

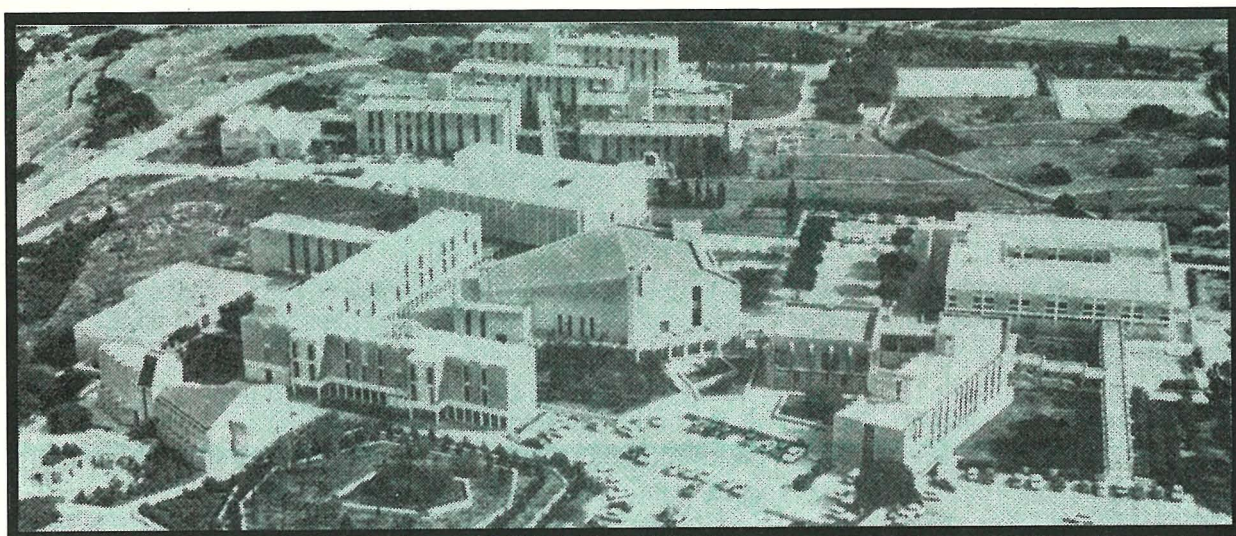
University of Malta



Gazette

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PROFESSOR EDWIN J. BORG COSTANZI – RESUMPTION OF DUTIES AS RECTOR

With the coming into force on 28th March 1980 of amendments to the Education Act 1974, Professor Edwin J. Borg Costanzi ceased to be Rector of the University of Malta as the institution was suppressed.

He spent two years at Southampton University on a Leverhulme Fellowship, and for five years to September 1987, at the Department of Computer Science at Brunel University, the last three as Head of Department. He spent one year as Adviser to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Education.

The new Education Act of 1988 "refounded" the old University of Malta and Professor Edwin J. Borg Costanzi re-assumed his office as Rector of the University of Malta with effect from 5th September, 1988.

THE 'MAGNA CHARTA' OF EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES

Rectors of European universities at a meeting held in Bologna in September 1988 to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the University of Bologna drew up as part of a "Magna Charta" the following fundamental principles "which must, now and always, support the vocation of universities".

"1. The university is an autonomous institution at the heart of societies differently organized because of geography and historical heritage; it produces, examines, appraises and hands down culture by research and teaching.

To meet the needs of the world around it, its research and teaching must be morally and intellectually independent of all political authority and economic power.

2. Teaching and reasearch in universities must be inseparable if their tuition is not to lag behind changing needs, the demands of society, and advances in scientific knowledge.

3. Freedom in research and training is the fundamental principle of university life, and governments and universities, each as far as in them lies, must ensure respect for this fundamental requirement.

Rejecting intolerance and always open to dialogue, a university is an ideal meeting-ground for teachers capable of imparting their knowledge and well equipped to develop it by research and innovation and students entitled, able and willing to enrich their minds with that knowledge.

4. A university is the trustee of the European humanist tradition; its constant care is to attain universal knowledge; to fulfil its vocation it transcends geographical and political frontiers, and affirms the vital need for different cultures to know and influence each other."

The University of Malta is one of the signatories to the Magna Charta.

CONFERMENT OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS (HONORIS CAUSA)
ON REV. PROFESSOR THEODORE M. HESBURGH

The Conferment Ceremony of the Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) on the Rev. Professor Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., former President of the University of Notre Dame and Director of the Institute for International Peace Studies, was held in the Church of the University, Valletta on Tuesday, 20th September, 1988.

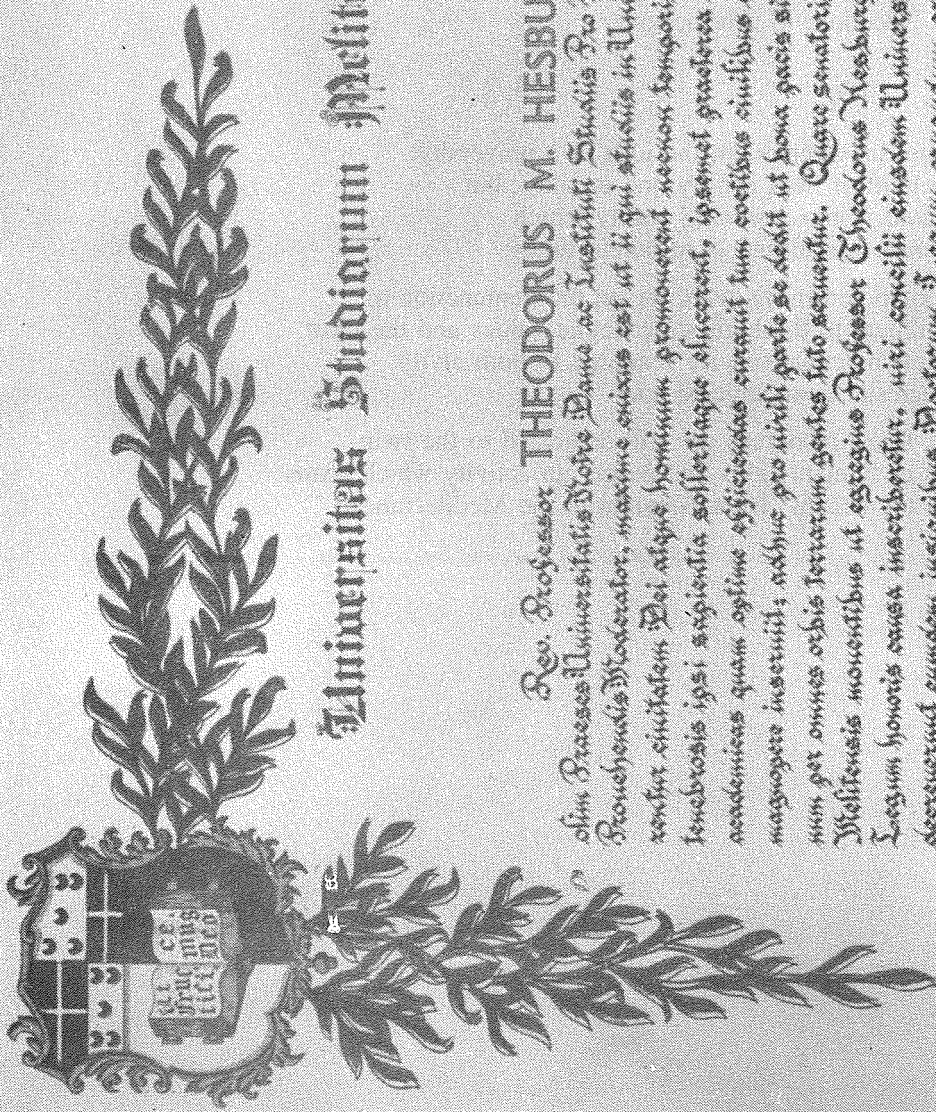
The degree was conferred by the Rector, Professor E. Borg Costanzi. The Hon. Prime Minister Dr. E. Fenech Adami assisted at the Ceremony. The Hon. Professor G. DeMarco, Acting Head of the Department of Criminal Law in the Faculty of Laws, acted as sponsor. The former Rector, Rev. Professor Peter Serracino Ingloft delivered an address on Rev. Professor T.M. Hesburgh's distinguished career and contribution to human rights and peace.

