistics', 'The Conference', 'Future Developments'.

Concluding his letter, Fallon envisaged that "our Society Council may not nominate us from year to year ... but let us allow no ordinary circumstances to cause us to decline nomination ..." and he suggested "that it is the bounden duty of the older representatives to initiate the newcomers in the principles stated briefly here".

In the procession of people who served the National Council as presidents, Barnes and Fallon surely must be accorded a position which places them not only ahead of all others in time but also in deeds: Barnes, whose tenacity and driving force never let him waver in his belief in a National Council of the AUstralian Societies; Fallon whose humanity and understanding of the other's views made him create and protect the IES membership structure which is the Societies' greatest asset.

They were the only two foundation members of the National Council who remained on the Council for longer than two quinquennial rotation periods. Barnes retired after fourteen years at the end of 1959, and Fallon three years later at the end of 1962. They were elected the first two Life Fellows of the Societies at an Extraordinary Meeting of the National Council conducted by post on 1 September 1965.

In the entire history of the National Council to 1972, when a new constitution changed the principle of rotation of office to one of continuing office, there has never been a break in the annual rotation of presidents from the Societies as foreseen by the Provisional National Council in 1945/46. The presidency was discussed in Perth in 1949, when it was suggested to "consider whether it was desirable that the President of the National Council should be a resident of the State in which the Conference was held, or should be a visitor from another State". The minutes of the fourth Conference continue: "In view of the proposed succession of conference centres (providing for more frequent conferences in the two larger centres), it was agreed that the method of selection of a president became of less importance". However, the conference had thoughts on this and it was resolved

"that the suggestion to vary the method of election of the President and the duration of his office, lapse".

There have been anxious moments. At the eighth meeting in Adelaide in 1953, the Queensland Society was not represented nor had it nominated a vice-president as required by the Constitution. As an interim measure, R. J. Nott from Victoria was elected Senior Vice-President at the Annual Meeting in Adelaide. This created much doubt about the succession after Perth and Holman corresponded at length with Ross about the propriety for a Senior Vice-President to step down in favour of somebody else. However, at the ninth meeting in Perth the next year, the Queensland Society was again represented and F. J. Ryan was duly elected President for 1955 and took the chair at the Brisbane meeting at the end of the year. Thus, a president from the allotted State Society has always occupied this office, from Barnes in 1946 to Nott in 1971, and by their very presence in the chair and standing within the Societies they have contributed greatly towards the respect in which the Societies and their National Council have been held by the community at all times. Although at

all meetings except the first in 1946, the National Council solemnly elected a Senior and a Junior Vice-President,

there was never a distinction in the Constitution between the seniority of the two Vice-Presidents. However, that may be implicit in the rotational arrangements laid down in the constitution and exemplified by the original arrangements stipulated by the Provisional National Council.

On one occasion, a president did not take the chair at the meeting for which he had been elected. In 1952, Malclurcan went overseas on a school architecture study project, and Council at the beginning of the Sydney meeting, 1952, resolved "that the Senior Vice-President take the chair and thenceforth act as National President".

Maclurcan served the Council well overseas. He was the guest of honour at the Annual General Meeting of the British Society in May 1953 and presented a paper to a meeting of that Society on "The Illuminating Engineering Profession and the Lighting Industry in Australia".

### 2.1.2      TREASURERS

In organizations which are based broadly on honorary work and supervision, the office of Treasurer and that of Secretary are of the greatest importance to the strength and development of the organization as a whole. It has been argued that the two officers should profitably be accessible to each other, and that it may even be advantageous to combine the two offices into one and to appoint a deputy to lighten the work-load. The drafters of the first constitution of the National Council thought otherwise. They provided that "the treasurer and the secretary shall each be a member of a separate Society unless determined otherwise by an unanimous vote of the National Council".

It bears noting that the first constitution did not provide for 'honorary' officers. At the second meeting in Sydney, 1947, this was pointed out by H. Egeberg who "suggested that the treasurer and the technical secretary should be styled 'honorary' in conformity with the usual practice". The two officers were duly appointed in Sydney 'honorary' treasurer and secretary respectively and remained listed 'hon's' to the end of 1972.

The location of the office of the treasurer was the first to be reviewed, first as a matter of convenience and soon on general principles. Already at the first meeting, the principle of rotation was set aside when H. L. Watsford, a New South Welshman, was appointed treasurer. He remained treasurer to the end of 1948, when Fallon was elected to this office, which he occupied to the end of 1958. The need never arose during these ten years to change the treasurership; indeed, it may be doubtful whether a system of strict rotation would have been able to produce the stability of the Council's finances and, in particular, the creation of the national Travel Fund which enabled the Societies to be represented at even the more distant meetings.

The treasurership remained in New South Wales to the end of 1972: M. Craker in 1959 and 1964, E. L. Freedman in 1960 and 1961, A. M. Forbes in 1962 and 1963, J. Knight from 1965 to 1970, and P. A. Baxter in 1971 and 1972. After 1972, the treasurer was appointed from South Australia, the home State of the Executive Officer, N. Brown, which was a new office created under the 1972 Constitution. The first South Australian 'General Treasurer', as he was now styled, was J. D. Smith in 1973. He was succeeded by another South Australian, J. R. Dally, who has held the office to date.

The office of treasurer of the National Council has never been an onerous one. Normally the volume of financial transactions of the National Council was modest indeed. However, there have been years when the treasurer had difficulties raising the levies which the Societies had agreed to pay.

The Council's first Balance Sheet dated 30/11/46 and Statements of Receipts and Payments from 1/8/46 to 30/11/46 was submitted to the meeting in Melbourne by Lord, the Council's first treasurer. Receipts totaled pounds 44. 9. 10, made up of an amount of pounds 20. 1. 10 transferred from the Provisional National Council and pounds 24. 8. 0 from a levy of 2 & 1/2% on Society membership income. Against this were payments of pounds 10. 0. 0 advance for secretarial services, pounds 6. 3. 0 for printing and stationery, and a five shilling bank fee, leaving a balance of pounds 28. 10. 0. However, it was carefully noted in the statement that only pounds 6. 6. 7 of the pounds 10. 0. 0 for secretarial services had been expended, leaving pounds 3. 13. 5 in hand.

In thirty years, the levy on the Societies' membership increased from 5% in 1947 to \$3.60, the levy determined at the Brisbane meeting in 1975, for 1976. This levy now included levies for the Travel Fund of \$1.35, for the Operating Fund of \$2.15 and for a Special Purpose Fund of \$0.10. It may be worth noting that the 1976 levy corresponds for New South Wales, where the budget figures for 1975/76 were readily accessible, to a levy of 6.5% on the personal membership income, an increase of 30% against 1947.

Appendix 6.5 depicts the rise in income and expenditure over the years, shown against the Consumer Price Index figures published by the Commonwealth Statistician, beginning with the year 1948. It is interesting to note that for that year, Fallon, in the History of the New South Wales Society, comments: "The inflation spiral was much in evidence at this time. Many were beginning to wonder whether we as a Nation were heading for financial disaster".

The Council was fortunate in that its three auditors gave their services to the Council as honorary auditors, free of charge. They were H. Gyles from 1946, K. High from 1951 and W. L. Browne from 1956 to date, all from New South Wales.

### 2.1.3 SECRETARIES

The reports of the national secretaries have always provided an important source of information on the work of the Societies and the role of the National Council and its influence in Society affairs. In addition to the secretaries' reports, the past was kept alive through meticulous documentation and the accuracy and volume of Council minutes and appendices.

The papers which Sopp distributed before and after the second meeting of the National Council in Sydney in 1947 comprised fifty-eight pages consisting of his own report of seven pages and the treasurer's two-page revenue account and balance sheet; a two-page spread of "Societies' Reactions to National Council Recommendations resolved at the first Conference"; a two-page submission by Barnes on the IES Lighting Review and National Transactions; a three-page set of notes by Weller on "Qualifications of Membership and Increasing Society Membership"; and ten pages of "Duties of Officers and Committees of Societies". The minutes of the second conference occupied a formidable twenty-three pages and a separate set of the Conference Resolutions another five pages. Four pages of minutes of the second annual general meeting make up the total of fifty-eight pages. Not all documentation has been as expansive; some might have been considered even somewhat frugal. However, the history of the National Council has been written on the pages which the Council's secretaries have compiled and, wearing the other hat of Custodians of Records, have carefully collected for posterity, together with the Annual Reports of the State Societies and a motley of correspondence and incidental documents.

The transformation of a 'rotating' secretary into a continuing General Secretary took longer than that of the Treasurer. To the end of 1949, there had always been a willing member prepared to

accept the secretaryship in rotation. After the Victorian, Pearse in 1946 and Sopp from New South Wales in 1947, Wald from South Australia was secretary in Adelaide in 1948.

Mattinson from Western Australia was the last secretary appointed 'in rotation'. However, his appointment had not always been a foregone conclusion. It was not until September 1948 that Ross could advise to Wald "that Mattinson had agreed to act as Hon. Secretary for the National Council in 1949 during my tenure of office".

Ross, the foundation president of the Western Australian Society, was probably the most experienced administrator of scientific organizations who occupied the chair of the National Council. Professor of Physics in the University of Western Australia, he had been chairman and president of many scientific organizations and, prior to his presidency of the National Council in 1949, had

been Hon. Organizing Secretary of the ANZAAS Congress held in Perth in August 1947. His letter to Wald continued: "We are still strongly of the opinion that for efficient working of the National Council something else is required than an annual change in such an important office".

Ross had previously suggested an alternative whereby a General Secretary was appointed for three years, with office in Melbourne or Sydney, and "an Assistant Secretary holding office for one year and residing in the State in which the President for the time being resided". In a letter to all Societies, Ross, as President of the National Council, asked the Societies to consider the appointment of a General Secretary so that their representatives may come to the Conference able to speak for their Society: "I am convinced that the present system of having the Secretaryship of the National Council passed on from one person to another every year is most unsatisfactory... I suggest organizations as ANZAAS, the ANRC, the Institution of Engineers, the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, the Australian Optometrical Association, etc., and have an Hon. General Secretary who should hold office for a period of years. He would keep the entire records of the National Council and transact its business. Each year an officer would be appointed in the State in which the President resides, to arrange the Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting".

At the Perth meeting in November 1949, it was resolved "that the office of Hon. Secretary be divided and that an Hon. General Secretary and an Hon. Conference Secretary be appointed" and "that the position of Hon. General Secretary be offered to Mr. H. A. Sopp". A sub-committee was appointed "to recommend to a later session of the Conference desirable amendments to the Constitution of the National Council". These were subsequently submitted and an amended draft constitution duly adopted.

Sopp was Hon. General Secretary for one year only, to Brisbane 1950, when T. S. Crouch took over from him for the next ensuing two years. It is of interest to note that Sopp, in his report to the Brisbane meeting in 1950, stated as his "considered opinion that we functioned much better when we had the National President and the Hon. Secretary in the same State". However, Sopp's opinion did not prevail.

The appointment of Crouch was preceded by a carefully argued case by the New South Wales Society for the appointment of an Hon. General Secretary who, as a matter of principle, was not to be an elected National Councillor of his Society. In a circular letter to all National Councillors, the Hon. General Secretary wrote: "New South Wales is strongly of the opinion that the General Secretary should be divorced as far as possible from representing any State Society and that, while the General Secretary remained a State nominee to National Council with the right to vote it would be most difficult for this to be done.

Furthermore, New South Wales feels that the General Secretary having all the affairs of the National Council at his fingertips, should be in a position to give disinterested advice to all National representatives irrespective of from which State they came. It was further felt that... the Society... would have to elect him as their representative each year although that Society might feel it

desirable to change their national representative from time to time". At the meeting in Brisbane in 1950, the New South Wales recommendations were accepted and the Constitution was amended by the addition of an additional sentence "The National Council may appoint a General Secretary without voting power."

A similar situation was created in 1967 when at the twenty-first meeting in Sydney S D Lay was appointed the first Editor-in-Chief of the National Council with the implicit right to attend meetings of the Council and to enter into the discussion but without a vote, if not an elected National Councillor of his Home State.

After Crouch, S Holman became Hon. General Secretary for five consecutive years, without voting power yet with steadily growing influence and usefulness in the affairs of the National Council, as Ross had originally envisaged. Holman concluded his first report to the Council: "As the work has progressed I have come to realise that experience of current Society affairs is not enough. An intimate knowledge of the history of the National Council and of its Constitution, coupled with a mature outlook on the aims and objectives of the movement in Australia, are essential prerequisites for a good 'secretary'. I do not think that twelve months is long enough for a 'greenhorn' to acquire the skills I have described".

Dr A Dresler who succeeded Holman in Sydney, 1957, was also without voting power for three of the five years of his secretary-ship.

Freedman was Hon General Secretary for ten years to 1972, all that time without a vote. He was succeeded at the end of 1972 by P A Baxter, the General Secretary of the National Council to this day.

Throughout a year, the General Secretary is the curator of the National Council's interests and executive of all its intercongressional activities. He is the middleman between the Societies and the spokesman for all. He is the guardian of the National Council's constitution, and mediator in all Society problems and disputes. Dresler epitomized this in his last report to the Council in 1962: "Finally a word to my successor. I hope he will find the position of General Secretary of the IES National Council as inspiring, as interesting and, after all, as important as I did. I trust that in accepting the position he will succeed in forgetting that he is a prominent member of the IES of Australia (NSW). All he must now try to be is a no-less prominent member of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of the whole of Australia".

The work of the Council's secretary may be as onerous as each incumbent of the office would want it to be. The annual reports to the Council give a fair indication of the scope of each year's secretarial activity. P Lake, acting for Mattinson in Perth, 1949, did not consider his duties to have been "particularly onerous, owing to the fact that our President, Professor Ross, was able during the early part of the year, to visit each Society in turn and discuss with them and their National Councillors a number of matters concerning this Conference". T S Crouch in Melbourne, 1951, could report achievement "per medium of 241 letters (including 132 copies of letters to more than one person)". On occasions the secretary of the year would suggest that he could have accomplished more; on others, he performed generously beyond the call of duty.

The first report ever made to the National Council, that of Sopp in 1947, was a case in point. He included with his report a list in which he had tabulated the "Societies' Reactions to National Council Recommendations Resolved at First Conference held in Melbourne, December 1946" and commented in his report "some of the matters discussed...are...included in the agenda for this conference and it is hoped that, in the light of experience gained during the past year, some uncertainties may now be eliminated and more specific recommendations passed on to the Societies..." "There are, however, one or two items discussed at our last conference about which

little or nothing has since been done". Sopp concluded by expressing as his opinion "that the Societies, if approached, would express satisfaction with our efforts and would agree that this Council's continued functioning can and... will assist their future development". He would "however, urge all National Councillors to be more prompt in dealing with, and reporting on matters referred to them... and to adhere to the original idea of regularly meeting together in their respective States... and duly submitting one combined reply instead of individual replies... We should endeavour to influence our respective Societies to deal with National Council matters with... promptness because far too long a delay was experienced during this year before some Societies' replies came to hand... Only by National Councillors and Societies alike paying prompt attention to National Council business can this Council be of any worthwhile service to the Societies."

Sopp, and Pearse before him, set a furious pace: Pearse's minutes of the first meeting were dated 6 January 1947, and Sopp sent the minutes of the second meeting to the Societies on 15 January 1948. However, the Festive Season, the need to gather supporting documents and appendices from sources far away, and the sheer weight of the material to be written up, made it often difficult to produce minutes soon after the end of a meeting. To give the secretary a deadline, the National Council at the seventeenth meeting resolved "That the minutes of the annual meeting of the National Council be in the hands of State Societies not later than February 1st of each year". This would make it possible that the minutes be discussed by the State Councils at their first meetings each year, "as some of the resolutions could have a direct bearing on the activities of the State Societies". In a similar vein, the meeting resolved "that all hon. officers of National Council appointed in absentia be informed in writing of their appointment immediately after the Annual General Meeting".

For most of the years following, the deadline was kept. However, an earlier decision of the National Council at the seventh meeting "that a copy of the Hon. General Secretary's and Treasurer's reports be forwarded to National Council with the Agenda Paper for study prior to the Annual Meeting" was never implemented.

From the first year to the thirtieth, consecutive secretaries have expressed concern about the tardy attention to National council matters by National Councillors and State Councils and their secretaries alike. As Sopp, in 1947, had urged all National Councillors to be more prompt, so Brown, who in his report to the Executive Committee in 1974, was more laconic: "Lack of co-operation (following letters and 'phone calls) has caused unnecessary delays to both the General Treasurer and Executive Officer".

Holman began his first Report to the Council meeting in Adelaide in 1953: "Before drafting this report I was prompted to study those written by previous General Secretaries. It appears that each year there is considerable activity by the various Societies and a great deal of satisfaction is claimed on that account. It is customary also to express some regret because of work left undone and for the Secretary to plead for promptness in replying to his letters." Holman then reported on the year's activities in detail: ratification of the Resolutions of the Seventh Conference in 1952; the applications received and dealt with from the Societies for transfer to corporate membership; issue of certificates; hopes for an early draft of the national register which did not eventuate. He reported on the activities of the Societies, changes in membership, financial information, meetings held and special projects initiated or completed, work of the SAA committees; ANCI activities, and the share of Society members in the work of the technical committees.

Holman quoted his predecessor, Crouch : "if we can complete one major project every year, I feel that the Societies will be making good progress"and continued "perhaps the 1953 programme has been a little too ambitious particularly when it is remembered that as far back as 1948 there was some dissatisfaction with the rate of progress made on the history of the IES, and it was resolved that the project on Lighting Design

Tables was of national importance. It is pertinent to note that both these matters are still outstanding today".

One can only speculate on the background to a resolution of the Melbourne meeting in 1956 which, under the heading of 'Matters arising from Honorary General Secretary's report' reminded the Societies "that they had given the National Council the sole authority to communicate with international bodies, and that any demands for overseas information should be channeled through the Honorary General Secretary of the National Council".

Dresler and Freedman continued in combining a factual account of the year's activities with critical comment by the one who was in the best position to see the whole scene, the General Secretary. It is pertinent to note that Dresler's criticism was not limited to Society affairs. During his first year as Hon. General Secretary in 1958, in a published letter to the Melbourne 'Age' (27 June 1958) he criticized "the extent to which science is neglected by the ABC... in an age that is characterized by the many ways in which science makes an impact on our daily life" and signed '(Dr.)A. Dresler (hon. general secretary, The Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia, Melbourne).

In his report the year ending 31 October 1964, Freedman joined issue with the South Australian Society for circulating directly to the Societies documents relating to the controversial membership qualification discussions, thus creating a pressure or lobby group prior to the annual meeting. The nineteenth meeting resolved "that whereas the interchange of ideas between Societies in between National Conferences is desirable, any matters which affect the business of the National Council should be communicated to the Societies through the Hon. General Secretary". The importance of this was underlined the next year by a formal resolution of the twentieth meeting "that resolution 19/4 be re-confirmed". The minutes formally noted that "dissenting votes were registered by two South Australian delegates and one South Australian delegate abstained". The South Australian Council supported its delegates and, at the request of the South Australian delegates, the original resolution was amended by the twentyfirst meeting by the inclusion of 'in the opinion of the State Societies concerned'between 'any matters which' and affect the business of the National Council'.

In between writing the minutes of one meeting and implementing that meeting's decisions one year, and writing his report to the next year's meeting, on the activities of the National Council committees and sub-committees and the work of the Societies, the secretary may be involved in both original work and in co-ordinating the work of others. Particularly as convener of the National Status and Qualifications Committee - although this is a convership not explicitly written into the National Council constitution - he can guide the committee in much of its work and

offer the committee his experience of past years and his knowledge of the constitutional requirements for decision-making.

National Council machinery at all times caused the secretaries concern. In Brisbane in 1950, the Council devoted much time to the discussion of this and resolved "that a fairly full report on this discussion be recorded in the Minutes". This record took up a full two pages, thus giving a broad review of the functions of a secretarial to serve an organization which met only sporadically and was composed of constantly changing office bearers and councillors. Fallon, who opened the discussion, immediately exempted the work of the Qualifications Committee which, as Sopp reported, "had given very good results". He suggested that "a continual flow of action should be taken throughout the year between the president and councillors instead of waiting until twelve months had elapse... and that executive power should be given to the president in conjunction with the general secretary and maybe two other National Councillors...", thus fore-shadowing the Executive Committee of the



National Council formed in Adelaide in 1963, and consisting of the President, the Immediate Past-President, the two Vice-Presidents and a nominee elected by the fifth Society.

Wright pointed out that "unless the Societies themselves ran efficiently the general secretaryship could not be run efficiently", and Fallon considered that whoever took on the position of General Secretary "would have to be prepared to do educational work for a couple of years". No resolution of substance was recorded. However, the consensus of opinion at this and at following conferences was to have the General Secretary as the pivot for information between the Council and the Societies through the sending of copies of any relevant business to all concerned, the members of the National Council and the secretaries of the Societies, with the exception of the business of the Qualifications Committee which at all times had been respected as confidential between the members of the committee and the general secretary as its convenor. Next year, in Melbourne, 1951, it was resolved "that a report be prepared over the name of the General Secretary, dealing with the work of the National Council for the year, including the matters dealt with at this Conference, and that this report be printed for circulation to members of all Societies". However, in spite of the best intentions, these decisions were never really implemented with certainty.

The minutes of the Adelaide meeting in 1953 contained a resolution which one would not have expected to find in the minutes of the National Council meetings: "That the Hon. Gen. Secretary be requested to inform the State Societies of the acceptance or rejection of National Council resolutions so that unratified resolutions be included on the Agenda for the next National Council meeting". Implicit in this resolution would seem to be the need to advise National Councillors and, through these,

the Societies as early as possible of acceptance or rejection of National Council resolutions so that they may act or refrain from acting upon these resolutions, as the case may have been, before they could be discussed again at the next ensuing meeting. However, to this day, the first indication which National Councillors and the Member Societies receive about the fate of a resolution is normally through the report of the General Secretary at the meeting of the next ensuing year.

The Hon General Secretary, charged with the conduct of the National Council's affairs between meetings, may also himself be subject to criticism by the Member Societies he serves. Only rarely were his minutes challenged during these years and, if at all, mainly on pertinent detail. However, the South Australian Society was in a particularly aggressive mood in 1965 and gave Notice of Motion that the minutes of the nineteenth meeting be amended to present a "true description" of the education situation in that State. At the next meeting, "after it was pointed out that such information was NOT tabled during the nineteenth Conference, the notice of motion was withdrawn". At the same meeting in 1965 the South Australian Society further gave Notice of Motion that the name of the "proposer and seconder of resolutions be recorded whilst the National Council is in Committee". Freedman, in his report, commented: "Of course, this is done by and large fairly accurately and in the past the names of those associated with the important resolutions of principle have been carefully noted and recorded in the minutes. Many resolutions are, however, merely formal and routine, and for these the names of some of the less 'active' National Councillors are often inserted. The motion, if resolved as put by the South Australian Society, might in fact become somewhat embarrassing for those National Councillors who sit close to the chairman and are able to catch his eye most readily".

The position of Hon Conference Secretary, created in Perth in 1949, was not written into the constitution. Later also called Minutes Secretaries, they were not always appointed nor required, and, in particular, Freedman preferred to write the minutes from his own notes. But when they were available all agreed they were of invaluable assistance to the Hon General Secretaries of the day. The quality of the minutes of the National Council meetings throughout the years reflects the care which those charged with recording the discussions and decisions of the National Council took. Thus they did leave behind a worthwhile record of the meeting itself, complemented by the

documentation before the meeting, and through their reports to the Council of the work away from the Council table during the past year.

#### 2.1.4 COUNCILLORS

From 1946 to 1975, a veritable procession of Councillors served on the Societies' National Council. A little more than half only served a full rotation period of five terms. These, however, included the twenty-six presidents of the Council who all served at least five years; of these eleven served for ten years or longer, five for more than fifteen years, three for more than twenty, and W. A. Nicholls was in his twenty-fifth year of councillorship when without warning he died in 1975. All contributed towards the progress and work of the National Council and by their very attendance, they made real the hopes and aspirations of the founders and thus assisted in forging a loose association of kindred minds into the profession which we are today. Appendix 6.2 lists their names, including the names of those who were not elected National Councillors but served on the Councils, as secretaries and editors-in-chief of the IES Lighting Review, but without vote. Many of these names will be encountered in the reports of the Council's meetings and activities. Those not specifically mentioned are none-the-less appreciated and highly thought of. A few, ten to this day, were rewarded with the Council's highest recognition, Life Fellowship.

The first Constitution provided that the Societies elected the National Councillors for a period of one year. However, this created difficulties which Egeberg pointed out to the second meeting in 1947, as the period of election did not coincide with the actual terms of office for which they were elected. The fifth Conference in 1950 amended the Constitution by inserting "He shall take office at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting of the National Council and shall retire at the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting".

This clause was operative for fifteen years. During the period it became increasingly obvious that it was not really logical nor fair that the outgoing councillors each year should make decisions or approve projects for the incoming councillors to act upon. It seemed preferable that the new Council was to take at the beginning of the Annual Meeting and remain in office to the beginning of the next Annual Meeting. This was incorporated in a general amendment of the Constitution which P. R. Brown placed before the nineteenth meeting in Perth, 1964, when it was resolved "That the change of Councillors which would have taken place at the end of the twentieth Annual Meeting in Brisbane, 1965, be deferred to the beginning of the twentyfirst Meeting in Melbourne, 1966".

The councillors listed in Appendix 6.2 for 1965 and, in particular, the President of the period, E. J. A. Weller, thus served for two years on the Council although they were elected as delegates for the Brisbane meeting only. Those listed before 1965 served during the year preceding the conference which they attended; those listed after 1965 attended the Conference for which their names are listed but served as Councillors during the next ensuing year.

This change in the tenure of office of the Council was in line with the thinking of an earlier decision of the Council which expected its Councillors to act on an implement, where practicable, next year the decisions which Council had made at a particular Conference. The original plan that National Councillors should meet regularly monthly over lunch to discuss matters of national importance and relate the work of the National Council to the work carried out in their home States, had regrettably not been implemented, at least not for long. In Adelaide, 1953, it was resolved in a practical spirit "that the National Council recommend that a National Councillor in each State Society be appointed as a convener of the State National Councillors... and that the convener of the National Councillors

in each State submit either an oral or a written report regarding National Council activities to their State Councils in April, July and September each year".

It would not seem that these resolutions were put literally into practice by the State Societies, at least not as regards the written or oral reports during the year. However, the senior National Councillor in each State, normally the councillor with the longest continuing service on the National Council, would report to his State Council on the decisions of the Annual Meeting at the first meeting of the State Council in each year, thus creating at least some, albeit rather sporadic, rapport between the administrations at the State and the Federal level.

From the early history of the National Council, the eligibility of the National Councillors and, in particular, that of the National President in rotation, had caused great problems to the State councils in the smaller States. The original constitution had imposed severe strictures on the Societies "Each member of the National Council shall be either a Fellow Affiliate or Member of a Society" - the two vice-presidents, the treasurer, and secretary were to be "corporate members of a Society". However, the "President shall be a Fellow or Affiliate of a Society and a Councillor of that Society". The limitations were twofold. In the small societies, the number of Fellows and Affiliates available and willing to serve as presidents and office-bearers of the National Council was extremely small and led to embarrassing situations when the State Councils were entitled in rotation to nominate for these offices. In the large Societies, the situation was reversed. Not only were there enough Fellows who could be nominated for the highest office the Societies had to offer, but there were, in increasing numbers, highly qualified and enthusiastic Members who statutorily had to be denied the right to reach the presidency of their own State Societies and of the National Council. To remedy this obvious anomaly and injustice, at the State level at least, the National Council at the first meeting in 1946 had approved that the

Societies amend their constitutions to permit Members to become eligible for the office of president of a Society.

At the federal level the position remained obscure for some more years and was in no way relieved, at least as far as the small Societies were concerned, by the amendment of the National Council constitution in Melbourne in 1956 when it was resolved that the president of the National Council was to be a Fellow or Member, omitting henceforth the eligibility of the Affiliate to this office. In the small Societies it was more likely to find an executive in the lighting industry willing to serve on the National Council and to accept nomination to hold office, than to be able to nominate a Fellow, as their numbers were exceedingly small, and, after two rotational periods, began to be exhausted altogether. In view of this, the next meeting, in Sydney 1952, amended the clause to provide that each National Councillor "may appoint as his proxy any Fellow, Member or Affiliate to attend any meetings of the National Council".

The matter was raised again in Melbourne in 1961 when it was minuted under the heading of 'Affiliates as National Councillors': "Mr Laidler (South Australia) said that his Society had requested that consideration be given to removing the restriction against affiliates being elected as National Councillors because out of the ten members of their Council five were Affiliates and only three of the remaining five were eligible, which left them very little choice in the selection of their National Councillors. Affiliates as a class were well-disciplined and logical persons who could bring mature thought to the Societies' problems and it seemed strange that they could be appointed as a proxy with all the rights of a National Councillor but could not be elected as National Councillors in their own right ...". F G Nicholls "...opposed the proposal on the ground that one of the most important functions of the National Council was to deal with matters concerning the status, technical qualifications and professional standing of members and this could only be handled satisfactorily by people who themselves were technically qualified". Council did not unbend and resolved "that resolution 11/16 under which Affiliates are not eligible for election to National Council be re-affirmed".

However, the small Societies were not to be denied and, indeed, they had a good case to argue. At the next meeting in Sydney in 1962, "W A Nicholls, on behalf of the South Australian Society and as proxy of the Western Australian National Councillors, foreshadowed that the following motion would be moved by the National Councillors of the Western Australian Society at the forthcoming meeting of the National Council in Adelaide in 1963: "That the Constitution of the National Council be amended to permit a State Society to appoint an Affiliate as one of the three Councillors of that Society".

The 18th Meeting in Adelaide in 1963 discussed the eligibility of Affiliates fully and the argument by the smaller societies and the counter-argument by Nicholls and Fallon was again aired extensively. "Tippett commented that National Councillors' function was largely administrative and that Affiliates as a class were acknowledged to be administrators. There could be definite advantages to the advancement of the Societies if high level administrators from industry (as Affiliates) were represented on National Council". Council accepted this and it was resolved "that the constitution of the National Council be amended to permit a State Society to appoint an Affiliate as one of its three National Councillors".

At the 22nd meeting in Sydney, 1967, the "Functioning of small Societies" was discussed at great length. The Western Australian Society expressed "concern regarding its ability to continue functioning. Older members were reaching retirement age while no young people were replacing them...A similar situation was experienced in South Australia." Although not expressly stated in the minutes of the meeting, no doubt a similar situation will have prevailed in Queensland also.

"Discussions regarding the composition of State and National Councillors followed. State constitutions could be changed to allow non-technical members to take more responsible positions in State Councils...It was considered that it was easier to fill the places on the National Council with non-technical members of high standing than with qualified technical personnel... The National Council had... made provision for the President to be, in a particular case, a member who was not a Fellow or an Affiliate Fellow of a member Society. It was noted that similar provisions in the case of National Councillors and Vice-Presidents would solve the problems of the small Societies, particularly as recent up-gradings in these States had been mainly in non-technical grades."

It was resolved "that the constitution of the National Council be amended to enable the Council to relax the requirements for office-bearers and /or National Councillors in particular cases".

Ultimately, all effective restrictions were waived by the omnibus exemption clause "unless the National Council shall otherwise determine in a particular case."

It seems strange, on reflection, that it should have taken so many years to accept an argument which was based on good logical thought, dictated by a realistic appraisal of the situation in the small States, and likely, as Tippett had suggested, to bring definite advantages to the advancement of the Societies; and stranger still to note the reluctance of the large Societies to involve, at the State and the federal levels, the executives of the lighting industry in the administration of the Societies' affairs.

Appendix 6.2 lists the names of all who served on the National Council during these past thirty years. When compiling the appendix it came as a surprise to note that, beginning with 1972, the names of the National Councillors for the year were not formally noted in the minutes of a particular meeting but had to be inferentially deduced from the attendances listed, the apologies received, and the proxies admitted.

#### 2.1.5 COMMITTEES

During the years the National Council formed but few standing committees. At the first meeting in Melbourne in 1946 "it was agreed that a Status Committee of the National Council be formed to deal with applications submitted to the National Council, the committee to comprise the President and one National Councillor from each Society." It was minuted that "this Status Committee will have the responsibility of dealing with applications and making decisions, provided that in the event of an

objection being raised by any member of the Status Committee, the committee was required to submit a full report to all National Councillors for decision."

In Perth in 1949, the Status Committee was re-named the Qualifications Committee. It consisted "of three National Councillors drawn from separate States and appointed by the National Council each year at its Annual Meeting." It was "responsible for dealing with (i) applications for election to or transfer in Corporate Membership and (ii) recommendations from Societies for the expulsion of any Corporate Member." Unanimous decisions of the Committee were to take immediate effect. When decisions were not unanimous the President of the National Council should determine whether a majority decision should take effect or be submitted to a ballot of all members of the National Council. The first members of the Qualifications Committee were H G Fallon (New South Wales), Professor A D Ross (Western Australia), and L D Wright (Victoria). Upon Ross's retirement from the Committee in 1949, it was realized that the Committee had had two different styles and it was decided that in future the Committee be known as the National Qualifications Committee. H Egeberg (Queensland) was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee.

In Brisbane in 1950, a Board of Examiners was formally appointed, Wright and Fallon being the first members. In 1951, Egeberg succeeded Wright on the Board of Examiners. In 1952, Egeberg retired from both positions and was succeeded by S D Lay on the Qualifications Committee and by Wright on the Board of Examiners. 1953 saw the appointment of two new members: F G Nicholls (Victoria) and D R Schumann (South Australia) joined Fallon on the Qualifications Committee and Nicholls became, with Fallon, a member of the Board of Examiners. However, Council was never quite certain of the correct style of its only standing committee which was constantly misnamed Status or National Council Status Committee, and in Brisbane in 1955, Council received the three momentous reports on New Grades of Membership from a 'Qualifications and Status Committee', although the Committee was still appointed in its old name of 'Qualifications Committee'. It was not until the sixteenth meeting in Melbourne in 1961 that this Committee was styled and appointed as the Status and Qualifications Committee, later amplified to National Status and Qualifications Committee. The files of the Committee

to 1972 are in the custody of the Archivist; later files are with the Executive Officer.

At the twelfth in Sydney in 1952 a Constitution Committee was appointed, consisting of Fallon and F G Nicholls. However, after the fourteenth meeting in Perth 1954, the committee was permitted to lapse.

In his first report to the Council in Adelaide, 1963, Freedman asked that emergency procedures be established to maintain an executive arm of the Council between annual meetings. He pointed out that "whilst machinery existed for filling vacancies on National Council's standing committees, something like eight weeks would elapse before positions could be filled". "The feeling of the meeting was that it would be an advantage if an Executive Committee could be appointed to have power to deal with emergencies...which would need to take care not to abuse its powers- it should only act on matters where very real emergency existed". At the meeting in Adelaide, Council appointed for the first time an Executive Committee "comprising the National President, the Immediate Past-President, Senior Vice-President, Junior Vice-President and a National Councillor from the remaining State".

Council at the same time defined the powers and functions of the Standing Committees and their Convenors and further resolved "that the National Council place on record that the Board of Examiners is appointed by this Council from year to year and that the Board of Examiners does not constitute a Standing Committee."

In the 1972 Constitution, the Executive Committee, consisting of five Member Society nominees, was replaced by an Executive Committee comprising the five officers of the Council, elected from year to year by the Council from amongst its members, and without regard to State rotation, provided however, that "not more than two (2) of the officers of the National Council shall represent the one member Society."

In 1966 in Melbourne Council appointed a short-lived National IES Lighting Review Committee, which next year became an ad hoc committee, and later lapsed.

In 1967, in Sydney, a National Standards and Codes Committee was formed and an Education Committee styled National Lighting Education Board.

In 1974, in Perth, the National Council established a National IES Lighting Review Editorial Committee.

Thus, the Committee structure of the National Council expressed validly the five principal areas of influence of the National Council: Executive, Status and Qualifications, Standards and Codes, Education, and the IES Lighting Review.

## 2.2. PLACES

### 2.2.1 VENUES

The venues of National Council meetings changed little from year to year. Most meetings were held in conference rooms which the Electricity Supply Authority of the host State made available, together with generous morning and afternoon teas and, occasionally, secretarial facilities. A notable exception was the nineteenth meeting in Queensland, 1965, which was held at Surfers Paradise. In later years, the host Societies were inclined to look for venues away from the city centre. The twenty sixth meeting in 1971 was held at Monash University with College accommodation for the visiting delegates.

Year after year, the National Councillors were received with the greatest friendship and hospitality. The first meeting in Melbourne in 1946 had set a happy pattern to which future meetings have added original variations and their own particular thoughts, making the visitors feel welcome - tireless transport from arrival to departure, much personal hospitality and assistance, free attendance at all meetings and social functions of the host Societies, and thoughtful gifts to take home as reminders of a happy conference week; luncheons with the State councils and 'at homes' with the presidents; theatre parties and excursions, wine tastings and Lord Mayoral receptions, special programmes for the visiting ladies and invitations to the annual dinners - black tie in Melbourne 1968! - to give the members of the host Societies and their ladies an opportunity to meet the visitors, and the visiting National Councillors the pleasure of being, for one evening at least, part of the local lighting scene.

Customarily, the meetings of the National Council were held at the end of the year. There was, on occasion, some discussion on holding the annual meeting of the National Council in association with other organisations such as ANZAAS, and the tenth conference in Brisbane in 1960 resolved, with this in mind, "that the date of the Annual Conference for any year be not later than 30 May". Through out the years, the annual conferences were held normally during November. However, by tacit consent, the week which included the first Tuesday of November - Melbourne Cup holiday - was kept free for the Melbournians, of course.

### 2.2.2 ROTATION

At the third meeting in Adelaide in 1948 "there was considerable discussion... as to the advisability of holding the 1949 Conference in Perth. Ross considered that it was important that the conference be held in Perth in accordance with normal rotation of States. Barnes pointed out that it was not in the Constitution that a conference should be held at all, only an Annual Meeting which may be carried out by correspondence. ...It was left to Fallon and Barnes to prepare a report on the contentious point ..." That report asserted that the constitution had in fact been framed so that the business of the National Council could be conducted by correspondence. However, the conference held in Melbourne prior to the first Annual Meeting had proved to be so successful that it was decided to hold a second conference prior to the second annual meeting in Sydney. "The value of these conferences is such that it would be difficult to imagine how the third year's work could have been finalized without the third conference which had preceded the third annual meeting in Adelaide".

The report continued laconically :-

#### "QUESTIONS

- (a) Are further conferences necessary?
- (b) If so, when?
- (c) Where?
- (d) How should they be financed?

#### ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS

(a) The factors of distance, time the human tendency not to deal promptly with correspondence, the dates of Society Council meetings, the possibility of misunderstandings arising from correspondence, are all reduced to manageable proportions, when there is in view a meeting at which a frank exchange of ideas is possible ..." With regard to (b), "the interval between conferences is governed by the accumulation and nature of matter originating either from the Societies or the National Council". The report continued to deal with (c) "that it has been made quite clear by the Society in Western Australia that it expects that a conference will be held in 1949 in Western Australia". On the question of financing future conferences the report suggested (d) "it cannot reasonably be expected that National Councillors should each bear the entire and not inconsiderable cost of traveling to the conference wherever it may be held...It is considered that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Societies if the appointment of National Councillors was unduly influenced by their ability to meet, or arrange for, the cost of the traveling expenses involved in attending the conferences." The report concluded with a firm recommendation that the 1949 Conference be held in Perth and - shades of a future travel fund - that each Society contribute to the National Council a sum (in ratio to its membership) sufficient to meet the traveling expensed involved in sending to the conference one National Councillor from each Society.



The fourth meeting and conference was indeed held in Perth in 1949 and when the venue for the next conference was discussed it was decided that "as the system of having the initial conferences in the several states in rotation was fully recognized...the next annual conference be held in Brisbane". However, some thought was given to varying the rotation after Brisbane as "it might be preferable to hold conferences more frequently in the central States and visit outlying States at longer intervals." The meeting resolved "that after the next annual Conference to be held in Brisbane, the order of rotation of subsequent conferences be: Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide: Melbourne Sydney, Brisbane: Melbourne, Sydney, Perth". The fifth Conference began thus with a sombre welcome to the visiting delegates by President H Egeberg "that he was particularly glad to have them visiting Brisbane, as, under the new system to be adopted, it would be some time before there would be another meeting in Brisbane".

As it was, Egeberg's pessimism was unfounded. The Perth resolution was rescinded in Sydney in 1952 and throughout the history of the National Council the original rotation, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane was preserved. Although in Perth in 1954 and in Adelaide in 1958 the issue was raised again, no change was decided nor required as -so state the minutes of the ninth meeting in Perth - "it was the unanimous opinion of Council that in view of the success of the Western Australian Conference, which was combined with 'Papers' given by inter-State delegates, it would be far-reaching importance to the smaller Societies for Conferences to be held as originally designed."

In Adelaide in 1968 , "the Honorary General Secretary submitted that, in view of the growing importance of Canberra as the seat of government and its influence on all aspects of community life, Canberra be included in the rotation of National Council conferences and conventions." The National Council approved the principle but considered that an extra-curricular conference in Canberra should not disturb the pattern which had proved successful in the past, and decided "that the New South Wales Society examine the feasibility of this." Although subsequently the Society in New South Wales conducted a number of meetings in Canberra, primarily with the view of forming a Chapter in the Australian Capital Territory, regrettably no Chapter in was formed nor a national conference held in the Australian Capital Territory to date.

## 2.3 PROCEDURES

### 2.3.1 UNIFORMITY

True to the "objects and purposes" for which the National Council was constituted :- " To promote uniformity of action by all Societies, existing and potential", much of the National Council's work during the short inaugural year was directed to creating uniformity of action, and of structure, of its five member Societies and their Divisions and Chapters.

The first meeting in Melbourne in 1946 discussed and approved the measures initiated by the Provisional National Council and established the guidelines for the future:

\* The constitutions and by-laws of all Societies were to be uniform within the limitations imposed by State legislation;

\* The Societies were to be registered under their respective State Companies Act;

- \* Rules for the formation of Divisions and Chapters were to be uniform;
- \* As far as practicable the Societies would adopt a uniform committee structure and nomenclature;
- \* The Societies would adopt identical stationery and badges, differing only by their colour;
- \* Transfer of members inter-state would be facilitated;
- \* All Societies would accept the National Council's policy and direction for applications and qualifications of membership, the approval of a syllabus, and the organization for examination of members.
- \* The Societies would forward their annual reports and the membership, meetings and financial statistics to the General Secretary, who would consolidate this information in his report to the Council for the particular year.

To make for uniformity of presentation, Council in Sydney, 1952, approved a standard form of report which, with variations as indicated from time to time, has been the means of reporting Society statistics to this day.

The South Australian Society had always advocated simple rules and constitutions and W A Powell in Melbourne in 1947 went on record that "in his Society's opinion the New South Wales- Victorian articles were unnecessarily involved and lacked simplicity". J G Wilson, in a written contribution to that meeting, considered that "any State should be permitted to make or alter rules to govern its own affairs without interference from National Council provided such rules do not take the Society outside the ambit of generally accepted aims of IES although he thought that the Victorian Society's postal ballot was very involved and unnecessary for the simple running of that Society."

The meeting had before it three questions arising out of a request by the Victorian Society to alter its rules to provide for postal ballots. Council agreed to the first question acceding to the Victorian request and was of an "indefinite opinion" on the second question whether "uniformity in State Society constitutions is important in articles governing domestic matters of this nature". To the third question: "Is it your opinion that the essential articles dealing with status, membership requirements, procedure and government should have identical meanings in each Society?", "Councillors' replies indicated a unanimous 'Yes' that this should be so".

The National Council has never waived from its unanimous decision about uniformity. It resolved "That the Victorian Society's By-Laws be approved and its regulations noted..." thus satisfying the domestic requirements of the Victorian Society, but resolved on the principle "That the Societies be requested to delegate additional power to the National Council to cover the approval of By-Laws of the Societies and new provisions in the Constitutions of the Societies or alterations thereto relating to matters covered by sub-clause 4E of the National Council constitution", viz: the delegation to the National Council of the power of "the making and enforcing of rules to be observed by the Societies on questions of policy and of status of membership grades and qualifications".

When, in Brisbane in 1955, the National Council was asked by the Society in New South Wales to approve an amendment to the constitution to provide for compulsory retirement of Councillors, the National Council rules "That the National Council considers that the question of the composition of a State Council and the methods of electing it is a matter domestic to the State". After hearing expressions of opinion from delegates from all States it considered, unanimously, that the proposal by New South Wales that a proportion of Councillors should compulsorily retire each year and not be eligible for immediate re-election was fraught with considerable difficulty. It considered that if New

South Wales desired to arrange machinery to get 'new blood' on the Council this might best be done by increasing the size of the Council, and this is what New South Wales did.

During the years to come, however, uniformity was taken for granted and the National Council was only rarely required to amend or enlarge upon the decision which it had taken at the first meeting. The Council did on occasions have to concern itself with uniformity of house-keeping, and ruled in Perth in 1954 that members transferring from one State to another need not resign from one Society and join the other but could apply for transfer, which was normally granted to financial members as a matter of form. At the same meeting Council rules that Society secretaries should advise the Hon General Secretary of the National Council, in quintuplicate, of the names of members "struck off" the register of a Society.

### 2.3.2 CONSTITUTIONS

The Constitution with which the National Council began in 1946 served the Council and the constituent Societies well. It was changed on a number of occasions when circumstances had changed the premises upon which the original constitution had been drafted. It may therefore come as a surprise to note in the proceedings from the second conference in Sydney in 1947 an early heading "Conditions for Expulsion of a Society from the National Council : The President pointed out that, whereas the Constitution of the National Council provided for the Societies to withdraw from the National Council, and the dissolution of the Council, no provision existed for the expulsion of a Society from the National Council that failed to fulfill its obligations with respect to the National Council". The meeting, wisely, agreed that the entire matter be deferred for twelve months.

The 'capitulation' of the Society was again discussed at the third meeting in Adelaide, 1948, when agreement was reached on the wording of a less severe capitulation clause: " In the event of a Society failing to fulfill its obligations under this constitution the National Secretary shall write to that Society pointing out the breach and requesting remedial action. If a satisfactory answer was not received within three months, the National President should be consulted and should take such action as he may deem most suitable to rectify the matter."

Arising out of the discussion, "Professor Ross considered that one of the main aims of National Council should be to encourage the States to work towards the objective of having one Australian Illuminating Engineering Society with branches in each State, but he felt that it was an almost impossible task to arrive at such an ideal state of affairs". The meeting resolved formally that the Societies should work towards the establishment of a single IES in Australia and that the constitution of the Federal Society should be as simple as possible, granting the divisions a maximum amount of autonomy. A report on this, prepared by the New South Wales Society, was tabled at the next meeting in Perth, 1949.

At that meeting a sub-committee was appointed to co-ordinate a number of amendments of the constitution in detail. In 1950 and again in 1951 more amendments were effected. The constitution was re-written a number of times beginning with 1949 when it was resolved "that the draft of the Constitution as amended (copy attached) be adopted". The copy was, however, not attached to the minutes of the Perth meeting nor was a copy of the original constitution appended to the bound minute books, but these are on file in the Secretary's records and, likely, in the records of the member Societies. The second and third complete re-issues of the constitution were in 1960 and 1965, in the main to bring the constitution into line with the Council decisions on membership qualifications. Today's constitution is that appended to the

minutes of the twentyseventh meeting in Sydney in 1972. It was adopted to implement the decisions of the Council in respect to the recommendations of the first Committee of Review.

### 2.3.3 FORMALITY

The meetings of the National Council have always occupied a number of days. During the first years, two separate meetings were conducted, a Conference and the Annual Meeting. At the first meeting, the resolutions of the Conference were not part of the Annual Meeting nor were they confirmed by that meeting. The next ensuing meetings adhered to the separation of the conference from the Annual Meeting. However, at the second Annual Meeting of the National Council, it was resolved "that the resolutions of the Conference of this Council be confirmed, adopted and forwarded to the Societies for their adoption".

At the beginning of the fourth meeting in Perth, 1949, "the question was raised as to the formality or otherwise of the Conference". "A letter from Barnes was received regarding the function of the Conference and the difficulty of securing a quorum at a personal meeting of the Council. He suggested that the original intention had been for Council business to be conducted by correspondence". The Chairman, Professor Ross, "stated that the Conference in itself was purely informal but it had been customary at the Annual Meeting formally to adopt all the resolutions of the Conference as resolutions of the Annual Meeting. This being so it was important that the Conference resolutions should be put forward and carried by those entitled to membership of the Annual Meeting". With six National Councillors present and six proxies submitted, the chairman ruled the meeting in order. "He suggested that the business as set down on the agenda for the Conference be proceeded with, the Conference acting in effect as a Committee of the Whole of the Annual Meeting."

#### 2.3.4 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The meeting in Perth had been conducted as a Conference as distinct from the Annual Meeting's Committee of the Whole.

The minutes of the next meeting in Melbourne, 1950, were the "Minutes of the sixth Annual Meeting". After an official opening, receipt of apologies and acceptance of proxies, under the heading of "Committee of the Whole" it was resolved "that this Council form itself into a Committee of the Whole to discuss matters on the agenda paper and to frame resolutions arising therefrom". The minutes continued: "At the end of the Committee stage the meeting resumed and the resolutions set out below were passed. By decision of the meeting, discussion during the committee stage was included where appropriate".

The eighth meeting reverted to the distinction between an Annual Conference and the Annual General Meeting and that meeting resolved on the first item on its agenda "that the resolutions 8/1 to 8/23 be adopted". At the ninth meeting the Committee of the Whole was re-instituted at the beginning and, at the end of the meeting, two separate resolutions were carried: "that this

Council come out of committee and proceed with normal business" and "that all resolutions drafted by this Council in Committee be adopted". These two in turn were subsequently adopted by the Annual Meeting. The same procedure was adopted for the tenth conference and Annual Meeting.

Beginning with the eleventh meeting, no distinction was made between a national Conference and the Annual Meeting of the Council. The two resolutions "Committee of the Whole" made the discussions at the conference table informal. The decisions and where appropriate, the discussion itself was, however, always carefully minuted and the resolutions of the Committee of the Whole adopted by the Annual Meeting as the resolutions of the National Council. This procedure continued to 1973 in Adelaide. At the twenty-ninth meeting in Perth, 1974, a Committee of the Whole was not formed but the Council continued as a Council through the entire discussion of the agenda paper.

It may be worth noting the procedural point that, when chairing the Annual Meeting, the President occupied the chair as the President of the National Council; however, he chaired the Committee of the Whole as 'Mr Chairman'.

### 2.3.5 INFORMALITY

The informality of the Committee of the Whole has been at all times a significant and characteristic attribute of the meetings of the National Council. It contributed much toward stimulating discussion, although on occasion the discussion might have been somewhat monopolized by one or the other more voluble councillor. To mark the 25th anniversary of the Council, the South Australian Society donated a gavel and inscribed stand. However, presidents continued to be patient rather than inhibitive, and the gavel has seen little work to date.

The resolutions of the conference were normally placed before the Council on the morning of the last day of the meeting, which was kept free from other than formal business. By that time the conference secretaries had been able carefully to formulate the resolutions passed by the Meeting of the Committee of the Whole which, thus, could flow freely without having to spend time on the actual wording of the resolutions - a task which can only rarely be successfully achieved in the heat of discussion at the conference table. With a set of resolutions before them Councillors required little time on the last day to edit in detail, and could proceed with the formal business of electing office bearers and committees and other formal and informal business. A generous expression of thanks to the Host Society normally concluded the business of the meeting. To this the President of the host Society normally responded.

Since 1951 in Melbourne, when R J Nott attended for the first time as observer by invitation from the national president, the presidents of the host Society have had the right to attend as observers. In a similar vein, when Council formed in Sydney, 1967, a National Lighting Education Board, it was expressly resolved that "each State Society may nominate observers to act as advisers but without voting powers and to enter into discussion at the discretion of the chairman". The New South Wales Council did not ratify this clause. "Firstly, it was considered that discussion is always at the discretion of the chairman and therefore this sentence is redundant, and, secondly, observers acting as advisers should be expected to participate in discussion". Council duly rescinded the offending portion of its previous resolution.

### 2.3.6 QUORUM, PROXIES

Although the Constitution governed the admission of proxies and the numbers required for a quorum of the Council, the question never arose that a meeting could not be held for want of a quorum or that proxies were ruled unacceptable. Clause 7g determined that "At Meetings of the National Council, a quorum shall consist of three (3) National Councillors present in person or by proxy representing in all at least two (2) Member Societies".

The constitution does not place any restriction on the eligibility of proxies made out for persons not from the State of the Councillor requiring the proxy. However, this did not appear to have been obvious always in the constitution and the Queensland Society was not represented by any proxies at the eighteenth meeting in Adelaide, 1963, when Weller, who carried the two other Queensland proxies, had to withdraw from attending the meeting at the last moment due to unforeseeable circumstances. The meeting, after some discussion, minuted "The feeling of the meeting was that it should be in order for National Councillors of a State Society to allocate their proxies to a National Councillor of another State Society."

The rights and duties of proxies were never statutorily determined. At the meeting in Brisbane in 1960 they were discussed at length. Freedman pointed out that at the preceding meeting "at Perth 1959, a motion was put and agreed to by all but one Councillor. It seemed unsatisfactory for a delegate to be instructed by his State Council and to vote accordingly without being free to adjust his opinion in accordance with the discussion". This view was supported by Egeberg and Fallon, opposed by W. A. Nicholls, and, in a written submission, by the Western Australian Society. The Council minuted that "it was the opinion of National Council that it was desirable that National Councillors and proxies should vote as they saw fit at National Council meetings especially as State Councils have the power of ratification". The Society in Western Australia reiterated its opinion after receipt of the minutes. However, as the Council had only expressed an opinion and had not framed a formal resolution, Dresler merely reported this to the next meeting, for the Council's information.

### 2.3.7 POSTAL MEETINGS

During the formative years, a number of postal ballots was conducted without being described as extraordinary meetings of the National Council. The Queensland Society was admitted in this fashion to the National Council by a vote taken by post on 3 July 1947.

The Constitution governs the conduct of postal meetings. However, not many meetings of the National Council have been held formally by post. The first two Life Fellows of the National Council were elected on 1 September 1965 by a postal meeting. Of course, the meeting dealt with a non-issue: the election of Barnes and Fallon was a foregone conclusion. In his report on the result of this meeting to the Brisbane Conference in 1965, Freedman used the phrase that "it was resolved without dissent that ....". The choice of phrase caused the Council concern, and Freedman pointed out that "it seemed pertinent to make a number of procedural comments with regard to the conduct of this meeting. I conducted an open ballot in accordance with Clause 7 (f) of the new Constitution whereby 'National Councillors who wish to vote shall sign the voting paper...'. I interpreted the word 'sign' literally, not merely marking an envelope for identification. However, most ballots taken at meetings of the National Council at which National Councillors are present in person, are conducted as secret ballots. It might therefore seem desirable to bring the voting at postal meetings into line with that at meetings in person. On the other hand, at postal meetings only I as your Hon. General Secretary am present in person. I act as convener, chairman, teller and minutes secretary. Only I know which way each National Councillor voted. I would however consider myself bound to secrecy if not specifically ordered by a meeting of the National Council to disclose the voting. I took advice from people experienced in voting procedure as it had been pointed out to me that the phrase 'without dissent' did appear incorrect and that a 'unanimous' decision would have been expected on the motion before the meeting. However, only those decisions can be considered to have been taken unanimously when all eligible to vote express themselves in favour, or against the motion. In this case, all fifteen National Councillors were eligible to vote. Technically, they were all present at the meeting as I had not received an apology. Not all National Councillors voted however, hence, no unanimity, but a resolution without dissent. In the light of this argument the motion submitted by the New South Wales Society providing for at least one vote from each State at postal meetings to constitute a quorum and similarly the explicit instructions on the conduct of postal meetings as contained in the old constitution seem to be ultra vires and would permit a State Society to sabotage a postal meeting simply by default."