The resolution approved by the Council of the University recommended that this distinction be conferred on Rev. Professor Theodore M. Hesburgh

“who not only rethought the idea of a university
in the light of both history and eternity, but
translated it into a shining reality which
flourished in arid and in turbulent times;

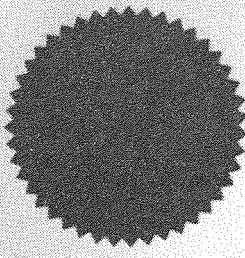
who embodied in his own person the conjunction of
commitment to the highest academic values and the most
efficient, practical service rendered to both civil
and ecclesial communities; and

whose finest resources are still dedicated to the twin
causes of human rights and peace, an activity which spans
across the oceans, from America to the Mediterranean.”



Universitatis Studiorum Melitensis

Rev. Professor THEODORUS M. HESBURGH C.S.C.,
 olim Praeses Universitatis Sanctae Mariae ac Instituti Sancti Pro Pace inter Gentes
 Promovendis Moderator, maxime curatus est ut si qui studiis in Universitatibus sine-
 rebus civitatem Dei atque hominum promovant necnon temporibus processibus sine-
 tenebris ipsi sapientia sollicitaque diligerent, ipsorum praeterea cum studia resque
 academicae quam optime efficientes curavit tum certibus studiis atque ecclesiasticis
 magister inseruit; adhuc pro virili parte se dedit ut bonis pacis simulque iura homi-
 num per omnes orbis terrarum gentes tuto serventur. Quare senatoribus Universitatis
 Melitensis munitibus ut egregius Professor Theodorus Hesburgh inter Doctores
 Legum honoris causa inscriberetur, nisi consilii eiusdem Universitatis approbantes
 decreverunt eundem insignibus Doctorum Legum ornandum esse a. d. XII Kal.
 Oct. MCMLXXXVIII.



Edmund G. Gale
 Rector

Th. Hesburgh
 a Libellis

The scroll presented to Rev. Professor Theodore M. Hesburgh

UNIVERSITY COURSES

In August 1988, the University had issued calls for applications, offering Courses leading to the degrees of:

Bachelor of Engineering and Architecture (B.E.&A.)
 Bachelor of Arts* (B.A.)
 Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.Ch.D)
 Bachelor of Education* (B.Ed.)
 Bachelor of Commerce* (B.Com.)
 Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) (B.Eng.(Hons.))
 Doctor of Medicine and Surgery (M.D.)
 Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm.)
 Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)
 Bachelor of Science (Nursing Studies)
 Bachelor of Science (Medical Technology);

to the diploma in Applied Social Studies; and
 to the Foundation Studies Certificate.

(*with the possibility of proceeding to an Honours degree at the end of the course)

THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1988/1989

Study

Quadrimester 1 3rd October, 1988 – 31st January, 1989
 Quadrimester 2 1st February, 1989 – 31st May, 1989

Work

Quadrimester 3 1st June, 1989 – 30th September, 1989

Recess Dates

Christmas Recess 21st December, 1988 – 3rd January, 1989
 Easter Recess 20th March, 1989 – 2nd April, 1989

ACTIVITIES ORGANISED BY THE POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL COMMITTEE

The Post-Graduate Medical Committee has organized the following talks in the series of lectures on "Update in Medicine" as part of the Continuing Medical Education Programme:

Date	Title of Lecture	Lecturer
1st July	The Knee	Mr. F. Zammit Maempel M.D., F.R.C.S.(Eng.)
8th July	Ethics (Symposium	Professor L.J. O'Connell (U.S.A.)
15th July	Recent Advances in Rheumatology	Dr. Ted Hothersall F.R.C.P.(Ed.)
16th July	Management of biliary tract tumours	Professor Alfred Cuschieri M.D., F.R.C.S. Professor Alfred Cuschieri M.D., F.R.C.S.
22nd July	Gastric Cancer	Professor Alfred Cuschieri M.D., F.R.C.S.
27th July	Recent Advances in oesophageal surgery	Professor Alfred Cuschieri M.D., F.R.C.S.
29th July	Alterations in paediatric surgical management in Manchester	Mr. Adrian Bianchi M.D., F.R.C.S. Dr. A. Barbara (Wellcome)
5th August	Zidovudine (AZT)	
1st September	Coronary Artery Disease – The Malta Experience	Dr. R. Foale, St. Mary's Hospital, London
1st September	Surgery in Coronary Artery Disease	Mr. R. Stanbridge, St. Mary's Hospital, London

SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE COLLEGE OF EUROPE, BRUGES

Following the visit in June of Professor J. Lukaszewski, Rector of the College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium, scholarships were awarded to five Maltese students, to read for a Diploma in Advanced European (Administration/Legal) Studies at Bruges.

The University of Malta sponsored two students:
Mr. Vanni Xuereb – Legal Studies; and
Mr. Walter W. Farrugia – Administrative Studies.

Mid-Med Bank sponsored three students:
Mr. Paul Saliba and Mr. Joseph Sammut (Legal Studies); and
Ms Lucienne Vassallo (Administrative Studies)

The College of Europe, Bruges, is the oldest and most distinguished of all postgraduate Institutes of European Studies and has played a pioneering role in the study of European political and economic integration.

COUNSELLING SERVICE

As from October 1st, 1988 the University is offering a Counselling service for students.

The aim of this new service is to provide students with an opportunity to discuss their problems with professional counsellors available on the campus itself. These problems or personal matters include: career guidance, stress related to their studies, family problems, interpersonal relations, psychological disturbances, addictions, etc. Students may also want to seek counselling services simply to enhance their personal growth and development.

This Counselling service is being offered through the Department of Psychology and is being co-ordinated by Dr. Alfred Darmanin. The counsellors already available for students are Ms. Maryanne Agius and Dr. Ronald Sultana, who are also involved in lecturing in the Faculty of Education.

MARKETING MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

On Tuesday, 6th September, 1988, twenty-five students have started attending a three-month course in marketing management organized by the Faculty of Economics, Management and Accountancy.

The Course, opened by the Dean of the Faculty, Professor Reno Sammut, is intended for marketing managers, public sector officials, marketing consultants and educators.

Mr. Peter Spillard, who is Head of the Department of Marketing of the University of Lancaster and one of the leading world authority on Sales promotion and marketing planning, has accepted an invitation from the University to conduct the final part of the course.

EVENING COURSE IN SYSTEMS OF KNOWLEDGE

In the period between 5th to 30th September, 1988, an evening course in Systems of Knowledge was organized by the University.

The first unit of the Course, which was held at the Foundation for International Studies, University Buildings, Valletta, dealt mainly with Section 3 of Part A of the syllabus: "Man and History: the Mediterranean and its role in the world".

PUBLIC LECTURES

On Wednesday, 13th July and Friday, 15th July, 1988 respectively, Professor Kurt Schaffner delivered the following lectures: "The Photo-physical Properties of Porphycene in Solution and in Unilamellar Lipid Membranes" and "Photo-physics and Photochemistry of Phytochrome, A Chromoprotein of Green Plants" at the Science Lecture Theatre.

On Friday, 26th August, 1988, Dr. Roger Hicks, M.Pharm., Ph.D., F.R.C.Path., C.Biol.,

Reader in Toxicology, at the University of Bradford delivered a lecture on "Toxic Metals in the Workplace and Environment", at the Medical School, Guardamangia.

On Monday, 19th September, 1988, Professor J. Buttigieg, Chairman of the Department of English at The University of Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A., delivered a lecture on "The Role of the University in Civil Society" at the Humanities Lecture Theatre, University of Malta, Msida.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

*All matter for publication in the next issue of the Gazette
should be sent to the Registrar not later than
the 30th September, 1988*

EXTRACTS FROM THE EDUCATION ACT, 1988

At Sitting No. 135 of the 27th July, 1988, the House of Representatives passed Act No. XXIV of 1988 "to consolidate and reform the law relating to Education in Malta". The Acting President of the Republic, Mr. Paul Xuereb gave his assent to the Law on the 9th August, 1988.

Extracts from the Law pertaining to the University of Malta are the following:

PART V

The University of Studies of Malta

26. The University of Studies of Malta is, by means of the present Act, being refounded under the name of University of Malta with the following functions and powers:

Refounding, aims, functions and powers of the University of Studies.

(a) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning and to make such provisions for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge as it may from time to time determine;

(b) to determine the conditions for admission into the University and into any course of study provided by it;

(c) to provide appropriate procedures to determine the persons who have attained the necessary proficiency in the various branches of study;

(d) to confer degrees and grant diplomas, certificates or other academic distinctions;

(e) to constitute faculties, departments and other academic sections of the University;

(f) to institute academic and non-academic posts as required from time to time, and to make appointments thereto;

(g) to set up and properly maintain libraries, laboratories and other facilities required for teaching, research, experimentation, or diffusion of knowledge and science;

(h) to establish entities with their own statutes and to monitor the administration of such entities as well as of other entities already existing or which may be created by others in the field of Higher Education;

(i) to administer the funds voted by the House of Representatives for the implementation of its programmes and any other funds it may receive from other sources;

(j) to evaluate foreign degrees and academic distinctions;

(k) to make statutes, regulations and byelaws in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(l) to act in any other way conducive to the attainment of its aims.

Financing and
control of the
Finances of the
University.

27. (1) The Government shall allocate annually to the University such a sum of money as is voted by the House of Representatives in the General Estimates to enable the University to attain the aims for which it was founded and refounded and to carry out its activities according to the needs of the country as perceived by the Government.

(2) The sum voted in accordance with subsection (1) of this section shall be paid to the University in equal instalments in advance but the Government may at the same time impose a gradual rate of spending and may also indicate the limits of future recurrent expenditure in the two following years.

(3) The Government shall also allocate to the University such capital sums as are voted by the House of Representatives for the implementation of particular projects:

Provided that in the approval of a particular project the Government may phase the payment of capital sums by yearly amounts but such phasing shall not of itself bind the Government to allocate the sum indicated for later years.

(4) The University shall provide each year detailed estimates with its proposals for expenditure for the following year as well as a detailed statement of expenditure for the last completed financial year.

(5) Without prejudice to the right of the University to administer, in the freest possible manner, money and property received from sources other than the Government, the Minister of Finance may instruct auditors to examine the books and accounts of the University and submit a report to him.

28. (1) The following shall be the governing bodies of the University:

Governing bodies
and officers of
the University.

- (a) the Council;
- (b) the Senate;
- (c) the Faculty Boards.

(2) The following shall be the Principal Officers of the University:

- (a) the Chancellor;
- (b) the Pro-Chancellor;
- (c) the Rector;
- (d) the Pro-Rector;
- (e) the Secretary;
- (f) the Deans of the Faculties.

(3) The Chancellor shall be appointed for a term of seven years by the President of Malta acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister given after he has consulted the Leader of the Opposition.

(4) The Chancellor shall be the highest officer of the University and shall be responsible to ensure that it conforms with the law.

(5) The Chancellor promulgates the statutes, regulations and bye-laws of the governing bodies of the University and may refer back once to the governing body concerned any such statutes, regulations or bye-laws which in his opinion are not in accordance with the law; the Chancellor, in special circumstances, shall also have the power to summon the Council, Senate and Faculty Boards.

(6) The Pro-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after the Minister's approval for a term not exceeding five years.

(7) Whenever the office of Chancellor is temporarily vacant, and until a new Chancellor is appointed and whenever the holder of that office is absent from Malta or on vacation or is for any reason unable to perform the functions conferred upon him by this Act, those functions shall be performed by the Pro-Chancellor who shall continue to perform those functions notwithstanding the expiration of his term of office.

(8) The Pro-Chancellor shall also perform the functions of Chancellor whenever required to do so in writing by the Chancellor.

(9) The Pro-Chancellor shall be the *ex-officio* president of the Council.

(10) The Rector shall be elected by the Council for a term of five years and shall be the principal academic and administrative officer of the University.

(11) The Rector shall be responsible for the day to day administration of the University, shall be the president *ex-officio* of the Senate and Faculty Boards, and shall be vested with the legal representation of the University.

(12) The Pro-Rector shall be appointed by the Rector for a term of one year and shall perform the functions of the Rector for the same reasons and in the same circumstances that the Pro-Chancellor would perform the functions of Chancellor under the provisions of subsection (7) and subsection (8) of this section.

(13) The Secretary shall be the second highest administrative officer of the University and shall be appointed by the Council for a term of five years.

(14) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected for a term of two years by the academic staff of that faculty and from among the Heads of Departments of that faculty and shall be the president *ex-officio* of the Faculty Board in the absence of the Rector.

Subsidiary
Legislation.

29. (1) The University shall have the power to make statutes, regulations, and bye-laws in order to provide for its own administration and for the administration of its activities and of the entities created by it.

(2) Statutes shall be made by the Council and shall bind the whole University as well as the entities created by it.

(3) Regulations shall be made by the Senate and shall provide for matters of an academic nature and shall bind the whole University.

(4) Bye-laws shall be made by the Faculty Boards and shall provide for matters of an academic nature and shall bind the Faculty represented by the Faculty Board that made those bye-laws.

(5) No statute providing for a matter of an academic nature may be made or, when made, may be amended or revoked by the Council, unless the Council requests the advice of the Senate on that statute or on that amendment or revocation but if such advice is not tendered within the term established by the Council, which term shall in no case be less than twenty-one days from the date of the said request, then the Council may make that statute or amend or revoke it without that advice.

(6) Statutes, regulations and bye-laws made by the competent governing bodies of the University in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Act shall be without effect unless promulgated by the Chancellor and published in the Government Gazette but when those statutes, regulations or bye-laws have been so promulgated and published they shall have the force of law; provided that the subsidiary legislation herein mentioned shall as soon as may be after it is made, be laid on the Table of the House of Representatives.

(7) Any power given by this Act for the making of statutes, regulations or bye-laws by the competent governing body of the University shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the statutes, regulations or bye-laws. and such power shall be exercisable without prejudice to the making of new statutes, regulations or bye-laws.