On a much grander scale, the Constitution adopted in Sydney, 1972, was approved by a meeting conducted by post. However, on

that occasion, the ground had been carefully prepared and all argument had taken place before the meeting was convened by post.

Where contentious issues were unresolved, a meeting by post may, however, be time-consuming and indeed frustrating for the conveners, as the executive officer experienced during 1974. The Constitution provided that National Councillors forward to the General Secretary "any views motions or arguments they may wish to be considered by the meeting in connection with the business of the meeting. The General Secretary shall collate all such views, motions or arguments and forward them so as to reach all National Councillors at least seven (7) days prior to the date set for the meeting...". If such 'views, motions or arguments' were to include an amendment to the original motion(s) the meeting would have to be re-convened or a new meeting day set down to permit discussion of the amendment which implicitly would include admissibility of another set of 'views, motions or argument'.



The postal meeting in 1974 was abandoned.

#### 2.3.8 MATTERS NOT ON THE AGENDA PAPER

At the twelfth Meeting in Sydney, 1957, the South Australian delegates pointed out that, frequently, matters of extreme urgency arose from discussions at the Conference table, which could not be dealt with formally as they had appeared on an Agenda Paper. As Conferences took place at yearly intervals only, it seemed desirable that urgent matters should be dealt with at shorter than the statutory notice. It was resolved "that while the National Council stressed the need for three weeks' notice being given for items for the agenda of National Council meetings, it agreed that any item considered to be of sufficient importance and urgency can be dealt with provided all National Councillors present so agreed, and that the National council constitution be amended accordingly."

In the same spirit, in 1959, in Perth, Council resolved to "request the Hon. General Secretary to add short explanatory notes to the agenda where required."

This was raised again at the Brisbane meeting in 1960. It was pointed out that members travel long distances to attend National Council meetings and it was felt that free discussion, and, if necessary, voting should be allowed on any matter, not on the Agenda, arising at a National Council meeting or during the three weeks preceding the meeting. It was resolved that the resolution of the Sydney 1957 meeting be amended as follows: "While National Council again stressed the desirability for the giving of three weeks' notice of items for the agenda for a National Council meeting, it agreed that any other matter may be discussed and dealt with at a National Council meeting, and that the National Council Constitution be amended accordingly." Freedman took issue with this in his report to the Brisbane 1965 meeting. "It would appear to me that on general principles notices of motion dealing with amendments of the Constitution should be submitted to the Hon. General Secretary within a clearly defined statutory period before the meeting at which they are to be considered. Admittedly, Member Societies had the right to ratify or reject all resolutions made at the meetings of the National Council. However, amendments of the Constitution should be singled out as not being admissible under 'Other General Business' if for no other reason than to protect National Councillors from having to consider the submission of important constitutional changes without prior consultation with their State Councils, and to avoid having to rescind resolutions, for the benefit and the dignity of the National Council as a whole."

#### 2.3.9 RATIFICATION

Ratification of the decisions of the National Council was always considered by the Societies as their main safeguard against an overbearing National Council, and in reverse, by the National Council as the main brake on progress in the national area. Non-ratification has been rare during the 30 years. When it occurred on minor issues, those could be settled promptly and amicably at the next ensuing meeting of the National Council. Membership status and qualifications and membership gradings were at all times issues on which opinions differed on principle as well as on detail. These

differences of opinion were equally strong at the National as at the State level, and often divided not only the member Societies as a whole but also their representatives at the National and the State level as well.

Under the heading of "Resolutions of the 10th Conference 1955" Holman reported to the meeting in Melbourne in 1956: "The New South Wales Society gave formal notification in April that the resolutions of the 10th Conference had been considered and approved. Later, in June, it advised that the New South Wales Council had rescinded its previous decision ratifying National Council resolution 10/9, New Grade of Member-Technical Associate, and then gave reasons for this action. This created a precedent as Clause 3 of the National Council Constitution provided for ratification by Societies for certain proposed action by the National Council before that action was taken. There was no provision, however, for the annulment of such ratification."

In Melbourne, during the discussion on the proposed new grade of Membership of 'Technical Associate' F G Nicholls pointed out "that under the constitution of the National Council any resolution which Council might make for the adoption of this grade of membership would not require ratification by the Societies." The meeting accepted the Chairman's ruling and resolved "that the National Council having referred the matter to the Societies now confirmed the adoption of the new technical grade of membership of the standard set out in Appendix 'C' to the minutes of the 10th Annual Meeting."

The Clause to which Nicholls referred was Clause (3) of the Constitution, the 'delegation' clause. Sub-clause (e) provided the delegation to the National Council of the power of "the making and enforcing of rules to be observed by the Societies on questions of policy and of status of membership grades and qualifications".

At the meeting in Adelaide in 1958 the matter was raised again, and again, Nicholls pointed out that under the National Council Constitution, the resolution did not require ratification by the Societies. The meeting formally, by resolution, re-affirmed its previous decision.

However, non-ratification remained a powerful and, indeed, most useful weapon in the arsenals of the Societies.

### 3. EARLY YEARS

Having met the 'dramatis personae', visited the places where they held their meetings, and looked at the rules by which they acted, we can now report on the work which they performed and judge the results in retrospective.

Crouch, in his report to the sixth meeting in Melbourne, 1951, reported "the year started somnolently, awoke to a very satisfactory activity for several months, but then dozed off again." Cockerham, when president of the Adelaide meeting in 1968, echoed Crouch's sentiments in his since often repeated phase: "we raise the dust each year only complacently to watch it settle during the next twelve months."

During the 'early years', the Council was expected to work not only once each year at the conference table but continuously on projects of national significance. The failure of so many of the Council's early projects must have caused bitter disappointment to their originators. We present this account of the 'early years' in full so that those who succeed may learn from the experience of the past when they plan the national projects of the future.

However, the Council's clock strikes but once each year and, with the passage of time, the need for bridging the period between meetings became more and more apparent so that the valuable thought expressed and energy and time spent by so many could be utilized more fully. On the recommendation of a Committee of Review, the National Council appointed an executive officer in Sydney, 1972. He was "expected to become the 'manager' of the National Council...and, as the convener and secretary of the committees...to promote actively all National Council activities between meetings and furnish reports on these for the consideration of the National Council and the Executive Committee."

### 3.1 PROJECTS

At its first meeting 1946, almost the entire time was, understandably, taken up by administrative considerations and decisions. Council did, however, decide that the IES Lighting Review, "on a national basis, was essential to the development of the Societies' activities"; it did request authority from the Societies to enter into correspondence with the Standards Association of Australia; it did appoint "a sub-committee to draw up a draft report concerning national aspects of a 'Light in Architecture' competition; and it did resolve "that the National Council should prepare a complete history of the Societies."

Beginning with the second meeting in Sydney, 1947, the concept of 'national projects' became an important part of the Council's deliberations during 'the early years'.

At the meeting Fallon explained "that he thought it desirable for each State Society to have a certain task to achieve in 1948 and that it would be an advantage for all Societies to know what each other was doing. For example, the Victorian Society had been working on the compilation of Recommended Practices, and the New South Wales Society had been investigating Office Lighting. Therefore, it would be beneficial to the IES movement as a whole if all the Societies could, perhaps, work together on the one particular subject, even though various portions of that subject might be undertaken by separate Societies". ...."It was the general opinion of the Conference that the Societies should consider the question of a specific task and should work together towards achieving that objective". The meeting resolved "That the Societies be asked to consider the question of a specific task for each year's program and to inform the National Council so that such information may be circulated among other Societies."

From the outset, the National Council was careful to safeguard the standard of its national projects and, in particular, of any publication which might arise out of the work by a Society on a particular project, and resolved in Adelaide in 1948 "that a draft copy of the proposed publication, the result of any special project undertaken by any State, be submitted to the National Council for approval before printing is arranged."

New South Wales and Victoria objected to this; New South Wales because it might unduly delay the work, Victoria because it was "too restrictive and might interfere with publication of material which was merely of local interest". The meeting in Perth in 1949 added to last year's resolution the rider that "in the event of no reply being received from the National Council within a period of six months from the date of submission of the draft copy, the Society shall be entitled to assume that approval has been given." Many national projects have since been sponsored by the Council. Few, if any, reached a totally satisfactory state

of completion. Their fate suffered often rather than was it enhanced from adoption as 'national' projects. New South Wales and Victoria need not have resolved the censorship motion of 1949. The projects of the 'early years' were not for publication. Few national projects have been initiated by the National Council itself. Most began at the Societies' Council tables or at meetings of their committees; often one man's good idea was taken up by his colleagues and made their very own.

They are reported to illustrate that enthusiasm and good intentions need the backing of resources of many kinds, but mainly of people, people who can join together and talk to each other, people who are prepared to submit preliminary working studies to the criticism of their fellowmen and not only accept that criticism but to continue to work and to be criticized, people who are prepared to forego their personal identity for that of an abstract concept as long as it is 'their' committee, 'their' Council, 'their' Society.

During the 'early years', the National Council worked largely in a vacuum, linked but sporadically and ineffectually to the five Societies in turn, at quinquennial conferences which only the privileged few were invited to attend, and through a closed-shop membership to which the multitude of the rank and file could not aspire to belong. 'Communication' was yet to be invented as an industrial and public relations tool, and the broadening of the national membership structure and the rank and file participation in national conventions was yet a decade away.

Thus, the national projects of the period were often but Society projects under another name. They did, however, form a significant part of the National Council's work and aspirations. As that, they are reported here fully, without criticism implied or inferred but to give perspective to the Council's influence and achievements.

### 3.1.1 UNCOMMITTED PROJECTS

Fallon's message was taken up in Queensland not by the Society but by one of its senior members. I O Marsh submitted to the Adelaide meeting in 1948 two personal reports: in one, 'Formation of Standards' he urged "the fullest possible support be given to the International Committee of Illumination seeking world standardisation in the realm of the basic principles of lighting". In a second report, 'Lighting Nomenclature', he argued that "we in Australia are somewhat isolated from the hubs of lighting research" and that "closer International Standards should become a corollary to a common front" with USA and UK terminology. There was little discussion on this as the two reports did not seem to have contained "anything that was unknown to the National Council". Council thanked Marsh for his contributions which it resolved to receive but not to circulate. A similar fate befell the Western Australian Society. Lake, the acting secretary, suggested at the Perth meeting in 1949 that Western Australia would "like to prepare a report on 'Glare'". No discussion on this is minuted and it was resolved "that the Secretary's report be adopted."

### 3.1.2 DESIGN TABLES

At the third meeting in Adelaide, 1948, Wald, the Hon Secretary, reported under the heading of "Special Projects" that Queensland and New South Wales had acted on the resolution of the second meeting. "The Queensland Society had proposed producing a booklet on 'School Lighting'...and the New South Wales Society was preparing a publication called 'IES Lighting Design Tables'". The

'Design Tables' project was prompted by the publication of the American Society's Lighting Handbook. As Sopp reported in 1947, this was almost unprocurable in Australia owing to the shortage of US Dollars. In addition, it seemed desirable to adjust the American information to the requirements specifically applicable to Australia. It was envisaged that the sustaining members would advertise in the 'Design Tables' and thus furnish complementary technical information of the locally made lighting equipment.

The 'Design Tables' project stayed with the National Council for a number of years. In Melbourne, 1951, the Council resolved "if the New South Wales Society agreed, that, whilst retaining its authorship, the lighting design tables should be issued under the auspices of the National Council...". Two years later, in Adelaide, 1953, the Council "commended the New South Wales Society" and resolved "that they be encouraged to bring the information before the public as quickly as possible, by initially printing the data in installments in the IES Lighting Review". The end came in 1955 in Brisbane when the editorial staff of the Review reported that it had "found that the matter was unsuitable for publication". The Council resolved "that cation of the Design Tables be not continued as a national project, and that they be returned to New South Wales ...". It is perhaps consoling to note that the Design Tables for many years fulfilled a useful role as required reading for the Lighting Courses at the Sydney Technical College.

### 3.1.3 SCHOOL LIGHTING

The 'School Lighting' project was placed by the Queensland Society before the National Council, Adelaide, 1948. However, it was considered by the Council as "almost to coincide with the work being done on the very same subject in Victoria", and it was suggested that the efforts of the two Societies be coordinated.

A year later, in Perth, Egeberg reported that the work of the Queensland project on School Lighting was being continued under the direction of Monkhouse, whilst the Victorian Society reported that it had abandoned the work on the same lines as the Queensland Society and was now collaborating with the Institute of Architects on the matter of natural and artificial lighting.

The School Lighting project was again before the National Council at the fifth meeting in Brisbane, 1950. The Queensland Society was anxious to have a decision from the National Council on how to promote the material which Monkhouse had collected on this subject. Three methods of publication were suggested: (i) as a series of articles in the 'Review' and afterwards assembled as a brochure for

general distribution; (ii) as a serial publication in a technical journal to be afterwards assembled for general distribution, and (iii) as a publication of the IES for sale.

The Council was inclined to support publication in the Review; however, it also supported a suggestion by Wright that the Queensland Society should "do something practicable"...and write to SAA and tell them that one of its members is doing a lot of work on the matter and ask if some collaboration could be set up with the Queensland Society". Wright further stated "that if Monkhouse had information regarding the lighting in sub-tropical schools he could make a very valuable contribution".

In 1952 in Sydney, school lighting was again discussed by the Council. "A draft report on work in this regard was tabled by Victoria... and a committee in Western Australia had been formed to deal with school lighting". Council resolved "that each State Society collect any information on local legislation concerned with the enforcing of lighting regulations in schools and other places...".

The following year in Adelaide, 1953, Council again discussed this and "agreed that the primary objective was to collect material relating to all lighting legislation and circulate it to the States for use as they may deem necessary in furthering the aims of the Society". After resolving to ask the Societies to "forward five copies of relevant legislation or photostat copies, if this was more convenient), suitably marked and annotated for ready reference", Council minuted that "it was considered desirable that any relevant codes issued by the Standards Association of Australia should be the basis for regulations,

acts, and other legislative measures". It would appear that the Council pursued this matter no further, at least not during the years immediately following.

#### 3.1.4 RESEARCH FOUNDATION

One of the most ambitious projects for the National Council was submitted by Wright to the third meeting in Adelaide, 1948. In a carefully worded brief he submitted that the National Council should recommend to ANCI (the Australian National Committee on Illumination), the establishment of an Australian Research Foundation in Illumination. However, as Fallon who was chairman of ANCI pointed out, this would not fall within the scope of ANCI. Nevertheless, Council resolved that a copy of the proposal be sent to ANCI "for their opinion and comment". The minutes of the Perth Meeting in 1949 merely stated the inevitable, that "no report having been received from the 'National Council on Illumination', further consideration of Mr Wright's proposal was deferred".

#### 3.1.5 FILM CATALOGUE

On a less ambitious and more practical scale, Marsh submitted to the second meeting in Sydney, 1947, a suggestion "that greater use should be made of educational films dealing with lighting (if such were available) by the Societies, particularly in their dealings with the general public". Council at that and the next ensuing meeting resolved that the Societies should forward salient information to the General Secretary. However, it would appear that no such information was coordinated by the National Council, at least in an organized fashion.

#### 3.1.6 ROYAL CHARTER

In Perth, in 1949, the question of incorporation by Royal Charter was raised. In view of the difficulties which the broad basis of IES membership and the limited number of specialists lighting engineers would pose, Council resolved "that no action be taken...".

However, with the golden jubilee in 1980 of the original "Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia" fast approaching, a revival of this national project may well be considered worthwhile.

### 3.1.7 ANZAAS

In Sydney, 1947, Powell had recommended that the Societies "identify themselves with the Science Congress which ... would provide the Societies with a wealth of information and assistance". Next year, in Adelaide in 1948, Wilson who, for a time, had been president both of the South Australian Optometrical Association and the IES South Australian Division, placed before the Council a written report recommending affiliation with ANZAAS, the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. He argued that Optometry was a sub-section of Section 'A' of ANZAAS which embraced Astronomy, Mathematics and Physics "and it was of course to the last named that Optometry was particularly attached...He would greatly like to see Illuminating Engineering ranged alongside Optometry most probably also under Section 'A', Physics, within the membership of that wonderful organisation"... "The Australasian Optometrical Association now holds its own Congress several days before the ANZAAS meeting was opened so that opto-political matters and our part in the science congress are handled in the one outing". He felt confident that the ingoing President, Professor Ross "who was high in the councils of ANZAAS would lend us his valuable aid...and that Illuminating Engineering could contribute to one facet of science hitherto almost completely lacking in ANZAAS activities".

Although at the next meeting in Perth, Council resolved to apply for affiliation with ANZAAS and members of the Societies subsequently gave papers at a number of ANZAAS congresses, no organized participation of the Societies as part of the formal ANZAAS sectional structure ever took place.



### 3.1.8 RELATIONS WITH OVERSEAS

The Societies have always maintained cordial relations with their colleagues overseas. At the first meeting in Melbourne in 1946 the Council resolved "that the president be authorized to issue a statement (when letterheads were available) to IES Societies overseas and such other bodies as the president considered advisable, giving particulars of the Societies in Australia and the function of the National Council".

Next year in Sydney, Fallon, from the chair, gave a detailed report on his contacts with the British and American Societies and Council again resolved "that personal communication between presidents of the National Council and those of IES in other countries should be continued". In a second resolution, Council agreed "that the Victorian Society be asked to arrange the exchange of Transactions and Review with Great Britain and USA chapters and branches". This was confirmed in Brisbane in 1950 when it was additionally suggested that "the Australian Society should establish relationship with all other IES bodies, irrespective of which country they were in".

However, when in Sydney in 1952 Council agreed that the Societies should "obtain information relating to lighting and light research work being carried out in their States", to be passed on to the IES in America which had requested this information, only the Victorian Society seems to have acted upon the National Council's request, as evinced by a resolution at the next year's meeting in Adelaide, 1953. After resolving to ask the other State Societies "to take immediate action to collate information relating to research being carried out in their respective States", Council heard no more of this.

A highlight in overseas relations, at least during the 'early years', was the visit to Australia in 1948 of Sir Clifford and Lady Patterson. Patterson lectured to record attendances at meetings of the Societies in Victoria and New South Wales and was entertained by their Councils. He died shortly after his return to England and the National Council raised an amount of 6pound 7.6. as a contribution toward a Trotter/Patterson Memorial Fund, created by the Society in the U.K. This was acknowledged by that Society's president, L J Davies, "with great pleasure...coming from so far made the gift especially thoughtful and encouraging".

In later years, many leading members of the British Society visited Australia on formal and informal occasions and gave added lustre to many of the Australian Societies' meetings. However, there has never been much personal contact with the Society in USA nor with those on the European continent.

### 3.1.9. ANCI

On 10 November 1947, H G Fallon represented the National Council at a meeting held at the offices of the Standards Association of Australia to consider the advisability of forming an Australian National Committee on Illumination. The report on the events leading up to this meeting and on its resolutions occupied nearly three pages in the minutes of the meeting of the National Council in Sydney, 1947, when it was resolved "that the establishment of a National Committee on Illumination on the lines recommended by the conference called by the Standards Association on the 10th November 1947, be endorsed".

The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia headed the list of organisations "suitable for representation" on the Committee. Fallon became its first chairman. At the next meeting in Adelaide in 1948, Fallon tabled draft recommendations made at the plenary session of the International Commission on Illumination in Paris in July 1948. He requested that the State Societies "voice their opinions on the work being done by the ICI and the Australian National Committee". "To enable this to be done most expeditiously", Fallon suggested, and it was resolved "that each State Society be asked to set up a small committee to deal with matters connected with the National Committee on Illumination and that this State committee be named in each State 'The National Committee on Illumination Liaison'". The fate of the State committees seems uncertain.

The National Council has been represented on ANCI at all times, first by one and in later years, at the request of ANCI, by two members of the Societies but not necessarily members of the National Council.

It seems strange, that, for many years, the activities of ANCI and the IES participation in these was reported under the heading of 'International Relationships'.

As an aside, foreshadowing the preoccupation of the conversationists of today with alternative sources of energy, it may be worth noting that, in his report to the Melbourne meeting in 1951, Crouch tabled "correspondence resulting from a personal approach by a Miss Dombush relating to the 'Arthel' heliostat, a device for trapping sunlight for the purpose of illuminating dark interiors". Crouch forwarded the correspondence to Dr R G Giovanelli, the secretary of ANCI at the National Standards Laboratory, a Division of CSIRO, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. However, it would seem that this was not taken up by either ANCI or CSIRO. Would it bear another look today?

### 3.1.10 SAA

The Societies, and principally the two senior Societies, had since their inception established a close working relationship with the Standards Association of Australia. This was reflected in the two resolutions of the first meeting of the National Council in Melbourne, 1946: "That the National Council secretary be authorized to write to each Society requesting authority to write to the Standards Association of Australia suggesting that the Domestic Lighting Code be issued as an interim code", and "that the other Societies be advised that the New South Wales and Victorian Societies have adopted the modernisation of the Interior Illumination of Buildings Code as an important project for 1947 and the similar action is recommended to them".

At the next meeting in Adelaide in 1948 "Powell opened the discussion on this matter and referred to the codes previously mentioned at the Conference whilst being important in themselves werenot, in his opinion, of the same importance as was the code of dealing with the performance of lighting fittings', which "should run parallel with codes recommending certain standards for the application and control of lighting". The National Council seemed to have agreed with Powell on general terms, however expanded its resolution to read "that the Societies... support the SAA in the revision, preparation and finalization of existing codes dealing with lighting and consider this of prime national importance".

Although the State Societies continued to be represented directly on SAA drafting committees, only in recent years was the National Council recognized by the SAA as the national body to be

represented on the relevant committees and asked to nominate one or several persons to serve on a committee in person and to appoint corresponding committee members from the State Societies, thus making for formal national representation on the SAA.

#### 3.1.11 APPROVAL OF LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

In Melbourne in 1951, W A Nicholls outlined a scheme for the approval of lighting equipment and its certification by the IES. Council decided to approach the SAA "to see if it would be willing to take a prominent part in bringing into being some scheme for certification and approval of lighting equipment", and resolved accordingly. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a plan of action. At the next meeting in Sydney in 1952, "New South Wales advised that they favoured the certification of lighting equipment, but discussions in Council raised doubts as to whether the necessary specifications could be handled at this time in view of other work in hand, and Council resolved "that the matter of approval of lighting equipment be allowed to lapse".

#### 3.1.12 STREET LIGHTING

At the meeting in Melbourne in 1951, the Victorian Society had suggested consideration of the advisability of seeking a revision of the SAA Street Lighting Code. The Council accepted this and advised the SAA accordingly. At the same time Council authorised a lengthy press release which was minuted, in its entirety, in the National Council minutes.

The SAA advised that without specific suggestions they were not prepared to consider a revision of the existing 1939 code and National Council, at the Sydney meeting in 1952, again resolved "to obtain the opinions of all interested parties." This seemed to have the little result and in Adelaide in 1953 Council resolved "That no action be taken at present to urge revision of the SAA Street Lighting code". This discussion, however, inspired the Society in Western Australia to submit in 1954, "A Case for Better Street Lighting" to the Western Australian Minister for Works. At the meeting in Perth, 1954, Council re-opened the case for a new Street Lighting Code. After lengthy discussion, particularly on the minimum values of the old code, Council resolved to reaffirm its opinion that the 1939 Street Lighting code be revised, and to ask the State Societies to form committees "for submission of their ideas to the New South Wales Society who were in the best position to collate the information for presentation to the SAA drafting committee".

Co-operation with the Standards Association of Australia in all aspects of street lighting remained one of the most important activities of the National Council. Although not directly represented on the relevant SAA committees, at least not during the 'early years', the Council took a lively interest in the work of the SAA on street lighting standards and codes, and the Council's influence was nevertheless nationally significant.

### 3.1.13 COMPETITIONS

When, in 1940 the Victorian Society conducted the first "Light in Architecture" competition, the Victorians had hoped that the Society in New South Wales would join with them in making this competition a national event. At the first meeting of the National Council in Melbourne in 1946, the first step towards a national competition was taken when "it was agreed to appoint the three National Councillors of the IES Victoria as a sub-committee to draw up a draft report considering national aspects of a 'Light in Architecture' competition with a view to submitting information to the Societies".

In Sydney in 1947, Wald advocated "that such a competition should not be restricted to application of artificial lighting alone"...and "that the 1948 competition might well take the average home as a subject"... "This would be popular and create news interest which would in turn give good publicity to the Societies". Wright submitted that "it was, in his opinion, a 'must' that competitions be arranged and conducted by each Society in its own State". Barnes also advocated a gradual build-up "by the Societies first of all striving for closer co- operation with the architectural profession". However, Sopp reminded Council "that little or nothing could be done by Societies other than the Victorian body until they (the Societies) received the report assigned to the Victorian National Councillors". Council resolved, acting on advice from Wright, "that the only effective way of conducting a competition for 'Light in Architecture' on a national basis was by first of all conducting State awards on a uniform basis, the winning entries of which could then be judged for a national award".

In Adelaide in 1948, Maclurcan drew attention to the high proportion of students participating in the Victorian competition. Only two States had shown any interest in the competition. "Introduction of legislation or regulation by the national body would be premature ...It would be unfair of the Victorian Association to suggest handing over the award to the National Council could not satisfactorily handle the competition". As a compromise, at least for the time being, Council resolved "that Victoria and New South Wales be asked to investigate the possibilities of widening the field of competition to include entries from South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland".

The first 'Light in Architecture' competition in New South Wales was held during 1949. In that year, the two Societies were asked to make an early report on this and in 1950 the National Council decided that, although impracticable at present, "a combination of the existing awards would be advantageous" and requested "the Societies in Victoria and New South Wales to investigate this possibility for the year 1952".

In 1951 Council learned that the Victorian Society had abandoned

its award competition in its then present form and that the Society in New South Wales also was examining ideas for a new competition. Council requested the two Societies "to collaborate in working out details" and, "when definite schemes emerged", to suggest to the other Societies to "arrange similar award competitions so that eventually an award competition may be held on a national basis".

In Sydney in 1952, "New South Wales expressed the opinion that this competition was not worthwhile unless greater interest was shown by the architects and allied industry" and Council regretfully had to resolve "that no further action... be taken at this time"..

In later years, the annual 'IES Awards for Meritorious Lighting' became important activities of the Societies. They helped to bring the work of the Societies before the public and, in particular, to involve the kindred professions. They were reported often and favourably in the IES Lighting Review, in trade journals, and in the press. They also served in no small measure to rally together people for work in each State, thus enhancing a corporate feeling of association which, on a national basis, was impracticable, as desirable as it may have appeared to have been in the early days of the National Council's history.

#### 3.1.14 IES HISTORY

when in 1946 the first meeting of the National Council resolved "that the National Council should prepare a complete history of the societies and that each Society be requested to submit the necessary details on defined lines", it seemed reasonable to expect that the Societies would honour this resolution. Similarly when, at the end of that meeting, Lord "donated a suitable book (to be selected) for the purpose of recording the progress and history of the National Council", it had seemed reasonable enough to expect that, with the foundations being laid at the beginning, a record would be created of the development of the lighting profession in Australia.

The book was never bought, and the writing of the history of the National Council was not begun until 1975 when the National Council was already in its twentieth year. Four bound volumes of the minutes of the meetings of the National Council, in the custody of the officially appointed

custodian of records of the National Council, have the place of the history book of 1946. Nor were histories of the Societies ever written in their entirety.

Barnes, after his election as chairman of the Provisional National Council, wrote a precis of Society background, summarizing the difference in membership structures and constitutions and providing points of general historical interest. Since then, the only Society which wrote its history was New South Wales, where Fallon wrote the first section, 1930 to 1955, and a third section, 1961 to 1965, and Freedman wrote the second section, 1956 to 1960, and is now bringing the history of the Society in New South Wales up to date.

From Victoria, the National Council files contain a "History of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (Victoria), compiled March 1952" with a detailed account of the events of the first years, but in later years containing little more than the names of councillors, and office bearers, a list of committees, and the subjects of the monthly meetings. The Victorian history ends with the account for the year 1949.

From South Australia, under the heading of 'A brief history of the Society's activities 1940 - 1958' no more has been handed down than a synopsis of the names of the councillors and office bearers for each year, excepting 1940/41 and 1941/42 which are missing, and annotated by occasional 'points of interest', mainly adding the names of the National Councillors. No history has come to hand from the two Tasmanian Chapters. The Western Australian history was compiled by A R Leonhardt in two parts, 1944 to 1954, and 1955 to the beginning of 1962. The Society of Queensland submitted a short 'early history' of the Society to 1954, dealing, in the main, with the events leading up to the first Annual Meeting. This was compiled from notes prepared by W I Monkhouse, revised by J N Arundel, and re-written in 1954 by A te Kloot. An Appendix "B" with the composition of Council from 1944 to 1954 could no more be traced in the files.

The original appointment of the National Council was not that of a historian but of a Custodian of Records, which was combined with the office of the General Secretary. The records of the National Council remained in the custody of the General Secretary until 1963, when Knight, who "had expressed his willingness to act as Custodian of Records...was so appointed". Knight, who had been the Custodian of Records of the New South Wales Society since the creation of the H G Fallon Library, remained Custodian of Records of the National Council also until his untimely death in 1970.

At the second meeting in Sydney in 1947, Pearse suggested that the Societies were "to submit their respective histories (in not too wordy a fashion) to the National Council which would undertake the compilation of one general history of the entire IES organisation". Pearse was subsequently elected the first Official Historian of the National Council, and the Societies advised to send their histories to them.

At the next meeting in Adelaide, in 1948, "Fallon asked whether the histories of the State Societies and National Council had been prepared" and "Barnes reported that Pearse had advised him that no matter had come to hand from the State Societies". The meeting resolved "that this Conference considered that the compilation of suitable history of the Societies and National Council was desirable and that the Historian be asked to complete this by the next Annual Meeting". This resolution could have been and was in fact, in different words, framed as almost every meeting of the National Council for years to come.

With no official history forthcoming, New South Wales asked for authority to publish its own history and National Council advised the individual States "that there was no objection to their publishing

their own history, and that the official historian be requested to prepare for publication an abridged version from these histories for publication on a national basis."

In Adelaide in 1953, Nott succeeded Pearse as Official Historian of the National Council, an office he held until 1972.

It would appear that, for long, the original intention of writing a history of the National Council was, however, overlooked. It needed a special resolution of the Melbourne meeting in 1956 "that the official historian be asked to include in the histories of the Societies a section dealing with the history of the National Council". In 1962, in Sydney, Nott reported that "most of the Societies had brought their histories up to date". He placed on record "the presentation of five years of history of the New South Wales Society" covering the period from 1956 to 1960, "providing the New South Wales Society with a document containing not only information of historical interest but a

general background of Society affairs".

It is a melancholic thought that in 1972, when Freedman succeeded Knight and Nott as Custodian of Records and as Official Historian, this was because of the death of his two close friends and for twenty years colleagues on the Councils of the Societies.

### 3.1.15 IES LIGHTING REVIEW

The two senior Societies had been fortunate in that they had been able to make arrangements with the publishers of established technical journals for the publication of the Societies' early activities and proceedings. The Society in New South Wales continued this association to the end of 1966 when 'Building:Lighting:Engineering' ceased publication.

The Society in Victoria was less fortunate. In October 1936, the 'Australasian Engineer' advised the Council that in future the space available to the Society would be reduced to one page only, including illustrations. As the Society in New South Wales had considered the possibility of publishing its own proceedings, the arrangements with the 'Australasian Engineer' not being "altogether satisfactory from various viewpoints", the Victorians decided to approach their colleagues in New South Wales with a view to producing a joint publication for the two Societies. However, the Society of New South Wales had already decided to defer consideration of publishing proceedings other than those in the 'Australasian Engineer' because of the heavy cost involved; and the Victorians were on their own.

Early in 1938, Wright, then president of the Society, was authorized to investigate publication of an IES journal if he were to receive the support of the Sustaining Members of the Society. In April 1938 he reported to Council that the State Electricity Commission would become a Sustaining Member on the condition that the Society went ahead with publishing a lighting journal. Similarly, the Melbourne City Council promised support; although, statutorily, it could not become a Sustaining Member, the Council was prepared to consider the purchase of up to 1000 if this was to contain a reasonable amount of promotional data.

In November 1938, Wright submitted detailed proposals for the publication of a journal to his Council. These were referred to the Publications Committee for report. On 9 December 1938, Nott, the chairman of the committee, reported to Council and recommended that the Society embark on the production of its own journal, the 'IES Lighting Review', "on art paper, profusely illustrated, and containing topical and semi-topical material, mostly from overseas". Proceedings of the Society were to be inserted for IES members only. It was expected that the first issue in February 1939 would have a circulation of a minimum of 3000 copies. The Victorian Council adopted the report and, on 24 February 1939, Nott could report to his Council, with great satisfaction "that the first issue of the magazine was published today". The heading carried a non-regulation winged emblem combining the letters 'I.E.S.' with a deep-bowl RLM reflector casting its beam on the words:

'Lighting Review'



Feb., 1939

Price 1/6

Produced by the Publications Committee

Chairman: R.J.Nott, A.M.T.C.

An Editorial 'A New Profession Advances' was signed 'L.D. Wright, A.S.T.C., A.M.I.E.(Aust), President' and was followed by a 'Message of Goodwill from Contemporary English Society' signed Percy Good, President and John S Dow, Hon. Secretary. The second page contained six 'Messages of Approbation from Leaders of Professions and Industry' in Victoria.

However, Wright did not give up hope of receiving New South Wales support for a joint venture. In January 1939, he wrote a personal letter to Forbes in New South Wales, saying "it seems to me that you people should be in with us on this proposition and in this regard we are quite prepared for any suggestion which will make the journal a truly IES Australian production, and not ours only".

The Society in New South Wales offered "cordial congratulations on the excellence of the journal published and on the high standard of editorial matter that had been maintained in each issue". Although "special circumstances existed in this State as far as the practical side of publication was concerned", the Society promised support and co-operation. However, "it is believed that your Council will be sympathetic to the proposal that the journal should be under federal control and this co-operation and support on the part of New South Wales was offered on this understanding and on the condition that any joint arrangement will not operate until the Federal Council was constituted and functioning". The New South Wales Council further stipulated "that the Society of New South Wales will share in the profit or loss in the publication of the journal as allotted by decision of the Federal Council provided that this profit or loss was exclusive of whatever cost was involved in the publication of "Transactions". Wright, in reporting to his Council, suggested that "we should induce them to include the Transactions and the Review in the one proposition".

When the New South Wales Council conjoined again to consider the new Victorian proposal, Australia was at war, Forbes was on military service, and "it was not possible at this meeting to proceed with further deliberation of the proposed formation of a Federal Council, as this matter had been more or less personally sponsored by Mr Forbes... This postponement also concerned the matter of the IES Review which in accordance with resolutions passed by Council was wrapped up in the general question of the appointment of a Federal Council".

With the June 1942 issue, the IES Lighting Review, by consent, became editorially a national publication. A National

Publications Committee was instituted consisting of representatives of the Societies in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. The head was now: "Produced by the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia" listing the registered addresses of the three contributing Societies, Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. Nott was now listed 'Manager' and George W Mansell, A.R.A.I.A., was Editor'. However although editorially a national publication, the Review remained to the end of 1967 a Victorian responsibility with regard to all matters appertaining to production, circulation, subscriptions, advertising and finance.

In October 1942, the Council of Victoria considered a report from its Executive Committee concerning the management of the Review. The Committee was of the view (i) that both the manager and the editor had performed excellent service for the Society; (ii) that the editor held the most onerous single office in the Society; (iii) that the Review surplus be devoted to the issue of national Transactions provided that the active support and financial assistance of all divisions was forthcoming; and (iv) that honorariums should not be paid for voluntary services as invidious

distinctions between members were thereby created. The principal recommendation from the Executive Committee was "that the work of producing the 'Review' be distributed more equitably amongst members of the Society by the formation of an active committee which should be seized with the responsibility involved."

Council accepted its executive's report and, from the December 1942 issue, the Review listed again a Publications Committee, its chairman being Barnes. Nott became business manager and Mansell remained editor of the Review.

There was no change in this to the end of 1949 except that between February 1944 and June 1951 E H Murgatroyd is listed as 'Editor Transactions'. In August 1951, Kenneth R Green was appointed '(paid) Editor', and from October 1953 to June 1960, F G Nicholls was 'Editor-in-Chief'. From August 1960 to December 1967, when the Review management was transferred to New South Wales, F C Kelly was 'Production Editor', and business and advertising management was the responsibility of Mrs Jean Kelly, the Society's secretary.

However, when the National Council came into being, it did not bring with it legal unity. The National Council, at its first meeting in 1946, could do no more than resolve "that it considered the publication of the IES Lighting Review and Transactions on a national basis essential to the development of the Societies' activities, and recommended that steps be taken by all Societies to ensure a satisfactory flow of subject matter, full use of advertising space, and that every effort be made to increase the circulation of the Review to targets to be mutually agreed upon by the Societies", a resolution which could and

indeed was repeated in similar terms at every conference of the Council to this day.

In its 30 years, there has not been one meeting at which the National Council did not receive and, if indicated, consider a report from the editors and publishers of the IES Lighting Review. Already at the second meeting in Sydney 1947, Council reaffirmed the resolution of the previous meeting in identical terms, and noted that "the National Council viewed with concern statistics relating to the content and circulation of the IES Lighting Review, which revealed that this publication was not yet operating on a truly national basis".

In 1943, the Society in Victoria submitted a proposal to the sister Societies in New South Wales and South Australia to share in the responsibilities for the publication of Transactions which hitherto had been solely the transactions of the Victorian Society. The two Societies agreed, New South Wales with the provision that, "because of the wider publicity to be gained through the present method of publishing transactions, and the complete method of presentation", it would continue to consider 'Building and Engineering' as its official journal. "With regard to your proposals that this Society should arrange closer and more active co-operation in the publication of the IES Lighting Review, my Council felt, as had been stated before, that matters such as these were intimately bound up with the general question of federation which must be decided in the first instance. When the question of federation has been determined, Council will be only too pleased to go into the matters which you have raised concerning the Review". Seen against the dire need of the Publications Committee to obtain editorial material for the Review, and particularly material which did not originate in the Review home State, this situation has bedevilled the Review at all times. In an organisation such as the National Council, operating with honorary and constantly changing personnel, it is difficult, if not practically impossible, to create sufficient expertise away from the central office, to produce continuity of quantity and quality of supply, and a solution to this vexing problem has yet to be found.

In 1948, in Adelaide, the Council considered a report from the Review Committee. There had been some "criticism from the New South Wales and South Australia that some matter that had been forwarded to the Review had been held up without suitable reason".

In Brisbane in 1950, Barnes reported that "a new policy was adopted for the Review, i.e. the cessation of Transactions and the introduction of the section entitled 'News and Views' conducted by Mr J C Lowson. As the title suggested, it was an attempt to give news of lighting practice and theory from all sources and our own views upon many aspects of Illuminating Engineering. Lowson maintained this section with great

regularity to the end of 1950 when it disappeared from the pages of the Review.

In 1951, Crouch reported that "the IES Review continued to flourish and under the new system of management instituted in August, together with an increase in charges was...maintaining its financial position". In Sydney in 1952, Council minuted a resolution which is recorded here not for its intrinsic information but for the speculation on the factual background which prompted the Council to resolve in this manner: "that there was no objection to any party other than the Society, reprinting any article from the IES Review describing any matter providing always that there was a superscription to the effect that the views or opinions expressed in said article were not necessarily those of the Society. Any such reprints to carry only the words 'with compliments' on the appropriate form and no other matter".

In Perth in 1954, F G Nicholls outlined new arrangements for the production of the Review. "A team of editors has now been evolved, each dealing with a specific aspect". "The editorial team had received considerable help from interstate...largely through personal contact". He asked that the State Societies inform the editor-in-chief of any lighting projects in their State, that they provide information on any 'papers' presented to the Society, and that they submit names of people willing to write on specific topics. The Council resolved "that each State Society be asked to form a special 'IES Review' Committee for the sole task of maintaining liaison with the editor of the 'Review' and that these committees be asked to undertake, inter alia, the specific tasks outlined above". This resolution also could have, and should have, been resolved by the National Council in similar terms at all meetings to this day.

### 3.1.16 SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

If one were to write a history of light and lighting in Australia, there could be no better place to look for material than in the annual reports of the five Member Societies of the National Council. At the first meeting, the National Council had envisaged that these should be made an integral part of the National Council file. However, again and again, the General Secretary of the year has had to plead with the Societies for earlier and fuller reporting of their activities each year.

In his report to the Perth meeting in 1954, Holman explained "that it was difficult to give an adequate picture of national activities throughout a year because of the marked difference in the method of presentation of annual reports" and commended the New South Wales reports as outstanding models for other States to follow. The meeting in Perth reaffirmed the Sydney 1952 decision to furnish statistical information on a prescribed form each year in time for consolidation in the General Secretary's report to the National Council.

Most of the Societies have listed each year, carefully, the speakers and the titles of the papers discussed at their general meetings. Some papers, regrettably all too few, were published in the IES

Lighting Review or the IES Transactions. The Society in New South Wales was fortunate in that it had access to a monthly page in 'Building:Lighting:Engineering' which published not only the Society's papers but also reports from the Council and much incidental information.

There have been many attempts made by the National Council to arrange for an exchange of papers, particularly for the benefit of the smaller Societies. On rare occasions, the lecturer in one State was able to travel to another State. In 1954 in Perth, National Council formally resolved "that National Council endorse a 'packaged lecture scheme' only to have to note next year that it had been impossible to comply with the resolution of the previous year. Council, indeed, was never able to make satisfactory arrangements for 'package' or 'canned' lectures and the smaller Societies were left to their own resources more often than not.

The introduction by the Societies in New South Wales and Victoria of program cards for the entire year and their proposed distribution at the beginning of a year through the General Secretary to all other Societies, seemed one way to bridge the communication gap. However, with few exceptions, the programs of the Societies remained their very own, not to be shared by the lighting community outside the home State.

In 1951, New South Wales began the publication of 'Sidelights', as Crouch reports "an intriguing monthly news sheet, circulated gratis to all members". This was soon followed by 'Candela' in South Australia and the Victorian 'IES News'. Publication of these newsheets had continued to this day. In 1976, the Victorian Society unbent, however, and, in the spirit of the two sister Societies, re-named the 'IES News': 'Reflections -IES News - The IES of Australia (Victoria) Newsletter'.

The Societies spent much effort on disseminating information on light and sight to others, through lectures to kindred and other organisations, through exhibitions and displays of many kinds. The Royal Visit in 1954 and the 75th anniversary of the first electric lamp were occasions when the participation of the Societies in all States was sought by many and indeed gladly given.

A particular effort was made to interest and inform the young and the very young. The Victorian Society in 1946 reported: "a classroom at the Melbourne Technical College was painted, with the assistance of individual members of the Society's Colour Group, and other voluntary workers, re-lighted and equipped with sample chalk boards and sun blinds. In this room, lectures were given to educationalists and members of Schools' Parent Associations and very considerably interest has been aroused".

In 1948, the Victorian Society arranged 12 lectures on light and lighting in collaboration with the Council of Adult Education, Victoria. The average attendance at these lectures was 75, including a large number of IES Associates. During the same year, the IES in Victoria affiliated with the Victorian Council of Scientific Societies. In 1951, the South Australian Society arranged lectures to the electrical trade on domestic lighting. A report on Natural Lighting in Schools, prepared by the Victorian Society, was adopted by the RVIA in 1954.

The Society in New South Wales in 1954 carried out much work on the "IES School Lectures", later entitled "Light and your Eyes". They were directed primarily towards schoolchildren between the ages of 12 and 15. However, they were given, also, to many adult groups with great success. A large number of slides and lecture material had been collected from England and the USA which proved most useful for this project and for the IES Exhibition held in May 1955 to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the incandescent lamp.

Victoria placed an ambitious training scheme for illuminating engineers before the National Council in Melbourne in 1951. Similar work was being done in New South Wales. Although the expected financial support from industry did not become available, the work accomplished in analysing the

problems of training the lighting engineer was to be of great value in consolidating the educational facilities at the main centres and establishing criteria of performance and attainment.

A correspondence course conducted by the Melbourne Technical College, sponsored in 1951 by the Society in Western Australia, served to bring lighting education to the smaller States where it was sorely needed and much appreciated.

A number of small competitions was held. New South Wales conducted a competition for the design of a reading lamp. The South Australian Society "approved the institution of an essay competition to stimulate interest among members and assist the Society's development. A member of the Council who wished to remain anonymous, donated a prize of 5 pounds. 5. 0 for the winning entrant". Western Australia invited entries from University and Technical College students for a paper on some aspect of illuminating engineering, either domestic, scientific, industrial, or some combination thereof, and stipulated that the prize winner would be expected to deliver the paper to an ordinary meeting of the IES in Western Australia.

During 1949, the New South Wales Society formed a Chapter in Newcastle. Fallon addressed the inaugural meeting on 26 November 1949 on "The History and Objects of the Society".

After four years in the chair as president of the Society in Victoria, Nott produced an extensive 'Manual of Society Procedure' for the Victorian Council, which was tabled at the Adelaide meeting in 1953 when it was resolved "that the Victorian Society be asked to send a copy of this manual to other Societies for their information".

However, the most important and, in later years, indeed the principal activity of the Societies remained their educational programs. The lighting courses at the Technical Colleges in Melbourne and Sydney were expanded to cover two and, later, three years of tuition at the basic and advanced levels. Attendances and the numbers of successful students increased materially and the Societies recognized and encouraged this by offering prizes to the most successful students each year. In Melbourne, Dresler succeeded Dr B Monash as principal lecturer, and in Sydney Knight joined Fallon, as leader of a team of lighting lecturers.

Through the technical papers of the general meetings, through lectures to kindred organisations, through joint meetings with other bodies and exhibitions in many places, through technical articles in trade and professional journals and the press, the Societies promoted the 'Advancement of the Art and Science of Illumination' at all levels of training and education. The annual reports of the Societies give a faithful account of these all-important activities. The National Council received the reports with interest. Gradually, the standard of the lighting courses and of their final examinations became sufficiently high to be considered for exemption from taking an IES examination for the admission into the technical grades of the Societies. Thus, lighting education at the State level became of prime concern to the National Council's Status Committee although the Council's influence and contribution remained but peripheral and indirect.

In later years, the formation of a National Lighting Education Board was intended to create a measure of national participation in lighting education. However, as always, action is where the people are who can act, can act together, and do in fact act; and the role of the National Council as educator has remained minimal indeed.

### 3.1.17 PERSONAL PARS

On some occasions, all too rare, the reports of the Societies and those of the General Secretary become windows into State Society life and the public arena, beyond National Council affairs. It is in this area in particular that we must shut out our memories and report strictly on that which is documented in the national file. Thus:-

-The Annual General Meeting of the Western Australian Society had to be postponed owing to an "industrial crisis, i.e. railways strike with consequent transport and lighting failure".

-Similarly, the Society in New South Wales approved 'Sidelights' in deepest darkness at the end of a protracted Council meeting at the height of the coal strike crippling the State in 1951. Some councillors would later suggest that 'Sidelights' was approved because of, and not during, the blackout.

-It would not be hard to guess the branch of the armed services in which the writer of the South Australian annual report, in which he welcomed back from the War the members of the IES belonging (in that order) to the RAAF, the RAN and the AIF, served.

-We meet Dresler for the first time in a report prepared by Knight in 1949: "Dr Dresler is a member of the British IES and was surprised to learn of the state of development of the Societies in Australia and of the publication of 'Transactions' and the 'IES Review'.

-When reporting on membership to the Perth meeting, Lake in 1949 noted that "Gerald Falk from the New South Wales Society qualified for his grading as Member by graduating at the STC in the three years course in Illumination... This is a step in the right direction and Mr Falk is to be congratulated".

-At that meeting, Crouch reported that "L S Hyatt from New South Wales had qualified for corporate membership by passing the special examination of the IES. Pleasure was expressed that a beginning had been made in this direction". We add, both new Members were later to become prominent members of the New South Wales Society and take an active interest in the affairs of the National Council.

-In December 1951, Maclurcan and Crouch when president and general secretary of the National Council were received in audience by the Governor of New South Wales.

-In its report for the year 1950 the South Australian Society reported that "with civic pride as the prime objective, illumination experts in Adelaide set up an agitation this year for floodlighting in the City. Mr Nicholls and Mr Cole of the Electricity Trust of South Australia spent considerable time in planning suggestions for schemes to beautify the City". Nicholls never ceased to plan schemes to beautify his City. This informal introduction might well have been his epitaph: "With civic pride as the prime objective".

The pages of the IES Lighting Review contain many references to the times in which we lived and worked. Through these pages, we may also gain access to the development of light and lighting in Australia and to the contribution made by the Societies and their members. A study of the contents of the Review, although regrettably not part of this history, may nevertheless reward the studious and complement our knowledge of the past.

### 3.1.18 PUBLIC RELATIONS

Rarely, all too rarely, were the Societies mentioned by the media of the day. The files of the General Secretary contain a few clippings and, probably, there were more in the records of the Societies themselves. However, like it or not, the meetings of the National Council were not 'news'. Certainly, the committees of the host Societies, normally the Publicity and Public Relations committees, did their work. The press was informed of the forthcoming meetings of the National Council of the IES's of Australia and of the presence of some prominent lighting engineers in town; and indeed they did send their reporters to write about the great event. During the 40's and 50's, before the advent of return-the-same-day air travel, inter-State conferences were still important news, and a three or four-day conference of the kind of the IES National Council meetings was expected to produce newsworthy results. More often than not, the reporters left disappointed. Beyond the dry statement that a meeting of the National Council of the IES's had taken place in the State and that the members of the National Council had been received by the Lord Mayor, little else was reported nor was there to report.

The exception to this was, however, anything the Council would discuss on streetlighting. When, in Melbourne in 1951, the Council resolved "that an approach be made to the SAA for an early review of the SAA Street Lighting Code", Council further resolved that a statement be issued to the press and, in view of its importance, minuted the entire statement as part of the next resolution. Crouch, next year, reported to the Sydney meeting: "The authorized statement was sent to the editors of all Sydney papers, but only the 'Daily Mirror' published any reference. However, we had more success with the Australian Broadcasting Commission who featured the complete statement on the National network at 4, 7 and 9p.m. on 10/12/41. Following this, the Macquarie Newsreel broadcast a special interview with our president (D C B Maclurcan). The statement was also sent to Superintendent Lawrence (Police Traffic Branch) and an acknowledgment received". F G Nicholls who had acted as

Conference Secretary in Melbourne, later wrote to Crouch: "arising out of the minutes I undertook to inform the press about our statement on street lighting. Unfortunately, as I was about to do so, Don Maclurcan broadcast a statement over the ABC and the newspaper were not interested in it. I have therefore taken no action". National co-operation at its best.

At the end of the Sydney meeting in 1952 it was noted "that during the meeting the Council was approached on several occasions by the press...It was agreed that for all future conferences a press relations officer should be appointed by the State holding the conference to maintain contact with the press and to co-ordinate press statements". Surely these gatherings from all parts of Australia of the most prominent men in their field, Illuminating Engineering, deserved greater publicity,

and, in reserve, could have brought greater value to the lighting community, particularly in the smaller States.

### 3.2 YEAR OF CHANGE

During the 'early years' the work of the National Council did not attract, nor indeed deserve much criticism. Admittedly, the national projects, one for each Society each year, which the National Council originally had set out to achieve, had run their natural course. With the exception of the perennial 'IES History' most national projects had reverted to local activities of the Societies or of other, related organisations. The National Council took cognizance of these through the reports which it received at the conference table each year.

There is no record to the background to the first item: 'Any criticism of the working of the National Council' at the head of an agenda paper for a special Council meeting in New South Wales which Wright, the national president, attended in Sydney on 18 July 1951. The minutes noted "that Council expressed unanimously the opinion that the National Council was working satisfactorily and was pleased to hear from Mr Wright that he attributed a large part of the success of National Council to the efficiency of the secretary, Mr T S Crouch". Knight, the New South Wales president of the year, sent a memo to Crouch with an excerpt from the minutes. We are left to speculate on the nature of 'any criticism' if indeed any there was.

The first open criticism on the operation of the Council came from Barnes who, at the Adelaide meeting in 1953, suggested that "in his humble opinion the time had come when reorganisation should be considered". However, Barnes's proposals were in the main procedural and the meeting resolved after "lengthy discussion" to adhere to the status quo.

Nevertheless, criticism there had been, unminuted and unrecorded perhaps, but criticism all the same. Not criticism that the National Council was not working well, but that it could do more; more for the Member Societies, more for the rank and file of IES members, more for the community at large; "Time for Change".

Significantly, the first step towards change was made 'off the record'. We are tempted to ask: is all history made 'off the record'? Is history but a chain of 'happenings' which we who follow interpret as 'design'?

In this 'historic' sense, 1954 was, indeed, the 'year of change'.



### 3.2.1. CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

In his report to the Perth meeting in 1954, Holman began "This year has been singularly gratifying...as indicated... by a number of interesting developments which demonstrated that Societies were willing to shoulder their responsibilities towards one another...There was a ready response to the suggestion that include activities for local members". On 16 February 1954, Holman had written to the president of the Perth 1954 Conference:"Dear Ted, you may remember a number of 'off-the- record' talks in Adelaide regarding what might be done to make future national conferences a little more useful and perhaps colourful. It suggested amongst other things that all conferences should revolve around a 'theme' (e.g., the theme of the Adelaide conference could well have been street-lighting) and that inter-State delegates should come prepared to give one or two papers to the local IES members on this theme, and that suitable publicity should also be prepared for the benefit of newspapers, radio stations, and the like. During a recent discussion held with the Victorian National Councillors I put this idea before them and found that it was well received. I therefore have in mind, if you agree, that ...I should put to them (the Societies) the idea just described and ask them to nominate a suggested theme and any delegate prepared to give a paper on it".

Negus acted on this and corresponded directly with the Societies inviting papers to be read at the conference in Perth as a complementary activity of the conference week. He suggested as theme for the conference "Street Lighting". As an alternative, the New South Wales Society suggested "Lighting and Safety". a number of members from various State Societies indicated that they might be available and willing. However, ultimately only Fallon read a formal 'paper', "The National Importance of Lighting our Traffic Routes", and Freedman supplemented the program with a lunchtime address, "Lighting Impressions Overseas".

The success of Fallon's paper made a great impression on the National Council. For a start, it solved the problem of the venues of future conferences, which had been under a cloud since the year before. "It was the unanimous opinion of Council that in view of the success of the Western Australian conference, which was combined with 'papers' given by inter-State delegates, it would be of far-reaching importance to the smaller Societies for conferences to be held as originally designed" and it was resolved "that the 10th Annual Conference be held in Queensland". The minutes of the Perth meeting continue, under the heading of "Evolution of National Conference to National Convention and Conference": "It was unanimously agreed by all delegates that the introduction of a convention in a limited way in Western Australia had proved eminently successful and that from this convention a pattern could be formed of similar or even a more elaborate convention in future years". Council resolved "that a

National Convention in association with the National Conference be endorsed and that additional days be allocated for this purpose."