30. The Council of the University shall be composed as follows: Composition of
the Council of
the University.

- (a) the Pro-Chancellor, who shall be *ex-officio* president;
- (b) the Rector, who shall be *ex-officio* vice-president;
- (c) four members representing the Senate;
- (d) Two members elected by the academic staff from those amongst them who are not members of the Senate;
- (e) two members elected by and from among the non-academic staff;
- (f) two members elected by and from among the University students;
- (g) one member appointed by the Minister;
- (h) a number of members appointed by the Prime Minister to represent the general interest of the country, such number never to exceed the number of members mentioned in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section.

31. The Council shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the following functions: Functions of
the Council.

- (a) to administer and control all the property, moveable and immoveable, of the University;

(b) to establish and abolish posts of an academic nature or otherwise;

(c) to establish, administer and abolish institutes and other entities;

(d) to make statutes in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(e) to make appointments to posts, of an academic nature or otherwise, in accordance with procedures established by statutes;

(f) to pay the wages or salaries of all members of the academic and non-academic staff in accordance with scales determined by it with the approval of the Minister;

(g) to establish faculties, departments and institutes for the proper organisation of academic work and inter-disciplinary collaboration, taking into account any directions given by the Minister in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(h) to appoint heads of departments for periods not exceeding four years after considering the recommendations of the departments concerned;

(i) to appoint and provide for the payment of Maltese or foreign examiners in accordance with statutes and predetermined procedures;

(j) to do all other acts or things not vested in any other governing body of the University.

Composition of
the Senate.

32. The Senate of the University shall be composed as follows:

(a) the Rector, who shall be *ex-officio* president;

(b) the Pro-Rector, who shall be *ex-officio* vice-president;

(c) the Deans of all the faculties;

(d) a representative of each faculty elected by and from among the academic staff of that faculty;

(e) four members elected by and from among the University students;

(f) two representatives of the Minister appointed by him from among graduates of the University;

(g) two members appointed by the directors of the institutes and other entities established by the University;

(h) the Librarian.

Functions of
the Senate.

33. The Senate shall have the general direction of the academic matters of the University and shall have the following functions:

(a) to regulate studies, research, documentation and examinations in the University by means of regulations;

(b) to make regulations in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(c) to decide on whom should be conferred academic degrees, diplomas and other distinctions;

(d) to establish by regulations the conditions for admission into the University;

(e) to give recognition to the degrees, diplomas, certificates and distinctions of foreign universities or institutes of Higher Education;

(f) to advise the Council on matters of an academic nature even if of such a nature only in part;

(g) to advise the Government on all matters in the fields of learning, science and technology referred to it by the Government;

(h) to deal with any other matter of an academic nature arising in the administration of the University.

34. The Board of each Faculty shall be composed as follows:

Composition of
the Faculty
Boards.

(a) the Rector, who shall be *ex-officio* president;

(b) the Dean of the Faculty, who shall be *ex-officio* vice-president;

(c) the Heads of all the departments in the Faculty;

(d) a representative of each department of the Faculty elected by and from among the academic staff of the department;

(e) two members elected by and from among the students of the Faculty;

(f) two members appointed by the Minister to represent the interests outside the Faculty and who, in the opinion of the Minister, can give an effective contribution towards the good administration of the Faculty.

35. (1) The Faculty Board shall have the following functions:

Functions of
Faculty Boards.

(a) to direct the academic tasks of the Faculty in a unitary manner and in consultation;

(b) to determine the studies, teaching and research within the Faculty and to provide for the administration, publication and diffusion of the academic work of the Faculty and to distribute tasks within the said activities;

(c) to make bye-laws concerning the Faculty in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(d) to prepare plans for the development of the Faculty and to present those plans for approval by the Senate and the Council.

(2) Bye-laws made by the Faculty Board shall be referred to the Senate for its approval and shall not be submitted to the Chancellor for promulgation unless they have been so approved by the Senate.

Powers of
the Rector.

36. (1) The Rector, without prejudice to the powers vested in the governing bodies of the University by the provisions of this Act, shall have all the powers necessary for the day to day administration of the University and shall have the power to decide upon any urgent matter, of an academic nature or otherwise, provided that such decision which impinges upon a power or function vested by this Act in a governing body of the University shall be registered by the Secretary and brought before that body at its first meeting following that decision.

(2) The Rector, as the officer vested with the immediate government of the University, shall exercise authority over the teaching staff, the examiners, the students, the candidates for examinations and all the employees of the University, and shall enforce discipline and the strict observance of the provisions of this Act and of the statutes, regulations and bye-laws.

(3) The Rector shall confer University degrees, diplomas, certificates and other distinctions.

(4) The Rector shall have the power to summon the Council, Senate and Faculty Boards.

(5) The Rector shall ensure that any elections required by the provisions of this Act are in fact held without undue delay and shall be responsible to provide for the procedures of those elections.

(6) The Rector shall be responsible for the planning and coordination of the work of the various bodies and institutions of Higher Education and for the implementation of the decisions of the competent authorities of the University.

Common
provisions
for the
governing
bodies of the
University.

37. (1) Any person holding office on a governing body of the University shall, unless otherwise specifically provided elsewhere in this Act, hold that office for a period of two years.

(2) The *quorum* for the meetings of any governing body of the University shall be that of one more than one third of the members of that body; provided that the *quorum* for the Council shall be eight.

(3) Any governing body of the University may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership and *quorum* shall be computed as if there was no such vacancy.

(4) Any question proposed for decision at any meeting of any governing body of the University shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting, and if on any such question the votes are equally divided the member presiding shall have and exercise a casting vote.

Omissis – 38 to 47

48. (1) The University shall succeed to the property, rights and obligations of the University existing immediately before the coming into force of section 26 of this Act as well as to the property, rights and obligations of the institutions which used to be known as The Old University, The New University and The Royal University of Malta. Transitory.

(2) All those persons who before the coming into force of this Act were employed by the institution known under the name of The University of Malta shall, on the coming into force of this Act, be deemed to have always been employed and shall continue to be so employed by the University:

Provided that in respect of those persons whose service, on the date of the coming into force of this section, was deemed, for the purposes of the Pensions Ordinance and the Widows and Orphans Pensions Act, to be service with the Government, the service of such persons with the University shall, for the purposes of the said Ordinance and of the said Act, continue to be deemed to be service with the Government within the meanings thereof respectively.

(3) The statutes, regulations and bye-laws included in Schedule III of this Act shall come into force and have the force of law on the coming into force of section 26 of this Act and shall so remain in force until such time as they are amended or repealed by the competent governing bodies of the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(4) The person who held the office of Rector of the institution known as The Old University before the enactment of Act XII of 1980 which amended the Education Act, 1974 repealed by this Act, shall be the Rector of the University on the coming into force of section 26 of this Act.

(5) All appointments of Heads of Departments and all appointments and elections to the Council, the Senate and the Faculty Boards of the University shall be made as soon as practicable after the date of commencement of the relevant provisions of this Act and in any case not later than three months from such date; but, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 26 to 37 (both inclusive) of this Act and subject to the provisions of subsection (6) of this section, until the said appointments of Heads of Departments are so made and until the said Council, Senate and Boards are so reconstituted or, in either case, until the expiration of the said period of three months, whichever is the earlier date in either case, the Heads of Departments, the Council, the Senate and the Faculty Boards of the University which existed immediately before the date of the coming into force of section 26 of this Act, shall be the Council, Senate and Faculty Boards of the University for the purposes of this Act.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (5) of this section, the Rector designated in subsection (4) of this section shall be a member and *ex-officio* vice-president of the Council and a member and *ex-officio* president of the Senate and Faculty Boards on the coming into force of section 26 of this Act.

49. (1) This Act may be cited as the Education Act, 1988.

(2) The foregoing provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Minister may by notice in the Government Gazette appoint, and different dates may be so appointed for different provisions or for different purposes of this Act.

Omissis – Schedules I and II

SCHEDULE III
STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS

(Section 48)

A - STATUTES

Statute 1 — GENERAL

1.1 Official Languages

Maltese and English shall be the official languages of the University. The University administration may use either language for official purposes.

1.2 Compulsory Subjects for Admission

Maltese and English shall be compulsory subjects for admission to the degree and diploma courses of the University:

Provided that the Senate may by regulations allow candidates in special circumstances to offer other subjects instead.

1.3 Entry Requirements: Period of Notice

The University shall give adequate notice (normally two years) before any amendments to regulations which may affect the entry requirements to any course of studies come into effect.

1.4 Official and Academic Dress

The dress appropriate for the Principal Officers of the University, for the Academic Staff, for graduates, for undergraduates, and for other members of the University shall be prescribed by regulations made by the Senate.

1.5 Scholarships and Prizes

1. Scholarships and prizes to be awarded by the University shall be established by regulations made for the purpose.

2. The award of scholarships and prizes shall also be governed by regulations.

Statute 2 — FACULTIES

The University shall have nine Faculties, namely:

- The Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering
- The Faculty of Arts
- The Faculty of Dental Surgery
- The Faculty of Economics, Management and Accountancy
- The Faculty of Education
- The Faculty of Laws
- The Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
- The Faculty of Medicine and Surgery
- The Faculty of Science

Statute 3 — COURSES OF STUDIES, DEGREES AND DISTINCTIONS**3.1 Courses of Studies for Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates**

1. The University shall have the power to award the following degrees, diplomas and certificates on candidates who fulfil the prescribed conditions after following the requisite courses of studies:

Doctor of Philosophy – Ph.D.
Master of Philosophy – M.Phil.

Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering

Bachelor of Engineering and Architecture – B.E.&A.
Bachelor of Engineering and Architecture (Honours) – B.E.&A. (Hons.)

Faculty of Arts

Bachelor of Arts – B.A.
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) – B.A. (Hons.)
Master of Arts – M.A.
Diploma in Applied Social Studies

Faculty of Dental Surgery

Bachelor of Dental Surgery – B.Ch.D.
Bachelor of Dental Surgery (Honours) – B.Ch.D. (Hons.)

Faculty of Economics, Management and Accountancy

Bachelor of Arts – B.A.
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Accountancy – B.A. (Hons.) Accountancy
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Business Management – B.A. (Hons.) Business Management
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Public Administration – B.A. (Hons.) Public Administration
Diploma in Labour Studies

Faculty of Education

Bachelor of Education – B.Ed.
Bachelor of Education (Honours) – B.Ed. (Hons.)
Master of Education – M.Ed.
Diploma in Guidance and Counselling
Diploma in Educational Administration and Management
Diploma in Education

Faculty of Laws

Doctor of Laws – LL.D.
Diploma of Notary Public – N.P.
Diploma of Legal Procurator – L.P.

Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) – B.Eng. (Hons.)
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering (Honours) – B.Elec.Eng. (Hons.)
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Honours) – B.Mech.Eng. (Hons.)

Faculty of Medicine and Surgery

Doctor of Medicine and Surgery – M.D.
 Bachelor of Pharmacy – B.Pharm.
 Bachelor of Pharmacy (Honours) – B.Pharm. (Hons.)

Faculty of Science

Bachelor of Science – B.Sc.
 Bachelor of Science (Technology) – B.Sc. (Tech.)

Institute of Health Care

Bachelor of Science in Nursing Studies – B.Sc. (Nursing Studies)
 Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology – B.Sc. (Medical Technology)

Interdisciplinary

Certificate in Foundation Studies.

2. Courses of studies shall start as the Council shall determine.

3.2 Award of Degrees and Diplomas

1. Degrees and Diplomas shall be awarded at a public ceremony or, with the consent of the Senate, at a private ceremony or *in absentia*.

2. A candidate shall be eligible for the award of a degree or diploma only after certification by the Rector that all the conditions prescribed by statutes, regulations and bye-laws relevant to that degree or diploma have been fulfilled.

3. No person may be described as holding a degree or diploma of the University unless such degree or diploma has been conferred as prescribed in paragraph 1 of this section.

3.3 Degrees *Honoris Causa*

1. The University shall also have the power to confer the following degrees *honoris causa*:

Doctor of Laws – LL.D.
 Doctor of Medicine and Surgery – M.D.
 Doctor of Literature – D. Litt.
 Doctor of Engineering – D.Eng.
 Doctor of Science – D.Sc.

2. On the recommendation of the Senate, the Council may in its discretion order the conferment of a degree *honoris causa* on any person whom it may deem worthy of such a distinction.

3. The names of the holders of degrees *honoris causa* shall be included in the University Calendar.

Statute 4 — THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

4.1 General

1. There shall be a Matriculation Examination, normally held at two levels: Ordinary (M) and Advanced (AM).
2. In each year there shall be two sessions of the Matriculation Examination.
3. The Matriculation Examination shall be under the control of a Matriculation Board appointed by the Senate.

4.2 The Matriculation Board

1. The functions of the Matriculation Board shall be:
 - (i) to make recommendations to the Senate for the provision of regulations required for the proper conduct of the examination;
 - (ii) to make recommendations to the Senate for the appointment of Boards of Examiners and for the setting of syllabuses;
 - (iii) to submit to the Senate a general report on the examinations held during the year;
 - (iv) to report and to make recommendations on matters referred to it by the Senate; and
 - (v) to conduct the Matriculation Examination in accordance with the Regulations made by the Senate.
2. (a) the Matriculation Board shall consist of eleven members as follows:
 - (i) a Chairman;
 - (ii) two members nominated by the Senate;
 - (iii) two members nominated by the Faculty Board of Arts;
 - (iv) two members nominated by the Faculty Board of Science;
 - (v) one member nominated by the Faculty Board of Education;
 - (vi) one member nominated by the Faculty Board of Management Studies;
 - (vii) two members nominated by the Ministry of Education, one in the Arts and one in the Science fields.
- (b) The number of members required to form a quorum shall be six.
- (c) Members shall be appointed for a term of up to three years. An out-going member may be re-appointed.

4.3 Regulations and Syllabuses

Regulations made by Senate for the Matriculation Examination, and the syllabuses for each subject, shall normally be published two years before the date of the examination to which they refer.

Statute 5 — SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE**5.1 General**

1. There shall be a School Leaving Examination in Religious Knowledge, held at two levels: Ordinary and Advanced.
2. In each year there shall be two sessions of the Examination.
3. The Examination shall be under the control of a Committee appointed by the Senate for the purpose.

5.2 School Leaving Religious Knowledge Examination Committee

1. The School Leaving Religious Knowledge Examination Committee shall consist of five members as follows:

- (a) a Chairman, appointed by the Senate, and
- (b) one member nominated by each of the following:
 - (i) the Board of the Faculty of Theology;
 - (ii) the Episcopal Conference;
 - (iii) the Government Department of Education;
 - (iv) the Private Schools Association.