Council continued the discussion by endorsing a recommendation from the Queensland Society that at each conference a press correspondent be appointed and included in the proposed activities "Publication of precis of interesting 'papers'". Council then resolved "that greater effort be made by the State Societies to obtain press support of the activities, aims and objects of the Societies" and, careful and somewhat suspicious as ever, "that special care be taken not to bring any disrepute upon the Society". At the end of the Perth meeting, A R Leonhardt, who as president of the Western Australian Society had attended as observer, expressed his thanks to Fallon and Freedman. He stated that he felt "that the Western Australian Society would most certainly obtain a considerable amount of benefit by the publicity and interest shown in the Conference".

Thus, beginning with the tenth meeting in Brisbane in 1955, the three aspects of national activities were for the first time combined in the program for one important IES week: (i) a conference of the

National Councillors dealing on a national basis with the administration of the Societies in the areas referred to the National Council by delegation from the Societies, (ii) a national convention on a subject or subjects of illuminating engineering, its science, art, application and technology, and its relation to kindred fields, and (iii) the formal Annual General Meeting of the National Council as statutorily required by the National Council constitution.

Not all the conventions have been true to the themes set by enthusiastic program committees. More often that not could the resources of the local and the visiting talent not match the aspirations of the planners and the subjects discussed made for a pot-pourri rather than for a properly orchestrated symphony. More often than not were the subjects for discussion not made known early enough nor publicized widely enough amongst the members of the kindred professions and the many other organisations interested directly or indirectly in the problems of light and sight. More often than not, only the members of the host Society and their friends and a sprinkling of visitors from inter-State, made up the bulk of the convention audiences. But the IES national conventions have always given great impetus to the host Societies, not only for what was achieved during convention week but also by the commitment of many during the planning period.

As the years went by and the administrative problems at the Council table were gradually being solved and the agenda became lighter and more stereotyped, the conventions became increasingly the main activity of the National Council each year, in rotation, from Brisbane to Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth. The

thirtieth Meeting of the National Council in Brisbane was rightly held in association with the twentyfirst National Annual Convention because, as Holman had reported, "Last year saw the beginning of such a Convention when a lecture and a luncheon talk were given by visiting delegates who attended the Perth Conference", and the Council had resolved to hold its first National Convention in Brisbane in November 1955.

### 3.2.2 ENGINEERS AND PRACTITIONERS

The ninth Meeting in Perth in 1954 was yet another area of Council work to mark the 'year of change'. At the beginning of the meeting, after the reports of the General Secretary and Treasurer had been received and adopted, "a lengthy discussion regarding corporate membership qualifications ensued. Messrs E L Freedman (New South Wales), W A Nicholls and W A Schofield (South Australia) pointed out the apparent contradiction between a literal interpretation of the respective State constitutions relating to the educational requirements (as distinct from competence in Illuminating Engineering) and Appendix 'C' of the eighth Conference. They pointed out that confusion had been caused because of varying interpretations by the State Societies and the problems faced by their Associate Members in meeting the requirements of the National Council Status Committee".

Appendix 'C' was a "Report of the National Council Status Committee on membership standards, application for revision and general procedures for the admission of corporate members". It arose from correspondence throughout the year on "proposals to improve the procedure and general consideration of candidates for corporate membership of the various Societies". The points at issue were not an applicant's 'age and experience' nor his 'competence' as an illuminating engineer but his 'general and technical qualifications' "of a standard similar to that required of graduates of recognized schools of engineering, architecture or allied sciences", and the statement under 'alternative qualifications', later frivolously called the 'backdoor clause' whereunder, "by reason of experience and standing he is considered to have attained the standard of requirement of 3 above (General and Technical Qualifications), the holding of the formal qualifications may be waived".

Appendix 'C' commented on these 'academic and technical qualifications': "Whilst there is no obligation for any qualifications of this kind, it was obviously helpful to have evidence of membership of other professional bodies and examinations passed". The Status Committee in Appendix 'C' unequivocally stated "that since the authorization of the use of the letters MIES and FIES there was a greater responsibility resting on the Status Committee (both State and National) to see that only those possessing the required standard of competency as illuminating engineers or professional standing in allied sciences are recommended for acceptance as qualified members of the IES".

The Council resolved "that National Council affirm the provisions of the constitutions (of the Societies) relating to the professional status of their members" and Council indeed rightly resolved in this fashion as it had at no time been the intention to lower the professional concept of IES membership.

In the light of future developments, it may be pertinent to look upon this first questioning of the wisdom of the original IES membership structure as the beginning of the long and arduous argument on deeply founded principles and as deeply felt prejudices, an argument which, at times, brought the National Council to the point of near self destruction, but which, ultimately, was to lead to the recognition of the practising lighting engineer, the skilled lighting practitioner, as a professional man, as he is known and recognized today.

It may also be permissible to dwell on the fact that the first shots in this battle of conflicting opinions were fired by the two men who over the years were to champion the cause of the practising engineer who had modelled the first MIES' and FIES'. Both men were to take up different positions: Nicholls that of egalitarian philosophy - 'the dustman must be given opportunity to advance to the highest grades of Society membership'; Freedman the pragmatic viewpoint that amongst the many competent practising lighting engineers who know all about lighting as certified by the Council but without graduate degrees or diploma there were many as professional as were the graduates from the universities and colleges from allied fields but who also knew about lighting. Both fired different ammunition: Nicholls with almost dour obstinacy and passive resistance obstructing all resolve that was to preserve the status quo; Freedman with countless polemics on lighting design and the pre-requisite attributes of the lighting designer, promoting actively the cause of the practising lighting engineer. Both men, however, fired on the same target, the straight-jacket clause of 'general and technical qualifications' of Members and Fellows similar to those required of graduates of recognized schools of engineering, architecture and allied sciences, and both men with the same object in mind to make the 'special circumstances' of the 'backdoor clause' the accepted circumstances for front door entry to all grades of Society membership of all those who, 'by reason of experience and standing, could be considered to have attained the standard of those who had embarked on a different and more formal career but had achieved no greater competence and standing than they themselves.

Although at the meeting in Perth in 1954 Council affirmed the provisions of the constitution relating to the professional status of its members, already at the next meeting in Brisbane in 1955 a new grade of 'Technical Associate' was put forward by the Status Committee and adopted, and the first step was taken toward

the ultimate admission and recognition of the practising lighting engineer. The history of this development and its inter-action with education, examination and certificate, and with the ethics of the profession is the subject of the ensuing account.

#### 4. STATUS AND RECOGNITION

When the National Council became reality on 1 August 1946, the foundations for a nationally uniform and homogeneous membership structure of the IES were already firmly established. There was agreement between the two senior Societies ever since their delegates had met in Sydney on 13 March 1939, and their decisions had been substantially accepted by the other Societies. There would be two technical and two non-technical classes of membership, viz. Fellow and Member in the technical grades and Affiliate Member and Associate Member in the non-technical grades. In addition the Societies could create honorary grades and could admit institutions and organisations to the class of Sustaining Member. The qualifications for admission to the technical grades were written into the constitutions of the Societies. These were based on two criteria: the applicant's competence in illuminating engineering and on "general and technical qualifications of a standard similar to that required of graduates or associates of recognized schools of engineering, architecture or allied sciences".

In September 1946, C L Barnes as chairman of the Provisional National Council had sent, over his signature, a three-page document 'Reference E2' to the constituent Member Societies of the Provisional National Council "in order that the National Council's objectives may be clearly understood", and requested and received written approval:-

"The technical standing and recognition of the IES of Australia is largely dependent upon the qualifications held by the personnel in the technical grades of Fellow and Member. The Articles of Association of the Societies state in broad terms the qualifications which are required for the grade of Fellow. Admission as a Fellow is by invitation from the Council of a Society, and is subject to the approval of the National Council. As therefore no person has the right to apply for admission as a Fellow, each Council will need to regularly review its membership roll and give serious consideration to the effect which any proposed elevation will have upon the technical standing of the IES of Australia as a whole. The qualifications required for the admission to the grade of Member are also broadly stated in the Articles of Association of the Societies, but as these qualifications have only recently been applied to the grade of Member, only the effluxion of time and the strict application of the qualification requirements can, at some future time, cause the use of the letters MIES (Aust) to be recognized as indicating a standard of qualifications. The issue of certificates which

are not, but may be construed to be, evidence of qualification in illuminating engineering is undesirable. Membership certificates and certificates relating to the completion of any course in illuminating which are issued by a Society, instead of by a recognized technical organisation, may be a retarding factor in the effort to improve the technical standing of the IES of Australia."

The document specifically requested that existing certificates be recalled, that no new certificates be issued, and "that permission to use the letter MIES (Aust) in association with the name of a person shall not be given...until the whole matter had been further investigated by the National Council". After setting out in detail the procedure for applications and examinations for the admission to the technical grades, Barnes recommended that "until otherwise decided, two National Councillors, each representing a different State Society, shall be appointed annually by the National Council to prepare the examination paper for that year, and they shall constitute the Board of Examiners. The Board of Examiners shall judge the work of all applicants in accordance with the specific rulings of the National Council". ... "L D Wright and H G Fallon are nominated to act in collaboration to prepare...a syllabus setting out for the guidance of all concerned the standard of the subject matter which will be covered by an examination paper set for the purpose of enabling an applicant for admission to the grade of Member to demonstrate his competence in illuminating engineering".

This then, was the basis upon which the future membership structure of the IES was founded. This, then, was the moment in time, when the history of the National Council as creator and guardian of the illuminating engineering profession began.

#### 4A ROAD TO RECOGNITION

On the 'road to recognition', the milestones were the meetings of the National Council. But when the crossroads were reached and decisions had to be made, the signposts were obscure and the road ahead led to uncertain goals.

When Barnes issued his edict in 1946, the illuminating engineer was a professional engineer who also was knowledgeable in lighting. However, those who were knowledgeable in lighting but were not graduates or diplomates from recognized schools of learning, also clamoured for recognition. The Technical Associates, the lighting technicians of the Brisbane 1955 meeting, were the first lighting engineers recognized by the National Council, albeit at the sub-professional level.

The profession reached the crossroads again in Perth, 1964. There were many who claimed to be fully qualified as illuminating engineers. They were the competent practising lighting engineers of the day. They considered themselves on a par with the graduate illuminating engineers, the MIES (Aust) and FIES (Aust). They became the second generation of lighting engineers by the Council as 'lighting specialists', the original 'lighting diplomates' of the 1964 Perth Conference.

Yet another decade had to pass before the 'skilled practitioner in some branch of lighting' was to be recognized, if he was able to demonstrate an appropriate standard of competence in lighting and, in the case of the Fellow, professional standing. This, however, was now accorded him without recourse to a degree or diploma from a recognized school of learning, but by dictum of the National Council of the Societies. The last milestone on the 'road to recognition' was reached.

#### 4.1 1946

When on 4 December 1946 the National Council met for the first time in Melbourne, the implementation of the previous decisions did not seem to be fraught with undue difficulty. It was confidently expected that clarification and definition of the qualifications for the admission to the technical grades would soon be completed - keeping the advice from the British Society to 'hasten

slowly' well in mind - and that, as a result, there would be no obstacles to certification and, ultimately to the use of letters denoting the professional standing of the illuminating engineer.

A Status Committee was formed as the first standing committee of the National Council "to deal with applications submitted to the National Council, the committee to comprise the President and one National Councillor from each Society". Council approved a statement prepared by Fallon on the 'Grade of Fellow' in which he set out "guiding principles for invitation to members to become Fellows: (1) qualification as per Articles of Association, (2) service to the Society in some outstanding capacity, and (3) membership in a Society of at least seven years".

The agenda paper for the meeting bracketed 'Invitation to Fellows and Sustaining Members'. However, on the second part, the minutes of the meeting were laconic and to the point: "Sustaining Members - discussion deferred".

Council further agreed on a " form for the use of the Status Committees" of the Societies and forwarded this to the Societies with a memorandum "for the guidance of the (State) committee". The corporate membership forms were "intended for applications or proposals received from August 1946 onward (i.e. since National Council's formation). ....A complete list of corporate members existing prior to that date and still continuing membership should be sent to the secretary of the National Council". It was to be noted, however, that "Sustaining and Associate Members were not Corporate Members"; Affiliate Members, however, were. Council resolved that " a recommendation to be sent to all Societies suggesting that applicants for corporate membership (other than Sustaining Members) might be accepted as associates pending consideration by the National Council of the application, and that the National Council required approximately four months to reach a decision". One application from the New South Wales Society for transfer from the grade of Associate to Member was returned to New South Wales. Council further agreed to prepare a "statement for the information of the Societies giving details of existing educational facilities, including reference to overseas activity, where relevant". However, none of the listed courses was to the standard expected for the grade of Member, and Council approved "a syllabus of subject matter upon which the examination for admission to the grade of Member will be based". The Syllabus contained twelve parts:-

- "- Fundamental principles
- Science of seeing
- Design and manufacture of control equipment
- Application of the above
- Types and characteristics of light sources
- Natural lighting
- Colour
- Distribution of power for artificial light sources
- Materials
- Architectural Design for light
- Aesthetics of lighting fittings design
- General expression and presentation."

It was further agreed "that a sub-committee comprising Mr Fallon and Mr Wright be formed to prepare a typical examination paper for circulation to the Societies", and "that the policy regarding examination as set out in National Council circular (September 1946) be recorded ...as a decision of the Conference". Thus, by implication at least, Fallon and Wright became the first Board of Examiners of the National Council of the IES.

A few inconsistencies, mainly of terminology, needed to be cleared away and there might be some embarrassment in New South Wales where the Council had issued membership certificates which

now had to be recalled, and had admitted members in the technical grades before the agreement with Victoria had made a pre-requirement of competence in illuminating engineering and of the general and technical qualifications later written into the constitution. Fallon and Wright were aware of these problems. In the introduction to the "Syllabus of subject matter upon which the examination for the admission to the grade of Member will be based", they expressed the hope "that the standard of membership will ultimately be restricted to those with formal qualifications in engineering, architecture or science, but the standard for the time being should not be too high or academic, and should cater for those persons with an extensive knowledge of illumination but without the full formal engineering or architectural training".

#### 4.2 1947

During 1947, the Societies gave much thought to the decisions of the Melbourne meeting.

The tone for the second conference was set by the unanimous affirmative answer to the question put before the Council by letter in relation to the proposed alterations to the constitution of the Victorian Society: "Is it your opinion that the essential articles dealing with Status, Membership requirements, procedure and government should have identical meanings in each Society?"

Sopp had summarized the "Societies' reactions to the National Council recommendations of the first Conference" and tabled these at the beginning of the second meeting, Sydney 1947. No objections of principle were raised, only minor queries of detail. Sopp reported to the Council that, "as this Council must now approve of all applications for corporate membership lodged with the Societies after 1st August 1946, it was considered desirable to establish a Register of all Corporate Members". The Societies were requested "to submit names and certain details of all Corporate Members admitted prior to 1st August 1946, being advised that "this Council would formally approve of all admissions but may, upon perusing the details submitted, recommend transfers in certain instances, but in no case insisting on a transfer of grade which may not be acceptable to the member concerned". "To date, only the Societies of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland had replied to that request, although the Western Australian Society had advised that its members were not graded and would not be graded until that Society had registered". No advice had been received to date from the Society in South Australia. Sopp suggested that "if time permitted, this conference should (a) formally approve of the lists submitted and examine same with view to recommending transfers of grade where considered desirable, and (b) decide upon the form in which a National Register should be compiled". Sopp could, however, report that during the year he had received eight new applications: five from New South Wales, two from Queensland and one from Victoria - six for the grade of Member and two for Affiliate. Of these, six were approved by the Status Committee,

one application from Queensland was incomplete, and one was rejected. The meeting did not find the time to analyse the 'reactions' of the Societies. Nor did it review the lists submitted by the three Societies. These were approved, and the meeting resolved "that a national registry of Societies' Corporate Members be kept in the office of the Custodian of Records and filed with the lists of Corporate Members submitted in the first place by the Societies and copies of applications as approved by the National Council, and that each year each Society to be asked to submit details with its Council's report setting out names of members that have resigned or have otherwise been deleted from its books".

Not only Sopp, but also individual members of the National Council had done their homework during 1947 although Sopp did have to take some of his Council to task. A number of Councillors had prepared written contributions dealing with problems of membership and much of the conference time was indeed devoted to the discussion of membership standing and associated subjects such as certification, the use of letters, a code of ethics; indicative of the importance of the subject and the interest which the individual councillors and the State Societies took.

The first conference had agreed to defer action on the use and registration of the letters MIES and FIES. Watsford, New South Wales, opened discussion by reiterating the legal position. "These were unaltered to those explained at the first conference which were that (a) the only protection under common law was protection against improper use, (b) that such action could only be instituted by a registered body under the Companies Act, and (c) that before any legal action could be taken against improper use it would have to be proved that the letters had been and were actually in use by a Society, therefore to protect the letters it was necessary for them to be brought into use by members qualified to do so, such use being authorized by the registered bodies, viz., the Societies". Although "some objection could be raised to permitting the use of MIES, as the technical qualifications of many graded as 'Members' left something to be desired", the position regarding 'Fellows' was different; as all Fellows had been elected in the last few years it could be fairly stated that the qualifications of these gentlemen were more or less in keeping with the present ideas of the standards required of Fellows".

In a similar spirit, H A Purdie had written to the Secretary: "I and other Fellows of the IES London feel that members of the Australian Society may misunderstand the use of the letters FIES London. Fellowship of the London Society is a recognized standard of qualification which Fellows are specifically requested to use by way of the letters 'FIES London'".

Watsford's views were supported by Sopp, Pearse and Fallon, whilst Wright and Barnes argued that, although conceding "certain advantages and reasons for granting permission to use FIES, generally speaking the time was not opportune for such permission to be granted". "Fallon, reiterating his desire for unanimity on all resolutions, suggested that the matter be stood over until the following day to afford councillors further time for private consideration of the various points raised."

Council had before it a written contribution by Weller including a recommendation "That a Code of Ethics be promulgated covering the profession of illuminating engineering and that such code permit the employment of letters in association with the name of a member, provided that such letters were not employed in association with a trading concern, and that permitted use in relation to advertising be defined". Council accepted Weller's recommendation and resolved "that this conference appreciated Mr Weller's suggestion regarding a code of ethics and requested that he draft a suitable code for consideration of the National Council".

Council then resolved "that the National Council recommended that the use of the letters FIES (Aust) by duly qualified Fellows of the IES of Australia should be authorized at an early date. Towards this end, a Code of Ethics was being prepared by the National Council and further



consideration will be given to the matter at the next National Council annual meeting or conference in December 1948, with a view to authorizing the use of such letters as from that date".

Egeberg placed on record in a written contribution "that the Queensland IES favoured the issuing of certificates and the granting of the use of letters". "We appreciate that, due to the persons not qualified in accordance with the Articles may be included. That is unfortunate: but it has occurred with most (if not all) of the older professional organisations and must be faced. I do not think that we can wait ten or fifteen years till most of such persons might have passed on, so I suggest that we should tackle the problem as soon as convenient. I should not regard it as a matter of urgency. Once a person is admitted to the Society he cannot be prevented from stating that he is a member. It is felt, also, that the awarding of status and the privilege of using letters has a favourable reaction on most members; as they become fully aware of their position in the professional world and endeavour to protect both themselves and the Society".

The discussion moved from the use of letters to that of education and examination. Wright opened the discussion on these subjects by stating that he did not wish to present a detailed review of technical education on illumination in Australia - although he did attach a statement on technical education in Victoria for information - but that his statement was to be in the nature of an "enumeration of principles which... the Societies should follow". "It had become very evident in the Eastern States that there was considerably need for a limited number of people of professional status and training, specializing in illumination. Unfortunately, the technical education at present provided in Sydney and Melbourne comprised of lectures to miscellaneous groups of people, most of whom were not of professional standing, and the result was that there was a very serious lack in Australia of persons possessing a scientific knowledge of illumination. The position was made more difficult by the post-war difficulties that have prevented the anticipated development of illuminating engineering. Those organisations which it was thought would be needing professional men having a specialist knowledge of illumination to direct their work have found that the work itself was not necessary". Wright referred "particularly to the supply undertakings which no longer seek to develop the use of electricity as they were already overwhelmed with the demand for additional supply, and the electrical manufacturers and merchants who could sell without difficulty all the lighting equipment which they could produce, and either deliberately avoided the type of installations requiring good technical knowledge or automatically avoided them because of the complete disappearance of large commercial building or re-building projects. Similarly, consulting engineers and architects found little need for assistance of professional calibre at present nor would they until building difficulties greatly diminished, whilst photometric laboratories and other scientific bodies suffered from the lack of interest in these other fields. The result of this sorry state of affairs was that some of the professional people who specialized in illumination for a number of years had turned to fields with wider horizons, thus producing a loss which the lighting profession could ill afford". "Because of all these circumstances, Wright recommended to the National Council "that the Societies should adopt as their principal objective in the educational field the introduction of subjects related to illumination as optional subjects in the last years of engineering and architectural courses at technical colleges and universities, and that, in addition, steps be planned towards the introduction of one year post-graduate courses on illumination at yearly or two-yearly intervals at selected educational institutions. Optional subjects as above should be equivalent to a one year post-graduate course". Council resolved "that Mr Wright's report be adopted and included in the Minutes".

Whilst Wright looked for the illuminating engineers of the future to come from the colleges and universities through tuition at the late under-graduate or at post-graduate levels, Wilson, South Australia, also in a written contribution, "thought that the syllabus recently discussed by the Societies for examination for member was too comprehensive and would be unattainable for the ordinary man who was purely and simply an illuminating engineer. The examination should consist of questions solely on illuminating engineering and a certificate of competence issued to those who passed it".

Wilson's views were not shared by the Council: "Members of the conference felt that Mr Wilson's definition of illuminating engineering might be somewhat narrower than usually accepted. Without further clarification it was not profitable to discuss the suggestion. However, a standard less than that in other countries such as Great Britain and USA should not be adopted".

The Conference had two written submissions from Queensland before it. Egeberg dealt with a number of details arising out of the proposed membership structure and its bearing on Society administration. He suggested to substitute membership grades for membership classes. He queried the number of associates (different at that time in Victoria and New South Wales) on the State Councils of the Societies and recommended that this was not "to exceed one-third of the total membership of the Council". He suggested a greater difference in the minimum ages of Members and Fellows and recorded his disagreement on National Council's insistence on "service to the Society in an outstanding capacity" as a requirement before issuing an invitation for fellowship".

Barnes subsequently prepared a short document of the reasons for the present Victorian and New South Wales constitutional discrepancies. It was noted that, in both "Victoria and New South Wales an Associate was entitled to hold any office (other than President) whilst he was a member of the Council, but whereas it was specifically stated that corporate Members may hold such offices, this was not so with Associates, for reasons which will be obvious". Barnes summed up the feeling of the meeting when he said he "felt sure that Mr Egeberg's contribution on membership and voting was a most interesting one and that, as the information contained was so extensive, it should be left to the president and the national secretary to deal with".

Weller's submission "Qualifications of Membership and Increasing Society Membership" dealt with the broad "aspects of membership expansion which related in turn to the character of the Societies and broader questions which had to do with national policy in IES affairs". The headings give a broad outline of the subjects discussed and the professional attitude reflected in the recommendations: 'Membership, a Purchase', 'Professional Definition', 'IES award professional Status', 'Building Status' and 'Promotional Concept'. The minutes of the second Meeting quoted liberally from Weller's submission: "A professional Society in a free community does not exist merely for itself. It must offer some beneficial results to those from whom support was expected. There must be a sense of value offered and received. It was unwise and unnecessary for the new Society to sacrifice advantage to members in a too early effort to establish for itself qualities which only time can yield."..."As the bulk of membership was unfamiliar with the professional approach it seemed clear that the first problem was to give definition to the profession of illuminating engineering". Weller recommended that an article be written for and published in the Transactions of the Societies describing the profession of illuminating engineering, stressing the following points: that training was necessary, how the profession was employed and the place of the IES in professional definition. After recommending that a code of ethics be promulgated, Weller continued that an extremely good case must be made for the IES to conduct its own examinations on a national basis so that qualification by examination becomes an honour to be sought, and recommended that a national examination system be established and monitored by the Societies. However, Weller did not lose sight of the promotional concept of the IES. "With respect to public demand for improved illumination and the consequential effect upon trade development, promotion should remain quite boldly in the Societies' objects...It may seem inconsistent with professional status to place great emphasis upon this department. But, as has been pointed out, status was not a readily acquired condition and cannot be attained by sacrificing functions which savour of the commercial. The important consideration was not whether or not a given activity was a proper one but rather that the manner in which all things were handled should be appropriate to a professional organisation". "Two classes of membership may be attracted by a sound policy under this heading, the Affiliate and the Subscriber. The claim for support from such people at present was rather ragged and without objective."

Thus, the second conference which had begun on an introspective, restrictive note closed expansively with wider horizons in view.

#### 4.3 1948

Wald, as his predecessor Sopp, began his report on corporate membership with the lament that, although "it was hoped that this year South Australia and Western Australia would complete the compilation of their corporate membership and would submit them to the National Council so that there could be immediate uniformity in admitting new members into the Societies, it was only this month that South Australia had produced a list of members showing status only. A request had been made for additional information. Western Australia had intentionally delayed sending their list until the Society had been registered". Five applications were submitted during 1948 for Council's approval: three from Queensland, one from New South Wales and one from Western Australia. Wald continued: "Each Society agreed with the resolution carried at the second annual conference (to establish a national register to which the Societies would furnish the relevant information), yet the New South Wales Society was the only one that sent details of any alterations in membership during the year".

The third meeting did not spend as much time on membership as did the second. There were differences of opinion on some aspects, however a general consensus of opinion seemed to have prevailed and carried forward into the new year. Arising out of the secretary's report, a number of procedural matters was discussed and resolved:

"That all additions and alterations to the corporate membership list be made immediately after decision of the Status Committee and that resignations and other alterations be recorded on the annual report from the State secretary."

"That a copy of the approved membership form be sent immediately to the State secretaries with a request that an up to date corporate membership list in duplicate be submitted to the National Council before the end of April".

"That the secretary write to all State Societies advising them of the grades of membership that will appear on the corporate membership lists. These were Fellows, Affiliates and Members. Associates, Honorary and Sustaining Members are not to be included nor even submitted to the National Council for grading."

The decision of the second conference to defer the use of the letters FIES (Aust) to December 1948, when this was to be discussed again by the third conference "with a view of authorizing the use of such letters as from that date", had been strongly contested by Wright in a written submission to the third meeting in which he made a number of salient points:

(a) "The status derived by members of any institution in using letters of membership as a qualification depended upon the technical and professional status of that institution and the professional calibre of those using the letters...";

(b) "Nothing could strike a worse blow at the professional standing of a young institution ...than the premature use of institutional membership as a qualification, before the organisation concerned reached true institutional status". After commenting on the situation in the United Kingdom, Wright continued with (d) "In Australia, in my opinion, the Societies have not increased their professional status during the past four years and, to the contrary, have slipped back". Wright gave for this the same reasons as he did last year and continued: (f) "Looking realistically at the list of Fellows and Members, it was obvious that the Fellows, as the group, were far more experienced technically and of better calibre professionally than the Members. The list of Fellows did, however, include many who have not had any formal training of a professional kind whilst the Members, as a

group, were far below professional standard in training and qualifications". Wright's last point: (g) "The pressure within the Societies for the use of letters seemed to come principally from those who wished to acquire what purports to be professional qualification, and who did not at present have such a qualification. As most of these members were in the commercial field, approval of the use of letters by them was particularly dangerous to the status of the Society, because they would naturally use the letters as an aid to selling."

Wright reached the following conclusions: That approval for the use of letters IFES would not be in the best interest of the Societies. "If however, this view was not accepted by the National Council, I stress the need for a provision to be made, and strictly enforced by the individual Societies, in order to prevent the use of letters FIES on visiting cards, advertising material, or in any other fashion connected with sales. I am also of the opinion that it would be disastrous to approve the use of the letters MIES for many years".

Ross supported Wright's views. He thought that, as the numbers who would be entitled to use the letters FIES would be necessarily small, it would have little or no effect in making the IES's better known in the community. He added that "the Institution of Engineers in Australia were diffident in supporting the IES's because of their policy of admitting unqualified members and he thought that the use of the letters FIES would enlarge the breach between the two Societies". Courses in illuminating engineering were available only in New South Wales and Victoria and until such courses became available in other States also, Ross suggested that "the use of the letters would have little or no meaning and it would be better not to risk belittling the Society in the eyes of other professional bodies".

Ross was supported by Maclurcan. However, Fallon's view differed in that he was "keen for the letters FIES only, to be allowed to those in New South Wales Society who have been graded as Fellows...This would have the effect of elevating the status of the Society as a whole because of the association of these letters with the calibre of the members in that grade in New South Wales".

After lengthy discussion, the National Council decided "not to defer it again until next year but to leave it in abeyance until the matter was introduced to the national Council by a State Society having some very definite and logical reasons for seeking the use of these letters". The resolution of the Council was short and to the point: "That this conference is of the opinion that the time has not yet arrived for the granting of the use of the letters FIES for Fellows or MIES for Members of the Society".

The conference accepted Weller's recommendations for a code of ethics and resolved "That the code of ethics as suggested by Mr Weller, with the exception of the item dealing with letters, be approved by this conference and circulated to all State Societies".

Although the National Council, by itself, had no means of promoting lighting education on a national basis, the conduct of lighting courses, their content and quality, and the standard of the examinations resulting from these courses, was of paramount importance to the National Council. It was noted that "facilities for illumination courses did not exist in all States" and Powell suggested that, in the case of the smaller States, "even if they did exist he was not of the opinion that there would be sufficient interest to encourage those sponsoring the courses to carry them on". Against this, "Fallon made known the existence of a three year course in illumination at the Sydney Technical College and said that he considered that this course was equal if not more difficult than the proposed examination brought forward at the second annual Conference".

Council considered procedural aspects for the conduct of IES examinations and asked the examiners to "prepare a statement on the reading recommended for study for the examination". Council then formally resolved "that those who have passed the IES examination or who have passed the third

year course on illumination at the Sydney Technical College be accepted as technically qualified for membership".

#### 4.4. 1949

There was no progress made nor to be expected during 1949. Lake, acting on behalf of Mattinson, merely reported that seven applications had been considered and approved by the Status Committee.

The Conference in Perth re-affirmed its endorsement of the Code of Ethics and the requirements laid down by the Adelaide meeting for prompt and complete listing of corporate members on the approved corporate membership forms. A sample copy of that form had been forwarded to the State secretaries during the year.

However, Crouch gave notice that "the New South Wales Society desired to raise again at the next conference the question of official approval of the use of letters indicating grades of membership". In noting the New South Wales Society's intention, Council "pointed out that the New South Wales Society should submit 'definite and logical reasons for seeking the use of these letters'" using the same works as those recorded in the minutes of the Adelaide conference in 1948.

#### 4.5 1950

Sopp's report to the Brisbane Conference in 1950 was to be an indication of the amount of work that lay ahead after the comparative lull in Perth the year before:

- The code of ethics, reaffirmed in Perth, had not been approved by the New South Wales Council.
- Fallon, acting as New South Wales National Councillor, submitted a document: "Twelve reasons for action on 'Corporate Membership and use of letters MIES and FIES'".
- The New South Wales Society applied to the National Council for approval to issue membership certificates to the Members and Fellows of the Society.

To facilitate the work of the conference, Sopp had placed the New South Wales request before all National Councillors individually and before the Societies through their secretaries. Only South Australia supported New South Wales; Victoria and Western Australia rejected the proposition firmly. Seven personal replies were received, all recording "a 'Negative' to the proposal". The opinion of the Victorian Society was characteristic of the majority view: "It was the opinion of the Council that it would be most unwise to recommend to the National Council that the issue of membership certificates be approved until such time as approval was given for the use of the letters FIES and MIES as membership qualification. The Council advised that the issue of certificates must inevitably result in their being regarded as certificates of qualification".

In spite of the uncertainty of status and certification, Sopp could report an increasing number of applications for grading. In all, fourteen applications were considered by the Status Committee: one

for Fellow, four for Affiliate and nine for Member. One from New South Wales Society was listed for discussion at the 1950 Conference as a policy decision to be made by the whole Council.

The conference dealt with 'Certificate of Membership', 'Corporate Membership Register' and 'Use of Letters FIES and MIES' under the one agenda heading. At the outset of discussion, Fallon read to the meeting the twelve reasons for action which, broadly, were a summary of argument previously heard at earlier conferences. To illustrate the spirit of the document, reason No. 12 and the ensuing three recommendations are quoted in full:

"Finally I wish to say quite definitely that this matter must be settled because whether we like it or not there is a certain attraction to a Society which can do their members the honour and courtesy of acknowledging their worth. It is not only the commercial members who desire acknowledgment. It is not only those who cannot find any other letters to place after their names. Why shouldn't they start with the IES, anyway, if they deserve it? And the IES needs some boosting. We are feeling the disinterestedness, the feeling that we are inferior, that the Society is not giving the worth of the subscription, and I do not doubt that in other States the vital spark is dying for the want of a current of fresh air to fan it into a flame.

"This is what I think we should do:-

- (1) Approve the use of the letters MIES and FIES in accordance with the code of ethics and authorise their use by letter of authority from the general secretary when particulars have been received by him of each Member or Fellow.
- (2) Compile the register of corporate members from this information (adding the Affiliates) and print it for general distribution.
- (3) Approve of the issue of certificates of membership in line with the above by the State Societies and with a uniform design."

Wright stated the opposing view. "A large number of members were placed in the grade of Member because of their early interest in the Society...Many people have a technical interest in illumination but do not pretend to be engineers...They should be Affiliates...The Society might be brought into disrepute...The matter should be set aside for a few years and during that time new blood would be recruited ...well qualified because of the tightening up of entry to the grades...then...approval could be given to the use of letters without undermining the prestige of the Society in the community".

"The Victorian Council had recently discussed the matter at considerable length...Substantially, the objective was to authorize the use of letters as soon as possible and that a careful review be made of the membership roll to determine whether 75% of the members in either or both grades would be of a technical standing by way of experience or by the necessary technical knowledge and educational qualifications. If that review proved satisfactory, then the use of the letters should be authorised".

The meeting discussed safeguards and Fallon suggested "that it would be difficult to remove any member from the roll. There was one case in New South Wales where a member had been arraigned before the Council". Egeberg from the chair "remarked that it was evident that there was substantial agreement on the matter". However, L'Estrange "referred to the percentage of seventy-five in the determination of members and pointed out that no-one is entitled to take away from any man what he has already got, it being against the law of the land".

On the suggestion of Egeberg, a sub-committee was appointed of Wright, Maclurcan, Fallon and Barnes to draft suitable resolutions and, after discussion and with some amendments, these were adopted by the National Council in the following terms:-

"That the following Clause A be adopted -

A. The National Council will authorize the use of letters FIES (Aust) and/or MIES (Aust) to indicate the professional standing of the Fellows and Members of the Australian Societies, subject to the following:-

1. That the National Council was satisfied that at least 75% of the members of each grade are qualified, experienced or of such standing as would do credit to the Society.
2. That each Society proceed forthwith to examine its membership in these grades.
3. That each Fellow and/or Member authorized to use the letters shall comply with the Code of Ethics issued by the National Council and any other provision made by the National Council in this connection.

"That the following Clause B be adopted -

B. In order that the objectives set out in (the previous) Resolution 5/25 may be achieved, the National Council proposed:-

1. That the Societies supply information on the form to be forwarded by the general secretary summarizing the results of the examination, including references to professional and other qualifications and/or knowledge or experience in illuminating engineering.
2. In the event of the letters FIES (Aust) and/or MIES (Aust) being approved it will issue blank membership certificates to the various Societies to be filled in and forwarded to it for formal approval, signature and return for issue.

The National Council instruct the National Qualifications Committee to consider the results of the information supplied on a confidential basis, and to obtain additional information if necessary.

The National Council wished to finalize its consideration of the grade of Fellow before commencing that of the grade of Member because of the greater number to be considered in the latter grade. It will be appreciated if the Societies could furnish information relative to Fellows to the general secretary of the National Council before 31 March 1951 and relative to Members before the 30 June 1951.

"That the following Clause C be adopted -

C. Should the requisite percentage of satisfactory members not be reached in either grade the National Council recommend that the Societies take the following action to correct the position:-

1. The recruitment of qualified persons to the grades concerned.
2. The voluntary transfer of members inappropriately graded."

In framing these resolutions, the Council had taken cognizance of advice from the London Society which had been authorizing the use of the letters FIES for its Fellows for many years. The Society in U.K. also pointed out that the initials MIES were already used in the U.K. by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders "who have every right to complain if they were used by our members". Hence, the National Council adopted the suffix '(Aust)' to denote membership in an Australian Society. Having settled the principle, the National Council then resolved "that this Council request

the National Qualifications Committee to prepare a standard form for use by the Societies in summarizing the results of the examination of the qualifications of members for issue to the Societies through the general secretary; and to prepare a suitable membership certificate in consultation with Mr Maclurcan in Sydney and Mr Mansell in Melbourne, it still to be the Qualifications Committee's responsibility ". It was upon these resolutions that the entire membership certification of the Australian Societies was to be based to this day.

Fallon again took the lead in the discussion of the IES code of ethics to which, although accepted by one and reaffirmed by a second National conference, the New South Wales Society had objected. Although in agreement in principle, the New South Wales Society considered the code as submitted by Weller too vague and its wording not suitable for use by the IES. Fallon submitted an alternative document which he had drafted at the request of the New South Wales Council. To the code itself, Fallon had added explanatory sentences stating what the code was meant to convey. Fallon then read his statement and moved, seconded by Barnes "that Council adopt these suggestions in the same way as other resolutions are adopted for ratification by the Societies, and in place of the code of ethics last adopted at Perth and which they amplify". The code of ethics of the IES, as adopted by the 1950 conference in Brisbane, has been, with minor editorial amendments in 1969, the code of ethics by which the professional conduct of the members of the IES in Australia is judged to this day.

The Brisbane conference had yet another matter of membership to consider. As indicated in the secretary's report, an application for grading had been held over for discussion by the conference as it affected matters of principle which only Council could decide. Fallon stated that a member of the New South Wales Society "had recently arrived from England with the status of FIES Great Britain and B.Sc. London and had had a lot of experience and service with the English Society. ...Because of his recent arrival in Australia he had not yet had the opportunity of serving the Society in any great way...The matter had been re-submitted in accordance with the constitution to all National Councillors". Council gave this application much thought. "Wright considered that the question of whom should be invited to become a Fellow by an individual Society should be a matter for that Society. The only matter to be considered was whether the individual was a fit and proper person to be transferred and appointed to the grade recommended by the particular Society". "Fallon stated that the English Society accepted our full membership over there without going into qualifications; i.e if a man was a Member of IES Aust. they will accept him as a Member without examination, provided he has been in the (Australian) Society for twelve months". However, after full discussion Council resolved: "That the National Council will not approve the election of a Fellow or Member of an overseas Society to the grade of Fellow unless he has been a Member of an Australian Society for three years". To remind the Societies of the background to this resolution, Council further resolved "that the resolution passed at Melbourne 1946 conference dealing with the grade of Fellow be included in the Minutes of this conference for the information of the Societies".



Seventeen applications for grading were considered by the Qualifications Committee during 1951. This high number reflected the reviving interest which the members of the Societies took in status and recognition as illuminating engineers through membership in the Societies.

Crouch reported to the Council that by June 1951 the Qualifications Committee had recommended "that all existing Fellows (26) be authorized". He had conducted a ballot of all National Councillors and received ten affirmative votes. In the absence of negative votes, the "remainder were treated as affirmatives and, in accordance with Resolution 5/25 the use of letters FIES (Aust) was approved by the National Council". However, "following discussions with Mr Wright, it was decided to refer the details of the actual authorization by each Society to this (the sixth) meeting, and so it appears in the agenda". However, Council did not spend much time considering 'the details of authorization'.

Council approved that the Code of Ethics and blank certificates be printed and distributed, and corrected the original letters FIES and MIES to FIES(Aust) and MIES(Aust). Council further approved that the State Constitutions be amended to include, where applicable, the suffix '(Aust)'. The National constitution also needed minor amending in that the certificates required but two, not, as originally envisaged, three signatures and Council resolved "that every membership or other qualification certificate...be signed by the president and general secretary of the National Council".

To implement the decisions of the National Council, Council recommended that the Societies authorize in writing the Fellows on their roll to use the letters FIES(Aust) as from the first day of March 1952 and that the Societies hold a ceremony at their general meeting in March 1952 "to present the certificates and written authorization and to draw attention to the code of ethics which should be circulated to all grades of members".

With regard to authorization for Members, Council authorized the president to endorse the Qualifications Committee's recommendations, if in accordance with the decisions of the fifth conference, and to have the necessary certificates completed and forwarded to the Societies. Every endeavour was to be made to complete this by March 1952.

Council moved to vote of thanks to the sub-committee of Mansell, Maclurcan and Green which had prepared the design for the certificate. With an eye for detail, Council resolved "that an endeavour be made to substitute some more appropriate adjective if available, for 'member' in the phrase 'of a Member Society'" and "that an examination be made of the possibility of reprinting the corporate membership certificates on a paper of more lasting quality". This was the first time that the word 'member' was used in the context as an adjective and it disturbed at least two, Crombie and Negus who moved the resolution. However, no more appropriate 'adjective' seems to have emerged and to this day the National Council certifies a member as a Member of a Member Society.

Council at the first meeting, had deferred discussion on Sustaining Membership. The deferment lasted to the sixth meeting in Melbourne when W A Nicholls raised the question of an approach to ELMA for sustaining membership contributions and five resolutions were passed beginning with: "that it be recommended to the Societies that the whole question of sustaining membership be re-examined with a view to obtaining increased revenue", and ending with: "that the Victorian Society be asked to print each year in the IES Lighting Review a list of the respective Sustaining Members of each State".

The Societies, at all times, have been in need of additional funds to finance their activities. It was obvious that they should look to the lighting industry for support. It was equally obvious to expect the electricity supply organisations to take an active interest in the work of the Societies and support these through membership. In later years, many firms of professional engineering consultants have joined the sustaining membership lists of the Societies and have actively supported the Societies in kind, with funds and by deeds. The Societies have always been aware of the debt

they owed to their Sustaining Members, mitigated, however, somewhat by the knowledge that the Societies in turn had much to offer and in fact did offer much to these 'kindred' organisations.

#### 4.7 1952

The year 1952 "marked an epoch in IES affairs in that the long awaited authorization for the use of the letters FIES(Aust) and MIES(Aust) was finally given and certificates issued". This is how Crouch described the year in his report to the Council, and, one may safely assume, this view was shared by most members of the Societies. Applications for grading continued to be received at a high level, in all 28, including 25 for Member and 3 for Fellow. Twentyeight fellowship certificates were issued.

The survey of Members was completed satisfactorily and authorization for the issue of certificates was given as from 15 August 1952. These included 56 in New South Wales, 16 in South Australia, 30 in Victoria, and 37 in Queensland. In addition, Western Australia completed its grading investigations and forwarded 19 applications for the consideration of the Qualifications Committee. However, owing to some misunderstanding with regard to the form to be used, these needed to be discussed at the conference in Sydney at the end of the year. Crouch optimistically reported: "now that the surveys are completed, the national register can be instigated if details with regard to Affiliates were supplied".

The conference did not spend much time on the detail of implementing its earlier decisions. It appointed Egeberg to join the Status Committee to finalize the Western Australian applications and then ratified that "Committee's action on majority basis in admitting Western Australian applications for membership".

To assist the Societies in involving its younger members in the administration, Council approved that the New South Wales Society amend its constitution "by increasing the number of Associates on Council up to a maximum of six". However, at the other end of the membership scale, Council discussed "the desirability of accompanying the certificate to a Fellow of the Society with a citation of his record of service... and the general consensus of opinion was that the National Council was not generally in favour of issuing such a citation".

Whilst acknowledging the interest of the rank and file membership in the Society and the standing which membership gave to, particularly, the members in the technical grades, the Council was not prepared to concede to its Sustaining Members more than the right to contribute, be this manpower, facilities or funds, and resolved "that this National Council approach Commonwealth- wide organisations on behalf of all State Societies for funds for a specific purpose or purposes of a national character, if and when required". However, Council was careful to resolve "that in no circumstances can Sustaining Members of the Society be allowed to make use of the IES emblem". Council also resolved "that a booklet be prepared by the National Council dealing with the aims and work of the Societies and that, subject to the approval by the Societies to the text and their making available sufficient finance, this booklet be printed for use by the Societies in making approaches to Sustaining Members".

Council confirmed its decision of the third meeting to hold annual examinations for admission to the grade of Member, and requested from the Board of Examiners "an outline of the requirements covering the grade of corporate member, and the conditions for, and extent of the holding of examinations and the submission of a thesis". The document 'IES Examinations' which the Board

produced included with a statement on 'General Conditions' and on 'Thesis' a list of 'Suggested Reading' and a set of eight 'Sample Examination Questions'.

The meeting noted with interest that the Institution of Engineers Australia had included the subject of illumination in their examinations for the admission of corporate members, and that, as from 1953, the Melbourne Technical College would be making illumination a compulsory subject in their evening diploma course in electrical engineering. "The Council voiced their approval and appreciation of important progress".

#### 4.8 1953

Holman, in his first year of secretaryship, reported that only eight applications were received during that year. These included for the first time three Affiliates. "37 membership certificates for Queensland were at long last forwarded on 7 July 1953 and it is understood that these will be presented probably in November". Holman continued: "It was hoped to complete the national register of corporate members during the year, but somehow this did not eventuate. No changes of status were notified during the year although probably several took place. In addition, details were required with regard to Affiliates". As at the conference the year before in Sydney, 1952, the Adelaide conference was again required to clarify detail of procedure. Before the conference was a 'Report of the National Council Status Committee on Membership Standards, Application Form Revision and General Procedures for the Admission of Corporate Members', submitted "for the guidance of State Status and Qualifications Committees: It will be appreciated that since the authorization of the use of the letters MIES and FIES there was a greater responsibility resting on the Status Committees (both State and National) to see that only those possessing the required standard of competency as illuminating engineers or professional standing in allied sciences, were recommended for acceptance as qualified members of the IES. This cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it was indeed the duty of the State Qualifications Committee to PROVE beyond reasonable doubt and not just ACCEPT the statements made on the applications forms".

The report included a specimen corporate membership application form and a specimen letter to referees. It also included a specimen form to be used by the State committee for its report to the National Status Committee. "To avoid unnecessary embarrassment to applicants" and "to apprise these" of the requirements for admission to corporate membership in the IES, "before actually making a formal application", the report of the National Status Committee listed these under three relevant headings of (a) General Education, (b) Academic and Technical Qualifications, and (c) Experience in Illuminating Engineering. Council adopted the Committee's report, approved the new corporate membership form, approved "that letters asking for confidential information be sent to two or more referees with personal knowledge of the candidate's work and qualifications" and rules "that the Constitution and Qualifications Committee in each State be authorized to make recommendations regarding candidates for corporate membership to the hon. general secretary without submission of the details to the State Society Council".

To make up for its uncompromising attitude of last year, Council considered the issue of a certificate to the Sustaining Members. The New South Wales Society had tabled the certificate which it had issued in 1933 to its Sustaining Members and some National Councillors felt that some merit could be attached to the issue of such certificates. Council resolved "that the matter of issuing certificates be referred to the individual Societies, for full discussion and report to the hon. general secretary".

Nor had the Sydney resolution of last year regarding funds been ratified unanimously by the Societies. It was now amended to read "that the National Council may approach Commonwealth-wide organisations on behalf of the State Society for funds for a specific purpose of national benefit, only if and when required, and unanimously approved by the National Council".

The minutes of the meeting give no explanation for the cryptic resolution "that no further action be taken regarding the use of the letters IES by bodies other than the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia". A similar resolution had already been included in the minutes of the first meeting in Melbourne in 1946, based on legal advice.

#### 4.9 1954

There were no new and obvious developments during 1954. Only eight grading applications were received, two for Affiliates and six for Members. However, Holman did have to report to the Perth meeting in 1954: "In several instances the processing of the application forms had taken an undue length of time. A two-fold reason was advanced for this. In the first instances there was still general lack of agreement as to the exact nature of the qualifications for corporate membership (this applies to members of the National Status and Qualifications Committee as much as to State Societies) and, secondly, the qualifications and experience of the applicant were not always described in sufficient detail. The present situation was obviously unsatisfactory, and for this reason the question of qualifications had been included for discussion at this Conference".

This, then, was the background against which the first voices of doubt were raised at the conference table. Although the Council did not share these doubts and reaffirmed the provisions of the constitution relating to the professional status of the members, the discussion had been sufficiently provocative for the Council to adjourn and to ask its Status Committee to investigate further the nature of the alleged confusion and in particular the "problems faced by the Associate members in meeting the requirements of the National Council Status Committee".

The report submitted by the committee after the adjournment dealt specifically with the 'Qualifications for Full Members'. After reiterating the requirements as set out in its report to the 1953 conference, the 1954 report gave additional explanations to the salient problem of competence in illuminating engineering and demonstration of professional status.

"It should be clear that a Member must meet requirements 1 and 2 (of age and experience, and of competence) and also either requirement 3 (general and technical qualifications) or requirement 4 (alternative qualifications). It should also be clear that demonstration of competence as an illuminating engineer merely satisfied requirement 2 and that the passing of an approved examination which will demonstrate such competence did not automatically satisfy requirement 3 or 4...Where it was shown that the candidate cannot reasonably obtain a degree or diploma he may be considered to have attained the standard of requirement 3 by passing other examinations set or specified by the National Council to demonstrate his professional status...Requirement 4 will satisfactorily replace requirement 3 only in special circumstances and will be invoked where the

candidate has achieved considerable distinction as an illuminating engineer and can be regarded as having achieved full professional status. Generally speaking the National Status Committee considered that the minimum requirements to be met were:-

- (a) he shall be not less than 40 years of age;
- (b) he shall have occupied a senior technical position of professional standing for at least 10 years (which may include the four years of requirement 1);
- (c) he shall hold the school Intermediate Certificate (i.e/ two years standard below matriculation).

It considered that a 'senior technical position should be taken as equivalent to that of departmental manager or sectional head of a technical group who had to exercise supervisory and/or administrative responsibility".

Council resolved that the Status Committee consider "the framing of a syllabus to cover examinations that will satisfy requirements 2 and 3" and investigate the standard of the "illumination educational course held in each Australian State".

If ratified by the States, Council resolved that the report on qualifications as submitted by the National Status Committee "be printed and attached to application forms given to applicants for membership". The doors to the technical grades of membership of the Societies remained closed to the non-'professional' man.

Council concerned itself with procedural problems of transfer of membership from one State to another, and resolved "that State Societies be advised that resignation from a member transferring to another State should not be accepted without the member being fully informed that he may transfer to another State Society without resignation". Consequential to this, Council further resolved "that the names of members who have been 'struck off' the register in any State be notified in quintuplicate to the honorary general secretary for circulation to all State Societies". "The question of a complete national register of corporate members...thus was of real importance... and it was agreed that this should be placed on the agenda for the next national conference".

The Council relented somewhat in two other areas of membership: it confirmed "the desirability of providing some acknowledgment to Sustaining Members". "After considerable discussion concerning the danger to the Society of misuse of certificates of this nature", Council endorsed a "form of acknowledgment", a certificate drafted during an adjournment of the meeting by a sub-committee.

Council also resolved that it had "no objection to the use of the word 'life' in front of the title of any grade of member, where, for some special reason, any State Society wished to confer, without payment of subscription, membership benefit in perpetuity".

#### 4.10 1955

At the beginning of his report to the 1955 conference in Brisbane, Holman referred to developments of far-reaching effects which had taken place during the year under review; there would be a first national convention associated with the Brisbane conference, and, at the conference itself, a comprehensive report would be discussed, prepared by the National Status and Qualifications Committee on "the general position regarding membership", and, in particular, corporate membership which during the year had increased by an encouraging twenty-seven, comprising members in all three corporate grades: Affiliate, Fellow and Member.

The report of the Status Committee was 'comprehensive' indeed. It covered some 24 pages comprising three separate reports. The first, "Report on proposed new grade of Technical Associate", began by stating the issues which the conference of the previous year in Perth had brought to the surface without however, at that stage at least, insinuating that a problem did exist in fact and not only in the imagination of a minority few.

"At the 1954 National Council meeting, considerable discussion took place on the question of qualifications for the grade of Member. It had become clear from that discussion and from a number of informal discussions between some members of this Committee, National Councillors and others, that there was a need for an additional technical grade of membership. The creation of such a grade would alleviate the difficulties which have led to the various recent discussions on membership qualifications".

"1. A new grade of membership should be created in each of the Societies with the name - 'Technical Associate'.

2. This new grade of membership should be included in the grades comprising the corporate membership of the Society (the others now being Fellow, Member and Affiliate).

3. Members admitted to the new grade should be issued with certificates.

4. The new grade should be a technical grade but election to it should not be regarded as conferring professional status on the member concerned; consequently there should be no letters associated with the new grade."

The report set out the details of requirements for the new grade; a minimum age of 25 years, a minimum of four years lighting practice, "demonstration of an adequate standard of competency as a lighting technician".

We may be permitted to comment, in parenthesis so to speak, that in the one phrase, the good word 'competence' lost out to a doubtful 'competency' and the aspirations of the 'lighting engineer' were thwarted by the inferential down-grading - not up-grading as intended - epithet of 'technician'. It is ironic to note that both, 'competency' and the 'technician', left the stage together 20 years later, again in Brisbane, the fatal city, in November 1975.

The report provided that competency be demonstrated by the passing of examinations. It listed three Australian courses, in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, and the London City and Guilds course in illuminating engineering for which the passing of the examination would exempt a candidate from taking the IES examination. A syllabus, reading guide and sample examination paper for the IES examination completed the first part of the National Status Committee's report.

In its second report, the Status Committee considered "the standard of existing educational courses for lighting men". It listed four courses the examinations of which were considered as acceptable as 'approved' and four courses which were not acceptable as 'approved'. "If a thesis was submitted as an alternative to sitting for an examination as a demonstration of competency, it should reach a higher standard in one particular phase of illuminating engineering than was expected of a candidate to pass the more general examinations listed". The report again included "a detailed syllabus, reading guide and set of test papers to enable candidates outside Melbourne and Sydney to prepare to sit for the National Council's examination". The report suggested that "Technical Colleges in capitals other than Melbourne and Sydney...accepted the material specified...as defining a course in illuminating engineering as a single subject at the final year stage of an engineering

diploma course" and recommended that "tutorials be given voluntarily by the IES...as an alternative to the Technical College arranging for paid lecturers".

The third part of the Status Committee's report contained two separate membership application forms, one for associate membership, the other for corporate membership.

The minutes of the Brisbane meeting summarily "after lengthy discussions", approved in three separate resolutions the three reports of the Status Committee. Similarly, "after considerable discussion", the meeting approved "that the honorary general secretary be instructed to set up a register of corporate members, containing the following particulars: the full name, grade of membership, date when that grade became effective, and the Society to which the member belonged".

#### 4.11 1956

The new grade of "Technical Associate" was readily accepted by the Councils of the Societies. The only Society suggesting a change was Queensland which wanted the term 'Graduate' substituted for 'Technical Associate' and the "granting of the use of appropriate letters in association with this grade of member". "The South Australian Society did not indicate whether it had considered the minutes of the 10th conference".

In June, the New South Wales Society "advised that Council had rescinded its previous decision ratifying the resolution, 'New Grade of Member - Technical Associate', and then gave reasons for this action:-

1. No other professional body had more than one technical standard of qualification for technical grades of membership.
2. Two technical standards would reduce the incentive to become qualified as Full Members.
3. The efforts of the Societies should be devoted to providing or arranging suitable courses (either by lecture or by correspondence) for MIES qualification".

Holman reported this to the Melbourne meeting and continued: "this created a precedent as clause 3 of the National constitution provided for ratification by Societies for certain proposed action by the National Council before the action was taken. There was no provision, however, for the annulment of such ratification". At the meeting in Melbourne, the chairman added to Holman's opinion his own, that "any resolution which Council might make for the adoption of this grade of membership would not require ratification by the Societies".

Council merely confirmed its resolutions of the previous meeting. However, in deference to the sensitivities of many, Council resolved that in the certificate adopted for issue to Technical Associates, "the words 'regarding qualifications as a lighting technician' be deleted".

Council further resolved as the Technical Associate could not be regarded as a 'Corporate Member' to delete this term from its constitution and to substitute the grades, as applicable, viz. Fellow,

Member, Technical Associate, Affiliate, and to recommend to the Societies to take similar action with regard to their constitutions. In line with this thinking Council also changed the title of the proposed 'National Register of Corporate Members' to the 'National Membership Register' and resolved "that this register be confined to the names of members in the technical grades.

The Melbourne meeting had to rule on a specific membership qualification problem which deeply affected the Society in South Australia and which, indirectly, was at the base of the rescission motion submitted by the New South Wales Society. "Tippett referred to a difficult situation which had arisen in South Australia over applications for membership submitted by several people who had passed the second year examination in the South Australian School of Mines Lighting course held in 1954. When the course was starting the then president of the South Australian Society had sent out a circular stating that candidates who passed the second year examination would have automatically complied with the requirements for transfer to the grade of Member subject to meeting the experience aspects". The circular, drafted by S D Lay, the president in South Australia who had later transferred to New South Wales, stated "it was intended that a second year advanced course be held next year. Passing the final examination at the conclusion of the second year will exempt from the IES examination so that anyone passing will be eligible for full membership and the use of the title MIES (Aust) when he complied with the experience requirements". The minutes of the Melbourne meeting continued: "The National Council in laying down the list of examinations it would accept in lieu of the IES membership examination, had decided not to endorse the second year examination of this course. The South Australian Society had been greatly embarrassed by the resulting disputes both within the Society and with the National Council. It was urged that some action be taken to resolve the situation. It was clear from correspondence submitted by Mr Fallon that the approval of neither the National Council nor the National Status Committee had been obtained for the statement made in the circular. The Status Committee had examined the standard of the course in question and had concluded that it did not meet its requirements. It considered that the second year examination was not an adequate substitute for the IES membership examination".

Of course there was never any doubt in the National Council's mind of the bona fides of those who had organized the South Australian course and issued the circular promising full membership. As Lay stated in an explanatory memo to the Secretary of the South Australian Society in November 1956: "Naturally, we would not run a second year course, nor set an examination at the end of it which did not comply with the National Council standards in the same way as was done by the Sydney Technical College...". The minutes continued: "The meeting agreed that the Status Committee ruling should stand. Nevertheless it realised the need for some way out of the South Australian situation. It was resolved "that in view of the special circumstances surrounding the initiation of the South Australian School of Mines Lighting course, the National Council agreed to accept the final examination of the second year of that course held in 1954 satisfying the education requirements only for the grade of Member, the question of admission in this case still to depend on the candidates supplying satisfactory evidence as to competency in lighting planning and design as called for in the constitution".

Wary of the future, Council further resolved "that the National Status and Qualifications Committee be asked to keep under continual review the series of examinations on which it has already reported to the National Council and any new ones which might come to its notice..."

Council received a report from Fallon as Convener of the National Status Committee on the International Correspondence School's course on illuminating engineering, 1956, which concluded that, "with suitable additions covering...five subjects, I feel that the ICS course could be regarded as a satisfactory basis for those wishing to take the IES examination.

With great optimism, at the end of the meeting Council resolved "that the National Council take as its ultimate objective the establishment of a Chair of Illuminating Engineering at one or more of the Australian universities including provision of laboratory facilities for teaching, testing and research,



and that as an immediate objective it urge the Societies to press for laboratory practice in illuminating engineering to be incorporated in all existing courses which include lighting lectures".

#### 4.12 1957

The decisions of the Melbourne conference were ratified by all Societies, although Holman had to report that "The South Australian Society did not indicate whether it had considered the minutes of the eleventh conference "which seems strange in view of the importance of the National Council's ruling with regard to the South Australian School of Mines courses. The twelfth meeting in Sydney, 1957, was therefore not required to consider any major problems of membership qualifications. However, during the year there had been some correspondence between the hon. general secretary and the Queensland Society which had queried the constitutional authority of the National Council for the examination of the qualifications of prospective members in the grades of Fellow, Member, Technical Associate and Affiliate. Council reaffirmed the principle whereby all applications for membership in these grades must be examined and endorsed by the National Status Committee, and in its resolution "pointed out that it was essential for the benefit of all Societies that State Qualifications committees check all such applications to ensure that all relevant information as given in the application was correct".

Council further enhanced the standing of the Technical Associate within the membership structure of the Societies by agreeing that, "if any Society so desired, it may amend its constitution so that a Technical Associate may be elected to any office in the Society, other than that of president".

Council learnt that during the year a draft register had been compiled, and asked the hon. general secretary to circulate this to all Societies "for internal use only".

Dealing with lighting education council noted "with appreciation the satisfactory position of lighting courses at the standard required for admission to the grade of Member in both New South Wales and Victoria and considered that the availability of the ICS course as a means of giving training in lighting subjects to this standard will be of great assistance in meeting the position in other States; and further it noted with appreciation the good progress made in all States to establish lighting courses at the standard required for the training of those seeking admission to the grade of Technical Associate". Council again drew attention to the fact that it was willing to set examinations at the standard required for entrance to the grade of Member and requested its Status Committee to prepare as soon as possible a consolidated statement relating to qualifications, examinations, etc. As lighting courses were not available in all States every year, Council resolved to ask the Board of Examiners to set examinations also at the standard required for entrance to the grade of Technical Associate, and further resolved to discuss with the ICS the possibility of introducing a course of training also to the standard of the Technical Associate.

#### 4.13 1958

Dresler, in his first report to the National Council, referred to a "particularly busy year for the members of our Status and Qualifications Committee". He gave two reasons for this: they "were confronted with no less than 16 applications from South Australia stemming from the resolution of the Melbourne 1956 meeting", and secondly, "the first applications for the new grade of Technical Associate had to be dealt with". However, these had "not been as high as one might have expected". "The cause of this lack of interest was not yet certain was not yet certain but I venture to guess that because the Technical Associate did not get the right to use letters after his name there was not enough incentive to apply for the upgrading. Dresler also had to report that the Society in Western

Australia had not ratified the resolution "that all applications for upgrading had to be examined and endorsed by this Council's Status and Qualifications Committee".

Dresler reported progress in two fields: the national register had been compiled early in the year and sent to all Societies for internal use, and a leaflet had been printed containing a consolidated statement relating to qualifications, examinations, etc., for the various grades of membership.

At the Adelaide meeting in 1958 the Western Australian Society explained its reasons for non-ratification of last year's resolution. It was "pointed out that educational facilities in the lighting field in Western Australia were virtually non-existent and that, because of this, the chances of Associates in Western Australia acquiring the necessary qualifications were remote". With previous decisions in mind Council resolved "that ratification by the Societies of Resolutions 12/13 was not required under its constitution and the National Council re-affirmed the resolution in question".

The meeting had before it a report of the Status Committee, "Qualifications of Members", dealing with the subject under two headings, 'Members' and 'Affiliate Members'.

The Council endorsed the second part of the report and appended it to its minutes as "it was intended to draw the attention of State Status committees to the report since it had been prepared largely for their guidance".

The need clearly to define the Affiliate had arisen, as the Status Committee suggested, from "the unsatisfactory situation which occasionally happened: of a change of status after admission to the grade of Affiliate. "Generally speaking the National Status Committee considered that the minimum requirements to be met in assessing a 'high standing in the community' for the grade of Affiliate were :-

1. He shall not be less than 40 years of age.
2. He shall have occupied a position of administrative responsibility not less in status to that of a department manager for five (5) years.
3. He shall exercise supervisory control over a staff of not less than 30 persons either directly or indirectly.
4. If not employed by or directing a commercial company he shall, instead of 2. and 3. above, be well known and established in his particular field and profession for at least five (5) years and occupy a position of influence to a similar degree."

The first part of the Status Committee's report was entirely ignored by the Council minutes. The Council merely resolved "that the National Status Committee be asked to prepare a further report on the way it should deal with applications for the grade of Member where the applicant has not acquired the formal general and technical educational qualifications and is under 40 years of age".

This section of the Status Committee's report may be best summarised by its last paragraph: "It seems to me (Fallon writing as chairman) that to be fair to our Society and to candidates who are knowledgeable practising lighting men, but lack sufficient engineering, architectural or scientific training to be regarded as having professional status, we should point out a way by which they can qualify themselves." The point which Fallon wanted to see clarified was the phrase 'other examinations set or specified by the National Council to demonstrate professional status'. He asked

- (1) Would a degree such as Bachelor of Arts or diploma in optometry demonstrate professional status?

(2) If the National Council set an examination for the purpose of demonstrating professional status would it be a paper on English or Mathematics?

(3) Are there any other existing examinations which may be used to avoid a special examination by the National Council?

The National Council may not have given its Status Committee the answers to its questions but merely asked for yet another report. However, Barnes did reply. In a report 'IES Objectives' he began with the terse statement, "These are my own views". He continued to ask "What is illuminating engineering? What is an illuminating engineer?...What makes tick this individualist , perfectionist person who must be entirely practical, able to talk, sell his ideas, understand problems associated with a host of walks of life, appreciate art, able to snatch a vision out of the air and commit it to paper, understand business principles, the use of electricity in the production of light, be capable of acquiring in a few minutes a grasp of an architect's problem relating to a building upon which the architect has spent hundreds of planning hours and quite possibly spent a large portion of his total money appropriation?"..."It is the responsibility of the IES of Australia to advance illuminating engineering both from the viewpoint of a profession and the individual, and we will need to develop a new technique to cause lighting to become a first consideration in building planning, and a new breed to cope with it. 'A new breed with a new creed'".

Barnes suggested: "(1) That we define illuminating engineering and illuminating engineer and take appropriate steps to let all interested parties know the full details; (2) That we set up a vocational guidance section of the Society to find the right type of third year diploma student to guide him into undertaking for his final year the subject of illuminating engineering, and then, having reached diploma standard, he will continue for twelve months upon a course of training in subjects which we will set out and for which we will organise appropriate training facilities. This post-diploma course will be a scholarship financed from the special IES fund fully subscribed by industry and commerce...". By these methods we will have the "means of introducing into industry and commerce a professional standing for men whose work should rightly be dissociated from purely commercial activities. Let then the salesman sell what the illuminating engineer specifies". "If we act at once...those who today handle the lighting business commercially will have ten years to co-operate with this new breed who will rightly be titled and recognized as illuminating engineers".

At this stage, Council could do no more than minute that "Mr Barnes expressed some very interesting views regarding the objectives of the Illuminating Engineering Societies" and it resolved to form a sub-committee consisting of Mr Barnes with power to co-opt, "to investigate the possibilities outlined in Mr Barnes' statement".

Council remained firm in its attitude toward Sustaining Members. It discussed "the desirability of firms stating that they were Sustaining Members of the IES on their letterheads...and arguments for and against such a practice were presented. After discussion it was pointed out that Item No 12 of the code of ethics dealt with the matter. The National Council rules that it would be in conflict with the code of ethics for a Sustaining Member to indicate his connection with the Society on his letterheads or in advertising material".

#### 4.14 1959

The thirteenth conference in Adelaide, 1958, had raised problems without, however, more than a token gesture toward finding solutions. The report of the Status Committee dealing with

'Qualifications of Members' had been referred back to the Committee, and the Barnes statement had been handed back to Barnes to convene a sub-committee for future report.

Thus, the Societies could readily ratify the Adelaide decisions in principle. The only exception was the resolution dealing with the minimum requirements for Affiliates which, at the request of the Societies in Queensland and South Australia, was again on the agenda paper for the fourteenth meeting in Perth, 1959. Both Societies had objected to the "rigid wording" of the Status Committee's report, and Council conceded the point by resolving to "substitute 'as a guide' in lieu of 'generally speaking' and 'should' instead of 'shall' in the immediately following subsections".

There were no reports from the Status Committee or from Barnes before the meeting in Perth, which was the last meeting which Barnes attended as a National Councillor of his Society. In his final contribution to the Council which he had been instrumental in creating, he again "stressed the need for increased publicity for the Societies' activities and outlined his thoughts on the matter", and Council in a formal resolution placed on record its "sincere appreciation of the sterling work carried out by Mr Barnes".

However, the Barnes statement had not been issued in vain. Freedman had taken up with the School of Architecture in the University of New South Wales the creation of a four or five year degree or diploma course in 'Lighting Engineering' and had met with considerable interest.. He had reported this to the Societies through the hon. general secretary, and jointly they had prepared for Council's consideration at Perth in 1954 a document 'IES Objectives: providing educational facilities to train fully qualified professional lighting engineers'. At the meeting in Perth they "set out their proposals for a new approach to the education and training of lighting engineers" and Council resolved "that Dr Dresler and Mr Freedman be asked to draw up a statement setting out proposals for the implementation of IES Objectives".

The Queensland Society had "disagreed with the ruling of the National Council in not permitting Sustaining Members' reference to IES in their letterheads". This was in direct contrast to the Victorian Society which, as Dresler had reported, had "expressly stated....its support for the attitude taken by the National Council". Council ruled "that comparison could not be made between Sustaining Members and individuals with professional status in the use of the letters. It was also thought that restrictions and supervision would be impracticable", and Council reaffirmed its ruling of the previous year.

#### 4.15 1960

No formal report was prepared by Dresler and Freedman for the consideration of the Brisbane meeting in 1960. However, both had given their brief considerable thought and had conferred and corresponded on the principles involved. Freedman had submitted a voluminous treatise to the New South Wales Society, "Lighting Engineering - the Art of Science of Lighting Design", in which he advocated the re-naming of the Societies to 'The Australian Lighting Society' and the abandonment of all grades in favour of a Diploma Membership in the Australian Lighting Society certifying competence in lighting engineering and design; no more. Freedman himself had enrolled at the University of New South Wales as a 'student in miscellaneous subjects' and had taken a course in 'Theory of Architecture', "becoming ever so much better an illuminating engineer". Dresler, in reply, asked "Have you given thought to a less ambitious procedure?" and outlined the RMIT courses leading to MIES (Aust) standards of competence. He continued: "What mattered was to get in, regardless of how small the beginnings were, provided that the level of instruction was up to university standard".

Dresler, "in the light of what we are going to discuss later during this conference" compared, in his report to the meeting, "the share of the professional lighting engineer (i.e. Fellows and Full Members) in the membership of the individual Societies". He noted that "the five Societies fall into two distinct groups, viz. Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia having a much higher percentage of Fellows and Members than Victoria and Western Australia....We must not forget that until 1955 our system of admission to the higher grades of membership worked rather haphazardly. It was only since the previous Brisbane conference of that year that with the exception of the special case of some South Australian applications in 1956/57 hard and fast rules had applied in the assessment of a candidate's application. However, it was also safe to say that this had not always been appreciated by all concerned".

The argument before the meeting must have been convincing enough to generate discussion and new consideration. However, the minutes themselves were almost curtly to the point: "IES objectives with regard to membership qualifications and lighting education: It was resolved that the National Status Committee be requested to investigate and report to the hon. general secretary by 30th June 1961 for circulation to all State Societies on the creation of a new technical grade of membership for those lighting engineers who do not possess formal academic qualification in the form of a degree or diploma but who can nevertheless be considered to have achieved professional status through theoretical competence and practical experience as practising lighting engineers".

A second list of Members in the Technical Grades as per 1 April 1959 had been issued to all State Societies. This replaced the earlier list issued in December 1957, 'for internal use only'. However, Council now had second thoughts on the value of these lists and resolved 'that the names of Fellows, Members and Technical Associates be printed in the Review, grouped in States, and that, if practicable, this be confined to one issue of the Review".

#### 4.16 1961

As requested by the Brisbane Meeting, the Status Committee placed before the meeting in Melbourne a report on a proposed new technical membership grade. The new grade had been foreshadowed by Dresler in his report to the Melbourne meeting in 1961. He noted "that for the first time no applications have been forthcoming from New South Wales...I wonder whether the New South Wales Society has been holding its horses in anticipation of the new grade of membership in which they have shown to be particularly interested".

In an introduction to the new grade, the Committee reported on a number of formal and, later, informal discussions since the meeting in Adelaide in 1958 in which it had become "clear that there was a general feeling that the grade of Member should remain with the high status as at present defined in the constitutions of the Societies". The report continued: "After careful examination it was considered that the new membership grade should be modelled on the British IES grade of Diploma Member. ...It was recommended that the new grade be known as 'Diplomate' and that those admitted to the new grade be permitted to use the letters: Dip. IES (Aust)". After setting down the requirements for the new grade in general terms, the committee report qualified the requirements for general education and technical training which "will be demonstrated by having obtained the school intermediate certificate (i.e. two years standard below matriculation) and by passing the examinations in physics, mathematics and electrical engineering as first-year subjects in an approved certificate course at an approved technical college, or equivalent approved examinations in these subjects".

As a corollary to creating a lower level of entrance qualifications into the technical grades of the Society, the Status Committee recommended "to implement our earlier intention to gradually

tighten up the entrance qualifications for the grade of Member by setting a new minimum requirement to be met by those who apply under the conditions of the 'escape' or 'backdoor' clause: 'Alternative Qualifications', viz. : 'he shall have passed the matriculation examination' where previously he was required to 'hold the school intermediate certificate (i.e. two years standard below matriculation)'. The Status Committee's report was supplemented by two annexures: (I) 'Requirements for Entrance to British IES Grade of Diploma Membership' and (II) a comparison of 'Membership Statistics for IES of Australia, United Kingdom and United States of America and Institution of Engineers Australia'.

The discussion at the meeting and its minutes did justice to the importance of the new grade. As a preamble to the set of resolutions required to implement the recommendations of the Status Committee, the minutes noted a number of points which emerged after "lengthy discussion", the first being a clear definition of the three technical grades: "neither the grade of Technical Associate nor that of Member would become redundant with the introduction of the new grade. The 'Technical Associate' catered for the lighting technician, the 'Diplomate' for the competent lighting specialist who had not acquired high academic qualifications, and the 'Member' for the university or technical college graduate who had specialized in 'lighting'". The Council adopted in to the recommendations of the Status Committee and resolved consequential action. However, the first resolution was a resolution of faith in its long-standing principles: "that it was reaffirmed that the grade of Member was a professional grade for lighting engineers and that no action was to be taken to derogate in any way the status of this grade". There seemed no doubt in the minds of all National Councillors who attended this Brisbane meeting that the decisions of the Council had been progressive and had provided a practical solution to a problem of membership qualifications which had been with the Council since its inception, and before.

Council considered whether Affiliates could be issued with certificates. Several Councillors spoke against this as "the issue of a certificate to an individual indicated some level of qualification and in the case of an Affiliate a certificate could thus be misleading".

At the request of the ANCI, members of the New South Wales Society had acted as lecturers in a three weeks full-time course in lighting held at the University of New South Wales. The object of the course had been to "combine a review of well established lighting principles with an introduction to current thought on lighting: it was not meant to be all-embracing". Although the original intention of the ANCI had been "to get under-graduate lighting education established at the University , this was not acceptable to the University authorities". However, "the success of this extra-circular course would cause the people responsible at the University to re-cast their thoughts about lighting education". The Council noted this with 'appreciation' and considered the course a 'valuable undertaking'. However, it did not consider the course as "an acceptable substitute for the teaching of illuminating engineering at the under-graduate level". Council resolved to "urge the ANCI to consider pressure for such teaching in at least one Australian university" and "suggested that the ANCI consider an approach to the University of Melbourne if the University of New South Wales failed to institute such teaching.

At the end of the meeting, Freedman,....pursuing his 'one only diploma' membership in an Australian Lighting Society, ...moved a 'private member's bill': "that the Society consider a change of name from 'The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia' to 'The Australian Lighting Society'". The motion was seconded by Dresler (pro forma) and, for the first item in the records of the Council, the minutes noted that "this motion was lost".

#### 4.17 1962

Dresler's report to the 17th meeting in Sydney, 1962, was to be his last. He fell sick in August of that year and F C Kelly acted as hon. general secretary during the remainder of the year and at the Sydney meeting. In the introduction to his report Dresler made this characteristic comment: "the impending introduction of the new grade and the subsequent refusal by the South Australian Society to accept the 'Diplomate' had induced the two major Societies, viz. New South Wales and Victoria, to give some further thought to the whole problem of membership grading and there was little doubt in my mind that this matter will be THE item on this year's agenda. It was, to quote from Mr Freedman's article in the October issue of the IES Lighting Review, no exaggeration to say that, as far as membership grades are concerned, the Societies have reached the crossroads. I only hope that this meeting will find a solution to this vexed problem which satisfies the needs of the Societies, particularly of the smaller ones. To my way of thinking the one and only aspect that matters was to retain the status of the Full Member as being that of a very competent lighting specialist".

Indeed, the agenda item 'Grade of Diplomate', was, as Dresler had foreseen, THE main topic of the Council meeting. The South Australian Society had not ratified the resolutions of the Brisbane meeting and had given the following reasons: "(a) there were too many grades and grading should be simplified, the number of grades reduced, (b) they did not agree with the requirements laid down for Diplomates with regard to their general and technical education". A written explanation of the South Australian Society's non-ratification of the grade of Diplomate and a statement by F G Nicholls were tabled at the beginning of the meeting and are appended to the minutes of the eighteenth meeting.

W A Nicholls explained the South Australian view: "(a) that this Society was concerned with the lighting competency of its members; (b) that this Society should admit to its highest grade all those who have reached the highest competence; (c) that this Society should state its own standards; (d) that this Society should state its own examinations; (e) that this Society should make it possible for any member to attain its highest grade if by his 'lighting experience and passing of an examination set by National Council or by some suitable proof to the National Council' he can satisfy the Council that he 'was of the required competency'".

"F G Nicholls pointed to the desirability of keeping membership qualifications within the framework of the constitution". He outlined in particular the 'Graduate Clause'. "Although the constitution admitted that graduate applicants had proof of such general and technical qualifications, it did not specifically exclude such applicants who had no graduate degree or diploma but could satisfy National Council of their general and technical qualifications by examination". However, "nobody had applied to sit for an examination of his general and technical qualifications, apart from lighting competency, and the graduate member had become the established principle".

The minutes continued: "Delegates supported F G Nicholls' interpretation of the constitution as this resolved the greatest single difficulty for the admission of non-graduate members and thus solved a problem which had always been there and which had in fact been the reason for the introduction of the proposed grade of Diplomate. It was generally felt that the South Australian Society had merely expressed the problems in a new and more direct fashion and that the argument was well taken".

Council resolved - and it is worth noting that the resolution was moved by W A Nicholls and seconded by Fallon: "that the basis of assessing general and technical qualifications and the lighting competency of candidates for entry into the technical grades of membership be the passing of examinations set or approved by the National Council".

Council subsequently resolved "That the Societies be asked to take action to assist candidates to obtain training to enable them to pass examinations referred to "in the above resolutions.

The meeting continued to discuss matters relevant to this decision, under the headings of 'Fellowship', 'Technical Grades', 'Non-Technical Grades' and 'Sustaining Member'. With regard to fellowship, "it was generally conceded that in the past, fellowship had been by invitation only in recognition of service to the Societies but open to Full Members only. It was debated whether fellowship should be reserved for professional attainment and denote the highest technical grade in the Societies".

The discussion on membership grades concluded with the rescission of the relevant resolutions of the Brisbane conference and a further resolution "that no further consideration be given by this conference to the proposal for including a further technical grade below the grade of Member or revising the requirements for the grade of Technical Associate, but that these matters be placed on the agenda paper for the eighteenth conference".

Council noted with satisfaction the work of the Societies in New South Wales and in Victoria in education at the college level. The Society in New South Wales was of the opinion that lighting education "should preferably take place at the post-graduate level after the teaching of basic engineering had been completed" and reported on a "projected master degree course in building science at the Sydney University in which artificial and day lighting would be taught as part of the syllabus". The Victorian Society reported on the "continued success of the lighting courses conducted in Victoria. The course conducted at the Melbourne Institute of Technology was the only one in which illuminating engineering was a specific study for a diploma and at which outsiders were admitted. Average attendances had been approximately 25".

At the end of the meeting Fallon retired from the National Council and the Council resolved to "place on record its appreciation and thankfulness for the valuable and sustained service which Mr Fallon has given to this Council since its inception and particularly as chairman of its Status and Qualifications Committee". P R Brown was appointed to succeed Fallon on the Committee, together with Egeberg and F G Nicholls.

#### 4.18 1963

In his first report to the Council as hon. general secretary, Freedman had to announce the passing of two members of the Council, H Egeberg and A Dresler, the latter "on the very day when he had been co-opted by your president to fill the vacancy of the Status and Qualifications Committee created by Egeberg's death". "Shortly afterwards F G Nicholls transferred permanently to Thailand". This had left P R Brown the only member of the Committee. To permit outstanding applications for up-grading to be processed, Council elected W A Nicholls and Nott to fill the vacancies until the end of the meeting.

Membership qualifications again occupied an important place in the deliberations of the meeting. In particular, the seventeenth meeting had specifically resolved to place on the agenda paper for this meeting the proposal for the inclusion of a further technical grade below that of Member. "In view of the involved nature of discussion on this agenda item, it was decided to appoint a committee comprising Messrs. Nott, Hardy, P R Brown, Freedman and W A Nicholls...to report its recommendations to Council at a later stage in the meeting".

The main feature of the Committee's recommendations was that the grade of Diplomat be reintroduced. The chairman called for an expression of opinion and asked, in particular, "Would it



fill a need?". A consensus of opinion seemed to prevail that there would be many, and possibly most, Technical Associates, who would apply. W A Nicholls had "reservations about some aspects of the grade of Diplomat...(however) he would not stand alone in opposing the reintroduction of this grade".

Council proceeded to frame a number of resolutions, reaffirming principles, confirming the resolutions of the sixteenth conference which had first adopted the new grade of membership of 'Diplomat' and listing again consequential resolutions to put its decisions into effect. The last resolution under the heading of 'Membership Qualifications' read "that, in order to accurately gauge the effect of these resolutions this conference recommends that no further review of membership grades be undertaken by the National Council for a period of at least three years".

Council did spend some time on considering other aspects of its membership structure and administration. The standing within the Societies and it was agreed that they be admitted as Affiliates if they so desired.

But Council again ruled against a request by an affiliate "to include on his calling card that he was an 'Affiliate of the IES'... as it could lead to some misunderstanding by the public that 'Affiliate' involved some technical standing 'lighting-wise' in the IES".

The membership of the National Status and Qualifications Committee was discussed and it was agreed that, generally speaking, a member of the National committee should have worked for the State qualifications committee, and should, preferably, have had long experience in the affairs of the Society. He "should be able to recognize stronger argument and be able to give impartial judgments without suggestions of 'grinding his own axe'". It was also pointed out and agreed that the National Council, not a State Society, elected its Status and Qualifications Committee from among its own members on the nomination of members of the National Council, not of a State Society.

The need for fully informing the members of the Status Committee on all aspects of an applicant's qualifications was discussed. It was suggested that references obtained be forwarded together with the application form. However, Council ruled that these needed only to be forwarded if specifically requested. "In any case, the State Constitution and Qualifications Committee would not forward an application for up-grading unless it felt reasonably certain that the thoughts expressed by the three referees were favourable to up-grading".

Council considered the need for recalling certificates of members who had resigned or had been 'struck off the roll'. Except in the case of members who had resigned on retirement, it was considered appropriate to recall certificates and it was agreed "in the revised constitution of the National Council - perhaps the wording 'shall on demand return certificates' would be useful".

Council also considered whether it would be "desirable to acknowledge outstanding achievement and service in the lighting field by people outside Australia, by being able to confer honorary membership of the Illuminating Engineers Societies of Australia. ...It could be an advantage to confer honorary membership on local as well as overseas persons of distinction and that while eminent people in the lighting field would probably constitute the majority of those granted honorary membership, it would be desirable to be able to confer honorary membership on people who were eminent in a field related to lighting or in distinctly non-related fields. It was agreed that honorary membership of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia should be limited to ten people at any one time. The names of people to be considered for this distinction would be recommended by a State Society to National Council who would consider these names in the normal manner. Obviously, people on whom this distinction was conferred would be recognized by all State Societies as honorary members. It was suggested that criteria for appointment should be covered in the revised constitution of National Council. It was resolved 'that National Council may at a general or

extraordinary general meeting confer the distinction of honorary membership of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia".

At the request of the Society in South Australia, the item 'lighting education' was on the agenda paper as "a two-sided problem - 'the lack of facilities for lighting education in South Australia, and the lack of sufficient potential students to make provision of education facilities an economic proposition". "Nicholls indicated that he had recently made enquiries on behalf of one of ETSA employees who would like to enrol in a correspondence course on Illumination...Apparently there were no correspondence courses available at the present time- the RMIT course was not at present available as the revision of the course by the late Dr Dresler had lapsed". "Craker said he felt that students would become available if a class could be organised - he cited the case of Newcastle in New South Wales where one enthusiastic man ran a course in Illumination I this year, there being 30 enrolments". Nott felt "there would be an advantage in the Society organising short 12-15 week intensive courses which would provide information enabling people to sit for IES examinations". Council resolved to request the RMIT to revise the illumination correspondence course begun by the late Dr Dresler and, when completed, to make this available to students in all States.

At the end of the meeting, in a secret ballot never before conducted at a meeting of the Council, Brown, Holman and Nott were elected members of the Status and Qualifications Committee from five nominations received.

#### 4.19 1964

"The year stood in the shadow of the persisting disagreement between the Societies over the problems of 'Membership Grades and Qualifications'. This led to the non-ratification of the resolutions of the eighteenth conference of National Council by two Member Societies, South Australia and Western Australia". Freedman, in his report to Council continued: "In view of the importance for the Societies to reach agreement on the question of 'Membership Grades and Qualifications' at the forthcoming nineteenth conference of National Council, I have circulated to all Member Societies, with my draft agenda,'explanatory notes'...together with appendices. I later forwarded to all National Councillors a document, 'Thoughts on Membership', which was intended to serve possibly as an alternative starting point for thought and discussion...". There had been considerable activity during the year at the State level. "Early in the year the South Australian Society began to communicate directly with the other Societies...Other Societies followed the South Australian lead and forwarded their own comments and resolutions directly to others". Freedman concluded his 'explanatory notes': "It seemed to me therefore that the better known viewpoints of the South Australian Society were to the National Councillors of the other States and the more fully

they appreciated the gulf dividing the two extremes, namely Western Australia and South Australia, the better they would be in a position to negotiate in Perth. Hence the copious notes and lengthy attachments to the above". The minutes of the nineteenth meeting give a full account of the decisions reached. They are quoted in full as they were to determine the entire membership structure of the Societies which remain practically unchanged to this day.

"The hon. general secretary...surveyed the many areas in which agreement seemed to have already been reached and outlined those few in which disagreement on matters of principle seemed to prevail.

"The principal cause for the non-ratification of the minutes of the eighteenth meeting of the National Council had been the dissention over the general educational standard pre-required for admission to the technical grades of membership of the Societies. It was argued that anybody, even a person without any formal qualifications, should be in a position to prepare himself by study to sit for the examinations which the National Council sets or approves for admission into the technical grades. It was submitted that such examinations should be of a sufficiently searching character to show not only technical competency which was their primary objective, but also the general educational background of the candidate. It was further argued that if such a person did not possess the general education envisaged as a minimum standard for members in these grades, he would not be able to pass such examinations. The validity of this argumentation was unanimously conceded.

"It thus became apparent that the resolutions of the eighteenth meeting could be re-affirmed with but an amendment waving the general educational pre-requisites for the proposed new grade of Diplomat, and that such a course would satisfy the dissenting States. However, it was considered that this course would take too narrow a view of the problems and that it was desirable, indeed essential, that this meeting review the entire membership structure in the light of the exchange of opinion which had taken place within and between the Societies since the first approval of the new grade of technical membership in Brisbane in 1960. This also was unanimously conceded.

"The need for the junior technical grade was reviewed and it was agreed to retain the grade of Technical Associate, at least for the present. However, it was also agreed that it was highly desirable that holders of this grade should be actively encouraged to attain the standard necessary to pass the examinations set or approved by the National Council for admission into the advanced technical grades of membership.

"The necessity for a specialist grade of membership was re-affirmed; however, doubt was expressed for the need for two separate grades of advanced membership, both of equal competency in illuminating engineering, but differing by the general educational and professional standards attained. This would be the case if the Societies re-affirmed their decision to introduce the proposed new grade of Diplomat and retained that of Member. As an alternative, the hon. general secretary had submitted ('Thoughts on Membership') that, in lieu of the proposed new grade of Diplomat, the grade of Member might serve to denote the lighting specialist if the grade of Fellow was considered as the appropriate grade to denote the professional lighting engineer.

"...The constitutions of the individual Societies distinguished the Fellow from the Member only by the degree of competence he had attained as an illuminating engineer. However, the National Council, in the leaflet 'Membership Grades, 1958', stated: 'That grade of Fellow was for people who are professionally qualified as illuminating engineers and who have attained high distinction in their profession and rendered outstanding service to the Societies...Entry to this grade was by invitation only'. The New South Wales Society had recommended that the grade of Fellow 'should be awarded primarily for the attainment of high distinction in the profession', and that outstanding service to the Societies be rewarded by other means, so that the grade of Fellow could be considered as the highest technical grade of membership. This was unanimously conceded. With this agreement reached the way was open for re-assessment of the grade of Member as the Societies'

specialist grade which, if this was conceded, would make the proposed new grade of Diplomat redundant. This also was accepted unanimously.

"The need was discussed of providing suitable means of tuition and self-tuition to permit candidates for the technical grades of membership to prepare themselves to pass examinations set or approved by the National Council. However, it was agreed that in exceptional cases, men of outstanding ability might in the later stages of their careers have acquired the professional standing and attributes envisaged to comply with the requirements set down for admission to the higher grades without formally having to produce additional evidence through examinations or other tests. It was further agreed that this would be the more usual means of progression from the specialist to the professional grade.

"Concurrently with the deliberations on the technical grades, the non-technical grades of membership were reviewed. The seventeenth meeting of the National Council had discussed the non-technical grades and concluded that 'nothing but good could come to the Societies if high ranking men from kindred professions took an interest in the Societies' affairs and joined the Societies' ranks and administration'. It was desirable to be able to admit members of standing in the community who were desirous of co-operating in the aims and objects of the Societies, to join IES membership at an acceptable standard broadly corresponding with that of today's Affiliate, but also, and particularly in New South Wales, did it seem to be desirable to be able to invite distinguished professional men and senior executives from commerce and industry to a yet higher grade of Society membership. However, the grade of Affiliate had not generally been accepted favourably by those for whom it had been designed, and it was agreed that at least a more appropriate name should be found for this grade.

"Ultimately, two alternative membership structures emerged, both in themselves seemingly complete solutions to the problems of 'Membership Grades and Qualifications'.

"A. That IES membership be divided into three classes: (1) a non- technical class of Associates broadly covering the present associate membership; (2) a specialist class for the junior executives in commerce and industry and for the junior professional people in lighting or allied fields; (3) a professional class for the distinguished professional or senior executive people in lighting or allied fields.

"In addition the Societies would recognize technical competency in the field of illuminating engineering by issuing a diploma and by granting members qualified the right to use the letters Dip.IES. The diploma could be awarded to members in all three classes; however, it would be understood that any member in the non-technical class who was awarded the diploma of the Societies would, by right of the diploma, be qualified to advance into the specialist class.

"B. That IES membership be divided into technical and non- technical classes, each subdivided into three membership grades;

That the technical class be divided into (1) A TECHNICAL GRADE- Technical Associate; as at present; (2) A SPECIALIST GRADE - Member; as the proposed Diplomat; (3) A PROFESSIONAL GRADE - Fellow; as the present Member.

That the non technical class be divided into (1) A JUNIOR GRADE - Associate; as at present, (2) AN INTERMEDIATE GRADE - Associate Member; as the present Affiliate, (3) A SENIOR GRADE - Associate Fellow, by invitation only.

"Both alternatives were most thoroughly discussed and their merits and demerits carefully weighed. It was agreed that there was little essential difference between the two proposals and it therefore

seemed desirable to accept one or the other as a basis for future discussion and the framing of resolutions. By a majority vote it was decided to accept the second alternative, and the following resolutions setting out and defining the proposed membership structure for the Societies were formulated and adopted unanimously, to supersede all previous resolutions referring to 'Membership Grades and Qualifications' and all other relevant resolutions of previous meetings of the National Council".

The resolutions of the Perth meeting in 1964 may thus be considered the foundation for the status and qualifications of the profession as it was known and accepted until Brisbane, 1975:

It was resolved "That the following six (6) grades of membership be adopted:-

1. ASSOCIATE. Any person interested in the aims and objects of the Societies.
2. TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE. A person with an appropriate knowledge of lighting who
  - (i) is not less than 25 years of age;
  - (ii) has had at least four years of lighting practice, exclusive of training period;
  - (iii) has demonstrated an adequate standard of competency as a lighting technician (Appendix 'C', Res. 10/9, Brisbane 1955).
3. MEMBER - MIES (Aust). A person with an appropriate knowledge of lighting who
  - (i) is not less than 25 years of age;
  - (ii) has at least four years of lighting practice exclusive of training period;
  - (iii) has demonstrated an adequate standard of lighting competency by the passing of an examination set by the National Council or of such other examination associated with courses of study in illuminating engineering which may from time to time be accepted by the National Council, or has otherwise demonstrated his competency.
4. FELLOW - FIES (Aust). A person with an appropriate knowledge of lighting who
  - (i) is not less than 25 years of age;
  - (ii) has had at least eight years of practice in the planning or design of illuminating engineering work, exclusive of training period;
  - (iii) has satisfied the National Council as to his competency in illuminating engineering as required for 3. Member -MIES (Aust).

In addition to the above requirements he shall possess general and technical qualifications of a standard equivalent to Corporate Membership of the Institution of Engineers Australia, or of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; provided however that if any Member by reason of experience and standing is deemed by the Council to have attained such a standard, the holding of formal qualifications may be waived.

5. ASSOCIATE MEMBER. Any person approved by the National Council who is an executive or responsible officer in an organisation directly or indirectly associated with illuminating engineering, or any person of standing in the community who desires to co-operate with the Society in its aims and objects.
6. ASSOCIATE FELLOW. Any person who is deemed by the National Council to have attained high distinction in his profession; by invitation only by the National Council.

It must have given Nicholls a great deal of satisfaction when, at the end of the meeting, he "pointed to the importance of the resolutions framed by this meeting and hoped that this had resolved problems which had first been aired ten years ago" at the annual meeting in Perth in 1954, the 'year of change'.

Council did not lose sight of other problems of membership. It was pointed out "that the individual Societies had adopted terms such as 'Life', 'Emeritus', 'Privileged', 'Honorary' to denote special classes should be on a national basis and subject to control by the National Council". Council resolved (i) to remit fees payable by a "member who had retired from active business or professional life...who would continue to hold all rights and privileges appropriate to his grade including that to hold office and to vote"; (ii) to confer at a general or extra-ordinary general meeting "the distinction of Life Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia on a Fellow of the Societies for outstanding and sustained service, and that any member so honoured retain all rights and privileges of membership"; (iii) "that the present interpretation of honorary membership of a State Society as an honour for distinguished persons who are not members of the Society be retained"; and (iv) "that the names of the Life Fellows and the Honorary Members of the Societies and the names of the Honorary Members of a State Society be listed in the annual report of that Society".

Council also concerned itself again with the practical problems of sustaining members and the code of ethics. The South Australian Society had submitted "that still too many manufacturers are marketing inferior lighting fittings and suggested that this might, through sustaining membership of the Societies, bring discredit to the Societies as a whole". "It was agreed that the policing of rules with regard to safety and performance as applicable to lighting fittings was a matter for the supply authorities of each State. Although certification of lighting fittings by the IES appeared desirable, this would involve a considerable organisation and was, at least at this stage, impracticable".

For the first time, the hon. general secretary's report for the year did not contain the detailed account of the educational activities of the Societies but this was included as a separate item on the agenda for the meeting itself. The activities of the Societies in the field of education became, as from this meeting, part of the body of minutes of the meetings of the National Council.

#### 4.20 1965

The decade which followed the Perth meeting was one of consolidation. The new membership structure had met with immediate and spontaneous success and acceptance. At the twentieth meeting in Brisbane in 1965 the Status and Qualifications Committee tabled a list of 59 applications which it had considered for up-grading during the year, including 25 gradings to Fellow and 18 to Member. Six names were submitted by the Societies and approved for invitation to the grade of 'Affiliate' Fellow, three from New South Wales, two from Victoria and one from South Australia. This, by a formal resolution of the National Council, had been adopted as the designation of the 'Associate' Fellow and 'Associate' Member as originally resolved by the Perth conference the previous year.

The South Australian Society had given notice of motion that a procedure be laid down for the invitation of Affiliate Fellows. It was agreed that "the compilation of complete details concerning a possible invite was not essential as it was considered that the standing of a person in the community should be given as a guide for assessment". However, the Council did resolve that the State secretaries submit the names of proposed invitees to the hon. general secretary with "adequate supporting information".

Council considered a number of problems created by the introduction the preceding year of the grade of Life Fellow. It was queried whether it had been intended that subscriptions would be remitted by the State Societies and it was resolved that the State Societies remit "subscriptions otherwise payable by Life Fellows". It was also queried whether life fellowship was confined to Fellows as it was considered "conceivable that other classes of member, not eligible to become Fellows, could

render sufficiently outstanding and sustained service as to warrant recognition in this way". "It was noted that a number of problems would arise in connection with this matter and it was agreed that no further action be taken". It also did not seem to be "clear whether the honour was to be conferred for services to the Societies as a whole, i.e. as National Councillors, or for services to an individual Society...It was considered that the honour of Life Fellow be conferred in recognition of services to the Societies of a national character, such service not necessarily being restricted to service on the National Council of the Societies", "and that State Societies be discouraged from creating grades other than those provided in the resolutions" of the previous year.

In another notice of motion, the South Australian Society had proposed that members of the National Status and Qualifications Committee should be able to "attend national conferences and thus meet personally at least once per year". Council "agreed in principle but the opinion was expressed that such a meeting be not tied to the date of national conferences".

To underline the finality of its membership decisions, Council resolved that a leaflet on membership grades which P R Brown had drafted be adopted and that it "become appendix 'A' of the constitution of the National Council".

The standard of the lighting courses was again subject to scrutiny by the National Council. The 1958 membership brochure had listed the courses which granted exemption from the IES examinations for the grades of Member and Fellow. Council now qualified this by resolving that the courses listed could grant exemption only "if passed before 1 January 1966".

A one year Electrical Trades School course in illumination in South Australia and the 'Principles of Lighting' course at the Sydney Technical College were granted exemption from the IES examination for the grade of Technical Associate, and the syllabus, textbook and reference material for the advanced course 'Illumination' in New South Wales was adopted as the syllabus for the IES examinations for the grades of Member and Fellow. The Status and Qualifications Committee was instructed to review the syllabus for the three technical grades and to report recommendations to the National Council annually.

Council recognised the difficulty in obtaining some of the required reading material. However, "persons prepared to follow the syllabus would have recourse to such material through libraries". The Council resolved that "the Board of Examiners prepare within six months information concerning all lighting education courses available to assist students in Australia" and "forward as a matter of urgency...to all State Societies copies of typical examination papers for all technical grades". The syllabus, textbook and reference material for the courses 'Principles of Lighting' and 'Illumination' conducted in New South Wales were tabled and the Societies were requested to "examine the reading lists included in the syllabi and advise the hon. general secretary of the availability of reading material and comment on the costs".

4.21 1966

Freedman reported to the twentyfirst meeting in Melbourne in 1966 "the main activity of the year centered around the implementation of the new membership structure. In all, 72 applicants for transfer to the higher grade of membership have been considered by your Status and Qualifications Committee, either in person during the twentieth conference in 1965 or by correspondence...and the work and thought of this committee during the year should benefit the Societies for years to come."

He submitted to the meeting a draft IES brochure including the full statement on IES membership and a list of the approved exempting courses, as resolved the previous year and combining this with a tear-off membership application form. Council approved this and authorized the printing.

The Victorian Society queried whether the Board of Examiners had prepared "typical IES examination papers" or whether the papers forwarded to the Societies had not in fact been "examination papers of an outside body". The Victorian Society further commented that "for the typical examination papers to be of any value they should be accompanied by a set of model answers to indicate the standard accepted by the examiners". Knight, as chairman of the Board of Examiners, emphasized that the papers had in fact been examination papers set by the Board. They had been prepared by the two New South Wales members of the Board with the agreement of the Victorian representative, and had been sent under seal to the Victorian Society to enable the examination to take place in November 1966. It was noted "that a request had been received from a candidate to sit for an examination in Rockhampton".

The Status and Qualifications Committee prepared a report which included information which was required in order that it could assess the application on the evidence before them only. "It would appear that there was considerable reticence on the part of the referees to positively vouch for the applicant's competency and experience. Also, information concerning an applicant's academic and other qualifications was often not expressed in a manner which indicated accurately the information required". The committee listed the information which it required and Council resolved that "it was a function of each State Committee to ensure that this information was given."

The Victorian Society had given notice of motion "that without prejudice to the National Council's discretionary powers to granting exemptions, all applicants for admission to the grade of Member and Fellow be required to pass an examination set by the Board of Examiners of the National Council, and that the present acceptance of examinations of outside bodies in Australia's exempting examinations be discontinued". The South Australian Society, in writing, disagreed. It was felt that "there was much to recommend the continuance of the existing system of recognizing the examinations of existing teaching bodies, as this will encourage their co-operation in developing and maintaining suitable courses of high standard".

The Victorian Councillors withdrew the motion.

#### 4.22 1967

The trend continued into 1967. Freedman reported that he had received 34 up-grading applications "to make it clear that the Society had ceased to stagnate and had again become a buoyant and progressive body in which members could advance as their knowledge in the field of illuminating engineering increased".

Council, at the twentysecond meeting in Sydney in 1967 approved the invitation of a further six Affiliate Fellows. However, on inscribing certificates of these, Council ruled: "as these would do nothing for the people concerned, not to proceed in the matter".

The New South Wales Society tabled the report of its Technical Education Committee for 1966/67 including the questions set and an outline of the type and indication of the standard required in lighting competency. Also tabled were the papers et for the IES examination for the Member grade for 1966. "South Australia requested that National Council approve the three-year course at Kilkenny Technical College as granting exemption from the IES examination". This request was based on the information contained in the report of the New South Wales Technical Education Committee. However, Council ruled against this but resolved that approval be given "subject to a satisfactory assessment of the 1967 'Illumination III' examination papers by the Executive Committee of the National Council".



In his report, Knight, as chairman of the Board of Examiners, required clarification on two points: "(1) as the Board of Examiners as at present constituted acted largely as a means of liaison between the actual examiners and the National Council, it may be appropriate to nominate the actual examiners on the Board, and (ii) as extensive work was involved in setting and marking of examination of this nature, it was considered that a reasonable number of applicants should be received before an examination was required to be conducted". Council resolved "that the Board of Examiners for 1968 be appointed in the usual manner" and that examinations be set "providing an application had been received before 31 January 1968".

The Status and Qualifications committee continued to suffer from incomplete information regarding up-grading applications. In particular were the references incomplete. Council decided that the Status and Qualifications Committee prepare a standard form for use as a questionnaire by the State Societies.

The twentysecond meeting was a momentous one in the history of the National Council in that, for the first time, lighting education was given national standing through the formation of a committee to be known as the National Lighting Education Board (NLEB).

"In view of the still prevailing lack of uniformity in the educational facilities in the States, it seemed desirable to create a body which would correlate the available information and, in turn, make this available to the education committees of the State Societies and, through these, to the students and Sustaining Members. Syllabus material and reading matter and the standard of examinations should be, as far as possible, uniform throughout Australia. Consideration should be given to creating a correspondence course which should become available to all States". It was resolved that the Board be appointed to "advise National Council generally on all matters concerning lighting education and, in particular -

- (i) Advise National Council on examinations conducted by National Council;
- (ii) Assess the suitability of various educational courses as granting exemption from IES examinations;
- (iii) Assist State Societies in establishing suitable courses in education for this purpose;
- (iv) Prepare a suitable syllabus, reading list and information for guidance of prospective candidates for the IES examinations in areas where a suitable course of education was not readily available".

Council appointed Irving the first chairman of the NLEB.

#### 4.23 1968

In his report to the Adelaide Meeting in 1968, Freedman observed that "there still seemed to prevail some confusion on the requirements of IES membership, both technical and honorific, and that the Societies would be well advised to select knowledgeable members to their State Constitution and Qualifications Committees who may be in a position to advise potential applicants on the National Council requirements before an application was made and transmitted which had no chance of success". The National Status and Qualifications committee subsequently recommended a draft letter to referees and questionnaire, and Council resolved that State Societies be invited to use these "as a basis for obtaining the information required from referees".

Freedman also reported on a 'Technical Education Survey' conducted by the Victorian Society, based on a questionnaire distributed to some fifty Sustaining Members. The Victorian Society had made the results from the survey available to the other Societies. Council noted this, "but no further action in this respect seemed indicated".

During the year, the Executive Committee of the National Council considered the Kilkenny Technical College illumination courses, as requested by the Sydney meeting 1967, and resolved "that the passing of examinations set by the Kilkenny Technical College in both Illumination II and Illumination III will together be accepted by the National Council as granting exemption from the IES examination for lighting competency for the grades of Member or Fellow".

The Status and Qualifications Committee again considered the standard of the RMIT course, Illumination I, and now recommended that the exemption from the IES examination if passed prior to 1 January 1966 be withdrawn as from 31 December 1968. Council approved this recommendation and resolved on general terms "that all courses listed in Clause 4 (d) of the 1958 membership grades leaflet granting exemption from the IES examination for the grades of Member and Fellow if passed before 1 January 1966 cease as from 31 December 1968".

The hon. general secretary recommended that IES examinations be held in mid-year rather than towards the end of each year. He tabled a procedural memo setting out in nine steps the procedure of applying for and setting of IES examinations in the grades of Member and Technical Associate. The Council adopted the proposed procedure and resolved that "the Board of Examiners set examinations in the grades of Member and Technical Associate during June of each year, provided that at least one application be received in one or both grades....on or before 31 March of that year".

The Council received a first report from the NLEB covering a great number of matters, which Council noted. In an effort to make the work of the Council in lighting education better known in the community, Council resolved "that the editor-in-chief of the IES Lighting Review make provisions for a section in the IES Review to deal with lighting education".

The NLEB also broke new ground. It "deplored the lack of suitable textbooks on illuminating engineering in Australia" and tabled a memo to the NLEB by John D Smith, the chairman of the Education Board of the South Australian Society, "suggesting that a text- book on lighting be compiled in Australia, based on Australian conditions, and directed towards Australian students" ...."It was envisaged that the South Australian Society act in this matter on behalf of the National Council, and the resources of that Society were offered to the National Council in this respect". Council commended the South Australian Society and Smith for their plans and "endorsed this project if its feasibility could be established". The South Australian Society was asked "to submit a feasibility study to the NLEB for critical comment".

Council noted that the code of ethics as adopted by the National Council was out of print and the hon. general secretary was given the authority to "prepare a draft of a revised code of ethics".

#### 4.24 1969

In Perth in 1969, the Victorian Society raised the question of the practical interpretation of the professional standing for the grade of Fellow. "It was noted that this depended on the interpretation of the words 'equivalent to'. The National Status and Qualifications Committee had in the past adhered to the principle that a candidate applying for transfer to the grade of Fellow could only be considered to have professional standing if he had practiced his profession for a period of graduation; whether he took out in fact membership in a professional grade of a kindred institution or not was

immaterial to his application. with adequate experience after graduation, was an acceptable standard for admission to the grade of Fellow of the Societies".

In his report to the meeting, Freedman could report that he had "spent an evening with the South Australian Society and had an opportunity to discuss with members of the Council the progress made towards an Australian lighting textbook". He had had "informal and personal discussions with a firm of publishers and met with considerable interest for such a publication". To remedy procedural shortcomings of the previous year, he asked that the Societies include the hon. general secretary on their lists of persons for circulation of correspondence as this would "make for advantages which became only too apparent when we did in fact meet in Adelaide and were able to discuss this undoubtedly most important project of the National Council in person and with all the facts before us". The nature of the 'shortcomings' was not minuted.

The NLEB subsequently reported that it had reviewed the text books currently available, and listed for the minutes a set of recommended textbooks and other publications. The NLEB specifically reported on the proposed Australian lighting textbook:

"A. An IES Australia publication of a text is by no means impossible although considerable work would be involved. To further pursue the practicability of this project a detailed syllabus is necessary, following the approval of which writers of chapters, publishers and financiers can be approached. Such draft syllabus (or table of contents) is not yet completed.

"B. A number of new lighting texts is appearing on the market. We recommend that further activity on our part be suspended until these new books have been evaluated. There is no point in going to the considerable trouble of publishing our own work if one or more of the available works will adequately cover the required ground".

In spite of this uncompromising recommendation, Council resolved that Lay and Freedman be asked "to continue the work initiated by the South Australian Society and prepare a feasibility study for an Australian lighting text book for the consideration of the National Council".

As part of the report on its activities, the Victorian Society had mentioned that the Tasmanian State Advisory Committee for Electrical Trades had requested information related to standards of education in illuminating engineering which would be acceptable for the grades of Technical Associate and Member of the IES. The course envisaged was for a four year Technician Certificate in Illuminating Engineering. This was referred to the NLEB for consideration and report.

During the year, "the hon. general secretary had circulated a draft for a new code of ethics. It was agreed that the present code of ethics needed some editing but an entirely new document was not required at this stage". However, Council did resolve "that the explanatory notes to the clauses of the code be deleted", and approved the IES code of ethics which has remained unchanged to this day:

#### "CODE OF ETHICS

To preserve the confidence of the community in the integrity and judgment of the Societies, the National Council requires members in all grades to conform in their personal, business and professional conduct with the letter and the spirit of this Code of Ethics:-

1. To uphold the dignity and honour of their profession.
2. To conduct their professional work in a spirit of fairness to their subordinates and to those over whom they exercise control.