2. The number of members required to form a quorum shall be three.

3. The functions of the Examination Committee shall be:

(a) to conduct the examination in accordance with the Regulations made by the Senate;

(b) to make recommendations to the Senate regarding Regulations required for the proper conduct of the examination;

(c) to make recommendations to the Senate for the appointment of Boards of Examiners;

(d) to submit to the Senate, by the end of March, a general report on the two sessions of the Examination held during the previous twelve months.

5.3 Regulations and Syllabuses

Regulations made by the Senate for the School Leaving Examination in Religious Knowledge and the syllabuses shall normally be published two years before the date of the examination to which they refer.

Statute 6 — THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY**6.1 The Principal Officers**

1. The Principal Officers of the University are:

the Chancellor
the Pro-Chancellor
the Rector
the Pro-Rector
the Secretary
the Deans of the Faculties

2. **The Chancellor**

(as in section 28 subsections (3)-(5) of the Education Act, 1988)

3. **The Pro-Chancellor**

(as in section 28 subsections (6)-(9))

4. **The Rector**

(as in section 28 subsections (10)-(11) and section 36)

5. **The Pro-Rector**

(as in section 28 subsection (12))

6. **The Secretary**

(as in section 28 subsection (13))

The Secretary shall:

- (a) keep the University seal;
- (b) countersign the University's awards, certificates and diplomas;
- (c) act as secretary to Council;
- (d) assist the Rector in the discharge of his duties and execute his instructions;
- (e) administer and manage, under the direction of the Rector, the day to day affairs of the University, its personnel and its movable, immovable and other assets;
- (f) attend meetings of the Senate, Faculty Boards and other Committees of governing bodies of the University and of the institutes and other entities established by it;
- (g) execute, under the direction of the Rector, decisions taken by the Council, Senate and Faculty Boards, and, where applicable, those of institutes and other entities established by the University;
- (h) carry out such other duties as may be called for by the exigencies of the University.

7. **The Dean of a Faculty**

(as in section 28 subsection (14))

6.2 The Other Officers of the University

1. There shall be a Registrar, Finance Officer, Librarian and such other officers as the Council may from time to time determine. Such officers shall be responsible to the Rector for the day to day administration of their respective functions.

2. The Registrar

The Registrar shall:

- (a) assist the Rector in the day to day academic administration of the University, and be responsible for the execution of his instruction, reporting through the Secretary;
- (b) keep a complete record of the diplomas and certificates issued by the University;
- (c) act as secretary to the Senate and, directly or through a delegate, to the Boards of the Faculties;
- (d) be responsible for the records of all examinations held by the University and for the proper safekeeping of such records, and for keeping up-to-date copies of the Statutes, Regulations and Bye-Laws;
- (e) keep the rolls of the members of the Council, of the Senate, of the Faculty Boards, of teachers, of examiners, and of students;
- (f) keep a record of the academic activities of each student;
- (g) be responsible, after consultation with the Deans of the Faculties, for the proper arrangements of the time-tables;
- (h) carry out such other duties as may be called for by the exigencies of the University;
- (i) in the absence of the Secretary, carry out all or part of the duties of the Secretary when instructed to do so by the Rector.

3. The Librarian

The Librarian shall be entrusted with the administration of the Library and shall be answerable to the Library Committee for the observance of its Rules and Regulations.

The Librarian shall:

- (a) be responsible for the proper cataloguing of books, both by author and by subject, for their maintenance and safe-keeping, and for the return of books issued on loan;
- (b) assist students in their research work;
- (c) undertake all correspondence concerning the Library;
- (d) keep a list of all visual and other aids available for teaching purposes and control the loan of such material in accordance with the relevant regulations;
- (e) present a report to the Library Committee on the working of the Library at the end of each academic year.

4. The Finance Officer

The Finance Officer shall assist the Rector in the day to day financial management of the University, reporting through the Secretary.

In particular, the Finance Officer shall:

- (a) prepare
 - (i) the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure;
 - (ii) the annual comparative statement of revenue and expenditure;
 - (iii) the annual balance sheet and statement of accounts;
- (b) be responsible for the collection of revenue and moneys due to the University;
- (c) exercise immediate control over expenditure out of approved provisions;
- (d) maintain adequate accounting systems embracing the whole of the financial operations of the University;
- (e) be responsible for all ordering and purchasing and for the control of stores and inventories;
- (f) carry out such internal auditing and control as he deems necessary;
- (g) in conjunction with the Rector or the Secretary, countersign bills of exchange, cheques, bank drafts, letters of credit and all other banking, financial and commercial documents, subject to any restrictions made by the Council;
- (h) discharge such other duties as may be called for by the exigencies of the University.

5. Other Appointments: The Auditor

(1) The Council shall from time to time appoint a fit and proper person, in the active practice of his profession, to be an auditor who shall hold office for a specified time but who may be re-appointed.

(2) Acceptance of office by an auditor shall be deemed to carry with it an undertaking to the Council that, in any accounts passed and every certificate issued by him, he has satisfied himself, by every reasonable means within his power, as to the facts and circumstances of each given case, and that after the exercise on his part of due professional skill, the statements in the certificates are true and accurate and any accounts certified or passed are complete, true and accurate, in each case to the best of his belief.

(3) The auditor shall make in person, or cause to be made by competent persons duly authorised by him in writing and in respect of whom he shall assume responsibility, surprise visits and inspections at any time chosen by himself, and shall forthwith report the result thereof in writing to the Council through the Rector. He shall likewise submit a report annually, or as directed by the Council from time to time.

Statute 7 — ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS**7.1 Appointments to academic posts**

1. Appointments to academic posts shall be made in the grades of professor, associate professor, senior lecturer or lecturer, or in any other grades approved by Council on the recommendation of Senate, according to the qualifications of the persons being appointed.

2. Posts may be advertised for appointments within specified grades.

3. An appointment to an academic post shall be made by Council on the recommendation of a Selection Board composed as follows:

the Rector, who shall be chairman;

three academic members appointed by Senate, normally including the head of department concerned (or, in the case of a post specifically intended only for an institute, the director of that institute) and another head of department from outside the Faculty;

one member of Council not in the employment of the University appointed annually by the Council to be a member of all Selection Boards for posts in the Faculty concerned.

7.2 Promotion of Academic Staff

1. Once a year, normally during March/April, applications from academic staff for promotion shall be considered by a Promotions Board consisting of:

the Rector, who shall be chairman;

three members appointed annually by Senate normally from amongst the Deans and the Heads of Departments;

one member of Council not in the employment of the University appointed annually by Council.

2. The Rector may propose any member of the staff for consideration by the Promotions Board at its annual meeting or, in exceptional circumstances, at any other time during the year.

7.3 General

1. In making its recommendations to Council a Selection/Promotions Board shall keep the following considerations in view:

(a) lecturers should have qualifications at doctoral level;

(b) senior lecturers should have at least five years experience as lecturers during which they have creditably carried out all aspects of their duties;

(c) associate professors should have distinguished themselves by solid contributions to knowledge and to university affairs in general;

(d) professors should have an established reputation amongst their peers as authorities in their field of learning.

2. Before recommending any person for appointment or promotion to the grade of professor, a Selection Board or a Promotions Board, as the case may be, shall seek the expert advice of two independent academics in the same field of learning.

3. No academic member of staff may be a member of a Selection Board or a Promotions Board which is considering appointments or promotions to grades above the member's own.

Statute 8 — NON-ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

1. Appointments to non-academic posts shall be made by Council on the recommendation of Selection Boards appointed by Council.