3. To treat their fellow members and business associates with courtesy and consideration.
4. To be loyal to their country and of high ideal in public and national life.
5. To refrain from associating with enterprises of questionable character and from using improper methods of soliciting professional work.
6. To refuse to accept payment for a particular service from more than one source except with the full knowledge and consent of all the interested parties.
7. To regard as confidential any information concerning the business affairs, technical methods or processes of their clients or their employers.
8. To inform their clients or employers if circumstances arise in which their judgment or the disinterested quality of their service may be questioned by reason of business connections, personal relationship, interests or affiliations.
9. To advertise their services or products in a manner consistent with dignity and truth, scrupulously avoiding misleading statements and false claims.
10. To express no personal opinion in a public meeting or as a witness before a court, commission or other tribunal which is not founded on adequate knowledge and honest conviction.
11. To co-operate in improving the knowledge of their profession by exchanging information and experience with their fellow members, by passing on their experience and knowledge to the younger generation, and by applying their special skill and training for the benefit of mankind.
12. To refrain from using their standing, membership, designation or office in the Societies in any way which conflicts with the impersonal presentation of fact or with the aims and objects, the published rules or declared policy of the Societies.

November 1969"

#### 4.25 1970

At the Brisbane meeting in 1970, the question of issuing certificates to Affiliates was raised again, this time for Affiliate Members: "It was agreed that the issue of certificates was to certify technical competence and standing of lighting engineers, and should not be extended to members of the non-technical grades".

The report from the Board of Examiners for the year contained some pertinent comment: "the members of the Board were somewhat disappointed at the results of the examination. All candidates exhibited a rather shallow depth of knowledge of the various subjects". The Board, after a number of remedial suggestions, continued that "it should be stressed on all prospective candidates that the IES lighting competency examination for the grade of Member was not an elementary test but an advanced level examination demanding sound and detailed knowledge of the theory and the latest technology of all phases of the subject of light and lighting". "It was suggested that State Societies publicize these comments and recommendations among their members". Council strongly supported the views of the Board of Examiners and resolved "that the IES Lighting Review publish in consecutive issues, beginning with the February issue 1971, syllabi, typical examination papers, guides to answers, lists of recommended reading material and any other information which could be of use to potential candidates for the IES examinations in both grades, together with editorial articles outlining the IES policy in setting these examinations and their bearing on IES membership and qualifications".

The report from the NLEB also was on a disappointing note: "The Board...considered that it had not functioned effectively during the year and appeared generally unworkable. It was recommended that the NLEB be disbanded and replaced by a permanent secretariat which would act to coordinate educational matters with the conveners of the various State Technical Education committees: ..."The Council shared the disappointment of the NLEB. However, it was thought that the present organisation of the National Council could provide the secretariat which the NLEB required. It was therefore agreed not to accept the recommendation of the NLEB".

With regard to the IES textbook, "it was noted that no progress had been made during the year. However, the validity of the project was re-affirmed and Lay and Freedman undertook to take this matter up with a firm of publishers of educational textbooks".

#### 4.26 1971

At the meeting in Melbourne in 1971, a minor dent was made in the membership structure, significantly at the lowest level of technical membership, that of Technical Associate when, at the request from the Victorian Society, Council considered that it "should be permissible for the four years of lighting practice to be gained concurrently with the training period" and that "the minimum age requirement should be reduced to 21 years". Council accepted both recommendations. It reduced the age to 21 years and added, in the requirements for admission to the grade of Technical Associate, the word 'approved' to the minimum of four years of lighting practice. However, in spite of the increasing recognition of the professional lighting engineer within his own profession, "Lay submitted that there was still considerable need for improving the recognition which the profession of illuminating engineer enjoyed in the community...There was a need to educate the purchaser as well as the designer".

During the year, the hon. general secretary had widely distributed copies of a reprint from the IES Lighting Review 'Lighting Competency for Member and Fellow Grades'. These were sent to a selected list of national educational instrumentalities. "Some considerable interest seems to have been engendered judging from the requests for additional copies...Regrettably, however, in spite of this, no applications for the conduct of examinations in either grade were received for this year".

The NLEB had considered the standard of the lighting courses at the RMIT and at Hobart Technical College and recommended approval of the examinations of the RMIT courses 'Illuminating

Engineering I' and 'Illuminating Engineering II' together, as exempting for admission to the grade of Member and Fellow, beginning with the 1969/70 course. It also approved the examination of the course 'Principles of Illumination' held at Hobart Technical College during 1970 as exempting for admission to the grade of Technical Associate, however only for those who were students for that particular year.

The NLEB further recommended: (i) to review the available text material for use in the study of illuminating engineering; (ii) to investigate reproducing extracts of papers published for issue to candidates to supplement the text(s); (iii) to investigate the inclusion of design projects in the IES examinations; and (iv) to extend the survey by the Victorian Society on technical education requirements to the other States. However, "in view of the recommendations of the NLEB it was agreed not to continue with plans to produce an IES Lighting textbook".

During the IES convention in Melbourne, K Poulton had presented a paper on 'The Effects of Lighting Education on Productivity'. "It was agreed, after the paper of Mr Poulton was published in the IES Lighting Review, to write to the principals of the colleges in all States, and particularly to Dr Philip Law in Victoria, and to offer the National Council's and NLEB's assistance in the forming of suitable syllabus material for inclusion in electrical engineering courses".

Applications for transfer to higher technical grades of membership continued to be received. There were 10 in 1969, 12 in 1970, and 13 applications were received in 1971.

#### 4.27 1972

During 1972, the IES Lighting Review published a list of members in the technical grades, the first since 1965.

In his last report as hon. general secretary of the National Council to the Sydney meeting in 1972, Freedman surveyed the membership fluctuation over the entire period since the adoption of the new membership structure in 1965. "In the period between June 1965 and April 1972, the total personal membership of the Societies increased from 737 to 746. This is no more than just over 1% as against an increase of 15% of the membership in the technical grades". The number of Technical Associates had fallen from 27 to 22, that of Members from 123 to 117, whilst the number of Fellows had risen from 31 to 63. Freedman continued: "Whether we can find solace - by inference at least - in the greater professional strength of the Societies or should feel concern in their obvious numerical stagnation I do not wish to decide." "However, an 'Australian Lighting Society'...may yet one day become acceptable to the Societies, with an involvement by the community as a whole through membership of architects and businessmen, interior and industrial designers, stage lighting artists, and many others, and a technical chapter for the illuminating engineers."

It may have been mere coincidence but at the Sydney meeting, Council resolved "that the National Lighting Education Board investigate the possibility that the Board of Examiners set and mark examination papers for post-graduate students in Architecture and Architectural Science" and further resolved that "architects applying for transfer to higher grades of membership who worked on lighting in an architectural practice for the requisite period of time" be considered "as having fulfilled requirements of various grades as listed " in the membership brochure.

At the formal request of Lay the minutes of the Melbourne meeting were amended by substituting "Mr S D Lay referred to the lack of recognition by the community, and especially by the architectural, building and other professions and trades involved in construction, of the lighting qualifications (MIES and FIES) conferred by this Society. He particularly referred to the common

but mistaken assumption that electrical engineers and tradesmen were normally trained in lighting design."

Fourteen applications for transfer were received in 1972.

The NLEB tabled a comprehensive report including appendices containing reports on the lighting education in four States; the fifth, New South Wales, was reported fully in that Society's annual report which also was tabled. The NLEB report included syllabi and suggested reading lists covering the Societies' examinations for advancement to the grades of Member and Technical Associate. There were formally approved by the Council. It was noted, however, "that approval for exemption could not be given by the National Council until the NLEB had been able to assess the depth of examinations set by the school and the quality of the marking of the answers". It was further noted "that some schools stated prerequisites for admission to courses in lighting and that the IES could not influence the decisions of the schools". A recommendation of the NLEB to establish a lending library of textbooks in lighting was referred to the Executive Committee.

At the end of the meeting, prompted by Lay's amendment motion, Council considered the professional status of IES members and "agreed to ask the Executive Committee to consider means of raising the professional...status, of increasing the numbers and contributions of Sustaining Members, and of promoting IES membership in general terms".

#### 4.28 1973

1973 was the first year under the new constitution. The newly formed Executive Committee met four times during the period. It would be idle to speculate whether it was symptomatic that the report of the Executive Officer to the Adelaide meeting in 1973 began that, "as a result of these meetings, the following matters have been dealt with : (1) Creation of Register of Expelled Members".

During 1973, the Status and Qualifications Committee considered 22 transfers. In its report to the Adelaide meeting, the committee commented that "lighting practice was not so easily demonstrated as competence because of the many facets of illuminating engineering" and recommended that a new clause 'Lighting Practice' be inserted in the membership brochure; "Applicants for the various grades will be required to have completed the requisite number of years of adequate acceptable lighting practice. To be acceptable the applicant will have been engaged in some phase of illuminating engineering which required the application "of the principles and techniques, a knowledge of which is required to satisfy the competency requirements for the appropriate grade".

The Committee further recommended "that consideration be given to amending the membership structure with particular reference to the grade of Fellow". This second recommendation arose from a suggestion by the Victorian Society which "visualized a need for the re-examination of the requirements for the various grades of membership particularly that of Fellow and possibly for another technical grade". Council, in adopting the report of the Status and Qualifications Committee requested the committee to review and report to the Executive Committee by 30/6/74.

Another report from Lay. on 'professional recognition' was similarly referred to the Executive Committee.

Recognition of another manner was accorded to members who had given sustained service to the Societies at State level, by a recommendation of the National Council that they may be elected 'Emeritus Member' or 'Emeritus Fellow' of a Society.

It was also noted that the membership brochure was out-of-date.

4.29 1974

The Status and Qualifications Committee reported to the Executive Committee on 21/6/74. In its report to the Perth meeting in 1974, Nicholls, as chairman of the committee, referred to his report to the executive listing "familiar problems" which "have again been evident" during the past year and which included inter alia... (c) the interpretation of 'lighting practice' relevant to the various grades. This 'practice' should be the application of an in depth knowledge of lighting. However, because of the many facets of lighting it was not easy to define what 'in depth' meant to all men". Nicholls continued "The observation should be made that the passing of an examination in lighting plus the effluxion of time of the applicant's employment in the lighting industry was not an automatic qualification for upgrading. This committee required to be convinced that the applicant was indeed truly knowledgeable and competent in the practice of one or more aspects of illuminating engineering. As mentioned before, the definition of this competency was not easy but vigilance and common sense on the part of the State Status and Qualifications Committees will help in overcoming this problem. Our standards must not be relaxed".

The Status Committee report to the Executive Committee began with the suggestion that the alterations to the requirements for the IES membership grades and the consequential amendments to the IES membership brochure" be placed before an extraordinary general meeting of the National Council as soon as practicable". The Executive Committee accepted this recommendation and, accordingly, Baxter, the general secretary of the National Council, gave due notice that on 23 October 1974 an extraordinary general meeting of the National Council would be held "to consider and, if thought fit, to adopt the following resolutions designed to update the membership leaflet". Some of the proposed amendments were merely editorial in their nature. Others were mildly corrective, as, in particular, under the introductory heading of 'Ordinary Membership Grades', the substitution of 'lighting engineer' for 'lighting specialist' describing the Member (MIES (Aust)) and of 'advanced lighting engineer' for 'professional lighting engineer' describing the Fellow (FIES (Aust)).

However, the very basis of the IES membership structure was to be altered with the proposed change for the admission to the grade of Fellow. This had always been the grade for the 'professional lighting engineers' who had to demonstrate 'competency' and 'professional standing' either 'by being professionally qualified in an allied profession' or 'by the position they occupy'. In its stead, the extraordinary general meeting was to consider that fellowship be "by invitation only from the National Council to an existing Member (MIES (Aust) or M.Illum.E.S.) either directly or following a recommendation by a Member Society" and that the clause 'Demonstration of Professional Standing' be deleted and replaced by "Demonstration of an approved in-depth knowledge of one or more aspects of illuminating engineering and-or special service to the Societies". The explanatory clause 'Demonstration of Professional Standing (Fellow)', was to be replaced by a new general clause: "Applicants for the various grades will be required to have completed the requisite number of years of approved lighting practice. To be acceptable the applicant will have been engaged in one or more phases of illuminating engineering which require the application of the principles and techniques, a knowledge of which is required to satisfy the competency requirements for the appropriate grade".

Baxter received three objections to the proposed resolutions and Freedman formally moved an amendment consisting of the omission of the resolutions dealing with matters of principle: "I feel that the substance of the three resolutions which I have omitted from the amended motion constitutes a departure of principle from the previous thinking of the National Council. This thinking has been established after considerable discussion and it would seem to me that similar discussion should be held and argument for and against be heard before such a radical change be effected". The extraordinary meeting was subsequently cancelled "due to complications introduced to the postal ballot arranged by amendments to resolutions put by several Councillors".



At the meeting in Perth in 1974, the resolutions of the extraordinary meeting were discussed, together with the comment received on the proposed motions. Also discussed under the heading of 'Report from the National Status and Qualifications Committee' was the proposal of the Victorian Society for a "re-examination of the requirements for the various membership grades". Trounson further reported a Victorian feeling of dissatisfaction with the present situation suggesting the need for another grade of membership suiting people interested in, and, of value to the Societies, but not fitting into the present framework".

Freedman "put the views expressed in the comment presented by P R Brown and himself ..on the original motions, particularly related (i) to the use of the word 'engineer' in the context of 'lighting engineer' of IES Member grade and (ii) any variation to the status and requirements for fellowship". After lengthy discussion, Council resolved a set of ten resolutions. These were again in parts editorial, in parts corrective. However, there was also again resolutions of principle, particularly those affecting the requirements for fellowship.

Of the first tow, it is of note that Council confirmed that the Member of the future was a lighting 'engineer', not a lighting 'specialist', and followed this by amending the phrase 'demonstration of an adequate standard of competency as a lighting specialist' to 'demonstration of an approved standard of competency in illuminating engineering practice' in the case of Members and 'of an advanced standard' in the case of Fellows. Council further resolved to delete 'Demonstration of Professional Standing' as requirement for admission to fellowship and the entire explanatory clause 'Demonstration of Professional Standing (Fellow)' and to substitute under the requirements for Fellows: "provided that a Member (MIES (Aust)) may be invited by the National Council to fellowship on the recommendation of a Member Society after consideration of his educational qualifications and the seniority of his position". The clause 'Demonstration of Competency' was to be renamed 'Demonstration of Lighting Qualifications' and two amendments to the substance of the clause were approved: (i) Candidates to the technical grades were to demonstrate their 'qualifications in lighting', not, as before, their 'competency in lighting', and (ii) examinations would in future be set for Technical Associates and for Members, but not, as before, for Fellows. In addition, a new clause 'Lighting Practice' was to be inserted: "Applicants for the various grades will be required to have completed the required number of years of approved lighting practice. To be approved, lighting practice will have included the application in one or more phases of illuminating engineering of the knowledge of the principles and techniques required to satisfy the lighting qualifications for the appropriate grade".

Council resolved to circularize a revised draft leaflet to the members of the National Council and to the secretaries of the Member Societies for comment, and authorized the Executive Committee, after considering all comments received, to produce a new IES Membership Brochure.

Council received a full report from the NLEB. The report was introduced: "this report sets out the avenues by which formal lighting education was made available to students at colleges and universities in various States during 1973-74. Statistics of attendance and examination results are given, together with notes on the applicability of some courses to current exemption from the Societies' examinations for admission to technical membership grades. Where possible indication is given of the likelihood of these courses being available during the 1975 academic year". A full list of exempting courses was to be published in the revised IES membership brochure under consideration by the National Council.

The importance with which the Council considered the problems of lighting education was underlined by the theme "Lighting Education" of the second national IES conference held in Perth on 20 November 1974. The report of the conference secretary concluded: "The ultimate aim of lighting education may be summarized as educating people capable of designing and engineering adequate

lighting and seeing conditions and receiving recognition according to their competency in their chosen fields, and the ingredients towards this may be listed as: high level lighting education- specialist lighting training- instruction for kindred professions- effective two-way communication- good public relations with the community at large".

#### 4.30 1975

The Society in New South Wales did not accept the principle of fellowship by invitation embodied in the draft leaflet. It took "the view that the purpose of the fellowship grade is to recognize and to indicate 'professional standing' in the general sense. Therefore, whilst agreeing with Nicholl's comment...that Fellowship should not be given automatically to graduates having lighting qualifications adequate for membership, it suggested that the general statement 'Demonstration of Professional Standing' should stand and be supported by an explanatory clause based broadly on "the proposed new membership regulations of the British IES as follows: 'Candidates may demonstrate their professional standing by either (a) having held an appropriate position of responsibility in a senior capacity for not less than three years; or (b) having achieved an outstanding position in, or made an important contribution to, lighting". The New South Wales Society therefore did not ratify, but requested its Constitution and Qualifications Committee to prepare an alternative document for the consideration of the National Council at the Brisbane meeting in November 1975.

At that meeting, Council resolved "that the clauses related to the membership conditions drafted by the New South Wales Society and attached to the minutes as appendix 'C' be adopted as the membership conditions for the Societies and be incorporated in a new IES membership brochure and that the Executive Committee be instructed to print the brochure upon ratification of this resolution". In the leaflet, the explanatory introduction was re-arranged and, in particular, the explanatory definition of a Member, the lighting specialist and of the Fellow, the professional lighting engineer, was combined into a statement covering both grades, Member and Fellow - "for the skilled practitioner in some branch of lighting". Obviously, the parallel with the medical profession was acceptable to the National Council.

In the 'Requirements of the various Grades', the word 'competence' took the place of the word 'competency', and the clause "Demonstration of Competence" was reworded: "Candidates to the technical grades will be required to demonstrate an appropriate standard of competence in lighting. This will usually be one of the following methods:- (i) by passing the appropriate examination set by the National Council; (ii) by satisfactorily completing an approved lighting courses conducted by another body; (iii) by submitting an approved thesis. An applicant for fellowship will in addition be required to show in- depth knowledge of an appropriate aspect of lighting through his professional work, through published papers or a thesis. He will generally have been a Member for at least 5 years". "An approved thesis would detail investigation into some aspects of illuminating engineering and would need to demonstrate a greater knowledge of that aspect than would be required to pass an examination".

The clause contained advice on the National Council examinations and listed exempting examinations accepted by the National Council.

"The President stressed the importance of setting guidelines for assessing applicants under the new conditions for membership" and, in a separate resolution, "it was resolved that the demonstration of competence by obtaining an electrical engineering degree supplemented by some years of experience shall not necessarily be acceptable for membership grading".

The clause 'Demonstration of Professional Standing (Fellow)' was retained but reworded: "Candidates may demonstrate their professional standing by either:-

(a) having held an appropriate position of responsibility in a senior capacity for not less than three years; or

(b) having achieved an outstanding position in or made an important contribution to lighting."

"In (a) 'an appropriate position of responsibility' would be a position of managerial or senior supervisory nature, typically in a commercial or consulting organisation, a government department or government instrumentality. In (b) 'an outstanding position in lighting' referred to the status of an individual as an acknowledged expert in some aspect of lighting rather than to the seniority of his employment position".

Council noted that the Status and Qualifications Committee had received 27 applications for transfer and had approved 25, one to Fellow, 22 to Member, and two to Technical Associate.

One application for transfer to Fellow had been the "subject of a divided vote by members of the Status and Qualifications Committee and was subsequently rejected by the Executive Committee." However, at the request of the chairman of the committee, Mr P R Brown, it was placed before the National Council for re-consideration and approved.

Council noted that three overseas members had joined the Societies during 1975 and that eight members had applied for membership as a result of the newly-introduced membership application form in the IES Lighting Review. As there had been a number of membership applications received from Singapore, Council resolved "that applications for IES membership from residents of Asian countries be directed to the Western Australian Society."

Council received a voluminous report from its National Lighting Education Board, listing in detail "attendances and examination results for the various formal lighting courses at colleges and universities" during 1974/75. The report concluded that, "although the statistics given above compare favourably with those of previous years, it was apparent that lighting education was still not as widely sought or offered as seemed desirable. In order to assist those States whose academic institutions cannot justify the inclusion of lighting courses, it would seem necessary for New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria to develop correspondence courses to fulfil the need. If this cannot be done, it was suggested that the task must fall to IES National Council, to develop its own lighting education system". Council acted promptly on the first part of the Board's recommendations and resolved "that Council instruct the National Lighting Education Board to negotiate with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology to provide correspondence courses in illumination to Technical Associate and Member standards". However, now, at the end of thirty years of concern with lighting education as the pre-requisite of a sound professional membership structure, the National Council was still far from being in a position to 'develop its own lighting education system' and could do no more than to request the New South Wales Society "to provide details of lighting content in courses conducted at the Universities of Sydney and New South Wales".

On 30 September, 1975, the total membership of the Societies was 977, comprising 206 members in the technical grades - six Life Fellows, 60 Fellows, 114 Members and 26 Technical Associates; 528 members in non-technical grades - seven Affiliate Fellows, 30 Affiliate Members, 487 Associates and four Honorary Members; and 243 Sustaining Members.

It is pleasing to note that at the end of the thirtieth meeting, Council resolved "that National Council's appreciation of the valuable service of Mr P R Brown, at National Councillor and committee member and convener of the National Status and Qualifications Committee over 13 years, be appropriately recorded". We respectfully suggest that, on reaching this last milestone on the 'road to recognition' Council, by implication, also included in its appreciation of Brown's service

its thanks to all who, before and with him, as members and conveners of the National Status Qualifications Committee, had created 'the profession today'.

#### 4B THE PROFESSION TODAY

Today, 30 years after Barnes issued in September 1946 'Reference E2', "in order that the National Council's objectives may be clearly understood", we can proudly attest, with Barnes:- "the technical standing and recognition of the IES in Australia is largely dependent upon the qualifications held by the personnel in the technical grades of Fellow and Member". Thirty years later, the principle is still valid, the faith of the founders vindicated; the Council has stood the test of time. With the decisions of the thirtieth meeting in Brisbane, 1975, the National Council re-affirmed its resolve, as it had done on countless earlier occasions, that fellowship in a professional organisation must, be inference and implication, denote professional standing of its Fellows. At the same time, the National Council firmly asserted that, as the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia, it had the standing amongst the professions and in the community at large to set its own standard for the professional status of its members and to certify this with the letters MIES (Aust) and FIES (Aust).

During these past thirty years, many have been the assaults on the principle. There were the egalitarians fighting the elitists. There were those who advocated a cultural society and derogated the IES as a professional institute; other who saw the competent practising lighting engineer as the professional core in an all-encompassing Australian Lighting Society. Some derived strength from the small number of members in the IES, others claimed stagnation for the Society in a world expanding at an exponential rate. Many claimed that the concept of 'illuminating engineering' had changed, that it was as archaic as the 'velociped', that the engineering contribution to lighting design was but one of many and that 'design precedes engineering, always, everywhere'. Subtly, also, our criteria for 'professional standing' changed in these thirty years: from the extraneous recognition of the 'graduate-only' to the professional standing accorded and certified by the candidate's peers, the National Council of the IES.

That the certificate which the National Council issues to its members in the technical grades is recognized and accepted by the community as a professional standard, we owe unequivocally to the members of the Council's National Status and Qualifications Committee, to their integrity and vigilance, their patience and tolerance. In Appendix 6.3 we list their names, year by year, in grateful appreciation of their outstanding contribution toward achieving 'status and recognition' for our profession.

#### 5 PROGRESSION IN ROTATION

Parallel with the progress made since 1955 when the first break occurred with the founders' philosophy and the development began from illuminating engineering as a specialist branch of electrical engineering towards lighting engineering as a profession in its own right - parallel with that progress Council attended to a profusion of national business, meeting once each year in quinquennial rotation , as prescribed.

Today the work of the Council, its scope and influence are far removed from that envisaged by the founders. Somewhat sadly, in passing, we note that the original object of the first constitution, the "promotion of uniformity of action of all Societies" was rephrased in the 1964 constitution to "uniformity of action by the members 'in limited fields'".

Little if any work of national significance emanates today from the Council itself or from its Member Societies. Instead of each Society undertaking each year a specific national project on behalf of the National Council, as envisaged in 1946, the work of the Societies is mainly of a local nature and the National Council indeed relegated to 'action in limited fields'.

Occasionally the Council would adopt a local project which could be considered of national importance. However, the Societies would only grudgingly accept the national imprimatur and, more often than not, the project itself would suffer from severance from the local initiators and adoption by the national body.

Toward the end of the period, Council revived the original concept of national technical projects by accepting a suggestion from Lawson to form technical secretariats similar to those through which the CIE conducts its technical work internationally, and Council resolved in Perth in 1974 "that any project of national or international relevance proposed by a Member Society be submitted to the National Council for direction".

Only the future will tell whether the Societies can achieve more and work better together under the direction of the National Council than when left to their own resources; and, above all, whether the National Council can in fact give the direction which will inspire sustained effort and produce worthwhile results.

## 5A 'ACTIVITIES' OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

With no original work of its own or of the Member Societies on the Council's behalf, most of the time of the National Council at the annual conferences was taken up with receiving reports - reports in seemingly endless procession.

Council received reports from its executive officers and from the chairmen of the statutory boards, reports from the conveners of the standing and ad hoc committees, reports from the representatives of the Member Societies and from the liaison officers with the outside organisations.

During the years, the format of these reports may have changed; the sum-total of their contents, however, remained basically the same. Holman and Dresler reported in the main on behalf of others; on the work of the Status and Qualifications Committee and of the Board of Examiners, on the activities of the Societies and on the progress of the ad hoc projects; they reported on the work of the SAA and ANCI and of other bodies concerned with light and lighting; they furnished membership and meeting statistics and reported the reactions of the Societies to the business conducted at the previous national meetings.

Freedman gradually transferred the intrinsically second-hand reports of the hon. general secretaries to original reports made directly to the Council by the originators of the activities. Reporting to the 25th meeting in Brisbane, 1970, he commented: "The 25th annual meeting marks the end of the fifth cycle of meetings of the National Council. It may therefore be expected that a pattern has evolved of the national activities of the Council itself and of the Societies individually, both acting on behalf of the National Council or conducting activities of interest to all Societies. These are listed on the agenda paper for the annual meeting, and the reports from the conveners of the national committees and from the Societies and their consideration by the National Council will form the body of the annual meeting's discussions".

The agenda paper of that meeting was typical of the agenda papers of the meetings these past years. It was almost in its entirety a listing of reports, and the only item on the agenda paper not specifically asking for report was that of 'New Matters'. It may be of interest to note that the reports on lighting education in the States later reverted again to second-hand reporting after the formation of the National Lighting Education Board which in its own report consolidated the reports of the Member Societies in one document as had the early reports of the hon. general secretaries of the day.

It is a sobering thought that no reports were received nor called for from two of the National Council's most important areas of activity, the planning of the national conventions and the editorial program of the IES Lighting Review. Although national activities in the true sense of the word, they were never listed on the agenda papers nor discussed in depth at the meetings of the Council. The reports from the conventions and the material from the pages of the Review would give life to these pages. However, we must stay within our brief, which is the history of the 'activities' of the National Council; a history of reports; reports generated from within and reports received from others; reports considered in detail or reports merely noted; some, not all, appended to the minutes; others, again not all, filed with the Council archival records; some lost.

Between the original national projects of the 'early years' and the national secretariats of future years lies a period when the 'activities' of the National Council were neither conducted by the Council itself nor on its behalf; Council was merely being made aware of these through the reports which it received and considered each year at the annual meetings. Where the National Council had begun its life as 'entrepreneur' it was reduced to the role from which it derived its name: a 'concilium', an assembly to give advice. We report the 'activities' of the National Council under the headings of activities of others. Nevertheless, by implication at least, these were activities of the National Council. Through these, in an advisory and consultative role, Council significantly influenced the decisions of others and contributed materially towards the development of light and lighting in Australia in many and varied fields.

## 5.1 SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

To do justice to the work of the Societies would transgress by far the scope of a history of the National Council. However, the Council was made aware of the highlights of the Societies' activities each year, mainly in the fields which were of common interest, particularly education.

The reports of the hon. general secretaries referred to some of the Societies' general work, and the reports by the delegates of the Societies made at the meetings were summarized in the minutes. The annual reports of the Societies are on the general secretary's file, which also contains some small measure of correspondence indicative of the Societies' work.

However, with the exception of the names of the National Councillors and of those listed in the annual reports of the Societies, the names of the many who, year in year out, contributed to the

progress of their Societies, are not recorded on the national file. Appendix 6.6 lists the names of the presidents of the Societies and the chairmen of their chapters, as a testimony to all; the presidents and the chairmen merely the leaders of an unnamed team.

#### 5.1.1. MEMBERSHIP

One of the most important aspects of Society affairs has always been that of Society membership; not National Council membership - that consisted of the five Member Societies only. The reports of the hon. general secretaries contained a numerical breakdown of membership distribution over the five State Societies and over the different classes of membership. The reports from the Status and Qualifications Committee and from the Board of Examiners, or the hon. general secretaries reporting on their behalf, complemented the numerical membership information by adding the transfer statistics and reporting on the number of examinations set and/or passed each year. In some years, in particular during the early years, the membership information from some of the State Societies did not reach the secretary in time to incorporate the figures in his annual report. In his 1947 report, Sopp complained that "unfortunately a Commonwealth picture cannot be presented owing to the absence of a report from Western Australia, but it was anticipated that the Australian grand total of membership of 867 quoted in the previous statistical report for last year will be increased".

Appendix 6.4 lists the membership figures as far as they could be traced. It is of interest to note that Crouch, in 1951, included in his report a breakdown according to membership classes.

This however, was not followed by his successors. In 1963 Freedman listed the technical and non - technical membership figures in the form of a table, a practice which has, with minor modification, been followed to this day.

It may be timely to be reminded that in Sydney, in 1962, Forbes "pointed to the expansion of the lighting industry which had gone far beyond that of the Societies"; a sentiment repeated and amplified by Freedman in his last report as hon. general secretary in 1972.

In the April 1952 issue, the IES Lighting Review published a list of the first Fellows of the IES; their names pointedly arranged to frame the full text of the IES code of ethics. The names of the members in the technical grades were published in the Review in June 1965 and, again, in April 1972.

#### 5.1.2 EDUCATION

Although not a practical but primarily a supervisory responsibility of the National Council, lighting education was, from the first to the last meeting of the Council, a prominent item on the agenda

paper. Lighting education was strictly a project of the State Societies, and according to their resources, they acquitted themselves most creditably. The annual reports of the Societies and the reports submitted annually to the National Council give a year by year progress report on the state of lighting education in each State. The IES brochure summarized the work which the Societies undertook in lighting education: "The Societies promote lighting education by actively supporting instruction in lighting at technical colleges and universities. They assist in drafting the syllabi and setting the examinations. Their members frequently act as lecturers and prizes are often awarded to the most successful students. Correspondence courses in lighting are available which serve to make lighting tuition accessible even for the smaller centres".

The report of the National Lighting Education Board to the twenty-ninth meeting in Perth in 1974 sets out in detail the lighting courses available at present. The second national IES conference held in Perth, November, 1974, was specifically devoted to 'lighting education'. According to the secretary's notes, the field of education of the lighting engineer was expanded into the broad area of education through communication with others, be these the students at secondary and tertiary levels or the members of the public at large. However, it took thirty years for lighting education to be considered a nationally practical, not merely a local supervisory responsibility. In Brisbane, in 1975, the report of the National Lighting Education Board ended with the suggestion for a national correspondence course and concluded "that the task must fall to the IES National Council to develop its own lighting education system".

### 5.1.3 MEETINGS

The reports to Council by the general secretaries of the year were a fair barometer of the health of the individual Societies as well as that of the Societies as a whole. In 1956, Holman could report that "all Societies, save one, have had what might be termed a successful year". It would seem that the Society in South Australia had been preoccupied with resolving the impasse of the School of Mines courses. At least, no reference to that Society's activities was contained in Holman's report for that year. And again, in 1957, Holman reported in a similar vein that "all five Societies have been active, some of course more than others. It was quite obvious that the smaller Societies were still finding it difficult to give their members the kind of program of activities which would really spread the gospel of good lighting to the extent one would like".

Dresler, also, reporting in 1958, had to qualify that "on the whole this had been a very successful year for the Societies, the only exception being Western Australia where great difficulties were encountered early in the year. These were obviously due to a lack of interest from the rank and file who were apathetic to attend meetings". Dresler also reported a "remarkable revival which the South Australian Society had experienced during the past year. This was partly due to the special upgradings granted by National Council at its last conference, but also to the active interest taken by the newly elected State Council". In 1959, Dresler was "glad to report that all five Societies have had what might be called a successful year and this was particularly gratifying as far as Western Australia was concerned where....great difficulties were encountered during 1958".

In 1960 Dresler "cannot help admiring the way in which the smaller Societies and the two Tasmanian Chapters of the Victorian Society had been able to present to their members an interesting program of meetings. I think we all appreciate the considerable difficulties they invariably were up against in getting speakers (and subjects to talk about) of the kind they would like to have".

Dresler, and after him Freedman, were able to maintain valuable personal contacts with the Societies during their years in office. Dresler always was in demand for lectures on the many aspects of lighting on which he was so knowledgeable, and his employers, the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service, made him available generously time and again. Freedman, in 1965, could report that he had been "fortunate to have had an opportunity during the



past year to visit all Member Societies and their Chapters, and to discuss with their officers and members the problems of IES membership. It was most gratifying to note the buoyancy of the Societies throughout the Commonwealth and the lively interest evinced everywhere in all matters appertaining to light and lighting".

In 1967 Freedman sounded a warning: "It would appear that the gap between the activities in Victoria and New South Wales on the one side, and the three other Societies, on the other, seemed to be widening alarmingly, as only the two large Societies could present a full program of monthly lectures during the year. It would seem that assistance to the smaller Societies would have to be found".

As a result, Council that year spent considerable time on the 'Functioning of small Societies'. It was suggested that the "State constitutions could be changed to allow non-technical members to take more responsible positions on State Councils". In addition, Council resolved to amend its own constitution "to enable the Council to relax its requirements for office-bearers and/or National Councillors in particular cases".

At the same time, the formation of a National Papers and Meetings Committee was suggested to ensure the best use of lectures prepared and delivered in major States. However, in spite of the Council's best intention, Freedman in 1969 had to reiterate that he could not "help but conclude that the 'gap' between 'small' and 'large' Societies was widening; whilst it seemed to become increasingly difficult to organize a full program of activities in the smaller States, the large States seemed to make significant progress in widening their sphere of influence and undertaking community projects of many kinds".

Each year, the reports of the hon. general secretaries contained meeting statistics for the Member Societies and their Chapters. They gave valuable numerical information on attendance figures and were indicative of the vitality of the Societies in Australia. However, there has remained to this day room for improvement, particularly in the smaller centres. The formation of a National Papers and Meetings Committee, as suggested in 1967, would still seem worth Council's earnest consideration.

#### 5.1.4 AWARDS AND COMPETITIONS

"The Societies hold regular competitions and make awards for meritorious lighting installations. These have become increasingly of interest, not only to the lighting industry but also to the owners and designers of the buildings. They set the criteria for quality of today and stimulate the progress of the future".

Today, as in 1966, when the IES brochure was first issued, the 'IES Award for Meritorious Lighting' is a major project in the annual program of the Societies. The IES Lighting Review devoted many pages each year to the reports from the judging panels. The presentation of the award took place at specially convened meetings or at the annual general meetings of the Societies.

The reports from the judging panel were critical reports. Although many of their comments recurred from year to year, such as the criticism of lighting maintenance and the haphazard replacement of fluorescent tubes, much good has come from such comment. The increasing acceptance of the need for an upward component of lighting, particularly in industrial installations, may be traced to some considerable extent to the strong case made each year for a more accurate acceptance of the pertinent clauses of the SAA code.

There have been attempts made during the years to create an Australian award, however without success owing mainly to the practical problems of distance.

In 1960 Council attempted to "achieve a measure of uniformity in assessment". The case was made that the SAA code CA30-1957 provided rules for uniformity only in the case of offices and factories. However, as most judging panels found, the criteria for merit are not easily regimented and their assessments have normally been accepted as fair by all.

#### 5.1.5. SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Again quoting from the IES brochure : "The Societies arrange exhibitions and demonstrations of new equipment. They organize visits to scientific establishments such as photometric laboratories and to the factories of the lighting industry, and maintain close links with kindred institutions. Their members receive not only much technical benefit and comradeship from within the Societies, but have many opportunities to join in service activities by carrying out technical investigations, preparing articles for publication in journals and the press, lecturing and representing the Societies on committees of other organizations".

Most of the work done by the Societies, outside the program of monthly meetings and the educational program was in fact community service in the true sense of the word. Little of this came to the notice of the National Council; so much has been taken for granted. Some Societies produced more extensive annual reports from which the general secretary gained the material for his own report to Council, some Societies simply had more to report. Some Councillors were more voluble than others at the annual meetings, others may, again, have had simply more to report.

- . Typical service activities were the 'School-lectures' of the New South Wales Society during the early 50's, or the luncheon lectures in Western Australia; the TV programs on 'Lighting' for ABV2 organized by the Victorians in 1961; the transfer of the Western Australian Society's technical library to the Public Library of Western Australia in 1962.

- . Typical service activities were the lectures on lighting given in all States year in year out to organizations of many kinds and at many levels, but particularly those given outside the accredited lighting courses to students from other disciplines such as architecture, electrical engineering and optometry; the papers presented at joint meetings with the kindred professional organizations, the expertise made available to study groups or for projects of other organizations such as the 'Practising Architect Group', on lighting in 1966 and 1967 in New South Wales.

- . A typical service activity was the lighting promotion of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1970 when the Victorian Society prepared the material on lighting, consisting of a supplement on domestic lighting in 'Woman's Day', on commercial, industrial and domestic lighting in 'The Age', and booklets on 'Commercial Lighting' and 'Industrial Lighting'; or when the Queensland Society, in 1972, prepared the material for a brochure 'Lighting your Home' produced by the Queensland Electrical and Radio Development Association.

- . Typical were the many exhibitions on many aspects of lighting held in all States: the street lighting exhibit during the Health Week exhibitions in Sydney in the late 50's, and the 'Light' exhibition in Sydney in 1966 at the Design Centre of the Industrial Design Council of Australia.

- . Typical the contribution made every year by the South Australian Society to the Adelaide "Festival of Light".

- . Typical the permanent lighting exhibitions at the Institute of Applied Science in Melbourne and the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney.

- . A typical service activity - the Public Lighting Conference held

in New South Wales in 1970. The National Council noted that "strong emphasis was placed on civic lighting which was aimed at stimulating interest in this area of public lighting - a most neglected field in Australia. The conference attracted much interest from outside New South Wales."

. Typical service activities were the 'Appraisal' sessions conducted by the Societies after the initial appraisal following the Sydney convention in 1967. The 'service' character of the 'appraisal' sessions was obvious from the objects of the appraisals which the National Council formally adopted in 1968:

- "1. The education of members of the study groups and others in the appreciation of the visual environment.
2. The training of a group of experienced observers for appraisal work.
3. The facilitation of communication between architects, lighting engineers and others concerned with the design of the visual environment.
4. Specification of the visual environment towards the eventual setting up of a lighting code based on the 'Designed Appearance' Method".

Council noted that "in South Australia the Society had been fortunate in that the appraisals had been conducted by J D Kendrick, one of the originators of the appraisal technique in Australia". The leader of the New South Wales team was S D Lay, the chief protagonist in Australia of Waldram's 'Designed Appearance' method of specifying lighting installations.

Excerpts from Freedman's report to the 1968 meeting in Adelaide may serve to illustrate the extent of work and its depth, carried out by the Societies during one particular year, 1967/68:

"The Societies in all States conducted a large number of important inter-professional activities, beginning with the joint conference with the Building Science Forum of Australia (Northern Division), 'Lighting for Buildings' in Sydney, 1967, and leading to the national convention 'Designing with Light' in Adelaide in 1968. ...The Adelaide convention will be the occasion for two important seminars: the symposium on 'Daylight and Sunlight in Buildings' conducted by the University of Adelaide in collaboration with the IES in South Australia; and Professor de Boer, the visiting Albert Dresler Memorial Lecturer who will conduct a seminar on 'Lighting Education' for a limited number of nominated delegates from all States. The Victorian Society conducted a 'Light on Lighting' seminar in association with the Building Science Forum of Australia (Southern Division), and in New South Wales the Society held a joint meeting with the Australian Optometrical Association (New South Wales Chapter), and produced the technical expertise for a one-day meeting 'Light, Sight and Productivity', and assisted the productivity groups formed as a result of that meeting.

Panel discussions, exhibition nights, and many subjects on topics related to other than specific technical problems: 'Contractual Obligations in Large Lighting Installations' (Victoria), 'Lighting Standards' (New South Wales), 'Electrical Approvals' (South Australia) were examples of a trend toward a more expansionist attitude to the problems of light and lighting. It may be of interest to note that ANZAAS invited the Societies to join in the planning of a program for the appropriate sections of ANZAAS congress, Adelaide, August 1969.

It was pleasing to see that Member Societies in greater measure invited prominent lecturers from other States to contribute to their program: Holloway, Irving, Lawson, Smith, Lay. The New South Wales Society purchased slides from J M Waldram's paper 'Seeing, Lighting and Safety in Streets' and made these available to the other State Societies.

The Societies' members continued to lecture on illuminating engineering at college and university levels, and contributed articles on light and lighting to kindred journals and the press". Freedman concluded his report: "In this context it seemed that I should mention specifically the contribution which Mr Jack Whittemore (New South Wales) was making every year to 'Light and Lighting', the journal of the British Society. Although primarily a personal contribution as a member of that Society, it would seem that the National Council might well endorse this and commend the author. Whittemore also arranged for the British Society's permission to reprint selected abstracts which appear in 'Light and Lighting'. These have been featured for some time now in 'Sidelights', the news sheet of the New South Wales Society, and recently also in 'Candela', the news sheet in South Australia. National Council might make this also a national project and support a request for permission to reprint these abstracts in the IES Lighting Review".

Of all 'service activities' of the Societies, the most important, however, was undoubtedly the promotion of better streetlighting in Australia.

At the eleventh meeting in Melbourne in 1956, the Victorian Society reported "that formation in Victoria of a Traffic Commission and its (the Society's) decision to press for this commission to be empowered to control street lighting and traffic routes in the Melbourne metropolitan area". Council resolved, under the heading of 'Street Lighting and positive action by the Societies', that "the other Societies be asked to consider taking similar action if appropriate".

In 1958, Dresler reported that in New South Wales "special efforts were made to get some action taken with regard to improving streetlighting in New South Wales. It was expected that a committee within the framework of the Electricity Authority of New South Wales would be formed in the near future to initiate such action".

The following account of the work in New South Wales is taken verbatim from the Society's history 1956 to 1960. It is included to serve as a typical example of IES 'service activities' and not from parochial bias toward one particular State. Indeed, similar work was undertaken and much progress was made by the Societies in all Australian States, one benefiting from the experience of the others, and the National Council table the clearing station for all.

"Streetlighting in Australian cities is appalling', a former president of the Illuminating Engineering Society in England, said yesterday. He is Dr W E Harper. He was addressing the Thursday luncheon of the Millions Club of New South Wales. He said a community should be ashamed to have such ill-lit streets. 'Everywhere I go in Australia I see a huge miscellany of streetlighting. There are mercury lights, tungsten lights, some lights project from poles, some are strung from wires above the road, and others sit on top of poles!" Comparing Australia with England and the Continent, Dr Harper said that these countries have a national drive behind them for better lighting. Governments are willing to grant 50% of the costs if a civic body was prepared to improve streetlighting. 'We should call it a disgrace to use headlights while driving along modern streets'. The whole problem of course is one of money and this was something which a City as a whole should do something about. ...

"Dr Harper's criticism fell on an already fertile ground. He was reported not only in the Sydney Morning Herald of November 11th, 1957, but also a number of syndicated papers throughout Australia. From this day, streetlighting became news in Australia. Consequently, streetlighting was discussed at the annual conference of the Local Government and Shires Association of New South Wales; a streetlighting exhibition was held in Orange; street-lighting was a topic at the annual conference of the Electricity Supply Engineers' Association of New South Wales.

"At the May, 1958 meeting of Council, President J C Diggle could report that 'he had written to the acting Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman Byrne, commending the City Council on its attitude to

streetlighting and offering the support of the Society'. The field was clear for a major and concerted assault. At the June meeting of the Society on June 5th, 1958, S D Lay and A M Forbes jointly presented a paper 'Streetlighting - a Program for Organized Action'...At the end of the meeting it was resolved 'that this meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia in New South Wales and representatives of kindred bodies, recommend and endorse the necessity for positive action to improve road safety at night'.

"Shortly afterwards, Diggle, together with Forbes and W I Stewart, visited E W Throncroft, a past-president of the New South Wales Society and chairman of the Electricity Authority of New South Wales.

...On October 22nd, 1958, the following statement was released to the press: 'The Minister for Local Government, Mr J B Renshaw, today announced the setting up of a committee of experts to investigate streetlighting in New South Wales...'. Lay was appointed to represent the Society on the committee. The first battle has been won...

"After the untimely death of its chairman, E W Throncroft, A M Forbes was elected Acting Chairman...On Monday, September 19th, 1960, the following headline poster appeared in Sydney streets and the Sydney Morning Herald of that date reported on its front page" '5m. pounds sought for Lights - Bright Safe Streets Plan. State Cabinet will be asked soon to approve a five-year plan to improve streetlighting on all main traffic routes in New South Wales...The Minister for Local Government, the Hon P D Hills, announced this yesterday...The proposal was the result of a report by an expert committee set up by the New South Wales Electricity Authority to investigate streetlighting throughout the State'. The second major battle had been won...However, there was still much to be done...There was, indeed, much work ahead for the Illuminating Engineering Societies of the future!"

In 1960, Dresler reported to the Brisbane meeting that, following the report of the New South Wales streetlighting committee to the Electricity Authority of New South Wales "the Standards Association of Australia was now resuming its work of producing a new Street Lighting Code", and the meeting resolved "that a letter be sent to the various State Municipal Associations stressing the need for improved streetlighting particularly along traffic routes in built-up areas". The letter, as discussed in Council, included "in view of the increasing number of accidents on the road which are due to poor visibility during the hours of darkness - a point stressed by the recent State Select Committee on Road Safety -my Council asks that you bring before your members the need for adequate streetlighting as a matter for urgent consideration...Adequate streetlighting can reduce night accidents by as much as 30%. Such a reduction can largely be brought about by your Councils installing streetlighting which was in accordance with recognized standards, particularly with regard to proper spacing and mounting height".

In July 1960, Lay presented a paper to the New South Wales Society 'Seeing on the Road at Night'. This was reprinted at the Society's expense and circulated throughout New South Wales and through the National Council to the other States. It is interesting to note the inter-relation between people and the Societies - Throncroft, Forbes, Lay, and the Society of New South Wales; Throncroft, Forbes, and the Electricity Authority in New South Wales; Stewart and the SAA; and the influence that the Society in New South Wales and, through this, the National Council could exert upon Local and State government. It is also interesting to note the inter-relation between standards, the Societies and funds; ultimately the subsidies made available to local government in New South Wales were made subject to compliance with the relevant sections of the SAA Street Lighting Code.

Fallon expressed the national sentiment in his valedictory message upon his retirement from the National Council in Sydney, 1962" He "had seen the attitude of the Societies gradually change over the years from one of parochial prejudice to generous Commonwealth co-operation. National Council had contributed towards achieving a broad platform for discussion of common problems, and continued to play a valuable role in the affairs of the Societies". Indeed, the history of the National

Council is largely a history of its five Member Societies and of their members through which the Societies exist, work, and serve the community in many ways.

#### 5.1.6 HONOURS

During the years, a small number of members of the Societies was honoured by the State Councils over and above receiving the prefix 'honorary' and the waiving of subscriptions upon retirement. They were the founders, not the followers, and the Societies acted wisely in not indulging in emotional largesse. The immediate situation always appears larger than life. Restraint, particularly when moved by a loss through death, is difficult to justify to the bereaved, and the greatest honour is always that which is most sparingly awarded.

In 1955 - we quote from the 'history of the New South Wales Society- "the first president of the Society, now an Honorary member, Mr A P Turnbull, accepted yet another honour: an award to be named after him and made to that member who, during the current year, most conspicuously advanced the aims and objects of the Society, to be known as the A P Turnbull Award. It consisted of a suitably engraved silver cigar box, presented to the Society by an anonymous donor. The recipient of the award was to be selected by the members of the Executive and Finance Committee, chaired by the president. The first A P Turnbull Award was won by W Allen Smith for his work in connection with the IES Exhibition and for his untiring efforts in presenting the IES School Lecture on many occasions. It was sad indeed to hear shortly afterwards of the passing of Mr Turnbull on December 12th, 1955, at the age of eighty years". The A P Turnbull Award, with but few exceptions, has since been awarded each year. The box, inscribed with the recipient's name over the president's facsimile signature, is presented at the annual dinner of the Society, combining a fitting and lasting tribute to its first president with recognition for those who followed.

In 1958, the Council of the Society in Victoria decided "as a token of esteem to Mr S Salmon, first chairman of the Society and to mark his retirement from business, to introduce a perpetual award to be known as 'The S J Salmon Award". The award is made to the author adjudged to have given the best technical paper to the Society during a particular year. The award consisted of an inscribed medal, presented at the annual general meeting. The first recipient of the S J Salmon Award was J C Lowson for his paper 'Short-cut methods of calculating illumination'.

In December 1963, Freedman donated to the Society in New South Wales "a library cabinet to be inscribed 'The H G Fallon - I.E.S. - Library', to acknowledge the wonderful service which Mr Fallon had given to the IES from its foundation to this date". He suggested that "the library be listed each year as a separate report entity of the Society's annual report", a condition which has been faithfully observed throughout the years. The cabinet has been in the care of the custodian of records of the National Council, and contains the entire archival files of the National Council and of the Society of New South Wales.

In November 1964, H P Tuch proposed at the annual general meeting of the Hobart Chapter of the Victorian Society, to create a 'T K Jebb Memorial Prize' "(i) to commemorate the service rendered by the late T K Jebb to the study of illuminating engineering, with particular reference to encouragement of illuminating engineering in Tasmania, and (ii) to encourage students to advance their studies in illuminating engineering". This was adopted by resolution of the Victorian Council in June 1968. After discussion with the Director of Technical Education in Tasmania it was agreed to award the 'T K Jebb Memorial Prize' to the best student in Electrical Engineering I in each centre, the award to be made each year by the Department in co-operation with the Society's Chapters in Hobart and Launceston. There were 49 contributors to a fund raised by donations, totalling \$273.20. The award was to consist of a textbook to the value of \$10.00 in each case, to be

provided from the income received by investment of the fund principal, supplemented as necessary from Society funds".

In a similar vein, the New South Wales Council, in 1972, decided to honour O G Huxley, "Fellow, Founder Member and Past-President of the Newcastle Chapter, by awarding a book to the most successful candidate in the lighting course held at the Newcastle Technical College, the award to be known as "The Otto Huxley Award".

## 5. 2 MONITORED ACTIVITIES

There are three main areas of activities where the National Council has made a significant contribution to and impact upon the federal scene. One of these, and in the context of the lighting profession the most important one, was the creation of a professional membership structure and, through this, recognition of the professional lighting practitioner. This was its reason d<sup>^</sup>etre, the prime purpose of the formation of a National Council. The other two fields of interest of a federal nature are the National Council's concern only by implication. The IES Lighting Review had been a national journal already, well before the formation of the National Council. The National Council adopted the Review. However, it has remained to this day delegated to, first the Victorian Society, and after 1968 the New South Wales Society.

Similarly, work on lighting engineering technology and practice and, in particular, work on the lighting codes of the SAA, also had been carried out by members of the Societies long before the National Council was formed.

However, "there was for many years no direct representation on the Standards Association of Australia...and National Council has had to rely on the reports of the New South Wales Society for information on the progress in the field of standard codes of lighting design and standards of lighting equipment". It was only after Freedman pointed this out to the National Council in his report to the Perth meeting in 1964, that the National Council resolved to appoint a National Councillor to act as liaison officer and asked the SAA "to invite the IES through their National Council to nominate members to serve on all Lighting Practice and Lighting Equipment Drafting Committees". This was not fully implemented until ten years later, in Sydney 1972, when Baxter reported that the IES was "now represented directly on all lighting committees of the SAA and indirectly through the representatives of many other organisations who themselves were members of the Societies". Thus, throughout most of its history, not the National Council but the Societies through their most knowledgeable members carried out the SAA work which the National Council did but monitor, not share.

Looking back over the long years of close inter-relation between the SAA and the IES, it would be interesting to speculate to whom to award the credit for the remarkable progress made in these 40 + years and to whom and in what measure to allocate the share of influence in promoting this progress; to the abstract organisations: the SAA, the IES; their councils and committees? - or, to the people: the members of the drafting committees; to the engineer/secretaries, from W I Stewart, now the Director of SAA, and the late A M Forbes, to the present incumbent, I D Wilson? - to the members of the Standards and Codes committees of the Societies at the State and National levels, from J S Johnson to J C Lowson? - or to the members themselves of the National Council who spent each year more and more time on monitoring the work carried out by others, not on their behalf, but

on behalf of the lighting industry and profession as a whole, and through this in the interest of the standards of light, lighting and seeing in Australia.

Although the National Council today plays an important role in the preparation of lighting standards, it does not act directly in the work itself. Yet, the Council must be given full credit for the never-failing concern and the ever-increasing influence which it brought to bear on the development of lighting standards in Australia. Thus, rightly, one can claim this to be a major 'activity' of the National Council, ranking on a par with the other two principal federal activities: the work of the Status and Qualifications Committee and the work of the committees of the two Societies charged with the production of the IES Lighting Review.

### 5.2.1 SAA

In 1955, Holman's report to the Brisbane meeting referred, under the heading of 'activities of the Societies' to assistance given to the SAA in connection with "codes dealing with the interior illumination of buildings and (New South Wales) street lighting, (Victoria) fluorescent lighting equipment". His file disclosed a number of interesting developments which took place during 1955.



In 1954, the National Council had re-affirmed its opinion that in 1939 street lighting code was out of date, and had asked the Societies to form committees to make specific suggestions as, without these, the SAA had indicated that it was not prepared to consider a revision. In February 1955, the SAA forwarded a comprehensive document 'Proposals for Revision' prepared by Fallon, and advised that the New South Wales committee on street lighting was about to be reconstituted.

In July 1955, Hyatt, the New South Wales president, forwarded a request from the SAA to nominate members to serve on the committee on 'Artificial Lighting of Buildings (Codes)' and suggested that the other Societies, if unable to nominate one of their members, may like to appoint a New South Welshman to receive their proxy.

In October 1955, Holman received a letter from the secretary and manager of the Electricity Supply Association of Australia (ESAA) pointing to the need for a standard description of luminaires and photometric performance data and, associated with this, specification of the performance of lighting installations in general.