2. Each Selection Board shall be composed as follows:

the Rector, or his delegate, who shall be chairman;

three members appointed by Council, of whom one shall be an academic member on Council and one a senior officer in the administration;

one member of Council not in the employment of the University, appointed by Council.

3. Candidates for appointment to particular posts may be required to take written and/or practical tests and to attend for an interview as appropriate. Information about such tests and interviews shall be included in the call for applications.

Statute 9 — APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS

1. Examiners shall be appointed by the Council after considering the recommendations of the Senate.

2. Examiners shall normally be appointed for one academic year.

3. Out-going examiners may be re-appointed.

Statute 10 — OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

1. The official publications of the University shall be:

The University Calendar
The University Gazette

and such other publications as the Council may from time to time determine.

2. The Calendar shall be published each year. The Calendar shall include:

(a) the statutes, the regulations, and such other subsidiary legislation as are of general application; and

(b) lists of: the principal and other officers of the University; the members of the Council, the Senate, the Faculty Boards and any other statutory Boards; members of the academic staff, Emeritus Professors and honorary graduates; the persons who received degrees or diplomas during the preceeding academic year.

3. The University Gazette shall be published at least four times a year. Supplements to the Gazette may be published either at the same time as the Gazette or separately.

4. Any new statutes, regulations or other subsidiary legislation, and any amendment thereof, shall be published in a supplement to the Gazette not later than one month after they come into force.

Statute II — INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY

1. There is hereby established an Institute for Energy Technology at the University of Malta.

2. The aims of the Institute shall be:

(a) to assist in the development of national energy plans through studies in the use of new or renewable energy sources and methods of energy conservation;

(b) to originate and participate in teaching programmes and research projects in the field of energy technology;

(c) to disseminate appropriate methods and techniques relevant to the Institute's area of interest;

(d) to design equipment adapted to local conditions.

3. The Institute shall be governed by a Board.

(a) The Board will consist of the following:

Chairperson: Rector or his deputy,

Vice-Chairperson: Director of the Institute,

A person appointed by the Council of the University for three years,

Two persons appointed by the Senate of the University for three years,

Four scholars of repute to be appointed by co-option.

(b) The functions of the Board shall be the following:

(i) determining the policy of the Institute with regard to the objectives stated above;

(ii) overseeing the financial administration of the Institute;

(iii) ensuring the collaboration with other bodies, local and foreign, necessary for achieving the aims of the Institute.

4. The Institute will have a Director and Staff:
 - (a) the Director, appointed by the Council of the University, for a period of three years following a call for applications;
 - (b) other academic members, appointed by the Council of the University on the recommendations of the Board;
 - (c) administrative and clerical staff as the Board may appoint.
5. The Finance Officer of the University will be the Treasurer of the Institute. The Director will prepare the annual budget of the Institute and submit it to the Board for approval. The Director will also submit a financial statement and an annual report on the activities of the Institute.
6. Amendments to this Statute may be proposed by the Board for the approval of the Council of the University.

Statute I2 — INSTITUTE FOR ANGLO-ITALIAN STUDIES

1. There is hereby established an Institute for Anglo-Italian Studies at the University of Malta.
2. The aims of the Institute shall be:
 - (a) the conduct of research in the field of Anglo-Italian cultural relations, with special reference to literature and language;
 - (b) the holding of international conferences, seminars and similar meetings on topics in the area of interest of the Institute;
 - (c) the organising of diploma and degree courses in Anglo-Italian studies, subject to the Statutes and Regulations of the University;
 - (d) the issuing of a journal and other publications.
3. The Institute shall be governed by a Board.
 - (a) The Board will consist of the following:

Chairperson: Rector or his deputy,
Vice-Chairperson: Director of the Institute,
A person appointed by the Council of the University for three years,
Two persons appointed by the Senate of the University for three years,
Four scholars of repute to be appointed by co-option.
 - (b) The functions of the Board shall be the following:
 - (i) determining the policy of the Institute with regard to the objectives stated above;
 - (ii) overseeing the financial administration of the Institute;

(iii) ensuring the collaboration with other bodies, local and foreign, necessary for achieving the aims of the Institute.

4. The Institute will have a Director and Staff:

(a) the Director, appointed by the Council of the University, for a period of three years following a call for applications;

(b) other academic members, appointed by the Council of the University on the recommendations of the Board;

(c) administrative and clerical staff as the Board may appoint.

5. The Finance Officer of the University will be the Treasurer of the Institute. The Director will prepare the annual budget of the Institute and submit it to the Board for approval. The Director will also submit a financial statement and an annual report on the activities of the Institute.

6. Amendments to this Statute may be proposed by the Board for the approval of the Council of the University.

Statute I3 — INSTITUTE OF HEALTH CARE

1. The Institute of Health Care is hereby appointed as an inter-Faculty institution within the University of Malta.

2. The aims of the Institute shall be:

(a) to provide degree and diploma courses in Health Care Sciences (such as in Nursing, Medical Technology, Speech Therapy) and allied areas, subject to the Statutes and Regulations of the University;

(b) to certify courses in Health Care provided by other Institutions if the standards attained are acceptable to it;

(c) to conduct research of both mono-disciplinary and a multi-disciplinary kind, with a focus on health care.

3. The Institute shall be governed by a Board.

(a) The Board will consist of the following:

Chairperson: Rector or his deputy;

Vice-Chairperson: Director of the Institute;

The Co-ordinators for each Programme of Studies;

The Research Co-ordinator (whose task is to co-ordinate the various research projects of the Institute);

Two members elected by and from the academic staff;

Two members elected by and from the students;

One member appointed by Council and one member appointed by Senate;

Two additional members may be co-opted by the Board.

- (b) The Board shall have the power to:
- (i) propose to the Senate Regulations, and to make and revoke Bye-Laws;
 - (ii) supervise the general direction of all academic matters, including programmes of study courses, qualifications for admission of students, examinations and grades;
 - (iii) propose the institution, suspension and abolition of academic and non-academic posts;
 - (iv) nominate the chairman chosen for submission to the Council;
 - (v) nominate Boards of Examiners;
 - (vi) nominate Co-ordinators to ensure the co-ordination of Programmes of Study.

4. The Institute will have a Director and Staff:

- (a) the Director, appointed by the Council of the University, for a period of three years following a call for applications;
- (b) other academic members, appointed by the Council of the University on the recommendations of the Board;
- (c) administrative and clerical staff as the Board may appoint.

5. The Finance Officer of the University will be the Treasurer of the Institute. The Director will prepare the annual budget of the Institute and submit it to the Board for approval. The Director will also submit a financial statement and an annual report on the activities of the Institute.

6. Amendments to this Statute may be proposed by the Board for the approval of the Council of the University.

Statute 14 — INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

1. There is hereby established an Institute of Linguistics at the University of Malta.

2. The aims of the Institute shall be:

- (a) to promote and coordinate research in Linguistics, in the description of particular languages (especially those represented by Departments in the Faculty of Arts), and in applied linguistics (including especially relevant activities in the Faculty of Education);
- (b) to develop contacts and cooperation with interested local bodies outside the University working within the field of language and speech impairment;
- (c) to promote the use of the Language Laboratory as an aid in the teaching of foreign languages both to the University and non-University students;

(d) to develop international contacts with similar University institutions abroad, especially those with an interest in the Mediterranean heritage;

(e) to run degree and diploma courses in Linguistics subject to the Statutes and Regulations of the University.