There was no reference in the minutes of the Brisbane meeting as to whether the two code revisions were considered by the SAA. Council, however, spent some time considering the ESAA suggestion for a standard definition of luminaires and resolved: "that this Council considered the preparation of a code of standard description of luminaires containing photometric data, a matter which can best be undertaken through the machinery of the SAA and not through the Societies as suggested by the ESAA; it agreed, however, that the Societies should assist in paving the way for such a code by drafting a standard data sheet setting out the performance requirements and other information needed to specify luminaires; the Association to be informed to this effect and, if the suggestion was accepted, the Victorian and New South Wales Societies to be asked to collaborate in drafting the data sheet". A whole 15 years later, the SAA issued for review a draft standard form of report 'Photometric Performance of Luminaires for Interior Lighting' and in Sydney, 1972, the report from the National Standards and Codes Committee included a "specification dealing with photometric data on luminaires for interior lighting was published following earlier work by an ad hoc panel". Fate was not as kind, although swifter, in dealing with the second part of the ESAA suggestions to draft a specification of the performance of lighting installations. The Brisbane meeting had before it a written submission by the New South Wales Society in which "it was proposed that the National Council approach the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) with the recommendation that a joint committee of the RAIA and the IES be set up to frame a model specification to be based on performance rather than on materials". After outlining the advantages of such a specification, the New South Wales Society continued that "this proposal was put forward as a step towards the raising of the status of the lighting engineer and increased professional standing". The National Council accepted the New South Wales proposal and asked the Society to act on behalf of the National Council in putting the proposal into effect. It would appear, however, that the Society in New South Wales had second thoughts about their project as no reference to this is made again in the national file nor in the annual reports in New South Wales.

The year 1957 saw the publication of CA30-1957, 'interior illumination of buildings by artificial lighting', the revised wartime emergency code.

It is indeed pleasing to relate that, in 1959, Dresler reported to the meeting in Perth: "Following the CIE conference I was invited to attend a full-day meeting of the Technical Committee of the British IES in London. They were anxious to hear about progress made in the field of lighting codes by other countries. The Americans presented the case for their newly-recommended high levels of illumination and I spoke on the novel features of our own SAA code, particularly those relating to the control of direct discomfort glare and general brightness distribution. A Russian representative who was to have spoken on his country's new lighting code was unfortunately not available. In the evening of the same day a general meeting of the Society was held at which I gave a brief resume of

our code. It was on this occasion that it was publicly stated by one of the past- presidents of the British IES that the SAA lighting code was far in advance of any similar document and that Australia was to be congratulated on her achievement in this field".

The convention in Sydney on the subject 'Luminaires - a Critical Analysis of Design' resolved to recommend to National Council to "investigate the desirability of approaching the SAA with a view to formulating a luminaire specification". This was intended "to provide a basis for a future certification of luminaires...as this could not be undertaken without prior specification". Council agreed with the convention resolution in principle but considered "the question of certification at this stage to be premature" and decided to ask the SAA "to formulate specifications in respect of luminaires". However, next year, 1958, Council retracted on this as it considered that "in view of the work which had been done on a code of standard descriptions of luminaires...consideration of certification was still premature".

At the meeting in Adelaide, Council considered a "draft code of standard description of light sources and luminaires and classification of luminous flux distribution prepared by the New South Wales Society" which it endorsed and submitted to the SAA with the request that "such a code be published". In another resolution Council referred to the representatives of the New South Wales and Victorian Societies the draft of the luminaire performance data sheet to finalize so that it could be "endorsed as an official data sheet of the IES".

At the same meeting, the convention also had placed two resolutions before the National Council, one affirming the "great practical value" of CA30-1957 and, to encourage acceptance of the code, asking the representatives of the industry present to recommend to their principals to "promulgate the use of the code by referring to it wherever possible, in their specifications". The other resolution recommended that the National Council give assistance to the SAA in "an investigation of the illumination levels in Australian commerce and industry with a view to a revision of Table II of CA30-1957".

Progress remained slow and in 1959 and 1960 the minutes exhort the New South Wales Society to "expedite". But there was progress made with the street lighting code, which was "noted with satisfaction" by the Council in 1960. Indeed, Council resolved "that a letter be sent to the various State municipal associations stressing the need for improved street lighting particularly along traffic routes in built-up areas". In 1961 Council again asked the "New South Wales Society to expedite the completion of the work of the performance specification as the matter was extremely urgent" but could note that "after a long period of inactivity there were now signs that some action can be expected in the next few months" on the work for the street lighting code.

In Sydney, in 1962, Council considered a number of matters affecting the SAA. Forbes, on behalf of the New South Wales Society tabled a number of documents "including minutes of the New South Wales Standards and Codes Committee and drafts of the three proposed sections of the "Performance Specification of Luminaires". He recommended, notwithstanding the decision of the sixteenth meeting in Melbourne last year which had endorsed the resolution of the meeting in Adelaide 1958, to refer the luminaire description to the SAA and the performance specification through the New South Wales Society to the IES as data sheet, and that "the revised drafts of both documents be submitted to SAA". Council accepted this and resolved that "all future drafting of the standard description of light sources and luminaires and of the performance specification of luminaires be now a matter for SAA".

The New South Wales Standards and Codes Committee found difficulties in reconciling the desirability of a uniform document of performance specification of luminaires with the lack of uniformity of photometric testing procedures and Council resolved to ask the SAA "to made an approach through the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) to photometric testing

procedures". At the same time it was noted with appreciation that "during the past year the New South Wales Society had approached the Sydney County Council with a view to increasing that Council's photometric testing facilities and making these available to the lighting industry". These were to include testing facilities for luminaires of up to 8'0" in length.

Forbes reported on much progress in the drafting of the street lighting code.

Council accepted a recommendation from the New South Wales Society that, "as much new information had come to hand in the past years", the SAA be approached with a view to giving consideration to a revision of CA30-1957".

In 1963, in Adelaide, Craker presented for the first time a comprehensive report on the "progress of standards and codes at present being prepared or under review", under eight individual headings. It was decided to "recommend that the 'Standard Description of Luminaires' be incorporated in the revised CA30- Code (Artificial Lighting of Buildings) and also to query the present state of the draft standard on 'Performance Specification of Luminaires'".

It was in July, 1964, when 'CA19 Part 1, 1964, Traffic Routes' was published, as P R Brown reported: "after exhaustive research and extensive field tests on new equipment and new pavement material".

Council congratulated the SAA on this achievement; however combined this message with a reminder of work still left undone and an assurance of assistance. Council noted with pleasure the developments with regard to street lighting subsidies in New South Wales and commended the Society on its initiative and for "having been instrumental in the pursuance of these objectives".

In 1965, a revised 'Standard Code for the Artificial Lighting of Buildings' was issued as CA30-1965.

At the meeting in Brisbane "the South Australian Society had advised that their Society deprecated the time that had been taken for the new standard for fluorescent luminaires and the standard description of luminaires/luminaire data sheets to be drafted for comment particularly in view of the fact that this general discussion originated in 1954". Council sternly resolved "to express concern and to suggest that all relevant documents be returned to the IES should the SAA desire to relinquish the task".

In 1966, P R Brown, the newly-appointed liaison officer with SAA, reported "that it was unlikely that there would be any immediate action by the SAA on both projects". It was noted in the minutes of the meeting that the National convention had considered it a "matter of urgency to produce a standard data sheet". Council resolved that "the National Council undertake to prepare an interim luminaire data sheet" and that "the New South Wales Society be asked to complete the draft... and submit directly to the State Societies for a critical review...".

On the subject of 'Photometry' the minutes of that meeting note: "Messrs L Missen and A Forbes, members of the IES, are directly involved in the drafting of the CIE specification for 'Photometry of Luminaires', being chairman and secretary respectively". Hence, no further action by the National Council was indicated nor undertaken.

The year 1967 marked a significant development in SAA/IES relations. Council resolved "that a National Standards and Codes Committee be appointed to investigate and report to National Council on the possibility of (a) the IES obtaining greater representation on SAA committees; and (b) acceptance of lighting fittings". This appointment arose from Brown's report that he had received a report from the SAA Industry Committee listing a long list of standards under preparation. "Embodied in the list under low priority were codes relating to domestic lighting, lighting of minor

roads, streetlighting lanterns, fluorescent lamp starters, ballasts for quick start circuits , fluorescent lamp ballasts, power capacitors, ballasts for sodium vapour discharge lamps, luminaire specification terminology, and performance data sheets". Small wonder the Council resolved to 'investigate'.

In Adelaide in 1968, S H Watson, who had succeeded Brown as convener of the National Standards and Codes Committee, tabled for the first time the long awaited draft of the luminaire performance sheets and ancillary documents. Council received these with genuine expressions of appreciation of its own committee and of the Standards and Codes Committee in New South Wales and requested the Member Societies to comment on the drafts by 31 March 1969. J C Lowson, as convener of a special sub-committee of the Victorian Society, submitted extensive critical comment. Thus, a second draft was tabled at the Perth meeting in 1969, which, in compliance with the Council's intentions, had been forwarded by New South Wales to the SAA for consideration as an appendix to CA30.

Council thus at long last was able to write to ESAA advising of the work done and the stage it had reached to date. At that meeting Council could also note progress in that an approval and test specification for lighting fittings had been published during 1969 as AS 137-1969 and a draft street lighting code AS- CS19 Part 2, Minor Streets, had been circulated during 1969 for public review. In addition, the New South Wales Society recommended that the British Standard, BS3820 'Electric Light Fittings', be endorsed by the SAA as an Australian standard. Council resolved accordingly that BS3820, "suitably amended and edited, be endorsed as an interim Australian standard pending publication of the Australian standard now in preparation".

In 1970, document 1598 'Photometric Performance of Luminaires for Interior Lighting' was issued for public review, and a copy forwarded to the secretary and manager of ESAA with thanks for the patience with which he had "borne with us over the many years of gestation". The meeting in Brisbane in 1971 noted this. However, there were still a number of projects where, in the Council's opinion, progress was too slow and, in particular, was "the impact gradually being lost" of CA19, Part 2, 'Lighting for Minor Streets'. Council resolved to write to SAA and "express concern". It was also noted that the SAA had appointed a technical officer to deal with lighting codes, which augured well for future progress, in a field of technology where quantitative and qualitative values were constantly subject to change, as was evinced by a substantial document issued by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria on a proposed revision of CA30-1965 "Artificial Lighting of Buildings".

During 1971, the Society of Victoria corresponded with the Metric Conversion Board and was advised that "any action would be helpful which would stimulate the production of a fluorescent tube suitable for modular co-ordination". However, Council at this stage "could merely note the problems and examine the facts, possibly in association with the Modular Society and SAA". Subsequently, in 1973, a special general meeting was held in New South Wales" on the subject of 'The Metric Module Lamp' at which problems likely to be encountered after metric conversion in the building industry were aired. The meeting resulted in action being taken by SAA to investigate the matter".

In 1971, Baxter reported that "three standards had been published and one was presently in course of publication". Next year, he could report that "the IES would now be represented directly on all lighting committees of the SAA" and tabled a 'Summary of SAA Standards Work' for the first time in order of the SAA LG Committee numbers. It is of interest to note in the context of constant change, that LG/1 Committee 'Artificial Lighting (Codes)' met that year to "initiate the revision of the code, that following completion of the code 'Lighting of Minor Streets', efforts were directed towards completing the revision of Part I of AS CA19 which dealt with the lighting of urban traffic routes", and that a new Committee LG/4 met to "initiate the preparation of a standard specification for electric luminaires covering performance and quality matters".

The Victorian Society, in 1973, "put forward a case for recommending to SAA that a committee be formed to prepare an Australian standard code of practice for emergency lighting and a specification for emergency lighting equipment". Council resolved accordingly, offering support and participation.

The newly appointed engineer/secretary of the lighting committees, I D Wilson, was making his presence felt. Baxter could submit a most detailed and comprehensive report to the Adelaide meeting in 1973 in which he dealt with the 'work programme of committees within LG group', 'lighting work handled by other committees', but also reported on the problems of 'metrication' in lighting standards. He appended a 'summary of lighting standards published and in course of preparation' indicating for each standard the stage reached in the preparation of the code. By 1974, the IES was formally represented on the Industry Committee and on the seven LG committees. Work on sixteen standards was in hand. Three standards had been published during 1973. In a new area of activity, "consideration was given to an International Electrotechnical Commission proposal for a new tubular fluorescent lamp which will facilitate the manufacture of luminaires to suit the preferred building module of 1200mm. Several special meetings were arranged for the purpose of obtaining an Australian viewpoint on the proposal for submission to I.E.C."

In Brisbane, 1975, Baxter "tabled a summary of SAA lighting standards work conducted during the year". He reported that "exploratory work was under way on the preparation of recommendations for emergency lighting in hospitals. In this context, a committee had been formed to examine a more general proposal for a standard covering the overall subject of emergency lighting in buildings; a subject of considerable importance in the current absence of detailed guidelines".

Council "noted that Mr Ian Wilson's involvement in this area was total and included representation at overseas meetings of the CIE and the IEC. Mr Wilson attended and contributed to the 3rd annual conference of the IES in Brisbane devoted to the theme 'Emergency Lighting"', November, 1975.

The Council, fully aware of the importance of the work of the Standards Association of Australia, to which the Societies had contributed for close on half a century, and which the National Council had monitored for 30 years, resolved "that the appreciation of the Council be expressed to SAA and, in particular, to Mr I D Wilson, engineer/secretary, for their work in the lighting field".

### 5.3 DELEGATED ACTIVITIES

In close on forty years, the IES Lighting Review faithfully recorded the history of light and lighting in Australia and, on occasions, permitted us glimpses further afar, into the political and social life of the nation. We do not select, again, we merely exemplify:

- The formation of the National Council in 1946 and photographs of the original twelve Councillors, each in a separate little oval frame
- Australia's entry into the war, the death of King George VI, the Royal tour in 1954.
- Two missing issues which speak louder than the print they might have carried of the desperate struggle for survival of Australia's industry at the time of entry of Japan into the war, and again during the period of industrial upheaval of the immediate post-war years.
- Papers from the Societies' programs and many original contributions on fundamental principles of illuminating engineering and lighting design; introductions to the new standard codes and technical reports on many facets of lighting practice.
- Reports from the National Council and from the conventions; reports from SAA and ANCI, and the reports of the judging panels for the Meritorious Lighting Award competitions.
- Photographs of presidents and office bearers; and the obituaries; Dresler, Lay - so many more.

However, at no time did the National Council itself contribute editorially or administratively to the Review. This was delegated to the Review editors and to the managers of its business affairs; Council's role limited to noting their achievements, voicing, on occasions, concern, and always expressing the Council's gratitude.

The following pages continue the history of the Review from 3.1.15, the 'early years'. True to our decision we remain within the filing cabinet: paper history at the best.

### 5.3.1. IES LIGHTING REVIEW

Although the Review was financially a responsibility of the Victorian Society, it was a national publication by resolve. The National Council, at almost every meeting, exhorted the Member Societies to support the Review, by contributing articles, by selling advertising, and by promoting circulation.

A typical resolution was that of the eleventh meeting in Melbourne, 1957: "that the National Council re-affirm the importance of the IES Lighting Review as a national project which warrants the active support of the Societies".

However, the Review needed the support of contributors and subscribers alike. In 1957, F G Nicholls, the president of the National Council, took the initiative with a carefully documented approach to the Electricity Supply Association of Australia for assistance. In a memo setting out the editorial policy of the journal, Nicholls invited the ESAA to assist financially by increasing the subscription rates without corresponding reductions in copy purchases, to assist editorially by contributing editorial material, and to assist promotionally by asking more members to support the Review. The memo concluded that "it would be particularly helpful (1) if ESAA could express an

opinion as to whether the Review should continue to be published, and (2) if ESAA could urge its members to support the Review by providing data for publication and extending the present circulation". Nicholls personally interviewed in Sydney C E Ranger, who was chairman of No 4 Section of ESAA: 'Marketing Service and Load Development', and H L Lamb, the convener of the 'Sales Promotion and Publicity' committee, with the results that the ESAA undertook to provide a schedule of at least eighteen articles each year for publication in the Review through the good offices of its members, and to advise its members of the value of the Review in general and for the promotion of electricity sales through better lighting in particular. Council gratefully resolved: "that the hon. general secretary write to Mr H Lamb (Sydney County Council) expressing the National Council's appreciation of the ready co-operation which he and other members of the ESAA have been giving in supplying regular articles to the IES Lighting Review". This resolution, in different terms maybe, but equally thankfully, has been conveyed to the ESAA ever since.

In the June 1958 issue of the Review, G W Mansell is listed for the first time as ESAA liaison officer. After his death, the ESAA appointed K Green, November 1964. Green served in this capacity till 1967 when R J Nott succeeded him. When the production of the Review was transferred in 1968 from Victoria to New South Wales, the ESAA appointed M Craker as its liaison officer, a position which Craker has held to this day to the mutual benefit of the ESAA and the IES.

The first move toward the transfer of the Review from Victoria to New South Wales was made, unintentionally, in New South Wales.

Freedman, in a letter as hon. technical secretary of the New South Wales Society, writing to himself as hon. general secretary of the National Council, reported on negotiations which had taken place in New South Wales to find a publisher of the New South Wales proceedings after the demise of Building Publishing Company, which had published these under different names since the Society's inception. One of the firms approached expressed its "obvious willingness...to produce a journal which would suit the IES in New South Wales, but of course, would also suit other Societies individually and, possibly even the National Council as a federal body". He suggested that this be discussed at the Melbourne meeting of the Council in 1966.

At the meeting, F C Kelly had to report a substantial loss incurred in the production of the Review. Council, in "a lengthy debate examined many aspects and difficulties of publishing a lighting journal". As a result, Council appointed an ad hoc National IES Lighting Review Committee to report to the National Council in 1967 on all aspects of the publication of the IES Lighting Review, and in particular on "ways and means of setting up adequate voluntary editorial and advertising committees... and on the practicability of publication of the Review by a technical publishing company, including the content, costs, advantages, responsibilities of and control by an IES Lighting Review Committee".

The committee met in February, 1967. In a comprehensive report, Kelly, the production editor of the Review, indicated that after the end of 1967 he would not again be available in this capacity. "The committee in Victoria had laid no plans beyond 1967. It was therefore for this committee to consider the production of the IES Lighting Review as from the beginning of 1968. Hence, a report to and a decision from the National Council at the meeting in Sydney November 1967 was imperative".

At the Sydney meeting, J S Hardy reported "that the Victorian Society had decided in Council to relinquish the responsibility of editing and publishing the Review". It was noted that the Review account was in deficit to the amount of \$500.00.

The ad hoc National IES Lighting Review Committee was specific in its recommendations

1. That the National Council "express its very sincere appreciation to the Victorian Society for its services to all Societies and to the aims and objects of these Societies;
2. That the National Council assume overall responsibility for publication of the IES Lighting Review;
3. That the New South Wales Society be requested to arrange for the publishing of the IES Lighting Review on behalf of the National Council;
4. That National Council appoint a national editor of the IES Lighting Review, preferably a member of the New South Wales Society;
5. That National Council appoint a national sub-editor of the IES Lighting Review in each State;
6. That a national IES Lighting Review Committee, to replace the ad hoc committee, be appointed".

Council accepted the committee's report almost in its entirety. It resolved that "the National Council be responsible for the management of the IES Lighting Review" and to "appoint Mr S D Lay as first editor -in-chief".

In a fitting tribute to the man who had carried the burden of producing the Review for so long, at that meeting Kelly was elected to life fellowship of the Societies.

In a similar mood, the annual report of the Victorian Society noted that "the IES Lighting Review was established by the Society in 1939 and during the twenty-nine years to the end of 1967 has been kept going, with six issues each year, by the voluntary efforts of a small band of members. To those who from time to time over those years have given their services, the Society is deeply indebted and your Council, on behalf of all previous Councils, wishes to express its gratitude to them".

The New South Wales Society entered into a contract with Lawson Publications Pty Limited, which was subsequently transferred to Thomson Publications (Australia) Pty Ltd. This has proved satisfactory in that the publishers took over from the Society the advertising management and could offset advertising revenue against production costs. As publishers of a chain of technical journals of many kinds, their advertising sales resources were vastly improved. The unit cost of the journal was comparatively low and subject to little variation. Hence, the Review has been operated by the New South Wales Society at a small profit for some years and, by agreement has been able to refund the accumulated losses of the Victorian Society. In addition, the New South Wales Society agreed that any profits from the production of the Review would be transferred into a separate fund and be used only on projects of national significance.

It must, however, be noted that, as the National Council was not an organisation incorporated by law, the Review was financially a responsibility of the New South Wales Society and the IES Lighting Review Management Committee was a committee of the New South Wales, not of the National Council, to whom the New South Wales Council reports but does not defer; the Society in New South Wales acting as managing agent for the National Council with full executive power and responsibility. In that, the standing of this committee differed from that of the editor-in-chief who was a National Council appointee. P R Brown became the first convener of the review management committee in 1968. He was succeeded in 1971 by D J Martin. In 1975 Freedman was appointed convener of the committee.

Whilst the financial responsibility for the Review was that of the New South Wales Society, ownership of the Review and publication rights were the responsibility of the National Council. At the Sydney meeting in 1972, W L Browne attended as auditor of the National Council and auditor of the IES Lighting Review (through auditorship of the New South Wales Society). He "asked for



clarification whether the IES Lighting Review was published for the National Council and the management of this was merely the task of the New South Wales Society, or whether that Society could claim ownership of the publication rights of the Review. This was of great importance if subscribers outside New South Wales were not to be considered non-members of the Societies". "After consulting the relevant minutes of previous meetings of the National Council, it was confirmed that the Society in New South Wales managed the Review for the National Council and that at no stage had the National Council ceded its ownership to the publication rights of the Review".

On 30 May 1974, Lay passed away and the Review was without an editor.

The Editorial of the June 1974 issue of the Review "End of an Era" epitomizes its editorial history: "With the passing of Stuart Lay the IES Lighting Review has lost its editor-in-chief. His editorship was singular indeed...Before Stuart Lay, the responsibility for the Review had always been collectively that of an editorial committee. When Frank Nicholls was editor-in-chief - the only other to hold this position before Stuart Lay - he was supported by a committee of editors; at one time eight names with specific responsibilities were listed in the Review...Committees have their advantages; many can share the work which had before fallen upon one".

In the words of the Victorian Council, "the voluntary efforts of a small band of members" are today, as they were then and always have been, the safeguards for the future of the Review.

After Lay's death, at the request of the New South Wales Council, Freedman convened an ad hoc editorial committee of the New South Wales Council. The National Council accepted that committee's recommendation and, at the Perth Meeting in 1974, formed a National IES Lighting Review Editorial Committee as a standing committee of the National Council. It appointed Freedman its convener and M S O'Brien editor-in-chief. The committee consisted of the members of the New South Wales editorial committee, which included the State editors, one from each State Society, by resolution of the Brisbane meeting in 1975 styled 'Corresponding Members'. Also included were liaison officers with the ESAA, with the Review management committee and with the publishers.

In 1975, upon the retirement of Freedman from the National Council, G Free was appointed convener of the national committee.

#### 5.4 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The National Council, as an organization, did not conduct activities outside its Australian sphere of interest and influence. There was the occasional correspondence with the sister Societies overseas; an exchange of messages of greeting and goodwill particularly, on important occasions; a visit by an overseas dignitary; an exchange of publications; we hear that R O Phillips represented the national president at the Jubilee Dinner of the British Society in London 9 February 1959. However, no engineering co-operation on an international plane.

This was the role of the Australian National Commission on Illumination (ANCI) as a member of the International Commission on Illumination (CIE - 'commission international d'eclairage'). The reports on the work of ANCI feature prominently in the records of the Council. For years, they could be found as part of the reports of the hon. general secretaries under the incongruous heading of 'international relationships'.

We thus report the history of that work as far as it concerned or was brought to the notice of the Council, pertinently and properly as an international activity of the National Council.

#### 5.4.1 ANCI

Since its inception in 1947 when the National Council in Sydney 'endorsed' its 'establishment', the National Council has been represented on the ANCI, and the activities of the ANCI were reported to the Council normally by the hon. general secretary, and later by the representatives themselves. In 1951, R G Giovanelli and A L Brentwood represented Australia at the CIE meeting in Stockholm. Australia was made responsible for the secretaries on 'Natural Daylight' and 'Estimation of Comfort in Lighting'.

Holman, in 1955, reported to the Brisbane meeting under the heading of 'International Relationships': "during the year a member of the Victorian Society represented the Australian National Committee on Illumination at the CIE (International Commission of Illumination) conference in Zurich. There he presented two secretariat reports prepared by Australian committees comprised of Victorian and New South Wales members. These reports refer to 'Natural Daylight' and 'Estimation of Comfort in Lighting'. The congress was attended by about 500 delegates from 25 national committees and although we only had one delegate I am pleased to report that Australia was re-allocated her two previous secretariats. This speaks volumes for the work of the Australians in international lighting affairs, more particularly as there are only five other countries with an allocation of more than one important subject. The experience and knowledge built up over the past few years as a result of work with CIE will be reflected in the new SAA lighting code shortly to be issued". The delegate to the Zurich conference was Dr A Dresler.

In 1956, Holman noted that "Australia was represented on thirteen out of sixteen working groups" of CIE> He concluded his report "with some satisfaction that all the Australian representatives on the various committees were members of the Illuminating Engineering Societies".

In 1959, Dresler reported to the Perth meeting on the CIE congress in Brussels in June 1959. "The Australian delegation was made up of four delegates, viz. Belvin, Dresler (leader of the delegation), Fallon and Phillips...For the forthcoming inter- sessional period the ANCI has been made fully responsible for the work of the committee on 'Daylighting'. It has not only to provide both chairman and secretary, it has also to prepare two reports for the 1963 CIE congress".

In his 1960 report to the Brisbane meeting, Dresler dealt with an activity of ANCI in lighting education. "A deputation was sent to the University of New South Wales and discussed with a panel of five professors the possibilities of introducing 'Illuminating Engineering' as an under-graduate or post-graduate subject. This discussion clearly revealed complete lack of interest on behalf of the University in lighting...ANCI has now approached the IES in New South Wales in an endeavour to find out through them to what extent the lighting industry is prepared to foot the bill of introducing 'Illuminating Engineering' at the university level". The course never eventuated. However, next year, J Whittemore "reported at length on the three weeks full time course in lighting which had been held at the University of New South Wales in October 1961. He pointed out that the course was the result of an approach by the ANCI and was not an IES affair, although IES members were involved". Dresler, in support, stated that he "felt that the success of this extra-curricular course would cause the people responsible at the University to re-cast their thoughts about lighting education". However, "in spite of this initial success the real issue of lighting education in this country was still unsolved".

At an inter-sessional meeting of the CIE committee in 'Day- lighting' held in Copenhagen in September 1961, Australia could, regrettably, not be presented. In 1962, the Australian committee was engaged in preparing its reports to the Golden Jubilee Congress of CIE in Vienna the next year. In addition, "work had been progressing, albeit slowly, on a CIE Guide to Methods of Calculating Daylight" describing "methods developed in this country for a simplified procedure of calculation". Unfortunately, owing to Dresler's death, Australia was not represented in Vienna. It lost the Daylight committee to Denmark but was given the committee 'Photometric Properties of Luminaires' in its stead.

There was no report on the activities of ANCI in the Council minutes of the 1963 Adelaide meeting, nor in Freedman's report. However, in his report to the Perth meeting in 1964, he stated that he "had not received a report from the ANCI as hon. general secretary, and would only be able to report on the Commission's activities as hon. technical secretary of the New South Wales Society". Hence, Council received for the first time a personal report from one of its two representatives on ANCI, R J Nott, who advised that Australia had relinquished the CIE 'Daylighting' committee which it had held for twelve years and was now entrusted with the committee, 'Photometric Properties of Luminaires', L G Missen and A M Forbes being appointed chairman and secretary respectively. A sub-committee consisting of Missen, Forbes, Lawson and Blevin was formed "to study and recommend methods of measuring and reporting the photometric characteristics of luminaires". Nott concluded his report by pointing out that "this new task for ANCI fits in well with the preparation being undertaken by SAA for the performance testing of luminaires and also with the construction at the Chatswood laboratory of the Sydney County Council of the first large distribution photometer in Australia".

In 1965, Nott presented a comprehensive written report to the Brisbane meeting, reporting much activity in a number of areas. "In April 1965, a ...conference on the 'Lighting Effects of Sunlight in Buildings' was held in Newcastle, England...ANCI was represented by J D Kendrick who was ANCI representative on the CIE committee E-3.2, 'Daylight'". During 1966, at the request of W R Blevin, the ANCI chairman, Freedman, after consultation with the Member Societies, made a direct appeal to the Sustaining Members for funds to allow for a full Australian representation at a meeting in London of the CIE committee 'Photometry of Luminaires'. With additional assistance subscribed by

the Societies and by other members of ANCI, sufficient funds were made available to allow Forbes, the secretary of the committee, to travel to London. The funds for Missen, the chairman of the committee, were made available in their entirety by a donation from the Sydney County Council. Recognizing the IES contribution Forbes's report on the meeting was published in the IES Lighting Review and no further report was made through ANCI.

During 1967, Turner replaced Whittmore as representative of the National Council on ANCI. Nott, the other representative, concluded his report for the year: "Australia was represented at the Washington congress by Messrs Cole, Lawson and Missen and they all took an active part in the proceedings. In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the work done by ANCI and suggest that the National Council give as much support as possible to this organisation".

At Washington, a second draft of the 'Recommendations of Photometric Requirements for Indoor Type Luminaires with Tubular Fluorescent Lamps' was examined. "A next project for the Committee will be the drawing up of recommendations for the photometric requirements for street lighting luminaires". The secretariat for the committee remained Australia's for the ensuing quadrennium.

Arising from the report of Nott on the activities of ANCI, the Council discussed at the Perth meeting in 1969 the introduction of metric units. It offered "its assistance to those charged with effecting the change" and recommended that the change to metric lighting units be made concurrently with that in the building industry. Council resolved "that from 1st January 1970 metric units be used in all publications of the National Council and of the Member Societies, with the British units added in parenthesis".

At the Barcelona Congress in September 1971, Australia was represented by a delegation of six, led by Blevin. Australia was invited to accept responsibility for the Technical Committee on Discomfort Glare, and Lawson was appointed chairman.

During 1973, A Fisher was appointed on the CIE Action Committee and traveled twice overseas to meetings of the committee. The Council "noted with appreciation that the New South Wales Society had contributed \$200.00 towards the travelling expenses of Mr Fisher". Council agreed to support this in future and resolved "that this Council endorse the principle of giving financial support to CIE representatives' travel overseas offering funds for this purpose and recommending that ANCI seek similar support from its own members". It was noted "that such a fund should rightfully be under the control of the ANCI". In 1974, Baxter, the hon. general secretary, could report to the Perth meeting that the "ANCI advised that a CIE overseas meetings fund had been established and that contributions would be welcome". The National Council set an annual contribution of \$300.00 to be borne by the five member Societies.

In 1975 ANCI celebrated its twentyfifth anniversary and Council resolved to send congratulations and offer support if required. At a special meeting in Melbourne in March 1975 the ANCI presented a "Report to the Lighting Community in Australia" which was published in full in the IES Lighting Review, Vol. 37.3, June 1975.

At the London congress in September of 1975, Australia was represented by a delegation of sixteen led by the ANCI chairman, Dr B L Cole. Australia remained responsible for the secretariat of the Technical Committee 'Discomfort Glare', Lawson continuing as chairman. Fisher continued as a member of the Action Committee. A second technical committee was placed in Australia's care, 'Street Lighting'; Fisher was appointed chairman to take over during 1976 at the termination of current work. It may be noteworthy that ANCI members personally, not as ANCI, are the members of the SAA Lighting Standards Co-ordinating Committee, thus completing a three-cornered link; IES-SAA- ANCI/CIE.

## 5.5 ALLIED ACTIVITIES

At all times has the National Council maintained friendly relations with kindred and professional organisations. The two senior professions, the Institution of Engineers Australia (IE. Aust) and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) warmly supported the formation of the two 'first generation' Societies in the early 30's. There was an immediate personal affinity between the National Council and ANZAAS through the Council's fourth president, Professor A D Ross. The Australian Optometrical Association (AOA) and the IES had much in common and, throughout the years, maintained some measure of joint programming mainly at the State level. In later years, the Industrial Design Council of Australia (IDCA) and the Productivity Promotion Council of Australia (PPCA) became involved in the inter-relations between lighting and design, and lighting and productivity. The National Council played its part in the development of allied activities with these and other organisations.

### 5.5.1 IE Aust. /RAIA/AOA

Although the IE Aust. and RAIA pledged support to the newly founded Lighting Societies, and had, particularly in the pre-war period, joined them in meetings and assisted them in their activities, notably in the judging of their competitions, there are but few references to either in the National Council records. The engineers never accepted the lighting 'engineer' without degree or diploma as an engineer as defined in the Institution's membership structure. The architects, on the other hand, have always been under the cloud in the estimation of the lighting people as wanting to usurp their sacred right to authorship of lighting design.

The engineers found their way into the Societies through the new membership structure of the 1960's and senior members of the IE.Aust and the Institution of Consulting Engineers became prominent members of the Societies and members and office bearers of the National Council.

The architects' association with the IES was more personal. Members of the IES, in the course of their work as practising lighting engineers, had befriended architects. They invited them to join the judging panels of the Awards for Meritorious Lighting competitions. They became Affiliate Members and Fellows of the Societies. In New South Wales, at one time, three architects were Honorary Members of the New South Wales Society, two for service as members of the judging panel and one as editor of the Proceedings. Macluran, president of the National Council in 1952, was an architect.

On a personal level, the teaching activities of members of the Societies led to friendships being formed between the IES teachers and the members of the facilities at which they taught, and a feeling of mutual trust and respect for the professional integrity of the other replaced that of jealousies prevalent before. Lay was for many years Honorary Associate of the School of Architectural Science in the University of Sydney.

Although architects and engineers took part in many of the national conventions since 1955, these remained ad hoc occasions. The first organised move by the National Council on a formal basis was made at the first national conference held in Adelaide in 1973 when the heads of the kindred professions and organisations and institutions or their deputies met to discuss the problems which

they shared rather than those which separated them. As a direct consequence of the second conference held next year in Perth, the IE Aust Sydney Division, the RAlA New South Wales Chapter and the IES (New South Wales) jointly organised a symposium in May 1974 on the subject of "Design of the Visual Environment - a shared responsibility" with mutual benefit to the three organisations.

Although the association with the Australian Optometrical Association over the years had been much closer, mainly at the State level, little joint institutional activity took place at the national level until well into the second half of the 60's. At the Perth meeting in 1969, it was noted that "to promote a better understanding between optometrists and lighting engineers, the federal body of the AOA has formed a Lighting Standards Section of which Mr Douglas Cockerham is convener and representative for the South Australian Division". The Council resolved to support the AOA and offered "to delegate a member of the National Council in each State to serve on the Lighting Standards Section, if required".

At that meeting it was further noted that the New South Wales Society in association with the New South Wales Division of the AOA had developed a prototype reading lamp for the visually handicapped and that Professor Lederer, an Affiliate Fellow of the IES, was showing this to AOA meetings throughout Australia. Little seems to have come from the Lighting Standards Section of the AOA. However, the 'IES/AOA Reading Lamp' was produced as specified, and Council noted next year in Brisbane, that "sales in New South Wales were good and expansion into other States was expected." Regrettably, the early optimism was not justified and this indeed worthwhile national project never did reach the many, for whom it had been intended by its originators.

Looking back over the past history of the National Council and the Member Societies, we find many names of prominent members of the three kindred institutions amongst the office bearers and councillors at both the State and the federal levels. However, these were personal representations, not institutional associations. Perhaps it may be pertinent to suggest that the IES has much to offer to others in addition to expertise: as catalyst and rallying point, because of its inter-professional nature and, a priori, because of the catholic influence of light on all human activities during the day and at night. A closer affiliation with the kindred organisations, as partners in the design team for the interior environment as a whole may well be a challenging thought for future administrators of the Societies and their National Council.

#### 5.5.2 ANZAAS/IDCA/PPCA

Science, Design, Productivity: three areas with little obvious in common, yet all three part of the National Council history. Indeed, lighting may be the one common denominator for the three groups.

ANZAAS, inter-disciplinary where the IES is but inter-professional of nature, could and in fact did give to individual members of the IES opportunities for lecturing to much wider audiences than those normally encountered at meetings of the IES.

In Brisbane in 1955, the National Council formally resolved to "accept responsibility for IES membership now held by the New South Wales Society". In 1964, in Perth, Freedman, who had recently been appointed executive secretary of ANZAAS, "submitted that it seemed desirable that, through affiliation, the IES's of Australia join the other scientific societies in the appropriate bracket of ANZAAS membership" and Council resolved to apply for affiliation. At the Hobart congress of ANZAAS in 1965, the IES was represented on the ANZAAS Council by Professor H P Tuck, a prominent member of the Hobart Chapter of the Victorian Society. In 1969, the IES was invited "to join in the planning of a program for the appropriate section of the ANZAAS congress, Adelaide,

August 1969". However, in spite of the best intentions, and the obviously available goodwill on the part of the ANZAAS administration, the Societies never availed themselves of the opportunities offered. The broadening of the inter-disciplinary platform of recent ANZAAS congresses and the recognition of the inter-professional nature of the IES may yet lead the two organisations together one day in the interest of the design of the environment by artificial light.

The association between the National Council and the Industrial Design Council of Australia began in 1959 in Perth when Freedman "reported on the activities of the Design Council and its objectives and stated that it embraced the whole of Australia and he considered that IES should seek affiliation".

In 1964, in Perth, the National Council appointed for the first time a liaison officer with the IDCA, an appointment which was made every year to this day. At that meeting "the New South Wales Society had expressed concern that lighting fittings bore the 'good design' label of the IDCA and that the 'Illuminating Engineering Society' was shown as a member of the Council's selection panels, but that, at least to the best belief of the New South Wales Society, no member of that or of any other Society had been invited to participate in such selection panel activities". Council resolved to write to the IDCA "pointing to the serious potential repercussions which might come from advice being extended to the public where design might reasonably be held to include inherent qualities of physical efficacy and electrical safety; that this Council protested and viewed with alarm that the Societies were named as taking part in the judging of lighting fittings where in fact no invitations to this effect had been received by the Societies". After this stern preamble, however, the Council declared itself in sympathy in principle and offered participation. At the next meeting in Brisbane in 1965, J S Hardy who had been appointed the first liaison officer, submitted a written report by K R Green, who had represented the Victorian Society at a meeting of the IDCA in September. The object of the meeting was to examine a number of commercial and industrial lighting fittings which had been submitted over a period of time for acceptance of the IDCA label of 'good design'. Green, himself an architect and MIES (Aust) listed the institutions represented on the panel. Green concluded his report : "Suffice it to say that all products were examined in the round, supplemented by additional information supplied by the manufacturer...It was significant that, despite the wide variation in the backgrounds of members of the panel, all opinions were unanimous. I was given adequate opportunity (and took it) of expressing my views conscientiously representing those of the Society".

In 1966, Hardy could report that Green had attended two further assessment meetings and that the Society in New South Wales had assisted the IDCA in designing an exhibition 'Light' at the Design Centre in Sydney and had furnished a panel of lunchtime speakers. During 1967 Craker attended a meeting of the assessment panel in Sydney. However, Hardy reported that lighting submissions had not been so numerous that year. Much discussion followed Hardy's report. It was suggested "that if fittings complied with all appropriate standards and performance specifications the Society may be able to endorse such equipment". In 1968, Green attended again a session of the IDCA at which a number of lighting fittings was submitted. It was not known whether any contacts were made in Sydney, and Hardy recommended to Council, that "while the position was a dormant one", the "position be continued for 1969".

In Perth in 1969, Council could note with some satisfaction "that a lighting supplement had been published in Design Australia No. 5 -1969 to which members of the Societies had contributed". That year, Irving replaced Hardy as liaison officer with IDCA. In 1970 he reported to the meeting in Brisbane that he had attended a number of selection committee meetings. As the work of the selection committee was conducted in Melbourne and in Sydney, it was agreed to nominate a representative of the Council from each State, W A Smith being the New South Wales appointee.

During 1972, Lay addressed a meeting of IDCA in Sydney and Walter Bunning, the chairman of the Council in New South Wales, opened the Sydney Convention in that capacity. No further activity was reported in later years and no liaison officer with IDCA was appointed at the meeting in Brisbane in 1975. Whether this was due to the industry not submitting its products for assessment or to the people interested in design leaving the immediate sphere of involvement was not known. However, the liaison with the IDCA during the decade between 1964 and 1974 had undoubtedly been of benefit to the industry and thus to the community at large.

The association between the IES and 'productivity' began in Sydney in May 1965 when Lay, then Assistant Director, Industrial Services, Department of Labour and National Service, New South Wales, read a paper to the New South Wales Society 'Lighting- Aid to Productivity'. In its annual report for 1968, the New South Wales Society noted that "in February, the Productivity Groups Advisory Council, New South Wales, conducted a conference 'Light, Sight and Productivity' to draw the attention of the one thousand members of productivity groups in New South Wales to the effects of light and vision on productivity. Three of the four main speakers at the conference, Professor J Lederer, J Whittmore and S D Lay were members of the Society".

In 1970, the National Council received a request from the PPCA for support. Nott represented the National Council at a meeting of PPCA when the National Council was invited to join PPCA as a subscribing member. It was envisaged that the IES would lecture on lighting to members of the PPCA, that the IES Lighting Review would publish articles on productivity prepared by members of PPCA, and that PPCA would assist the IES in organising meetings dealing with aspects of light and productivity. At the meeting of Council in Brisbane in 1970 Lay was appointed the first liaison officer with the PPCA.

At the National Convention in Melbourne in 1971, J Campbell, deputy chairman of the PPCA, gave the opening address 'Productivity and the Professional Society' and Council noted "that Mr Campbell had offered assistance of the PPCA in producing and distributing a brochure on industrial lighting". Nott was appointed convener of an ad hoc committee to discuss details with PPCA. With Lay as liaison officer, the relations between the two associations were amicable, although, as Lay reported in Sydney in 1972, "more could be done profitably...mainly at the State level". Lay remained liaison officer until his death in 1974, when M S O'Brien replaced him in that position.

As in most institutional relationships, the personal component is paramount and overbears by much any institutional loyalties. With the passing of Lay, the interest of the National Council in PPCA also waned. At the thirtieth meeting in Brisbane, 1975 "it was noted that Member Societies were being circularized by the PPCA; however, no direct interchange of information or assistance was undertaken during the year".



## 5.6 OCCASIONAL ACTIVITIES

Occasionally, the Council concerned itself with extra-curricular activities. These were normally put before the Council by the representatives of the Member Societies, or by the hon. general secretary, arising out of his work during the year, or they were raised by a National Councillor at or before a meeting, on his own initiative.

In Melbourne, in 1961, "Whittemore explained that the New South Wales Chapter of the RAIA was seeking assistance in encouraging Australian representation at the Milan Triennale in 1963, and asked if the IES could in any way further a proposal for a competition for the design of lighting fittings. It was, however, the general opinion that this was outside the scope of National Council although individual State Societies might possibly be interested".

At the same meeting, "Freedman put forward a proposal that National Council should approve the introduction of IES car badges...similar to those used by some members of the AMA". However, it was pointed out that the use of car badges by doctors was for quite a different purpose, and the minutes recorded, for a second time at the same meeting, that "this motion was lost".

In Sydney, in 1962, it was "reported that one of the members of the New South Wales Council had suggested that National Council approach ANCI with a view to stimulating international interest in research into the subject of 'Social History of Lighting'. However, the view prevailed that this matter was outside the scope of this Council".

At that meeting, "Weller suggested that the Societies could gain great prestige from the issue of an IES Year Book". This also was rejected by the Council in identical terms as the previous suggestion and with the added warning that this "could conflict with the IES Lighting Review as a national project".

In Adelaide, in 1963, "Hardy indicated that some imported lighting fittings did not comply with recognized safety standards. Many were not prescribed fittings and if the local supply authority was aware of this it could refuse supply of power to this equipment". Council agreed and resolved to write to ESAA and recommend to ESAA to, in future, inspect and subsequently take remedial action.

At that meeting, the Victorian Society submitted a carefully argued statement that lighting fittings in factories should be "exempt from Sales Tax as 'aids to manufacture', for it would not be possible to use many types of equipment and tools which are exempt as 'aids to manufacture' from Sales Tax if good lighting were not installed. An approach should be made to the government to alter the Act" as "we believe that present Tax ruling on luminaires was such that it was in many cases preventing, or making it difficult, for lighting installations to be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Standard CA30-1957". Freedman wrote to the Federal Treasurer on three occasions. He forwarded Lay's paper 'Lighting - Aid to Productivity' and asked the Victorian Society to further his submission through the Department of Labour and National Service "through its

excellent connection at the head of department level". In 1966, the Treasurer replied: "...your previous requests have been fully considered...All I can do at this stage is to assure you that your request will again be considered...". The Act was never changed and the only tangible results were the signatures of two future Prime Ministers of Australia in the hon. general secretary's file.

In 1964, in Perth, "the South Australian Society considered that it might be advisable that the hon. general secretary purchase the publications of the British Society in bulk for and on behalf of the Member Societies, and on a similar basis as at the moment the hon. technical secretary of the New South Wales Society purchases these publications for the New South Wales Society". "It was agreed that this might lead to a too complicated procedure at the national level, but the State Societies were advised to consider following the lead of New South Wales".

At the Sydney meeting in 1967, correspondence was tabled advising of the formation of the Australian Lighting Manufacturers Council. The letter, after setting out the Council's objects, continued: "It is our belief that the growth of Australia's lighting industry and its importance in our economy demand the existence of an organisation of lighting manufacturers which can discuss and negotiate on such vital matters as technical standards, industry developments, tariffs, etc, on a nation-wide basis". "Watson, as a foundation member of the Australian Lighting Manufacturers Council, commented on the need and purpose of the Council. It was resolved that the correspondence be received and that the hon. general secretary write to the Australian Lighting Manufacturers Council, expressing the good wishes of the National Council".

At that meeting, "the New South Wales Society suggested that, as a service to members, an IES Bookshop should be established to purchase technical books and information for distribution to members". However, at the next meeting in Adelaide in 1968, "it was noted that the New South Wales Society did not recommend the conducting of an IES Bookshop on a national basis".

Two other 'occasional' matters were considered at the Adelaide meeting. "It was noted that only a limited number of paint manufacturers included the reflection factors of their paints in the colour charts which they issued" and the hon. general secretary was asked to request their inclusion "as a means of assisting lighting and interior designers". In the same vein: "it was noted that some authorities still charged light and power according to separate tariffs. It was felt that this might militate against adequate lighting being installed". The hon. general secretary was asked to suggest to ESAA "that a single tariff for both light and power might promote better lighting".

At the Sydney meeting in 1972, the Society in Victoria reported that it "had been asked by a Sustaining Member to assist in investigating interpretation by a local Council of its rules condemning certain aspects of a lighting design. It was noted that the Outdoor Advertising Association of Australia frequently had to investigate similar complaints in its own field and that it was normally able to take remedial action locally. It was agreed that such complaints could not be considered of national concern. However, the National Council would suggest to the Victorian Society to investigate this specific matter with the view of settling the complaint".

During 1973, the Victorian Society produced a 'Guide to Metric Lighting Units' and distributed this widely throughout Victoria. However, the National Council considered this to be a project of national importance. The New South Wales Society offered to have the guide republished and Council resolved "that the production of the 'Guide to Metric Lighting Units' be adopted as a National project".

As a consequence to the discussion on the 'guide', Lawson wrote to the National Council, meeting in Perth, 1974, "suggesting that the National Council should handle national technical projects in a similar way to that by which CIE handles international ones, i.e. by the formation of an Australia-wide technical sub- committee reporting to National Council. National Councillors were requested

to watch for projects at State level which should be handled nationally in order to obtain best results and to present a unified IES front outside the Societies". It was resolved "that any project of national or international relevance proposed by a Member Society be submitted to the National Council for direction". Baxter subsequently reported "that the New South Wales Society had received a request from the AOA for assistance in the preparation of a handout brochure 'Lighting in the Home'". This was adopted as a national project and the New South Wales Society was directed to act as secretariat. The Executive Committee was requested to formulate proposals for suitable procedures to be adopted for handling national projects.

At the next meeting, in Brisbane in 1975, Council "endorsed that 'Emergency Lighting' be adopted as a national project, with the secretariat in Victoria" and "that the production of a 'Sports Lighting Guide' be adopted as a national project" with the secretariat in New South Wales. With these decisions it could be hoped that Council had solved a problem which had since its inception vexed those who had been able to see the national view rather than the local view in spite of the fact that the action invariably was local where the people could get together to make plans and act accordingly. The 'specific tasks for each Society' of the 40's under a new banner: 'technical secretariats' of the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia.

During the latter years, a brave attempt had been made to re-design the IES emblem which had been at the head of all IES stationery since the beginning, and which had been formally adopted by the first meeting of the National Council in 1946. However, over the years, inroads had been made into the emblem's universal acceptance. It had probably been misadventure which made the South Australian Society lose one pair of wings above the RLM. However, this was how the emblem appeared ever since on all membership certificates, on the IES brochure and on the code of ethics. The new emblem of the IES Lighting Review, and that on the New South Wales meritorious lighting award certificates, was designed to replace the old 'bugs bunny' as the IES emblem was irreverently being called in New South Wales Council table. A set of new designs was tabled at the Brisbane meeting in 1970 and Council resolved "that Member Societies express an opinion or whether a new design be investigated". Council made an amount of up to \$50.00 available to the hon. general secretary to have sketch drawings prepared. At the Melbourne meeting in 1971, these sketches were tabled and there was a general consensus of opinion "that the National Council consider redesigning the IES emblem to reflect contemporary thought on graphic design". In the meantime, the Society in South Australia had gone ahead and adopted a new emblem for its letterhead and the Society in New South Wales had dropped the emblem from its letterhead altogether. Freedman received a number of sketches from Members of the National Council as well as from State councillors, some of these most attractive, others sarcastic or witty, others quite gross. At the Sydney meeting in 1972 it was minuted that "the National Council was divided in its opinion whether a new National IES emblem was required" and Council resolved "that plans for the design of the new IES emblem be allowed to lapse".

## 5.7 ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

During the past 20 years, little activity was required to maintain the administrative organisation of the Council. In 1954, in Perth, Council resolved "that S Holman, the honorary general secretary and Mr Schumann draw up details of National Council procedure as required by the National Council". The main administrative responsibility of the National Council was to keep its constitution abreast with the major and minor changes made from year to year. Apart from this, administration was delegated between conferences to the hon. treasurer and the hon. general secretary, in consultation with the president.

The constitution was amended twice within five years, in 1960 and 1965, to cater for the changes in the membership requirements and effect amendments necessitated by other decisions of the Council. Whilst the first leaflet 'Membership Grades' was but loosely associated with the 1960 constitution, the November 1966 IES brochure became, by resolution of the National Council, appendix 'A' of the 1965 constitution. Today's constitution was adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of the Council, held by post on 15 March 1972. The new constitution was based on recommendations of the Committee of Review formed in 1969, and two years' preparation culminated in the conduct of the postal meeting '26A' in 1972. The 'splendid co-operation' from the Societies was gratefully acknowledged in the hon. general secretary's report for the year.

Two extraordinary general meetings of the National Council had previously been conducted by the hon. general secretary, the first on 1 September 1965 when it was resolved to "bestow upon Messrs C L Barnes and H G Fallon the title of 'Life Fellow'". Arising out of that meeting, Freedman, in his report to the Brisbane meeting in 1965, discoursed at length on the principles of conduct of postal meetings. If, as the New South Wales Society had submitted, at least one vote from each State was required to constitute a quorum at a meeting by post, a State Society could sabotage a postal meeting simply by instructing its representative not to vote. In this report, Freedman also argued the case of amendments to the constitution. These should not be "admissible under 'Other General Business' for no other reason than to protect the National Councillors from having to consider the submission of important constitutional changes without prior consultation with their State Councils, and to avoid having to rescind resolutions for the benefit and the dignity of the National Council as a whole". A second extraordinary meeting was held by post on 26 April 1971 when it was resolved to "confer upon William Austin Nicholls and Robert John Nott the title of Life Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia".

Although generally there has been the greatest possible rapport and co-operation between the National and the State Councils, there have been occasions when the relations were rather strained. When Freedman complained about a lobby in his report to the Perth meeting in 1964, and Council resolved that any matters which affect the business of the National Council were to be communicated to the Societies through the hon. general secretary, the Society in South Australia preambled its letter of ratification and non-ratification of resolutions of the twentieth meeting: "one of the basic requirements of DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT is the provision for the freedom of communication. The Council of the South Australian Society regrets that our National Council cannot govern as it desires without imposing TOTALITARIAN RESTRICTIONS such as that contained in Resolutions 19/4 and 20/1".

Similarly, in 1973, Baxter and N Brown, the newly-appointed general secretary and executive officer respectively, must have felt frustrated when they were forced to abandon a postal meeting convened to approve the draft of a new membership brochure based on recommendations from the National Status and Qualifications Committee in Adelaide, 1973. The submission of a number of amendments to the resolutions to be put before the postal meeting proved to be an insurmountable obstruction to the holding of the meeting in time before the Perth meeting in November, 1974. However, as Baxter reported to that meeting, the "operation was worthwhile from the committee's point of view as an exercise in the preparation of a postal meeting".

In 1971 it was South Australia again acting as watchdog for democratic and 'open' government. The following statement was submitted by the hon. general secretary at the South Australian Society's request, for the consideration of the twentysixth annual meeting: "This Council feels concern that there is a possibility of a future Board of Management interpreting resolutions and/or decisions of National Council contrary to the intention of National Council and it is proposed that a suitable resolution be presented to ensure that National Council resolutions and/or decisions are not

ambiguous and are explicit so as to minimize the possibility of misinterpretation by the Board of Management of the intentions of National Council".

In 1963, in Adelaide, Council resolved to "prepare a set of model Chapter rules for the guidance of State Societies".

Again in Adelaide, but five years later, Council resolved to ask the "organisers of future conferences to arrange for sufficient time at an early stage of the conference to allow for meetings of the sub-committees of the National Council" and further resolved "that the hon. general secretary may attend meetings of the National Council with the right to take part in discussions of the committees of the National Council, but without voting powers".

In 1972, Freedman had to begin his report to the twentyseventh meeting in Sydney: "the year 1971-72 passed through the dark shadow of the deaths of the president of this Council, the late R J (Bob) Nott and, shortly afterwards, of its senior vice-president, the late John Knight...As your general secretary may I be permitted to say on your behalf that we of the National Council have lost not only two colleagues but also two long-standing and dear friends, and that through their deaths the very foundation of the 'new' National Council's executive structure is critically weakened. The Society in Victoria elected M J Trounson president of the National Council and J C Lawson to fill the vacancy. The Society in New South Wales elected P A Baxter senior vice-president and me to fill the vacancy".

Subsequently, at the beginning of the Meeting, Freedman reported that as hon. general secretary of the outgoing Council, he had convened an informal meeting of the National Councillors - elect for 1972/73. He announced that that meeting would unanimously nominate the office-bearers for the ensuing year. "The announcement was received amidst sustained acclamation" and the election subsequently confirmed.

At the meeting, the Victorian Society had submitted that there was a "need for the inclusion in the National Council constitution of procedural rules to facilitate the work of the Societies". However, the National Council did not concur, but asked its Executive Committee to prepare a summary of procedure and circulate this to the Member Societies.

The Adelaide meeting in 1973 was the last at which, at the beginning, the Council formed a Committee of the Whole, and, at the end, adopted that Committee's resolutions as the resolutions of the annual meeting of the National Council. "It was resolved that Council in future waive the procedure of going into the Committee of the Whole".

Baxter, the general secretary of the 'inaugural' year, "the first year under the new structure incorporated in the constitution", reported that the newly-created "Executive Committee had met four times to process the business of National Council". "The work of this committee has been extensive and comprehensive and has enabled action to be taken which otherwise may have been held over for the Council meeting". The report of the general secretary included, for the first time, a report of the executive officer, N Brown, who listed 21 individual activities undertaken as a result of the four meetings of the Executive Committee during 1973. He concluded his report: "Some idea of the value of the concept of continuing activity of National Council can be gained from the statistics on correspondence for the year-some 250 letters inwards and outwards. Swift decisions from your executive committee, when required, made this possible".

Thus in 1973 the National Council had grown an executive arm; hopefully, without loss of empathy with the Member Societies, with their Councils, and with the rank and file of IES membership which begets all else.

The terse exhortation by the president at the beginning of the Perth meeting, 1974, may well close this section: "The president requested Councillors to perform active liaison between National Council and State Councils to ensure mutual understanding of the actions and decisions of National Council and positive and helpful feedback to National Council.

## 5.8 FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Throughout its history, the National Council has been free from financial difficulties. The secretariat of the Council was running at a very low overhead. The Societies themselves, and also the IES Lighting Review, were financially independent and self sustaining organisations, and any ad hoc projects were readily financed through appeals to the Sustaining Members.

From the outset, the Societies had pledged themselves to finance the activities of the National Council through a per capita levy. Since 1952, a separate levy was raised for the Travel Fund. That year Fallon had placed before the Council a carefully argued "National Council proposal to establish a travelling fund for conference delegates:. He had averaged the costs of travel for one delegate from each Society to five consecutive meetings. He now asked the Societies to raise a levy on their members to total the costs to the five Societies over the five years period. Thus, each Society would be able, if required, to send one delegate to every meeting of the National Council. Whilst the Societies in the larger States would pay out substantially more than they received, each member of all Societies would be levied the same amount. It was a fair and workable arrangement. It was immediately ratified by all Societies except Victoria, and Victoria also ratified the year after. With minor modifications the travel fund has worked well for the Societies to this day.

Rescinding a decision in 1961 to make portion of the moneys in the Travel Fund available, if required, to support travel by the hon. general secretary, the Sydney meeting in 1962 resolved to allocate a portion from the General Levy to a Special Purposes Fund to provide travelling expenses of the hon. general secretary. (Why the minutes of the Adelaide 1963 meeting should resolve to raise 'levees' for the ensuing year is not recorded.)

After the appointment of an executive officer in 1972, it became necessary to provide funds to pay for the secretarial expenses. At the recommendation of Baxter, the treasurer, Council resolved to raise an additional levy to be paid into an Executive Fund "to cover the honorarium and secretarial expenses of the executive officer and travel expenses as required by the members of the Executive Committee".

In 1974, Council combined the General and Executive Funds into one single fund to be known as the Operating Fund. The Council also amended the Travel Fund rules that year. In the past, the Travel Fund had been raised on behalf of each Society and the amounts not used by a particular Society had been credited to that Society. This had led to some Societies accumulating fairly large credits and others becoming short of funds. It is pleasing to note that, in one particular year, one Society made a substantial gift to another of the amount required to pay for the attendance of one delegate.

The new rule provided "that the Member Societies continue to be entitled to draw from the Travel Fund an amount equivalent of one economy air fare for delegates attending meetings away from their home States; however, that any moneys not drawn from the Travel Fund in a particular year remain in the fund for the use of the Member Societies in future years". Council further resolved "that the Travel Fund be held at a level not less than the annual requirements of all Member Societies averaged over a five-year period".

Throughout its entire life, the Council received the most generous 'hidden subsidies' from the Sustaining Members of the Societies and from other institutions and organisations which paid their officers to be available to work for the Council and to travel to the annual meetings; without expecting thanks, indeed, not wanting to be thanked, more often than not. But just as generous have been the Councillors themselves who unstintingly gave of their time and who often accepted considerable personal expense to travel to and attend the annual meetings and take part in the convention activities.

## 5.9 HONORIFIC ACTIVITIES

In the procession of meetings and minutes many persons appear, and disappear again. Some are mentioned by name; at the head of a minute or at the end when the appointments were made for the ensuing year. Other names are scattered throughout the minute books as movers and seconders of the Council's resolutions. Their deeds are recorded elsewhere; their names are listed in the appendices; and appreciation of their service is implicit.

Throughout we abstained from adding personal remarks to the dry mention of their names. However, we can except one group of people without fear of being accused of personal bias. Council itself singled them out for us. They are the people Council formally resolved to honour for "outstanding and sustained service" to the Societies - the Life Fellows of the IES. We knew them well; for many years we shared with them service on the Council. Thus, for once, we may take leave to write about people and to add to the historian's appreciation a personal thought or two as a gesture to our colleagues and friends.

### 5.9.1 LIFE FELLOWS

#### 5.9.1.1. CLARENCE LEONARD BARNES

Clarence Leonard Barnes was born 1899 at Richmond, Victoria, where he attended the South Richmond State School. In 1924, Barnes joined Robert Bryce and Company, in charge of the Holophane lighting section. Five years later, in 1929, he transferred to Lawrence and Hanson Limited as that company's illuminating engineer, a position which he held and combined with managerial duties to his retirement from active work in February 1964.

Barnes became a foundation member and councillor of the Society in Victoria in 1931. He remained a member of the Victorian Council to the end of 1961. He was president of the Society in 1935/36, and again in 1942/43 and 1943/44. He served on countless of his Society's most important committees. He helped in 1939 in establishing the IES Lighting Review and was, for many years, chairman of the Publications Committee which was charged with the production of the Review. As author, editor and business manager, he ceaselessly promoted the Review as 'the' national Australian lighting journal and solicited for the journal the much needed support from industry, from the ESAA and from the members of the Societies throughout Australia. In 1964, the Council of the Society in Victoria elected Barnes a Life Member of the Society.

Barnes's contribution to his profession on the national scene was profound. Foundation of the Provisional National Council in 1945, acceptance of a national constitution by the Societies, and, on 1 August 1946, the formation of the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia were in great measure due to his forceful drive and relentless energy, to his pragmatic realism and yet idealistic optimism that would not allow minor and, indeed, major obstacles to block the issues. Barnes was chairman of the Provisional National Council and the first president of the National Council in 1946.

We remember 'Barney' best seeing him across the Council table, jaw forward and shoulders squared, full of fight, ready to argue for 'his' Council and all that the Council stood for. His 'IES Objectives' memo is a gem in the Council's archives; a typical Barney document - a host of original ideas to trigger off thought and action by others.

Barnes retired from the National Council at the end of 1959. On 1 September 1965 the National Council elected Barnes the first Life Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia.

#### 5.9.1.2. HARRISON GOODENOUGH FALLON

Harrison Goodenough Fallon was born 1898 at Cape Town, South Africa, where he received his early education. Fallon came to Sydney at the age of 16. After matriculating from Sydney Grammar School, he enlisted in the AIF and served with the Light Horse Brigade in Edypt and Palestine. He graduated from Sydney University in 1925, with a degreee in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. He joined the Municipal Council of Sydney, the forerunner of the Sydney County Council in 1925 as junior assistant engineer in the Mains Branch. He was appointed the Council's first Street Lighting Engineer in 1938, a position from which he retired on 30 June 1963.

'Hal' Fallon, as we know him affectionately, is a Foundation Member of the IES in New South Wales. He was in 1930, the Society's first hon. technical secretary and in 1934 a signatory to its Memorandum and Articles of Association. He was president on three occasions, in 1933/34, 1944/45 and again, on the eve of his retirement from active work, in 1962/63.

Fallon worked untiringly for his Society, as administrator and lecturer for many years, as chairman of the State Constitution and Qualifications Committee, and as adjudicator of many competitions.



He was chairman in 1939 of the drafting committee of the first SAA streetlighting code. In 1948, he was the first chairman of ANCI.

To us, the second generation of IES men, he was in 1939 'godfather' to our entry into Society life and our teacher at the first Sydney Technical College lighting course which he initiated and of which he was for long the principal lecturer. He wrote the first, the major segment and the third segment of the history of the IES in New South Wales.

Fallon was founder member of the National Council and the Council's second president in 1947. From 1946, for an unbroken 15 years, Fallon was chairman of the National Status and Qualifications Committee.

If today, we, the lighting engineers in Australia, are recognized as a profession, we owe this in good measure to Hal Fallon and his colleagues on that committee.

In recognition of indeed outstanding and sustained service to the profession, he was elected a Life Fellow of the Societies by special resolution of the National Council on 1 September 1965.

#### 5.9.1.3 FRANCIS CHARLES KELLY

Francis Charles Kelly was born in 1900 at Charlton, Victoria. He was educated at Wesley College, Melbourne, and studied electrical engineering at the Working Men's College, later the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. He became an Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.

In 1918, Kelly joined the firm of Lincolne & Demaine, Consulting Engineers in Melbourne. From 1927 to 1940 he was in charge of his firm's Sydney Office.

During the war, Kelly served with various coast defence searchlight units. He was Officer-in-Charge of Searchlights at Milne Bay, New Guinea. At the end of the war, he was staff officer, Directorate of Engineer Equipment, Land H.Q.

In 1946, Kelly was appointed as an engineer in the Lighting Section, Industrial Services Division, Department of Labour and National Service. At the time of his retirement in 1965, the emphasis of his work in the Department had changed from lighting to engineering aspects of industrial safety.

Kelly joined the Society in New South Wales in 1931 and served on the Council from 1932 to 1940. He was signatory to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society in March 1934. He was hon. technical secretary from 1933 to 1935, president in 1937 and hon. treasurer in 1940. He was one of three members of the Society to draft the first Australian Streetlighting Code.

After the war, Kelly joined the Society in Victoria and served on Council from 1947 to 1966. He was president in 1960 and 1961. Kelly was elected a Fellow of the Societies in November 1952. He was acting hon. general secretary of the National Council at the Sydney meeting in 1962 and served on the National Council for the following three years.

In November 1956, Frank Kelly was appointed production editor of the IES Lighting Review, and his wife, Mrs Jean Kelly, secretary of the Victorian Society. In 1966, Frank retired from the Council and accepted the position of secretary of the Society, a position which he held, supported by his wife, to June 1974. "To honour Frank Kelly and his wife Jean for the great amount of work they have done over many years", the Council in Victoria gave a dinner in their honour and presented them with a triple holder silver candelabra.

We remember fondly the many meetings with Frank and Jean talking about many matters of mutual interest, but mainly about the IES. We had both become professional secretaries; self-taught maybe, professional all the same. Frank's minutes of the Victorian Council meetings were a joy to his colleague in secretaryship; his correspondence with the hon. general secretary meticulously prompt, accurate and to the point. We were both custodians of the records of our Societies archives and extended our responsibilities to include also the records of the National Council and of the IES Lighting Review. For many years, we shared a love-hate relationship; the responsible editor and the idiosyncratic contributor to the Review.

When, in 1967, the production of the Review was transferred from Victoria to New South Wales, the National Council fittingly acknowledged the singular contribution which Frank Kelly had made to lighting in Australia as production editor of the national journal by electing him a Life Fellow of the Societies for service which had "extended from the formation of the New South Wales Society to this day".

#### 5.9.1.4 ERNEST LEOPOLD FREEDMAN

Was born 1909 in Berlin, Germany, where he was educated at the French College. He studied engineering and economics at the universities of Berlin, Munich and Jena. In 1937 he migrated to Australia. He began his career in lighting in July 1938 with Scanlan's New Neon Limited, Sydney. He served in the CMF and, after naturalisation, in the AIF. Fallon, in the New South Wales history, described him as "a man of widespread interests and unbounded enthusiasm for any cause in which he believed...who found in the Society that friendliness and fellowship which had been denied him in his country of birth".

Freedman joined the Society in New South Wales in 1939 and was elected to the Council in May 1947. As the Society's president in 1951/52, he attended the seventh meeting of the National Council in Sydney 1952 as observer, and has attended all but two meetings of the Council since. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1955.

Freedman was national president in 1957, and hon. general secretary of the National Council from 1962 to 1972. He was elected a Fellow of the British Society in 1963. In 1964, he was appointed executive secretary of ANZAAS. He retired in July, 1975. The National Council elected him a Life Fellow of the Societies on 4 November 1970.

#### 5.9.1.5. STUART DEIGHTON LAY

Stuart Lay was born 1905 at Douglas on the Isle of Man where he received his early education. After four years on a rubber plantation in Kuala Lumpur, he returned to England in 1932 where he began his career in lighting with Edison Swan in Manchester. During the war, Lay was in charge of the lighting engineering section of British Thomson-Houston in North-east England.

In 1943 Lay was elected a Fellow of the IES (London) and became Registered Lighting Engineer (IES) in 1948. He held a number of regional offices in the Society including that of vice-chairman of the Newcastle Centre.

Lay came to Australia for the Department of Labour and National Service in 1949, first in Adelaide and, from 1953, in Sydney. He was Assistant Director (Industrial Services) at the time of his retirement in 1970.

In Australia, Lay continued to take an active part in IES work. He was president of the South Australian Society in 1952/53 and of the Society in New South Wales in 1966/67 and 1967/68. His interests in all aspects of lighting were catholic. When he became editor -in-chief of the IES Lighting

Review in 1968, he made the journal his all-absorbing interest and pre-occupation. He was widely read and excellently connected. The editorials from his pen bear witness to his penetrating insight into the problems of light and sight and their effects in all fields of human life.

Lay was an elected member of ANCI, a corresponding member of the CIE committee on lighting education, he was Honorary Associate of the School of Architectural Science in the University of Sydney, and a prominent member of the Productivity Promotion movement in Australia. He effectively and generously contributed as teacher, lecturer, writer, innovator, designer and critic.

We were friends. We shared the excitement of witnessing the advancement of the art and science of illuminating engineering from pure engineering to a multi-faceted discipline in which the engineering technology takes second place to the concern for people. 'Lighting is for people', Stuart would often say.

Lay was elected a Life Fellow of the Societies on 4 November 1970. He died 31 May 1974 having left a lasting mark on the development of illuminating engineering in Australia and on the progress of the Australian lighting profession.

#### 5.9.1.6 WILLIAM AUSTIN NICHOLLS

Born in Adelaide, South Australia, in 1919, he was educated at the St Peters College. During the war he served as Warrant Officer in the RAAF and RAF. After the war, he joined the Adelaide Electricity Supply Company, later the Electricity Trust of South Australia. He was Senior Lighting Engineer in charge of the Trust's Lighting Advisory Service at the time of his sudden and untimely death, 1975.

Nicholls joined the IES in South Australia in 1945 and was elected on the Council at the end of 1946. He was president of his Society for two years, in 1951 and 1952. He was South Australian National Councillor from 1951 until the end of his life - the longest continuous service in the National Council's history. He was National President in 1963. He served on the National Status and Qualifications Committee from 1968 and became its chairman in 1971.

In his position with the Trust, Nicholls had a unique opportunity of contributing original thought and advanced ideas to the lighting of his city, from streetlighting to the Murray Bridge 'Bunyip'. "With civic pride as the prime objective", he planned the decorations for the Royal visits and for the Adelaide Festivals of Art. He produced the first *Son et Lumière* displays in Australia and many other original designs. As the National Council was to minute: "In his own State, South Australia, his influence has been without comparison".

Nicholls unceasingly advocated quality in lighting, quality of design and quality of equipment, and contributed to many of the Standards Association's relevant drafting committees.

We have vivid memories of Bill Nicholls at and particularly away from the Council table when he allowed us to get to know the real man behind the often stern and austere facade and permitted us to share with him his knowledge of the world beyond our immediate common bond: lighting. He was deeply concerned with the physical and the metaphysical; he was a devout believer and probing philosopher who held strong views on current political events and on the problems of social justice, and injustice. He contributed to many community organisations and, in turn, they enriched his continual search for truth.

At the end of his life, as chairman of the Status Committee he saw twentyfive years of personal effort come to fruition with the admission of the competent practising lighting engineer as a professional man. Tragic that he was not spared us to rejoice with him.

The National Council elected William Austin Nicholls a Life Fellow of the Societies by special resolution of 26 April 1971.

#### 5.9.1.7 ROBERT JOHN NOTT

Born 1903 in Essendon, Victoria, Nott received his early education at Essendon and Glenhuntly. He graduated in 1924, from Melbourne Technical College, in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. He was a qualified Technical School teacher of the Victorian Department of Education and was for three years instructor at West Melbourne and Caulfield Technical Schools. He joined the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, in 1930 as Assistant Engineer in the Electricity Sales Branch. At the time of his retirement in 1969 he was Lighting Development Engineer of the Commission. During the war he acted as consultant for the Department of Supply and Development.

Nott served on the Victorian Council continuously from 1938. He was president for an unprecedented period of four years from 1949/50 to 1952/53. He was instrumental in creating the IES Lighting Review; the first issue in February 1939 was 'produced by the publications committee; chairman: R J Nott, AMTC'.

In 1952, Nott was elected by his Society to serve on the National Council. He became National President in 1960/61 and was President again in 1971/72. He died in office, April 1972. Nott was the official historian of the National Council. He served from 1963 to 1971 as chairman of the Status and Qualifications Committee. He represented the Council on ANCI and was a member of the Australian delegation to a meeting of the exterior lighting committee of CIE in Barcelona, in 1971.

Nott took part in much of the SAA committee work in the field of public lighting. He was chairman of the drafting committee for AS1158 'Lighting for Minor Streets'. We both joined the National Council at the same meeting in march 1952 and were colleagues and friends for all those years. Always ready to move, to enter into the discussion and to accept responsibility for action, Bob Nott left his mark at the Council table as well as at the social gatherings of the National Convention weeks, where his natural charm and ready wit endeared him to all who came within his orbit. The National Council recognized and acknowledged his outstanding and sustained service by electing Nott Life Fellow of the Societies on 26 April 1971.

After Nott's death, the Victorian Society "submitted a proposal for a National Lighting Trust Fund to make triennial awards from the income derived, towards study and research in lighting here and abroad; the first such award to be made in the name of Robert John Nott, FIES (Aust)". However, the National Council wisely accepted a more practical suggestion, to establish a "Robert Nott Memorial Library as a national project administered by the Victorian Society...in which individual books would be inscribed with the names of members of the Societies whom the Societies wished to honour". Drabble spontaneously donated a cheque for \$50.00 and Freedman a leather-bound commemorative volume and set of ex libris.

The first book donated to the library by the Society in New South Wales was donated in memory of Eric Walter Williams, the convener of the meeting in Sydney on 2 September 1930 which had led to the formation of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia. Bob Nott would have liked this.

#### 5.9.1.8 EDWARD JAMES ARCHIBALD WELLER

Born in 1893 at Warragul, Victoria, Weller was educated at Waverley College, Melbourne and Fort Street High School, Sydney. He worked as architect in Sydney, Cairns and Melbourne. In 1933 Weller opened Sydney's first Building Centre. He moved to Brisbane in 1936. During the war, Weller was involved in government and Brisbane City Council work. In 1944 he joined the Public Works Department of Queensland. He became Government Architect in 1959. In 1963 he was appointed Director of Research and Development. He retired in 1968.

Weller was a member of the Queensland Society since its inception and its president in 1947/48. He was one of the three first National Council delegates of the Queensland Society and attended and contributed significantly to the proceedings of the second conference of the National Council in Sydney in 1947. He remained on the National Council for three years. After twelve years of absence due to pressure of work, he was again elected a National Councillor by his Society in November 1961 and has served on the National Council without break to date. He was National president at the twentieth meeting in Brisbane in 1965.

Jim Weller's contribution to the Societies was singular indeed. As Government Architect in Queensland and a most senior member of his own professional institute, he brought to the Council in his home State and to the National Council the experience and mature insight into institutional affairs, and at government and professional levels.

We served together on the second Committee of Review in 1974/75 and corresponded copiously on the future organisation of the IES in Australia: two old campaigners' still willing to accept their share of the responsibilities towards the future.

Weller was elected a Life Fellow of the Societies on 13 March 1973.

#### 5.9.1.9 JAMES CARSTAIRS LOWSON

Lowson was born in London in 1911. He migrated to Australia in 1922 when his father was appointed Research Professor of Medical Psychology in the University of Queensland. After attending Brisbane Boys College, he entered the University of Queensland and became a resident of Emanuel College. He graduated in 1934 in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Lowson went to England for post-graduate work and, during a six months period in the Research Laboratory, Vacuum Physics Section of British Thomson-Houston Company in Rugby, he worked on lamp development which kindled his life-long interest in lighting. After six months in the lighting application section he accepted a permanent position in that section in 1937. During the twelve years of his employment by British Thomson-Houston, he published a number of papers, first on problems related to infra-red processes and later on general subjects of interior lighting design, mainly in industry. Those of us who know Jim Lowson well may be surprised to hear that his first patent was for 'improvements relating to decorative lighting devices'. In 1948, Lowson was elected a Fellow of the IES in Great Britain.

In 1949 Lowson resigned from British Thomson - Houston and returned 'home' to Australia. He was appointed Senior Lighting Engineer in the Industrial Services Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service, in Melbourne. When the National Council conferred life fellowship on Lowson on 13 November 1973, it was noted that "Lowson had contributed to the technical knowledge of the lighting profession both in Australia and internationally. This had been given recognition by the fact of his appointment as chairman to the CIE Technical Committee TL.3.4 (Discomfort Glare)", and it was resolved "that in recognition of an outstanding and sustained contribution to the aim of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia both nationally and internationally, Council confer upon Mr J C Lowson the title of Life Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia". With that resolution the National Council for the first time

recognized the contribution to the 'aims' of the Societies in contrast to 'service' to the Societies for which the life fellowships had previously been awarded.

We find Jum Lawson's name for the first time as author of an important paper in the Supplement to the April 1952 issue of the IES Lighting Review. He was the lead author, jointly with Dresler and Holman of a paper 'Practical Investigation on Discomfort Glare'. In this paper, the three authors reported a 'summary and analysis of tests carried out by members of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia', the 'Sydney Glare Appraisal Tests', organized by Holman and conducted by members of the Society in New South Wales.

Lawson took an active part in the development of the 1957 edition of the SAA Artificial Lighting Code CA-30, 1957. The quality section of that code was largely based on the results of the 'Sydney Glare Appraisal Tests' and won international acclaim for Australia at the time. When CA-30 was to be revised in 1965, Lawson was invited by SAA to prepare the initial draft.

His interest in the problems of discomfort glare never waned in over twenty years. His paper to the Society in New South Wales in June 1973 'International Research on Discomfort Glare' broke new ground. At the eighteenth quadrennial session of CIE in London in September 1975, he again could report on 'appraisal sessions' undertaken, this time, by groups of members of the Victorian Society. Lawson is now chairman of the SAA Committee LG1. 'Artificial Lighting (Codes)' which is preparing for publication in 1976 yet another revision of AS CA-30, 'Artificial Lighting of Buildings' containing a section on glare in lighting design procedure.

Lawson is a recognized authority in his special field. His advice was sought on lighting and seeing problems in many conspicuous buildings including the Australian Academy of Science and the legislative chambers of Parliament House in Canberra, the new library in the University of Western Australia, and buildings of the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand.

Jim Lawson is a perfectionist lecturer. He prepared excellent slides and demonstration material and, if necessary, rehearses his demonstrations again and again to make his points convincingly and accurately. We have often been with him before a lecture. Taut, tense and tired-looking, he would snap into action with his first sentence and, with a minimum of notes, present a lucid exposition of often complex data, informative and stimulating as lecturer and in discussion.

Lawson gave his first paper to the Society in Victoria in October 1949. He has been a member of the Victorian Council since 1950 and was president in 1964/65 and 1965/66. He has been a National Councillor since 1972. Lawson's election to life fellowship on 13 November 1973 was a fitting climax to a distinguished career in lighting. He retired on 11 June 1976.

#### 5.9.1.10 GWENYTH ALBERTA EWENS

Gwenyth Ewens was born in 1916 at Claremont, Western Australia, where she attended the Methodist Ladies' College. She studied survey drafting and architecture at the Perth Technical College and took a course in History of Architecture at the University of Western Australia. She became a member of the Architectural Association of Western Australia. She specialized in glass research and did practical work at Pilkington Bros., St Helens, England. After a study tour of Holland and Germany organized by the two governments, she became a member of the Housing Centre Trust in London. She was for fifteen years a member of the Inter-Society Color Council of USA.

Gwenyth Ewens is a tireless lecturer on architectural design, interior decoration, lighting, colour and vision; lecturing at the University of Western Australia for the Adult Education Board, and the Technical Education Division of the Department of Education in Western Australia. She presented her first paper 'On the production, properties and utilization of glass' to the IES in Western

Australia in 1949. In 1951, she joined the Council in Western Australia and served on most of the Council's committees. She acted as secretary when the need arose, contributing her vast experience in Society affairs to the continuity of the IES in Western Australia. She was elected on the National Council in November 1966 and remained on the Council to November 1972, when she retired from the National Council and, in 1975, also from the Council in Western Australia because of pressing family commitments.

Gwenyth Ewens is dedicated to the IES and all the Society stands for. She was for many years the Western Australian representative on the National Lighting Education Board, and the State editor of the IES Lighting Review.

Every five years again, Gwen Ewens would become the rallying point for the national conferences and conventions in Western Australia. Assisted by a former employer, Alf Drabble, himself a National Councillor and National President in 1969, she often acted on the program committee, meetings committee, social committee, facilities committee, publicity committee and as public relations officer, all in one.

We corresponded for years on many matters of common interest: Gwen in her inimitably beautiful baroque script, we in our equally inimitable but indecipherable scrawl - never were more opposites attracted to each other.

On 20 November 1975 Gwenyth Ewens was elected a Life Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia in recognition of her work "as a member of the National Council and, in particular, as a long-standing supporter of that Council in her home State, Western Australia".

#### 5.9.2 ALBERT DRESLER MEMORIAL LECTURE

When Albert Dresler died on 17 July 1963, the loss was felt immediately and deeply throughout the Australian Lighting community. He had been in Australia a mere fourteen years. Yet, like no other, he had left his mark as an outstanding scientist and engineer, author, lecturer and teacher, leader in his profession, and mentor and colleague of many of us who were fortunate to be his friends. After Dresler's death, the Societies and many individual members from all over Australia put forward suggestions to honour the memory of a man who by his very presence had transgressed the local scene and had become a national figure.

At the eighteenth meeting of the National Council, in Adelaide in 1963, Council considered several ways to make a proposed honour an important national event in which all Societies would be able to participate, and resolved "that National Council honour the memory of the late Dr Albert Dresler by the establishment of the 'Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture'...that the 'Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture' be delivered at the National Convention in Melbourne and at such other conventions as National Council may decide...and that the 'Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture' be delivered by invitation and preferably be an original technical paper...and that the paper be published".

The following are the Albert Dresler Memorial Lectures presented to date; however, only three were published in the IES Lighting Review, as noted.

W E Harper, 'Lighting in a Changing Society',  
Perth, November 1964.  
(IES Lighting Review, Vol. 26.6, December 1964, pp 182)

C E Moorhouse, 'The Enlightened Engineer',  
Melbourne, November, 1966.

H Hewitt, 'Lighting for Buildings - the new Approach',  
Sydney, November 1967.  
(IES Lighting Review, Vol. 30.1, February 1968, pp10)

J B deBoer, 'Environmental Comfort in Deep-plan Offices, provided by Lighting and Air Conditioning',  
Adelaide, November 1968.  
(IES Lighting Review, Vol 31.2 April 1969, pp30)

Sir Willis Connolly, 'The Development of the Electricity Supply Industry in Victoria',  
Melbourne, November 1971.

It is pleasing to note that, at the thirtieth meeting of the National Council in Brisbane in 1975, Council approved that the 'Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture' of the twentysecond National Convention in Melbourne, November 1976, be given by J C Lowson, Dresler's close friend and colleague of many years.

As the years go by, those of us who knew 'the Doc' will also disappear from this worldly scene. So that future generations will still be able to honour the memory of their predecessor in the service of their profession, we now place on record these short biographical notes, short, and personal at that. We make no apologies for these notes being personal ones, but can only hope that, through these, the memory of 'the Doc' may be kept alive and that future memorial lecturers will find inspiration from the deeds of the man whom they will set out to honour. We had so much in common, none the least the same mother tongue, but also the same love for the country which we had adopted --or had it adopted us?

Albert Friedrich Dresler, Dr. Ing (Berlin), FIES (Aust), was born in London in 1904. At the age of 10 he returned with his family to Berlin, Germany, where he went to school and matriculated. He enrolled at the Berlin Technical University. He took out that University's Diploma (Dipl Ing) in engineering and worked at the University's illuminating engineering laboratory to 1933. He graduated Doctor of Engineering (Dr. Ing) in 1930. In 1933 he joined the Osram Lamps Company in Berlin as chief of the physics laboratory where he conducted and directed research connected with electric lamp testing methods and photometric investigations with coloured light sources and the spectral response of the eye.

In 1949 Dresler left Germany to join the Industrial Service Division of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service in Melbourne.

We first met Dresler on the occasion of our first paper to the Society in New South Wales in October 1949 - "You have still much to learn", he said to us. We were grateful to him at the time and we still are; such was the quiet authority of this amazing man.

In September 1950 Dresler visited the New South Wales Society and gave his first paper to that Society on 'Light and Science'. The 'Doc' would not have minded our recalling the delightful phrase with which John Knight proposed the vote of thanks "inviting us to thank Dr Dresler for his excellent paper, - 'yes?'"

Since 1935, Dresler had been a regular participant in the activities of the International Commission on Illumination (CIE). He attended all but the 1951 quadrennial session. He was the unnamed delegate, "a member of the Victorian Society" of Holman's report, who represented Australia at the CIE conference in Zurich in 1955. In 1959 he led an Australian delegation of four to the CIE



Congress at Brussels and was to have gone to Vienna in 1963 but for his illness which led to his death in July of that year.

Dresler was secretary and later chairman of the CIE 'Daylighting' committee which was the first technical committee entrusted to the newly formed ANCI. Dresler himself became chairman of ANCI in 1956.

Dresler was widely published: in the 'proceedings of the CIE', in 'Light and Lighting', in the 'IES Transactions' and in the 'IES Lighting Review'. He played a prominent part in the lighting work of the Standards Association of Australia and was author and co-author of important publications of his Department, particularly in the field of daylighting.

We quote from the obituary in the IES Lighting Review, Vol. 25.4, April 1963, p. 125: "He took a keen personal interest in lighting education at the professional engineering level and devoted much of his spare time to this work, bringing to it the selfless enthusiasm and readiness to help others which characterized all his activities. Indeed, the many young men who benefited from his training, encouragement and example are perhaps his more enduring monument".

Dresler became hon. general secretary of the National Council in November 1957 and held that office to the end of 1962. As such he exerted a strong influence on the development of the lighting profession in Australia. During the years of his secretaryship, the professional membership structure of the National Council was constantly under review and, indeed, attack. As general secretary and as secretary and convener of the National Status and Qualifications Committee, his advice and guidance were often required, discreetly given, and generally accepted. He had an excellent personal relationship with the senior officers of the Societies in all States and could, unwittingly often, influence their decisions because he was trusted by all.

We have vivid visual memories of 'the Doc'; on the rostrum, lecturing; at the Council table, listening; as leader of the visiting delegation of National Councillors, responding to a Lord Mayoral welcome; over a glass of Moselle wine, just chatting. Dresler would have liked the conditions of the lecture which honours his name: 'by invitation and preferably by an original technical paper'. His own standards were of the highest. It is now the responsibility of the National Council to see that the standard of the memorial lectures in honour of the dead be not less high than was that of the man whom they are to honour.

Shortly after his death, the British Society conferred on Dresler honorary membership. A vice-president of the Society, J G Christopher, who visited Australia, presented the certificate to Dresler at a luncheon on 17 April 1963 in a private dining room of the Union in the University of Melbourne, which we were privileged to attend. His death three months later was unexpected, sudden, and out of the fullness of a rich life which he had shared generously with so many. The 'Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture' perpetuates the memory of this learned and gentle man during his all but too brief sojourn in this country.

#### 5.10 CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

In 1954, in Perth, the ninth annual conference of the National Council had formally resolved "that a national convention in association with the national conference be endorsed and that additional days be allocated for this purpose". Thus, the national conventions each year were intended to be true national activities of the National Council. The minutes of the National Council conferences took but scant notice of these important 'national' occasions. After some conventions, resolutions of the conventions were transmitted to the National Council and normally acted upon. On occasions, Council concerned itself with one or the other detail of convention organization or personnel and, if required in time, approved the Albert Dresler Memorial Lecturer. No systematic record was kept of the National convention in a chronological order and the convention programs are hidden in the files of the hon. general secretary or in the archivist's personal file.

It is fortunate that the IES Lighting Review sporadically reported on the convention activities and published a number of important convention papers in part or in full. The listing of the conventions, interspersed with an account of what little interest the National Council itself displayed through records in its minutes, may serve to make certain of a 'Future for the Past'.

In 1954, in Perth, Holman reported, "a lecture and a luncheon talk were given by visiting delegates who attended the Perth conference. This year we have gone a step further in developing a formal convention by arranging a number of papers built round a central theme". This first National Council endorsed national convention, was, however, advertised in the program as '10th Annual Conference and Convention', the convention deriving its number from the conference which had fathered it. This practice was followed up to and including the Sydney conference and convention in 1972. The introduction in Adelaide in 1973 of a 'National Conference' by invitation, arising out of a recommendation from the Committee of Review, seems to have prompted a re-thinking of the former numbering system. Thus, during the IES week in Brisbane in 1975, (i) the National Council met for its 30th Annual Meeting, (ii) a 21st National Annual Convention was held, and (iii) a 3rd National Annual Conference was convened by invitation from the National Council.

With the emphasis on 'national' it was to be expected that the National Council would play some role in the selection of a convention theme and the structuring of the convention program, if no more

than in an advisory capacity. That opportunity was lost before the first convention in 1955. In a spirited correspondence with Holman, his hon general secretary, F Ryan, the national president, queried every aspect of the proposed convention; was it a national conference and local convention? to be held during the week or at the weekend? who were the speakers? who attended? who organised the program? the meetings? Holman's reply became the precept for many years to come: "The term 'national conference and convention' was meant to convey the sense of a national conference, and national convention. To be realistic, however, it should be recognized that in such States as Western Australia and Queensland there will be few interstate visitors other than delegates to the national conference. Responsibility for the organisation of convention activities rested primarily with the host State, although the collaboration of the National Council may be sought if required. For example, the host State determined the theme of the convention and arranged such details as speakers, places of meetings and the like...The program for the conference and convention should be referred to National Council since other Societies were involved in travel, and therefore they should have a say in fixing times that are convenient to them".

Although in later years, the timing of the annual events was solved by determining the dates of the ensuing year's conference and convention at the end of the previous meeting, the problem of its poor influence on the theme and program of a conference is still vexing the Council, and , in spite of specific recommendations by the Committee of Review, and in spite of specific recommendations by the Committee of Review, the annual IES event is still a national conference but a local convention as when it began in 1955.

The following lists of convention events and personalities are taken verbatim from the programs of our files. Where available, the occupation and position of the guest of honour are included as they appeared on the program, to indicate their standing in the community. Similarly, the academic and professional standing of the listed speakers are indicated by the inclusion of the appropriate letters after their names.

#### 5.10 1 BRISBANE, NOVEMBER 1955

THEME: 'Australian Lighting Codes'

Wednesday, 23rd - Evening: Public Lecture

'The Practical Application of the Lighting Code'  
E L Freedman, FIES (Aust)

Thursday, 24th - Evening: Public Lectures

'Brightness and Glare Aspects of the New Code'  
J C Lowson, BE, AMIEE, FIES (London), FIES (Aust)

'The Street Lighting Code'  
H G Fallon, BE, AMIE Aust, FIES (Aust)

#### 5.10.2 MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 1956

THEME : 'Commercial Lighting'

Monday, 19th - Evening

'Illuminated Advertising Signs', D C Switson, AASA

Tuesday, 20th - Luncheon Address

'De domo nostra', E L Freedman, FIES (Aust)

Tuesday, 20th - a.m.

'Lighting of Hotels and Cafes', D C Brown

'Office Lighting', S D Lay, FRSA, FIES (London), MIES (Aust)

Tuesday, 20th - p.m.

'Light Sources for Display Lighting', G V Malon, MIES (Aust),

Registered Lighting Engineer (London)

'Design of Commercial Lighting Fittings', W Allen Smith,

MIES (Aust)

Registered Lighting Engineer (London)

### 5.10.3 SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 1957

THEME: 'Luminaires - A Critical Analysis of Design'

Wednesday, 6th - a.m. 'Design for Performance'

'The Illuminating Engineer's Viewpoint', L S Hyatt,

Dip IES (London)

MIES (Aust)

'The Manufacturer's Viewpoint', S N Jeffery, Dip IES (London)

MIES (Aust)

'The Photometrist's Viewpoint', J C Diggle, ASTC, MIES (Aust)

'The Supply Authorities' Viewpoint', H S Lloyd, BE, AMIEE, and

AMIE (Aust)

'The Distributor's Viewpoint', R R Marks

Wednesday, 6th - p.m. 'Design for Use'

'The Consulting Engineer's Viewpoint', W M Kendall, BE

'The Architect's Viewpoint', D C Maclurcan, ARIBA, ARIAA, FIES

(Aust)

'The Electrical Contractor's Viewpoint', A J Watt

'The User-Buyer's Viewpoint', H R Cartwright, ASTC, Jr IE Aust

A precis of each of the nine papers had been duplicated and these were distributed before the meeting.

The convention forwarded a carefully considered resolution to the National Council meeting recommending "an approach to SAA with a view to formulating a luminaire specification". National Council acted on this and formed a sub-committee to examine the matter further.

Arising out of the Sydney convention, "the desirability of associating a national convention with the national conference was again discussed at length. Some States felt that the organization of a convention might be beyond their own resources, particularly if the example set by New South Wales this year was to be followed, of providing all speakers to the convention subject from the host State". However, "it was agreed that the subject of this year's convention had been exceptional and had necessitated close co-ordination between speakers. It was felt, however, that this would normally not be the case and that by drawing speakers from many States the national character of these conventions would be materially enhanced". Council resolved "that the host Society be assured

that it will receive the active support from all other Societies in arranging the convention in any particular year".

#### 5.10.4 ADELAIDE, NOVEMBER 1958

THEME: 'A Critical Review and Explanation of the New SAA Code (CA30- 1957)'

Wednesday, 19th - Evening

'Official Opening' : Professor Sir Kerr Grant, MSc, F.Inst.P,  
FRSA, FIES (Aust), Foundation President  
of the Illuminating Engineering Society  
in South Australia.

'The Background of the SAA Lighting Code', W I Stewart, BSc,  
MIES (Aust)

'The Practical Application of the Code', J C Lawson, BE, AMIEE,  
FIES(London),FIES Aust

Thursday, 20th - a.m.

'Convention' - short talks by representatives of organisations which are implementors and users of the code, to promote general discussion.

The convention forwarded resolutions to the National Council meeting; one agreeing that CA30-1957 was of great practical value and exhorting its widest use in specifications; another offering SAA the IES facilities in investigating the illumination values in commerce and industry.

The National Council endorsed both resolutions in their entirety.

#### 5.10.5 PERTH, NOVEMBER 1959

Wednesday, 11th - Evening

'Architects, Illuminating Engineers and Lighting Design',  
E L Freedman, FIES (Aust)

Thursday, 12th - Luncheon

'Report from Brussels - Australia's Share in International Lighting Affairs', Dr A Dresler, FIES (Aust)

Thursday, 12th - Evening

'The Elizabeth Project - Development of Adelaide Satellite City',  
W A Nicholls, FIES (Aust)

#### 5.10.6 BRISBANE, NOVEMBER 1960

THEME: 'Lighting for Living'

Tuesday, 16th - Evening

'Official Opening': Professor S A Prentice, Dean, Faculty of Engineering, University of Queensland

'Lighting for Living', M Craker, AMIE Aust, ASTC, MIES (Aust)

Wednesday 17th - Evening

Seminar:

'Presentation of Lighting Trends to Consultants', V Harburg  
'Retail Lighting', S N Jeffery, MIES (Aust), Dip MIES(London)  
'Office Lighting', S D Lay, FRSA, FIES (London), MIES (Aust)  
'Residence Lighting', W A Nicholls, FIES (Aust)

A lighting exhibition displaying trends in modern lighting and associated equipment, sponsored by the Society in Queensland and open to the public, was held during convention week.

At the annual meeting of the Council in Brisbane that year, it was stated, as an opinion of the South Australian Society, (a) that "the IES should be more active in current matters with regard to lighting which may be under discussion by other bodies or organisations and should be in a position to institute such discussions by drawing attention of interested bodies to a particular need; and (b) that national conventions should be advertised and publicised so as to stimulate the interest of the public in the Society and that National Council should take more action to promote the convention year".

It is not clear from the National Council minutes, what prompted these statements, the convention in Adelaide the previous year or the current convention in Brisbane. However, "after protracted discussion on (a) above during which divergent views were expressed, Mr Nicholls agreed to have this matter deferred. As regards (b) above, the general opinion emerged from the discussion that if the State holding the convention desired assistance from other States, it would be willingly given", and Council resolved accordingly. However, Council had only deferred '(a) above', and subsequently resolved "that the State Society organising a convention be asked to incorporate in the convention program, where practicable, a subject, or subjects dealing with any national project(s) undertaken by the Member Societies with a view to discussion and decision".

#### 5.10.7 MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 1961

Tuesday, 11th - Evening

'Development of the Fluorescent Lamp', G V Malon, Dip MIES  
(London), MIES  
(Aust)

Wednesday, 12th - a.m.

'The new British IES Code', J Whittemore, B Sc, MIES (Aust)  
'Light, Sight and the Brain', D Cockerham, FBOA (Hons), MRSH

Wednesday 12th - p.m.

'Alias Reflected Glare', J C Lowson, BE, AMIEE, FIES (London)  
FIES (Aust)  
'Another Look at the Thermal Aspects of Fluorescent Lamp and  
Luminaire Performance', J C Diggle, ASTC, AMIE Aust, MIES(Aust)

Wednesday, 12th - Evening

## Opening of Lighting Exhibition, Lower Town Hall

In his report to the Melbourne meeting, Dresler had already foreshadowed the exhibition. Reporting on the success of the Brisbane convention in 1960, he continued "In conjunction with the convention....a lighting exhibition was held in the Brisbane City Hall. The success of the latter so impressed the Victorian delegates that they had adopted the idea and tomorrow evening we shall have the opportunity to find out how successful they have been". Successful they were, indeed. The exhibition was opened by W H Connolly, chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and was reported, with a number of illustrations, in the IES Lighting Review, Vol 23.6, December 1961.

At the Council meeting in Melbourne, "Freedman submitted a proposal that the national president of the day should present a presidential address as a main feature of each IES convention". "Several other delegates supported the proposal and from this grew the idea that the annual convention should become a truly national affair with the national president as figurehead and each Society in turn as the host Society acting as executive", and Council resolved accordingly.

### 5.10.8 SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 1962

Tuesday, 13th - Evening

'Official Opening': Professor J P Baxter, CMG, OBE, Vice  
Chancellor, The University of New South Wales  
'Presidential Address': M Craker, ASTC, AMIE Aust, MIES (Aust)  
'Modern Stagelighting' D C Irving  
Wednesday, 14th - a.m.

'Control Circuits for Fluorescent Lighting', S H Watson, ASTC,  
AMIE Aust, AMIRE  
'Co-efficients of Utilization" a Critical Analysis of Methods  
of Calculation', R O Phillips, M Arch, ARAIA, MIES (Aust)

Wednesday, 14th - p.m.

'Floodlighting for Atmosphere and Enviroment', W A Nicholls,  
AMIET, FIES(Aust)

During the Sydney convention, a permanent lighting exhibit was officially opened at the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences at a private function, arranged by the Trustees, for the National and the New South Wales Councillors.

### 5.10.9 ADELAIDE, NOVEMBER, 1963

Tuesday, 12th - Evening

'Official Opening ': The Rt Hon the Lord Mayor, J C Irving,  
OBE, ED, FRAIA  
'Presidential Address': W A Nicholls, AMIET, FIES (Aust)  
'The Intergration of Daylight with Artificial Light in the Design  
of Australian Buildings', J D Kendrick, BSc, AMCT

Wednesday, 13th - p.m.

'Lighting the High Gabled Church Building', K R Pointon, ASASM,  
ARAIA, MIES (Aust)

Wednesday, 13th - Evening

'Public Lighting - Some Developments at Home and Abroad',  
AMIE Aust, MIES (Aust)

B C Kenway, ASTC

'Some Interesting Applications of the Laws of Light Control',  
L Oberman.

In a statement, typical of the decorum of the Council's conduct of its meetings, "Craker (N.S.W.) on behalf of himself and interstate colleagues, thanked the chairman (W A Nicholls) for the way in which he conducted the meeting and congratulated the organizers of the conference and convention. He spoke of the excellence of papers and speakers, the convenience and suitability of venues, the excellent publicity and, in particular, the gratifying response from individual members of the South Australian Society in attendance at convention sessions. Kelly (Vic) endorsed the above remarks and Nott (Vic) on behalf of the interstate councillors' wives, expressed appreciation for hospitality shown to the ladies during their visit to Adelaide".

5.10.10 PERTH, NOVEMBER, 1964

The Perth convention was held in association with the University of Western Australia Adult Education Board. The invitation was for three public lectures by distinguished visitors to Western Australia on 'Some Aspects of Modern Illumination'.

Tuesday, 10th - Evening

'Lighting in a Changing Society', Dr W E Harper, BSc, PhD, MIEE,  
MIES, Past-President IES(London)

The Council subsequently resolved "that this Council note with satisfaction that, during the convention held concurrent with this meeting, the first Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture has been given by Dr W E Harper, BSc, PhD, MIEE, MIES".

Wednesday, 11th - Evening

'The Modern Approach to the Intergration of Natural and Artificial Lighting in Multi-storey Office Buildings'

J C Lawson, BE, AMIEE, FIES(London  
and Aust)

Thursday, 12th - Evening

'Street Lighting Practice and the New Australian Street Lighting Code', J Knight, AMIE Aust,  
FIES (Aust)

It was during the convention week that the first American astronauts circled our world overhead and Perth guided them on their way with all the street lights switched on. Their message of thanks was read to the meeting to which Knight, always witty, commented that Perth street lighting lanterns obviously needed better shielding above the horizontal. However, the many members from the SECWA and from Local Government accepted the criticism in the spirit it had been offered.



#### 5.10.11 QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER, 1965

THEME: 'Creative Lighting'

The twentieth national convention broke with tradition. "The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (Queensland Division) invited you to enjoy Queensland's Gold Coast and talk about Creative Lighting - Convention, Symposium, Seminar". The convention was held at Surfers Paradise during the weekend 12th to 14th November. It included a reception of the State president on Friday evening, two working sessions on Saturday morning and afternoon, and , in the evening, a "Convention Dinner-dance (wines included)". On Sunday morning, a third working session was set down, and for the afternoon it was 'In the Sun'.

The working sessions were planned to include the following topics: 'Mood Lighting', 'Lighting Architecture', 'Storytelling with Light', 'Lighting the Open Space', 'News from the Lighting Industry', 'What does the Supply Authority need?', 'Creating the Home Atmosphere', 'Light on Art', and 'Lighting: What of the Future?'

The annual report for 1966 of the Queensland Society included the following statement: "Following the seminar, the Queensland Society had the papers printed and bound in an attractive cover, entitled '20th National Convention, November 1965, Seminar, Creative Lighting'. These were offered to members in all States at \$2.00 a copy, which represented the cost of printing only. It is sad to have to relate that, although 50 copies were printed, only some eight copies have been taken up by members throughout Australia".

#### 5.10.12 MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 1966

THEME: 'A Critical Examination of the Past Results in Planned and Unplanned Illumination'.

Tuesday, 8th - Evening

'Presidential Address', J S Hardy, Dip EE, MIE Aust, FIES (Aust)

2nd Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture: 'The Enlightened Engineer',  
C E Moorhouse, D Eng, MIE Aust, MIEE, FACE,  
Professor of Electrical Engineering and  
Associate Dean, Faculty of Engineering,  
University of Melbourne

Wednesday, 9th - a.m.

'The Consulting Engineer's Viewpoint', H E B Harvey, AMIE Aust,  
FIES Aust

'Supplier's Viewpoint', L S Hyatt, Dip MIES (London), FIES Aust

Wednesday, 9th - p.m.

'Investigation of Complaints', J C Lowson, BE, AMIEE, FIES(London), FIES Aust

'Visibility and Illumination', Douglas Cockerham, FBOA, HD, FRSH

At the Council meeting it was "noted that the New South Wales Society recommended that the IES conference papers be published in the IES Lighting Review". However, the Victorian Society

produced the convention proceedings verbatim, bound under one cover, and the Review reported briefly, but included a guest editorial by Cockerham, 'A time to look ahead': "The recent IES national convention held in Melbourne, left no undercurrent of melancholy, but rather a feeling of new hope. Constructive criticism flowed to an encouraging extent and all agreed that it would be a pity to refuse opportunities to make our standards better simply because we cannot admit that they are imperfect. The keynote of life is change and the theme of the 1966 convention embraced a critical examination of the past results in planned and unplanned illumination. We can be proud of what has been accomplished, for the type of criticism that the national conference and convention aroused showed no malice, and much appreciation".

The Council recorded "the main items requiring action" and resolved to recommend "to the State Societies the theme of the 1966 convention and to urge study of the transactions, and implementation of the recommendations".

At that meeting, P R Brown "drew attention to the confusion of terms describing this (the Council) meeting, and from that meeting, the erstwhile 'National Conference' became officially the 'Annual Meeting of the National Council'.

#### 5.10.13 SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 1967

The Sydney convention departed from traditional practice by being a joint conference, combining the tenth conference of the Northern Division of the Building Science Forum of Australia and the twenty-second conference of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia. The theme of the conference was 'Lighting for Buildings'. The conference was held at the prestigious and only recently completed Wentworth Hotel in Sydney and attracted a large attendance from both organisations. The papers of the conference were published in two consecutive issues (VOI 7 Nos 10/11- October/November 1967) of the 'Australian Building Forum', the journal of the Building Science Forum of Australia. They were released first as pre-prints prior to the conference.

Tuesday, 7th - Evening

'Opening of Conference', His Excellency Sir Roden Cutler, VC,  
KCMG, CBE, KStJ, Governor of New South  
Wales

3rd Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture, 'Lighting for Buildings -  
the new approach'

Harry Hewitt, C Eng, FIEE, FIES,  
Development, British  
Lighting Industries Ltd, London.

Manager, Lighting

Wednesday, 8th - a.m.

Session I: 'Light and Sight'

'Vision and Adaption', Professor R H Day, School of Applied  
Psychology, Monash University, Melbourne

'Brightness Scales', J C Lawson, Senior Lighting Engineer  
(Industrial Services Branch), Department  
of Labour and National Service, Melbourne

Session II 'The Lighted Space'

'The Visual Environment', Professor R N Johnson, Professor of  
Architecture, University of Sydney

'Appraisal and Specification', J D Kendrick, Senior Lecture in  
Building Science, Department of  
Architecture and Town Planning,  
Adelaide

The University of

Wednesday, 8th - p.m.

Session III: 'Installation Design'

'Practical Design by Apparent Brightness', S D Lay, Assistant  
Director (Industrial  
Services) Department  
of Labour and National  
Service, Sydney

'Installation Design - Equipment and Application'  
S H Watson, Senior Engineer, Lighting  
Division, Philips Electrical Pty Limited

Session IV: 'Plenary Session'

Panel: Professor R H Day, J C Lowson, Professor R N Johnson, J D  
Kendrick, S D Lay, S H Watson.

Closing Address: E L Freedman, Executive Secretary, Australian and New Zealand Association for  
the Advancement of Science

Wednesday, 8th - Evening

'Appraisal Session': Chairman, Harry Hewitt.

At the Council meeting it was noted that at the conference 'lighting appraisal sessions' had been introduced and that appraisal groups were being formed in three States. Council resolved to note this with interest and to ask State Societies "to encourage the continuance of this work". However, at the next item of business of the Council meeting, under the heading of 'Functioning of small Societies', Miss Ewens (W.A.) had to be "assured that a conference similar to New South Wales conference was neither expected nor in fact would be appropriate for the Western Australian Society".

5.10.14 ADELAIDE, NOVEMBER 1968

THEME: 'Designing with Light'

Monday, 11th - Evening

'Official Opening': M H Bone, BA, BEd, MACE, Director of Technical Education in  
South Australia.

4th Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture 'Environmental Comfort in Deep-plan Offices Provided by  
Lighting and Air Conditioning'

Professor J B deBoer, Member: LiTG(Germ),  
AFE (fr), ABEP (Belg), BNE (Ned), FIES(U.K.)

Tuesday, 12th - Evening

'Lighting Education in the Future', Miss G A Ewens, FIES (Aust)

'Computers in Lighting', R O Phillips, B Arch, M Arch, FRAIA,  
FIES (Aust), (presented by R H Casling,  
BE, Lth)

Wednesday, 13th - Evening

'Mesopic Vision', B L Cole, M Appl Sc, BSc, LOSc  
'Subjective Measurement of Lighting Variables', Dr I D John,  
PhD, MA

Thursday, 14th - After Dinner

'Design in Lighting', W Allen Smith, FIES (Aust), AIDIA

Concurrent with the convention, the Department of Architecture and Town Planning and the Department of Adult Education in the University of Adelaide collaborated with the IES in organizing a Building Science Research Symposium, 'Daylight and Sunlight in Buildings', held on 14 and 15 November from 9a.m. to 5p.m.

In his report to the Council next year, Freedman reported that "the South Australian Society produced an excellent set of minutes of the twentythird annual meeting of the National Council and included the costs of producing these minutes in the expenses incurred for the national convention. These were considerable. I corresponded at length with the hon. secretary of the South Australian Society and it may be timely to discuss again the scope of the annual meetings and national conventions of the Societies". However, there seems to be no reference to this in the National Council minutes.

5.10.15 PERTH, NOVEMBER 1969

Miss Ewens, in Sydney, need not have worried. The twentyfourth annual convention was entirely successful. Freedman reported in 1969 "it was most pleasing to me that the Western Australian Society continued in the spirit of the South Australian conference organisers of consultation between the host State and the hon. general secretary. Miss Gwenyth Ewens and Miss Alice Cook corresponded with me with great promptness and enthusiasm, and the national present-elect, Mr Alf Drabble, kindly took me into his confidence throughout his negotiations overseas with contributors for the national convention".

Tuesday, 11th - Evening

'The Vector/ Scalar Concept in Lighting', W Burt, M Illum ES,  
a member of the  
Environmental Advisory  
Service, Pilkington  
Brothers Limited, St

Helens, Lancashire

UK

Regrettably, the paper could not be presented by the author, who, in the last minute, was prevented from coming to Australia, but it was delivered most competently on his behalf by J D Kendrick, BSc, FIES (Aust), M Illum ES.

Wednesday, 12th - Evening

'Colour, Seeing and Safety', D Cockerham, FBOA, HD, FRSH

Thursday, 13th - Evening

'Design and Testing Facilities for Lighting Engineering',  
D H Holloway, MIES (London),  
FIES (Aust)

'Lighting for Entertainment', D C Irving, MIES (Aust)

5.10.16 BRISBANE, NOVEMBER 1970

THEME: 'Public Lighting - Progress without pollution'

Wednesday, 4th - Evening

'Official Opening', Emeritus Professor Zelman Cowen, CMG, LL.M.,  
MA, DCL, LL.D, Vice-Chancellor, The  
University of Queensland

Session I: 'Light, Sight and the Scene at Night'

'Our Capacity to See', B L Cole, BSc, MApp.Sc, LOsc  
'Our Visual Impressions of Lighting', S D Lay, F Illum ES, FIES  
(Aust)

Thursday, 5th - a.m.

Session 2: 'Lighting the Way for Night'

'Lighting on Vehicles - designing for safety and comfort',  
A Fisher, BSc, FIES (Aust)

'Signs and Signals for effective Traffic Control' D Dent, BE, BECON  
MIE Aust 'Street Lighting', J Whittemore, BSc, FIES (Aust)

Session 3: 'Civic Lighting - beauty and pleasure'

'Street Furniture: functional and pleasing', J Birrel, BArch, FRAIA,  
AMTPI, MAPI

Thursday, 5th - p.m.

'Lighting to Enhance our Cities at Night', Professor G E Roberts,  
MCD, DArch, FRAIA, ARIBA, MRATI,  
AMTPI.

'Let us Enjoy Festival Lighting', W Allen Smith, FIES (Aust)  
AIDIA.

Session 4: 'Whither Public Lighting', R Chappell, Grad. IEE,  
M Illum ES, FIES (Aust)

The Brisbane convention had been carefully planned on a national basis and Council noted that "in the light of the obvious success of the Brisbane convention, which had just been held, and the national convention held in Sydney in 1967, and of the Public Lighting conference in New South Wales in 1970, it was generally agreed that the pattern of these conferences could well serve as a model for future IES conventions, and that these be conducted around a central theme of national importance, with contributors from other Australian States, and addressed to a national attendance. It seemed desirable that such conventions be planned in greater consultation between the host State and the National Council and that the host State be requested to submit a list of convention themes to the National Council or its Board of Management at least one year before the convention....It was resolved "that this Council congratulate the Society in Queensland on the success of the twentyfifth annual convention, on the choice of the subject matter 'Public Lighting', on the selection of speakers who contributed, on the standard of papers and on the character of the discussion".

5.10.17 MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER, 1971

THEME: 'Lighting and Productivity'

Wednesday, 10th - p.m.

Keynote Address: 'Productivity and the Professional Society',  
J A Campbell, Deputy Chairman, Productivity  
Promotion Council of Australia

'Human Aspects of Lighting for Productivity',  
S D Lay, FRSA, FIES (London), MIES Aust

Thursday, 11th - a.m.

'Designing of Lighting for Improved Productivity', G H Price  
'Solutions to some Unusual Problems in Industrial Lighting'  
R H Casling, BE, Lth.

Thursday, 11th - p.m.

'A Survey of the Range of Industrial Lighting Equipment Available', L J Barden  
'The Effects of Lighting Education on Productivity', K Poulten  
Thursday, 11th - Evening

5th Albert Dresler Memorial Lecture

'The Development of the Electricity Supply Industry in Victoria',  
Sir Willis Connolly, Past Chairman, State  
Electricity Commission of Victoria.

5.10.18 SYDNEY, NOVEMBER, 1972

THEME: "Light, Colour and Living"

Wednesday, 15th - Evening

'Official Opening', Walter Bunning, New South Wales State  
Design Council of  
Australia

Chairman, Industrial

'Colour and Art in Contemporary Art', J S Ostoja-Kotkowski

Thursday, 16th - a.m.

'The Psychology of Colour Perception', Peter m Wenderoth

'Colour Specification', W R Blevin

'The Colour Rendering Properties of Light Sources', P A Baxter

'The Appearance of Coloured Surfaces', R A Chappel

'Colour in Industrial Design', Frank McCarthy

'Colour and Interior Design', Miss Babette Hayes

'Living, Light and Colour', Professor E C Daniels

The papers of the convention were pre-printed and distributed in a handsomely bound coloured folder in the format and with the emblem of the IES Lighting Review. Two hundred additional copies were subsequently purchased by the Society in New South Wales and offered to members of all Societies.

In his report to the Sydney 1972 meeting, Freedman reiterated the spirit of the resolution of the Brisbane 1970 meeting: "I cannot bring the work of the past decade to a close without mentioning the, in my opinion, most significant shortcoming of the position of the general secretary of the National Council. It would seem to me essential that, through him or his deputy, the National Council be involved in the planning of the annual national conventions if these were indeed to reflect the thinking and policy of the National Council. Possibly all that is necessary would be to make the general secretary an ex officio member of the local convention planning committee, with power to delegate. Hopefully, the 'new' National Council through its executive officer may be in a better position to create this continuing convention planning which I have advocated for so long". At the meeting in Sydney, the 'new' constitution was adopted, and with it, the Council "approved in principle the recommendations of the Committee of Review for an IES conference as part of the IES convention week". The Committee, in its report, had viewed these as "integral parts of National Council activities; the IES national conference as an inter-disciplinary consultative and advisory body for the discussion of topical problems of national interest, and the IES national convention as an inter-disciplinary panel of expert opinion for the dissemination of knowledge and experience of one or several aspects of illuminating engineering and related subjects". The national conferences were to be by invitation to a select few; the conventions by application from all and sundry. The conferences were to be chaired by the national president of the IES, who "would give a report from the Council on IES activities"; the conventions by a prominent person from the host State, nominated by the State Council, who would be expected to give the keynote address on the convention theme.

5.10.19 ADELAIDE, NOVEMBER, 1973

THEME: 'Design for Vision'

Tuesday, 13th - Evening

'Official Opening', His Excellency the Governor of South  
Oliphant, KBE,FRS,FAA

Australia, Sir Mark

Theme Lecture, 'Night, Light and Human Functions',  
Professor W V Macfarlane

Wednesday, 14th - a.m.

'How we Comprehend what we See', D Cockerham

'Interior Lighting', P Pinder  
'Stage Lighting and Why it Works', D Irving

Wednesday, 14th - p.m.

'Supplementary Lighting at Pedestrian Crossings', J Whittemore  
'The Legal Aspect', P G Alderman  
'Providing Lead-in and Lead-out Lighting in Rural Areas',  
H Kurozak  
'Car Headlight Design', I D Stanley  
'What Colour do we Use?', D D Harris

Thursday, 15th - a.m.  
1st National Conference

Thursday, 15th - p.m.

'Floodlighting - Threat or Promise?', R R Wilson  
'Improved Fitting Design', L Oberman  
'Infra-Red Radiation in Low Illumination Levels', N K Jones

Thursday, 15th - Evening

'Convention Report', D C Irving, National President.

As in Sydney, in 1967, the convention papers were pre-printed and handsomely bound and distributed to delegates prior to the convention. The Adelaide meeting noted "that the first national conference was well attended and successfully initiated interaction between the Societies and kindred organisations....The conference recommended that similar meetings be conducted in each State early in 1974 to consider points raised and to feed information to the 2nd national conference later next year". The conference dealt with a number of important subjects including, 'Lighting Education', 'Lighting Standards', 'Lighting Design Practice', 'The IES Lighting Review', 'Lecture Activities', 'Future Conventions', and, under other business', 'Education of the Users of Lighting'. The Chairman, in his concluding remarks could declare himself indeed "heartened by the conference accepting that there was a need for greater interaction between lighting engineers and the other professions, and by the conference's contribution in detail towards this end".

5.10.20 PERTH, NOVEMBER, 1974

Monday, 18th - Evening

'The Terrifying Power of Lighting', Frederick Bentham

Tuesday, 19th - Evening

'Roadway Lighting', C G Arndt and J J Williams

Wednesday, 20th - a.m.

2nd National Conference - 'Lighting Education'

Wednesday, 20th - Evening



'Colour in Outdoor Lighting', J F Pickup

Thursday, 21st - Evening

'Lighting for Recreation', G L Fedderson  
'Floodlighting of Buildings', B N Crossman  
'Visual Pollution', Dr D Hamilton

A report on the 2nd National Conference was included as an appendix to the meeting of the 29th National Council meeting.

5.10.21 BRISBANE, NOVEMBER, 1975

THEME: 'Social Responsibility in Lighting- husbanding our resources in an expanding world'

Tuesday, 18th - Evening

'Official Opening and Opening Address', The Hon R E Camm,  
Minister of Mines and Energy

'Energy Conversion - the changing pattern', E D Murray  
'The Responsibility of the IES in husbanding Resources', D C Irving  
'The Lighting Industry Federation in Britain', P Pinder

Tuesday, 18th - p.m.

'Total Environment - the inter-relation of acoustics and illumination', L Challis  
'You can Change Design but how do you Change People?', R Dick  
'Illumination and Industry', Dr E M Rathus  
'Visual Factors to be considered when Husbanding Resources',  
H E Waldron

Wednesday, 19th - a.m.

'Lighting Interiors using only Externally Reflected Daylight',  
V G Bunley, W G Julian  
'Computers as an aid to Lighting Design', S Murray

Wednesday, 19th - a.m. , p.m.

Symposium - 'Phases of Lighting Design'.  
J C MacCormich, R Heuard, J Breene

Thursday, 20th - a.m.

3rd National Conference, 'Emergency Lighting'.

The theme of the 3rd annual conference 'Emergency Lighting' was noted in the minutes of the Council meeting, and so was that 'thirty six conferees were in attendance', and that "a report of the discussion was being prepared", for inclusion in these minutes.

After listing twenty-one conventions and three national conferences, we now repeat, with considerable sorrow: no systematic record of the proceedings was kept for the benefit of those who were not privileged to attend. Most of the convention papers are lost and, with the, the knowledge and experience of the lecturers dissipated forever. We ask: are we not disrespectful to our invited lecturers, inconsiderate to our absent colleagues? -- and we submit: convention planners have a responsibility vis-a-vis our profession to request written papers for publication and to appoint rapporteurs to record the proceedings, also for publication. We do not suggest, necessarily, publication of all papers in journals such as the IES Lighting Review: for that, the material offered may often be too heterogeneous, the standard of presentation too indifferent. However, we do think that the material can be systematically collected so that it may be available, at least in the form of duplicated notes. Ultimately, only the written word has lasting value, its lifespan greater than that of the longest surviving listener.

In centuries to come, the files which we collect today and entrust to our libraries for safe keeping will be the only source of information on the state of the profession in our time, and on our contribution to "the advancement of the art and science of illumination".

#### 5.11 PLANNING ACTIVITIES

An organisation, to be and to remain viable, continuously must review critically the past, assess honestly the present in the light of the past, and project itself courageously into the future.

It is interesting to analyse the historic background to the brief of the ad hoc Committee of Review of the National Council, constituted in Perth in 1969 and reconstituted in Perth 1974:

- Federation was a primary object of the founders.
- A broadening of Society membership was part of Weller's submission to the Council in 1947.
- The creation of a professional secretariat was raised by Ross in 1949.
- The need for paid professional editorial and managerial assistance for the production of the Review was considered as early as 1942.
- The value of the IES conventions as a means of reaching beyond IES membership into the community at large had been discussed often at and away from the Council table.
- An Australian Lighting Society was before the Council on numerous occasions.

Planning with varying degrees of intensity had always been an important activity of the Council, and the brief of the Committee of Review was but a continuation of thought which had begun decades ago. The first impetus came from Barnes ("these are my own views"), 'IES Objectives', Adelaide, 1958. Freedman's response was his treatise in 1959, 'Art and Science of Lighting Design': "Let us, as a first step, rename the Societies, The Australian Lighting Society. The Societies in France and Germany are Lighting Societies and a similar move was defeated in Great Britain by a comparatively small margin, and already today there are voices who point to the lack of logic in certifying modern lighting engineers with a diploma retaining the archaic term of Illuminating Engineering in the description of the certifying authority, the Society". This referred to the comments of Dr W R Harper, who had attended the 1957 meeting in Sydney as observer and had

told the Council that approximately 50% of the UK members had voted in favour of the change of name. However, as this required a 75% affirmative vote it was therefore defeated.

Brisbane, in 1965, saw the first organised move toward federation. Arising out of the newly adopted membership structure, Council considered "the matter of consequential amendments to the constitutions of the various State Societies, and it was generally considered that a federal constitution for all States was a desirable objective". A sub-committee was formed to report to the Melbourne meeting in 1966. The Brisbane resolution was framed in two parts, (a) that federation was desirable, and (b) that a sub-committee be formed. The South Australian Society, in its letter defending democratic government against totalitarian restrictions, and in the same spirit, declared itself "not against federation 'for the good of the Societies' and agreed, without question, to part (b) of the resolution. However, part (a) appeared to be a blank cheque authorizing take-over of the Societies by a national body. This move must only be made if the Societies will benefit and we feel that much more should be known of National Council's aims before any firm action should be taken".

At the Melbourne meeting in 1966, in a written report "on behalf of the Federation sub-committee, P R Brown reported preliminary investigations into the ways of effecting federation. This would involve the likely liquidation of the Member Societies' assets and their transfer to a holding company, be this in Canberra or in New South Wales where the Society is registered as the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia. In this case, the Member Societies would become Divisions of the holding company. Brown also outlined the position of kindred Societies who had encountered the same problem".

Council remained interested and asked the committee to "prepare a list of advantages and disadvantages of federation". Council further resolved "that the Committee prepare a document setting out in broad principle the changes involved in federation as they affect the present individual State Societies, such document to be based on the assumption that the mechanism of federation would be by taking advantage of the present registration of the New South Wales Society in order to preserve the name of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia".

In Sydney, 1967, Freedman put before the Council a document, 'The Case for an Australian Lighting Society'. He concluded "that there was a case to be made for a widening of IES interests. This would achieve (i) the inclusion of the non-technical people in the Society on equal terms with the technical people; and , through this, (ii) a strengthening of the Societies, particularly in the smaller States. An Australian Lighting Society with technical divisions seemed ideally suited to fulfill this role. It was suggested that the initiative may well be taken away from the Illuminating Engineering Societies if the present trends were permitted to go unchecked". Council received the report and resolved that it be "drawn to the attention of the ad hoc Federation Committee".

In Adelaide in 1968, the Federation Committee reported that "it was generally felt that there was some merit in introducing the word 'Lighting' into the title of the Societies. However, a break with Illuminating Engineering and , through that, with sister Societies in other countries should be avoided. It seemed feasible and conducive to more ready acceptance of the Societies by the public at large to combine the two concepts in one. It was resolved that "the Societies adopt and register as a secondary name 'The Australian Lighting Society', and that this may be used in the following manner:

'The Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia  
The Australian Lighting Society'.

It was generally felt that federation of the Societies was still as desirable as when it was originally mooted and that the ad hoc Federation Committee be retained to consider the practical and constitutional aspects of federation".

In 1969, Freedman had to report to the Perth meeting that "only the South Australian Society, in fact, effected the change. An application by the New South Wales Society was refused by the Registrar of Companies"... "P R Brown and I have had a number of discussions during the year on the subject of 'Federation' and my own personal opinion is being strongly reinforced that federation, and through federation, a re-thinking of the aims and objects of the Societies may well produce the solutions for many of the problems which have been before the National Council for so long".

Council rescinded the 'dual name' resolution of the Adelaide meeting. At that meeting, Council also shelved, at least pro tem, its plans for federation. It was resolved that "the National Council note that, whilst there seem to be no disadvantages to be expected from federation, the expected advantages seem to be only marginal; that the National Council pursue no further its plans for federation at this stage". "However, there appeared to be a number of problems associated with federation on general terms, and these should be considered". Council resolved "that the National Council form an ad hoc committee styled 'Committee of Review' to review the entire structure of the Societies, their aims and objects, the management of each and of all Societies, the name of the Societies, their membership structure and composition, the structure and function of the IES Lighting Review, and any other matters, and prepare a report for the consideration of the National Council". It was further resolved "that the ad hoc Federation Committee be permitted to lapse".

The Committee of Review produced a voluminous set of notes "to raise problems and ideas, but not to provide solutions or answers" and invited members of the National and State Councils and others to make suggestions and comment. The report, under the heading of 'Dialectics' argued on the 'functions of the IES', the 'functions of the National Council', the 'functions of the State Societies', 'IES finance', 'IES membership distribution', 'IES membership grades', 'IES administration', 'IES technical committees', 'IES State secretariats', 'The IES Lighting Review', 'lighting education', 'federation', and the 'kindred professions', and posed the question "a 'new' IES?"

The Committee received much valuable comment from members in all Australian States. In its report to the Brisbane meeting in 1970, notice was given that it would be moved by two members of the committee "that a committee be appointed to draft a new constitution of the National Council". "The Committee of Review noted with considerable satisfaction the responsible attitude of those who had submitted written comments. Analysing these in detail, two conclusions stood out: (i) that the proposed 'new' IES was not acceptable, and (ii) that there was agreement that changes in the IES at the National level had to be made.

The main argument against a 'new' IES was that it seemed doubtful, if not impossible, that a professional body could be founded on a membership of 211 only...of which a large proportion could not be considered to be active members of the Societies and/or were members of other professional organisations first and illuminating engineers second, as are the consulting electrical engineers. This argument the Committee of Review accepted.

The arguments for a re-construction of the National Council were: (i) that the illuminating engineers of Australia should receive greater recognition as a professional body and should be able to speak with one voice at the national and international level; (ii) that the meetings of the National Council were unduly protracted and ineffectual and that the National Council needed an executive arm; (iii) that the Illuminating Engineering Societies needed more effective rapport at the national level with other bodies in government, education, commerce and industry, and with kindred organisations. ...The re-construction of the National Council proposed by the Committee of Review was designed to create three levels of national administration: (i) a nationally representative

legislative body - the National Council of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia; (ii) an effective and expert executive body - The Executive Committee of the IES National Council; (iii) an interdisciplinary consultative body - the IES National Conference".

The Committee's report concluded that the committee was "deeply aware of its obligations to the National Council within its brief and of its responsibilities towards the Societies through the scope of its recommendations" and asked the Council to discuss the report not on detail but on principle.

The Council, in Brisbane, resolved (i) "that this Council accept in principle the main platform of the Committee of Review that changes in the IES at the national level are desirable" - (ii) "that this Council is of the opinion that, whilst the National Council has discharged effectively its obligations, procedural changes could improve the efficiency of the Council" - (iii) "that this Council is of the opinion that the 'powers' listed in Clause 4 of the Constitution of the National Council are an effective basis on which the National Council can discharge its obligation".

The discussion was "narrowed down to two alternatives: (i) retain the status quo of equal representation on the National Council; or (ii) retain the status quo of the rotation of the officers of the National Council".

"The Council was in full agreement that the principal of equal representation of the Member Societies on the National Council must not be violated. The National Council accepted in principle that its officers be elected by the National Council from those suitable and willing to serve, if possible for a continuing period of office and without rotation of their State membership".

Council proceeded to resolve the appointment of office bearers, of a Board of Management, that the president of the National Council be the chairman of the Board of Management, and that the constitution be amended to incorporate the Council's decisions. The Committee of Review was re-appointed "(i) to investigate the duties and method of operation of the Board of Management...and (ii) to investigate in detail the feasibility of an 'IES Conference'...".

The Committee met in 1971 and its minutes, with specific recommendations for the changes of the constitution, were circulated to the Member Societies. At the meeting of Council in Melbourne in 1971 "the chairman called for an expression of opinion from each Member Society and it was noted that all five Member Societies' Councils had agreed in principle with the recommendations of the Committee of Review". Council thus could make decisions under the following headings: 'one National Council', 'office-bearers', 'Executive Committee', 'committees', 'Executive Officer' and 'implementation'. Council resolved that, if its decisions were ratified by the Member Societies, "the amendment of the constitution of the National Council be resolved by an extraordinary meeting of the National Council to be conducted by post as soon as practicable after the ratification has become effective".

Council also resolved "that the National Council approve in principle the recommendations of the Committee of Review for an IES Conference as part of the IES convention week". Thus, at the 26th meeting in Melbourne in 1971, twenty-five years after its formation, the National Council laid the foundation of a 'new' National Council to meet the contingencies of the future. "As the Committee of Review had completed the work which it had been asked to do by the 24th Annual Meeting, it was agreed that the Committee would be permitted to lapse as from now".

The postal meeting, Council Meeting No 26A, was held 15 March 1972. It was to resolve on the amendments of the constitution required to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Review as accepted and modified by the Council at the Melbourne, 1971 meeting. Equal representation of the member Societies was to be retained. Officer bearers were not to be elected in rotation but were eligible for re-election; however, could not be re-elected to the one office for more than six consecutive terms. The office bearers of the National Council were to form the Executive

Committee whereby no more than two councillors from the one State could be members of the Executive Committee at the one time. Council could appoint an Executive Officer, but not necessarily from amongst the members of the National Council.

The postal meeting resolved "that the amendments to the constitution as resolved become effective beginning with the twenty - seventh annual meeting of the National Council, Sydney, 1972". Freedman reported to that meeting that the ten "resolutions of this meeting were adopted without dissent". They were issued to the Member Societies and were ratified by all within the prescribed period". "Subsequent to the ratification of the extraordinary meeting, the Member Societies were invited to nominate National Councillors for the ensuing period...The Societies cooperated splendidly".

At the Sydney meeting in 1972, the minutes of the extraordinary meeting were tabled. The resolutions of that meeting, amending the constitution and all other resolutions affecting the constitution since Perth 1964, had been consolidated into a new document and Council resolved "that the constitution as circulated to the National Councillors - elect on 17 October 1972, be the constitution of the National Council as from the beginning of this, the 27th annual meeting". It was indeed a sad duty for Baxter, who, as senior vice-president of the outgoing Council, occupied the chair at the beginning of that meeting, to ask the Councillors "to stand in silence in honour of the memory of Robert Nott, the late president and John Knight, the late vice-president, who had passed away during the terms of office".

Although, with its new constitution in 1972, the National Council had entered into a new era of considerably strengthened centralist government, peace from planning activities was but short-lived.

At the meeting in Perth in 1974, Freedman tabled a 'motion of procedure' in which he argued the case for federation which may 'affect many of the matters arising out of the business listed on the agenda paper and may influence Council's decisions". He proposed to move that the Committee of Review be reconstituted to review and report to the next meeting of the National Council on the following matters: These included incorporation of the National Council, change of name to that of 'Australian Lighting Society', transfer of all members in all classes to the Australian Lighting Society, admission of members in the technical grades only to membership of the Illuminating Engineering Societies of Australia in the six States, reversal of funding procedure, and the conduct of an advertising and public relations campaign. Council resolved "That an ad hoc Committee of Review be established to consider and report to the Executive Committee prior to the next meeting of the Council on the feasibility of establishing a national corporate body, of transferring the membership of the five Member Societies into that body, and of forming an Australian secretariat to administer the federal objects of the Society".

The Committee met in Brisbane in July 1975, and ,in its report, made the following recommendations for the consideration of the 30th meeting in Brisbane 1975: (i) that an 'Australian Institute of Lighting' be incorporated to function as the successor of the National Council, however, without personal liability of its members; (ii) that the Institute incorporate all the members of the constituent member Societies; (iii) that management be vested in a Board or Council formed as a body equally representative of the constituent Member Societies, and appointed in the same manner as the National Council; (iv) that the constituent Member Societies be and become agent Societies without effect upon the autonomy of each.

The consequences of this would include (i) that "a broader base was created for the cultural activities of the Societies as indicated by the substitution of the word 'Lighting' for 'Illuminating Engineering', and an enhancement of the status of the Societies as indicated by the founding of an Institute rather than a Society", and (ii) that "a national secretariat was created to co-ordinate and manage Australian activities which would include membership, journal publication and circulation, lighting

education, examinations and certification, liaison with other national and international bodies, organisation of broadened lighting activities of particular benefit to the lighting industry, and the consolidation and unification of secretarial work where such would benefit all parts of the activities of the Society and/or the Institute" ; (iii) that "the basic objective was achieved, to create a prestigious institute capable of fittingly representing the place and purpose of lighting as a servant of man and to which great and small of the lighting industry may be proud to belong. It should mark the point in time when lighting may pass from being marketed merely as an accessory, to a point when the components of the industry - professional, manufacturing, marketing and academic - might gain strength by the inherent benefit of co-operation".

At the 30th meeting in Brisbane in 1975, Weller presented the Review Committee's report. He made these points that:

" . (i) Council should decide upon the best way to incorporate to ensure the continuance of the operation of the Council in the present fashion but with the ability to hold property and do business.

. (ii) Precedents for similar organisations were available for reference, for example The Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

. (iii) Agreement for delegation of powers should be soundly based.

. (iv) Section 4, clauses i - iv, of the Report provided an important framework upon



which to build".

"P R Brown suggested that practical reasons for federation were not contained in the report. He enumerated several, mainly related to the economies of a central secretariat".

"Weller expressed the importance of a modest central body which operated efficiently rather than a top-heavy central empire. Local management would be required to do those things which could be best done locally. He foresaw no fantastic economies but rather advantages of unity and strength created by single managerial control".

Council resolved "to proceed towards an incorporation of a federal body to be so constituted that it could function as the successor of the National Council, but so as not to create personal liability of members as with the present structure of the National Council as an unincorporated body".

Council further resolved "that the constitution of the corporation provide for the following principles:

- (i) That it is an incorporation of all members of the constituent Member Societies;
- (ii) That management be vested in a Board or Council;
- (iii) That Council be formed as a body equally representative of constituent Member Societies;
- (iv) That Council be appointed in the same manner as the National Council;
- (v) That the constituent Member Societies be and become agent Societies without effect upon the autonomy of each".

With an eye for detail, Council further resolved "that provision be included for Sustaining Members on a national basis and for apportionment of their fees to constituent Member Societies as may be proper".

With the decisions of the thirtieth meeting in Brisbane, November 1975, the National Council has reached again the threshold of yet another move 'towards federation'.

As faithful recorders of the Council's past, all that is left to us is to stand back, as time moves on, and wish for clear thought and wise council to guide the 'IES' in the future.

Continue 5B

## 5B INFLUENCE AND IMPOTENCE

We conclude: from the record of the past, a picture has emerged of paradoxical contrast - the picture of influence and impotence of the Societies' National Council. 'Admired much and much decried', like Helen of Troy, so has the Council many admirers, many critics. The critics seem on safe enough ground. Indeed, these pages will have added fuel to their fires.

We hear the critics say: after thirty years, the Council has no direct influence on the standards of lighting equipment and its application to practical lighting design; no educational program of its

own; no share in the editorial responsibilities for its journal nor control over its production and distribution; no uniform membership subscription policy; no national membership for the Australian lighting industry; no part in the planning of the national conventions; no voice in national or international affairs; no national projects to promote— the early projects abandoned or handed over to others.

We ask: are the critics fair to expect today's Council to generate and promote activities of any kind? Thirty years ago, this may have been reasonable. But it is realistic now, in the light of the past experience and in the knowledge of the Council's statutory limitations, to ask the Council to engage in a natural life of its own so as to be able to pacify the critics?

We assert: the National Council was never constituted to act. It is an advisory and consultative body, formed 'to promote uniformity of action by all Societies'. The National Status and Qualifications Committee validated this, the Council's first object. As Australia has but one 'valuta', the dollar of 100 cents, so can there be no double coinage of professional membership in Australia today. The 'FIES (Aust)' does have the same value in Sydney and in Launceston.

We suggest: the Status Committee is the Council's 'fountainhead' for advice and consultation. For long it was the only standing committee of the Council. It functioned effectively because it was required to act sporadically only and could do this by correspondence. This made for mature decisions and prevented hasty change. The hon. general secretaries could give adequate executive support to the limited administrative requirements of the Council and to the work of the Council's standing committees. The ratification clause extended the interval between changes and acted as a brake on impetuosity.

We realize: long before the National Council was formed, the Societies successfully conducted the very activities which the critics expect from the Council today. However, Society membership is personal and continuing. Through the reality of their members, the Societies create kinetic energy which makes for executive action; progress.

We submit: Council membership, in contrast, is institutional. Council appearances are sporadic and ephemeral. Everchanging delegations of the five Member Societies meet five days each year, but once only in quinquennial rotation at the same place. As an organisation of organisations, the National Council is but a construction in the abstract. However, the larger the abstraction, the greater its potential energy, its influence; as long as the original concept was valid and was accepted as valid by those whom it was to influence.

We epitomize: as a qualifying institution, the Council gained uniform and universal recognition for the members of the profession whom it qualifies: the 'skilled practitioners in some branch of lighting'. Through the work of the five Australian Societies collectively and their members individually, the influence of the Council extends throughout Australia and pervades every aspect of light and lighting in public and in private life. Indeed, if influence is the ultimate achievement - which it is - the Illuminating Engineering Societies' National Council has reached its full potential.

## 6.1 PRESIDENTS, TREASURERS AND SECRETARIES

### 6.1.1 PRESIDENTS

|                 |    |      |           |
|-----------------|----|------|-----------|
| C L Barnes      | 1  | 1946 | Melbourne |
| L D Wright      | 6  | 1951 |           |
| F G Nicholls    | 11 | 1956 |           |
| R J Nott        | 16 | 1961 |           |
| J S Hardy       | 21 | 1966 |           |
| R J Nott        | 26 | 1971 |           |
| H G Fallon      | 2  | 1947 | Sydney    |
| D C B Maclurcan | 7  | 1952 |           |
| E L Freedman    | 12 | 1957 |           |
| M Craker        | 17 | 1962 |           |
| P R Brown       | 22 | 1967 |           |
| D C Irving      | 27 | 1972 |           |

|                   |    |      |          |
|-------------------|----|------|----------|
| W A Powell        | 3  | 1948 | Adelaide |
| D R Schumann      | 8  | 1953 |          |
| P E Tippett       | 13 | 1958 |          |
| W A Nicholls      | 18 | 1963 |          |
| D Cockerham       | 23 | 1968 |          |
| D C Irving        | 28 | 1973 |          |
| A D Ross          | 4  | 1949 | Perth    |
| E J Negus         | 9  | 1954 |          |
| H W E Klemm       | 14 | 1959 |          |
| A F H McKerracher | 19 | 1964 |          |
| W A Drabble       | 24 | 1969 |          |
| D C Irving        | 29 | 1974 |          |
| H Egeberg         | 5  | 1950 | Brisbane |
| F J Ryan          | 10 | 1955 |          |
| H E B Harvey      | 15 | 1960 |          |
| E J A Weller      | 20 | 1965 |          |
| R McG Cox         | 25 | 1970 |          |
| D C Irving        | 30 | 1975 |          |

#### 6.1.2. TREASURERS

|              |           |           |      |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| L Lord       | appointed | 1 August  | 1946 |
| H L Watsford | "         | Melbourne | 1946 |
| H G Fallon   | "         | Adelaide  | 1948 |
| M Craker     | "         | Adelaide  | 1958 |
| E L Freedman | "         | Perth     | 1959 |
| A M Forbes   | "         | Melbourne | 1961 |

|            |   |               |
|------------|---|---------------|
| M Craker   | " | Adelaide 1963 |
| J Knight   | " | Perth 1964    |
| P A Baxter | " | Brisbane 1970 |
| J D Smith  | " | Sydney 1972   |
| J R Dally  | " | Adelaide 1973 |

### 6.1.3 SECRETARIES

|               |           |                |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| A C Pearse    | appointed | 1 August 1946  |
| H A Sopp      | "         | Melbourne 1946 |
| G D Wald      | "         | Sydney 1947    |
| J L Mattinson | "         | Adelaide 1948  |
| H A Sopp      | "         | Perth 1949     |
| T S Crouch    | "         | Brisbane 1950  |
| S Holman      | "         | Sydney 1952    |
| A F Dresler   | "         | Sydney 1957    |
| E L Freedman  | "         | Sydney 1962    |
| P A Baxter    | "         | Sydney 1972    |

## 6.2 NATIONAL COUNCILLORS

### 6.2.1 VICTORIA

46 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6  
7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4

46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75  
66 67 68 69/70 71 72 73 74

75 76

C L Barnes P x x x x x x x x x x x x

A C Pearse S x x x

L D Wright x x x x x P x

F G Nicholls x x x x x x P x x x x x x x

R J Nott x x x x x x x x P x x x x x x x x (P)

S Holman (S)(S)(S)(S)

A F Dresler (S)(S)(S) S S S

F C Kelly AS x x x

J S Hardy x x x P x x

D C Irving x x x x x P P P P

R A Lewit x

M J Trounson x (P) x x x x

J C Lowson (x) x x x x

x denotes Delegate

(x) " Delegate, part of year only

P " President

(P) " President, part of year only

T " Treasurer

S " Secretary

(S) " Secretary, without vote

AS " Acting Secretary

E " Editor-in-Chief

(E) " Editor-in-Chief, without vote

XO " Executive Officer

NB (i) The year underlined denotes the year of the meeting which a particular delegate was nominated to attend.

(ii) The lists give no indication of attendances.

### 6.2.2 NEW SOUTH WALES

46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64  
 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

75

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 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

H G Fallon    x P x T T T T T T T T T T x x x  
 H A Sopp     x S x x x x x  
 L Lord       T  
 H T Watsford    T T  
 D C B Maclurcan    x x x P x x  
 T S Crouch       (S)(S)  
 E L Freedman        x x x x P x x T T x (S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S) x x x  
 G Y Falk            x x x  
 M Craker            x T x x P x T  
 A M Forbes            T T  
 P R Brown            x x x x P x x x        x x  
 J Knight            x T T T T T T x  
 B H Harwood         x  
 S H Watson            x x x x  
 S D Lay             (E)(E) E E E E  
 P A Baxter            T S S S S  
 M S O'Brien         (E)(E)  
 A G Free             x

6.2.3 SOUTH AUSTRALIA



46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64  
 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

75

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 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

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F W Tideman    x  
 J G Wilson    x x x  
 W A Powell    x x P x x  
 G D Wald      x S x x x x  
 H Thomas      x x  
 W A Nicholls        x x x x x x x x x x x P x x x x x x x x x x  
 D S Schumann        x x P x x x x  
 W A Scholfield      x x        x x x x x x x  
 P E Tippett         x x x P x x        x x  
 D Laidler                x x x        x x  
 D Cockerham                x x x P x  
 N Brown                    x x x x XO XO XO XO  
 J D Smith                    x x T  
 J R Daly                    T T T  
 R H Casling                    x

#### 6.2.4 WESTERN AUSTRALIA

46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64  
 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

75

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 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

A D Ross      x x x P x

J L Mattinson   x x x S x x

W G Hayman      x x x x x

H W E Klemm            x x x x x x    x P x x x x

E J Negus            x x x P      x x x x

W W Gunn            x x x

A R Leonhardt            x

A F H McKerracher            x x x            x x P x x x

H D Richtie            x x x x x

J H Neilsen                    x

G W Nichol                    x

S Holman                    x x x x x x

W M Telford                    x x

G A Ewens                    x x x x x x

W A Drabble                    x P x x x x x x

C R deSmallen                    x x            x x

M F T Dean                    x x x x x

J Harrison                    x

D P Drayson                    x x

6.2.5 QUEENSLAND

46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64  
 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

75

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 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

H Egeberg     - x x x P x x       x x x x x x x x  
 E J A Weller   - x x x                   x x x P x x x x x x x x x  
 I O Marsh     - x x x           x               x x x x x x  
 J L Crombie           x x  
 F R L'Estrange    x x x  
 J N Arundel        x  
 W I Monkhouse        x x  
 F J Ryan            x x P x x  
 A teKloot          x x x  
 G S Comrie-Smith            x x x x  
 H E B Harvey            x x P x x x x x x  
 D J Mackintosh            x  
 R McG Cox                x x x P x x x x x  
 R W Cannon                x  
 H S Burrage                x x x x x

### 6.3 STATUS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEES

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1946 | President and one Councillor from each State |
| 1947 | do.  |
| 1948 | do.  |
| 1949 | H G Fallon, A D Ross, L D Wright             |
| 1950 | H G Fallon, H Egeberg, L D Wright            |
| 1951 | H G Fallon, H Egeberg, L D Wright            |
| 1952 | H G Fallon, S D Lay, L D Wright              |
| 1953 | H G Fallon, F G Nicholls, D S Schumann       |
| 1954 | H G Fallon, F G Nicholls, D S Schumann       |
| 1955 | H G Fallon, F G Nicholls, D S Schumann       |
| 1956 | H G Fallon, F G Nicholls, D S Schumann       |
| 1957 | H G Fallon, H Egeberg, F G Nicholls          |
| 1958 | H G Fallon, H Egeberg, F G Nicholls          |
| 1959 | H G Fallon, H Egeberg, F G Nicholls          |
| 1960 | H G Fallon, H Egeberg, F G Nicholls          |
| 1961 | H G Fallon, H Egeberg, F G Nicholls          |
| 1962 | F G Nicholls, P R Brown, H Egeberg           |
| 1963 | R J Nott, P R Brown, S Holman                |
| 1964 | R J Nott, P R Brown, S Holman                |
| 1965 | R J Nott, P R Brown, H E B Harvey            |
| 1966 | R J Nott, P R Brown, H E B Harvey            |
| 1967 | R J Nott, P R Brown, H E B Harvey            |
| 1968 | R J Nott, P R Brown, W A Nicholls            |

1969 R J Nott, P R Brown, W A Nicholls  
1970 R J Nott, P R Brown, W A Nicholls  
1971 R J Nott, P R Brown, W A Nicholls  
1972 W A Nicholls, P R Brown, J C Lowson  
1973 W A Nicholls, P R Brown, J C Lowson  
1974 W A Nicholls, P R Brown, J C Lowson  
1975 W A Nicholls, P R Brown, J C Lowson  
1976 P A Baxter, H S Burrage, J C Lowson

N.B. The convener of the Committee is the member named first. Although this was explicitly stated for the first time in 1955, it can be inferred that Fallon occupied the chair officially since 1949 and acted in this capacity since the second meeting, Sydney, 1947, when he himself was President.

#### 6.4 MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

| Year | NSW | VIC | SA  | WA  | QLD | TOTAL | F  | M   | TA  | Aff | Ass | Hon | S   |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1946 |     |     |     |     | 867 |       |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1947 |     |     |     |     |     |       |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1948 |     |     |     |     | 777 |       |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1949 | 276 | 296 |     |     |     |       |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1950 | 280 | 285 |     |     |     |       |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1951 | 266 | 293 | 118 | 88  | 107 | 872   | 26 | 148 | 64  | 514 | 3   | 117 |     |
| 1952 |     |     |     |     |     |       |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1953 | 274 | 294 |     |     |     |       |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1954 | 262 | 296 | 100 | 92  | 82  | 832   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1955 | 261 | 280 | 100 | 98  | 87  | 826   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1956 | 263 | 281 |     | 102 | 88  | 734   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1957 | 277 | 283 |     | 101 | 100 | 761   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1958 | 295 | 283 | 108 | 82  | 95  | 863   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1959 | 317 | 292 | 112 | 90  | 94  | 905   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1960 | 309 | 288 | 122 | 84  | 99  | 902   |    |     | 168 |     |     |     |     |
| 1961 | 301 | 294 | 118 | 84  | 81  | 878   |    |     | 176 |     |     |     |     |
| 1962 | 320 | 288 | 117 | 76  | 76  | 877   |    |     | 174 |     |     |     |     |
| 1963 | 347 | 284 | 119 | 77  | 81  | 908   | 31 | 140 | 32  | 48  | 517 | 3   | 185 |
| 1964 | 345 | 295 | 112 | 70  | 79  | 901   | 34 | 129 | 32  | 43  | 518 | 3   | 185 |
| 1965 | 348 | 303 | 117 | 75  | 81  | 924   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1966 | 354 | 313 | 117 | 62  | 83  | 929   |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 1967 | 369 | 319 | 123 | 54  | 77  | 942   | 55 | 133 | 20  | 50  | 491 | 3   | 190 |
| 1968 | 362 | 328 | 113 | 52  | 71  | 926   | 61 | 126 | 24  | 51  | 472 | 4   | 188 |
| 1969 | 362 | 316 | 119 | 63  | 69  | 929   | 63 | 126 | 22  | 50  | 469 | 4   | 195 |
| 1970 | 363 | 317 | 113 | 62  | 76  | 931   | 64 | 120 | 23  | 48  | 468 | 4   | 204 |
| 1971 | 375 | 316 | 110 | 66  | 82  | 949   | 65 | 117 | 22  | 47  | 492 | 4   | 203 |
| 1972 | 378 | 315 | 103 | 72  | 82  | 950   | 70 | 120 | 22  | 46  | 490 | 4   | 198 |
| 1973 | 306 | 318 | 98  | 81  | 82  | 885   | 62 | 112 | 21  | 42  | 451 | 3   | 194 |
| 1974 | 336 | 349 | 117 | 85  | 79  | 966   | 70 | 114 | 26  | 44  | 489 | 3   | 220 |
| 1975 | 352 | 339 | 114 | 89  | 83  | 977   | 66 | 114 | 26  | 47  | 487 | 4   | 243 |

F denotes Fellow  
 M " Member  
 TA " Technical Associate  
 Aff " Affiliate  
 Ass " Associate  
 Hon " Honorary Member of a Member Society  
 S " Sustaining Member

## 6.5 FINANCIAL STATISTICS

| YEAR | GENERAL LEVY | SPECIAL FUND | EXECUTIVE LEVY | PURPOSES LEVY | TOTAL RECEIPTS | TOTAL RECEIPTS | TOTAL PRICE INDEX | CONSUMER PRICE INDEX |
|------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|      |              |              |                |               | %              | %              |                   |                      |
| 1946 | 2.5%         |              |                | 24PD          |                |                |                   |                      |
| 1947 | 5%           |              |                | 45            |                |                |                   |                      |
| 1948 | 5%           |              |                | 48            | 100%           | 100%           |                   |                      |
| 1949 | 1/3d         |              | 1/3d           | 49            | 101            | 108            |                   |                      |
| 1950 | 1/3d         |              | 1/-            | 49            | 101            | 123            |                   |                      |
| 1951 | 1/-          |              | 1/-            | 35            | 73             | 150            |                   |                      |
| 1952 | 1/-          |              | 1/-            | 36            | 76             | 165            |                   |                      |
| 1953 | 1/-          |              | 1/-            | 28            | 60             | 167            | 1954              | 1/- 36 76            |
| 1955 | 1/-          |              | 1/-            | 36            | 76             | 174            |                   |                      |
| 1956 | 2/-          |              | 2/-            | 62            | 126            | 184            |                   |                      |
| 1957 | 2/-          |              | 2/-            | 79            | 163            | 189            |                   |                      |
| 1958 | -/9d.        |              | -/9d           | 77            | 160            | 187            |                   |                      |
| 1959 | -/9d         |              | -/9d           | 53            | 110            | 194            |                   |                      |
| 1960 | -/9d         |              | -/9d           | 38            | 80             | 203            |                   |                      |
| 1961 | -/9d         |              | -/9d           | 40            | 84             | 203            |                   |                      |
| 1962 | -/9d         |              | -/9d           | 47            | 98             | 204            |                   |                      |
| 1963 | -/9d         | 1/-          | 1/9d           | 87            | 178            | 205            |                   |                      |
| 1964 | -/9d         | 1/-          | 1/9d           | 88            | 180            | 215            |                   |                      |
| 1965 | 1/3d         |              | 1/3d           | 2/6d 122      | 252            | 221            |                   |                      |
| 1966 | \$0.13       |              | \$0.12         | \$0.25 \$218  | 225            | 228            |                   |                      |
| 1967 | .16          |              | .14            | .30 272       | 282            | 233            |                   |                      |
| 1968 | .16          |              | .14            | .30 278       | 288            | 244            |                   |                      |
| 1969 | .16          |              | .14            | .30 290       | 300            | 249            |                   |                      |
| 1970 | .16          |              | .14            | .30 110)*     | 114)*          | 260)*          |                   |                      |
| 1971 | .25          |              | .15            | .40 192)      | 200)           | 272)           |                   |                      |
| 1972 | .25          |              | .15            | .40 586)      | 610)           | 298)           |                   |                      |
| 1973 | .35 \$1.00   |              | .10            | 1.45 705      | 730            | 333            |                   |                      |
| 1974 | .35 1.25     |              | .10            | 1.70 1487     | 1520           | 390            |                   |                      |
| 1975 | - \$2.00 -   |              | .10            | 2.10 1590     | 1660           | 445**          |                   |                      |
| 1976 | - \$2.15 -   |              | .10            | 2.25 -        | -              | -              |                   |                      |

\* During the three years from 1970 to 1972, not all Societies fulfilled their financial obligations in time for inclusion in the Treasurer's report for the particular year, but were included with the figures for the next ensuing year. Hence, the figures have to be averaged for three years to allow comparison with the Consumer Price Index figures for these years.

\*\* First two quarters only for 1975/76.

## 6.6 PRESIDENTS OF THE MEMBER SOCIETIES

### 6.6.1 NEW SOUTH WALES

| YEAR    | NEW SOUTH WALES | NEWCASTLE CHAPTER |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1930/31 | A P Turnbull    |                   |
| 1931/32 | E W Williams    |                   |
| 1932/33 | L Lord          |                   |
| 1934    | H G Fallon      |                   |
| 1935    | E W Throncroft  |                   |
| 1936    | F Brown         |                   |
| 1937    | L E Cooke       |                   |
| 1938    | F C Kelly       |                   |
| 1939    | A M Forbes      |                   |
| 1940    | W H Brown       |                   |
| 1941    | J vanDyk        |                   |
| 1942    | E W Harmer      |                   |
| 1943    | N E Lewis       |                   |
| 1944    | T R Hackman     |                   |
| 1945    | H G Fallon      |                   |
| 1946    | H L Watsford    |                   |
| 1947    | J S Johnson     |                   |
| 1948    | H A Sopp        |                   |
| 1949    | D C B Maclurcan |                   |
| 1950    | H Chadwick      |                   |
| 1951    | J Knight        | F Banfield        |
| 1952    | E L Freedman    | O G Huxley        |
| 1953    | G C T Brown     | H Tudor           |
| 1954    | G Y Falk        | S Tapner          |
| 1955    | L S Hyatt       | S Tapner          |
| 1956    | M Craker        | A J Murray        |
| 1957    | T H McCourt     | A J Murray        |
| 1958    | J C Diggle      | A J Murray        |
| 1959    | J C Diggle      | A J Murray        |
| 1960    | P J Grundfest   | A J Murray        |
| 1961    | J Whitemore     | O G Huxley        |
| 1962    | J Whitemore     | O G Huxley        |
| 1963    | H G Fallon      | O G Huxley        |
| 1964    | P R Brown       | O G Huxley        |
| 1965    | P R Brown       | O G Huxley        |
| 1966    | B H Harwood     | T J Smith         |
| 1967    | S D Lay         | T J Smith         |
| 1968    | S D Lay         | T J Smith         |
| 1969    | H J Turner      | T J Smith         |
| 1970    | H J Turner      | T J Smith         |



|         |               |           |
|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 1971    | W Allen Smith | A O'Neill |
| 1972    | W Allen Smith | A O'Neill |
| 1973    | D H Holloway  | A O'Neill |
| 1974    | D H Holloway  | A O'Neill |
| 1975    | P A Baxter    | A O'Neill |
| 1975/76 | P A Baxter    | A O'Neill |

### 6.6.2 VICTORIA

| YEAR    | VICTORIA       | HOBART CHAPTER   | LAUNCESTON |
|---------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| 1931    | E B Brown      |                  |            |
| 1931/32 | C S Demaine    |                  |            |
| 1932/33 | T Hedberg      |                  |            |
| 1933/34 | P Magnus       |                  |            |
| 1935    | G E Yonge      |                  |            |
| 1936    | C L Barnes     |                  |            |
| 1937    | T F Whitelaw   |                  |            |
| 1938    | L D Wright     |                  |            |
| 1939    | L D Wright     |                  |            |
| 1940    | L D Wright     |                  |            |
| 1941    | A C Pearse     |                  |            |
| 1942    | A C Pearse     |                  |            |
| 1943    | C L Barnes     | W E Maclean      | T K Jepp   |
| 1944    | C L Barnes     | W E Maclean      | T K Jepp   |
| 1945    | A C Sandow     | W E Maclean      | T K Jepp   |
| 1946    | G W Mansell    | I M Lumsden      | T K Jepp   |
| 1947    | F G Nicholls   | I M Lumsden      | T K Jepp   |
| 1948    | F G Nicholls   | R Cannon         | T K Jepp   |
| 1949    | F G Nicholls   | K B Keogh        | T K Jepp   |
| 1950    | R J Nott       | E Medhurst       | T K Jepp   |
| 1951    | R J Nott       | E Medhurst       | T K Jepp   |
| 1952    | R J Nott       | E Medhurst       | T K Jepp   |
| 1953    | R J Nott       | J M Tyquin       | T K Jepp   |
| 1954    | A E Tweddell   | J M Tyquin       | T K Jepp   |
| 1955    | A E Tweddell   | H P Tuck         | T K Jepp   |
| 1956    | A F Dresler    | H P Tuck         | T K Jepp   |
| 1957    | A F Dresler    | N O W Birt       | T K Jepp   |
| 1958    | E H Murgatroyd | K B Keogh        | T K Jepp   |
| 1959    | E H Murgatroyd | F Phillips       | T K Jepp   |
| 1960    | F C Kelly      | F Phillips       | T K Jepp   |
| 1961    | F C Kelly      | H P Tuck         | T K Jepp   |
| 1962    | J S Hardy      | A Chittleborough | T K Jepp   |
| 1963    | J S Hardy      | Ch W Goninan     | T K Jepp   |
| 1964    | J S Hardy      | R R Wilson       | T K Jepp   |
| 1965    | J C Lawson     | R R Wilson       | T K Jepp   |
| 1966    | J C Lawson     | J W Heard        | C H Begent |
| 1967    | W H P Ward     | J W Heard        | C H Begent |
| 1968    | R A Lewit      | J W Heard        | C H Begent |
| 1969    | R A Lewit      | A S Williamson   | C H Begent |
| 1970    | M J Trounson   | A S Williamson   | C H Begent |

|         |              |             |            |
|---------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1971    | M J Trounson | H S Burrage | C H Begent |
| 1972    | G H Atwill   | R J Pitman  | C H Begent |
| 1973    | G H Atwill   | R J Pitman  | C H Begent |
| 1974    | K Poulton    | J W Heard   | B M Ward   |
| 1975    | K Poulton    | J W Heard   | B M Ward   |
| 1975/76 | J Radford    | J W Heard   | B M Ward   |

### 6.6.3 SOUTH AUSTRALIA

#### YEAR

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1940    | Kerr Grant    |
| 1940/41 | Kerr Grant    |
| 1941/42 | Kerr Grant    |
| 1943    | K D Daly      |
| 1944    | K D Daly      |
| 1945    | F W Tideman   |
| 1946    | W A Powell    |
| 1947    | J G Wilson    |
| 1948    | J H Gerard    |
| 1949    | G D Wald      |
| 1950    | H Thomas      |
| 1951    | W A Nicholls  |
| 1952    | W A Nicholls  |
| 1953    | S D Lay       |
| 1954    | W J L Cole    |
| 1955    | D R Schumann  |
| 1956    | P E Tippet    |
| 1957    | P E Tippet    |
| 1958    | B H A Masters |
| 1959    | B H A Master  |
| 1960    | W A Schofield |
| 1961    | D Cockerham   |
| 1962    | D Laidler     |
| 1963    | D Laidler     |
| 1964    | J Gane        |
| 1965    | J Gane        |
| 1966    | D Laidler     |
| 1967    | J R Dally     |
| 1968    | J R Dally     |
| 1969    | J R Dally     |
| 1970    | J D Smith     |
| 1971    | J D Smith     |
| 1972    | N Brown       |
| 1973    | N Brown       |
| 1974    | R H Casling   |
| 1975    | R H Casling   |
| 1975/76 | R H Casling   |

#### 6.6.4 WESTERN AUSTRALIA

##### YEAR

|         |                           |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 1944    | A D Ross                  |
| 1944/45 | A D Ross                  |
| 1945/46 | W Hudson-Shaw/ W G Hayman |
| 1947    | W G Hayman                |
| 1948    | W G Hayman                |
| 1949    | W G Hayman                |
| 1950    | J L Mattinson             |
| 1951    | E J Negus                 |
| 1952    | E J Negus                 |
| 1953    | W W Gunn                  |
| 1954    | R L O'Neill               |
| 1955    | A R Leonhardt             |
| 1956    | A F H McKerracher         |
| 1957    | P C Yates                 |
| 1958    | E Dyball                  |
| 1959    | E C Plues                 |
| 1960    | H R Grant                 |
| 1961    | J H Nielsen               |
| 1962    | J H Nielsen               |
| 1963    | E G Chapman               |
| 1964    | W A Drabble               |
| 1965    | W A Drabble               |
| 1966    | W A Drabble               |
| 1967    | A F H McKerracher         |
| 1968    | A F H McKerracher         |
| 1969    | R H Mackenzie             |
| 1970    | R H Mackenzie             |
| 1971    | M F T Dean                |
| 1972    | M F T Dean                |
| 1973    | M F T Dean                |
| 1974    | C R deSmalen              |
| 1975    | C R deSmalen              |
| 1975/76 | C R deSmalen              |

### 6.6.5 QUEENSLAND

#### YEAR

|         |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 1944    | J H Hindman              |
| 1944/45 | J H Hindman              |
| 1945/46 | W I Monkhouse            |
| 1947    | E Egeberg                |
| 1948    | E J A Weller             |
| 1949    | I O March                |
| 1950    | R S Goadby               |
| 1951    | J L Crombie              |
| 1952    | F R L'Estrange           |
| 1953    | J N Arundel              |
| 1954    | A teKloot                |
| 1955    | F J Ryan                 |
| 1956    | G S Comrie-Smith         |
| 1957    | G S Comrie-Smith         |
| 1958    | J M Tyquin               |
| 1959    | H E B Harvey             |
| 1960    | H E B Harvey             |
| 1961    | D J Mackintosh           |
| 1962    | D J Mackintosh           |
| 1963    | R J Pitman/ H E B Harvey |
| 1964    | H E B Harvey             |
| 1965    | G S Comrie-Smith         |
| 1966    | R McG Cox                |
| 1967    | R McG Cox                |
| 1968    | V Arratoon               |
| 1969    | V Arratoon               |
| 1970    | T F Borlai               |
| 1971    | T F Borlai               |
| 1972    | N J Evans                |
| 1973    | W M Vallance             |
| 1974    | J Saunders               |
| 1975    | N V Verney               |
| 1975/76 | N V Verney               |

## 6.7 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Minutes of the National Council Conferences to 1975 (4)

General Secretary's files to 1972 (16)

Convention programs, proceedings and photographs, complementing the General Secretary's files (1)

Membership transfer files to 1972 (6)

Society histories (1)

National Council minutes 1973 - 1975

Society annual reports 1973 - 1975

National constitutions, 1963 & 1972 (1)

National Council history, 1946 - 1947 (1)

### 0.3 POSTSCRIPT

that, it is

This volume is a first transcript from reflective of the multiplicity of the archival material and, more so, of the amateurism of the writer-cum-typist-cum-editor. Ordinarily, it would have been subject to considerable editorial scrutiny. However, this was not possible; the finances of the National Council are reined by tight budgetary controls. Thus the attentive reader will find inconsistencies which in a second draft would have been corrected and the pedantic writer had to resign himself not to be able to bring order into the detail of written expression which, in the writing of others, merely irritates him but which is galling to him in his own. An explanation seemed indicated.

It was pleasing indeed to join forces again with Freda Herbrand, for so many years, had taken part in the history relates. Her interest in the IES had not waned and we shared many memories of the past. We who sit at the Council tables are often apt to overlook the contribution of our secretaries and the thanks we owe to them for their impressive help as they work for us, think for us, and, so often tidy up after us -in loyal anonymity.

Two good reasons for a postscript. (ELF)

the original manuscript. At  
scrutiny before release as 'fair copy'.

documentation of the events which this