3. The Institute shall be governed by a Board:

(a) The Board will consist of the following:

Chairperson: Rector or his deputy,
Vice-Chairperson: Director of the Institute,
A person appointed by the Council of the University for three years,
Two persons appointed by the Senate of the University for three years,
Four scholars of repute to be appointed by co-option.

(b) The functions of the Board shall be the following:

(i) determining the policy of the Institute with regard to the objectives stated above;

(ii) overseeing the financial administration of the Institute;

(iii) ensuring the collaboration with other bodies, local and foreign, necessary for achieving the aims of the Institute.

4. The Institute will have a Director and Staff:

(a) the Director, appointed by the Council of the University, for a period of three years following a call for applications;

(b) other academic members, appointed by the Council of the University on the recommendations of the Board;

(c) administrative and clerical staff as the Board may appoint.

5. The Finance Officer of the University will be the Treasurer of the Institute. The Director will prepare the annual budget of the Institute and submit it to the Board for approval. The Director will also submit a financial statement and an annual report on the activities of the Institute.

6. Amendments to this Statute may be proposed by the Board for the approval of the Council of the University.

Statute I5 — CENTRE FOR DISTANCE LEARNING

1. There is hereby established a Centre for Distance Learning at the University of Malta.

2. The aims of the Centre shall be:

(a) the promotion of several Distance Learning projects that should help to satisfy the growing demand for wider higher educational access that cannot be met by traditional on-campus courses;

- (b) utilizing academic resources and technical expertise so that, together with other Distance Learning centres and universities, it will research innovative methods to foster adequate systematic study of various subjects and disciplines;
- (c) providing opportunities for the acquisition of marketable skills for people whose work or family commitments prevent them from following conventional day or evening courses;
- (d) developing structured programmes that may lead to the granting of a Diploma or Degree of the University of Malta.

3. The Centre shall be governed by a Board.

- (a) the Board will consist of the following:

Chairperson: Rector or his deputy,
Vice-chairperson: Director of the Centre,
A person appointed by the Council of the University for three years,
Two persons appointed by the Senate of the University for three years,
Four scholars of repute to be appointed by co-option.

- (b) The functions of the Board shall be the following:

- (i) determining the policy of the Centre with regard to the objectives stated above;
- (ii) overseeing the financial administration of the Centre;
- (iii) ensuring the collaboration with other bodies, local and foreign, necessary for achieving the aims of the Centre.

4. The Centre will have a Director and Staff:

- (a) the Director, appointed by the Council of the University, for a period of three years following a call for applications;
- (b) other academic members, appointed by the Council of the University on the recommendations of the Board;
- (c) administrative and clerical staff as the Board may appoint.

5. The Finance Officer of the University will be the Treasurer of the Centre. The Director will prepare the annual budget of the Centre and submit it to the Board for approval. The Director will also submit a financial statement and an annual report on the activities of the Centre.

6. Amendments to this Statute may be proposed by the Board for the approval of the Council of the University.

B — REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS

ROI — ADMISSION REGULATIONS

1.1 Admission to the University

Admission to the University shall be allowed only in accordance with the relevant statutes and regulations.

1.2 Entry Requirements for the Various Courses

1. Regulations for a course may include special Entry Requirements which have to be satisfied before admission to that course.

2. *Entry Requirements for 1988 and 1989*

Notwithstanding the Entry Requirements in the Regulations for the various courses, the requirements for Entry to Degree and Diploma Courses and the Foundation Studies Courses starting in October 1988 and October 1989 shall be as in the documents:

Requirements for October 1988
Entry to Degree Courses and
The Foundation Studies Course

Requirements for October 1989
Entry to Degree Courses and
The Foundation Studies Course

RO2 — UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2.1 General Provisions

1. The subjects of the examinations shall be those prescribed in the relevant regulations.

2. Unless otherwise provided in the regulations for a particular course:

(i) examinations shall be held in two sessions: normally in June and in September;

(ii) candidates shall be required to complete their examinations for the particular academic year in these two sessions;

(iii) if a candidate is absent in one or more subjects in any session other than a June session for a reason considered by the Senate to be valid and beyond his control, and there is no regular session of the same examination within the next twelve months, he shall be allowed instead to sit for such subject or subjects at a special session.

(See also Transitory Provisions below).

2.2 Boards of Examiners

1. There shall be a Board of Examiners for each subject of examination.
2. (a) The Board of Examiners shall normally be composed of the head of the department, or the co-ordinator of the area of studies which provides the main part of the tuition, as chairman, and of two other examiners; provided that the Senate, on the advice of the Faculty Board concerned, may recommend to Council to increase the number of examiners in any particular subject.
 - (b) Where the Senate considers it appropriate, Additional Examiners shall be appointed for specific parts of the examination. Such Additional Examiners shall participate in the deliberations of the Board of Examiners but only insofar as they concern those parts of the examination in which they were involved.
 - (c) External Examiners, where appointed, shall be additional to the normal complement of the Board of Examiners.
 - (d) A teacher who is not a member of the Board of Examiners may be required by the Board to assist them in any part of the examination in the subject he teaches.
 - (e) Where appropriate a Faculty Board may appoint a moderator of examinations, assisted by a sub-committee, to consolidate the results in different subjects.
3. (a) A member of a Board of Examiners shall be disqualified from examining:
 - (i) if he is related to a candidate by consanguinity or by affinity to the third degree inclusive;
 - (ii) if he has been, at any time during the academic year to which the examination refers, a guardian of a candidate or has given private tuition in the subject of examination.
- (b) The Rector, after consultation with the Dean of the Faculty concerned, shall appoint another examiner in place of the member who is so disqualified.
4. If, prior to the commencement or during the course of an examination, the Rector is satisfied that a member of a Board of Examiners is unable to perform or to continue to perform his duties, he shall, after consultation with the Dean of the Faculty concerned, appoint another examiner in place of that member.

5. Where the examiner who is replaced in terms of paragraphs 3 or 4 above is the chairman of the Board of Examiners, the Rector shall appoint a new chairman who must be the head of another department within the same Faculty or a lecturer from the Department concerned, and such substitute examiners as may be necessary.

2.3 Procedures for Boards of Examiners

1. Subject to the provisions of these regulations and to any guidelines made by the Senate, the Board of Examiners shall determine the procedures to be adopted for the conduct of the examination:

Provided that each member of the Board shall participate in at least a part of the examination of every candidate.

2. The Board of Examiners, in judging the merits of candidates, may take into account not only their performance during the examination but also their work in the subject during the course.

3. Decisions of the Board of Examiners shall be made by a majority of votes. No examiner shall be at liberty to abstain from voting. In the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have and shall cast a second vote:

Provided that it shall be in order for the chairman to consider a matter as having been decided by the Board if the general consensus among the members appears to be in favour of such decision and no vote is asked for:

Provided also that if an External Examiner is unable to take part in the final deliberations of the Board because of his being abroad it shall be lawful for the other members of the Board to make decisions in his absence so long as any views he may have expressed in writing are taken into consideration and the final decision is acceptable to him.

4. The members of Boards of Examiners shall treat as confidential everything connected with their proceedings.

2.4 Examinations involving more than one subject

When the regulations of a course require that the results of an Examination involving more than one subject be published as a whole, the procedures adopted for arriving at such a result shall take into account any guidelines issued by the Senate for this purpose.

2.5 Re-Admission to Courses and Re-Sits: Transitory Provisions

(applicable only to courses which started in or before October 1987 other than B.A. and B.Sc. courses)

1. A candidate who has been satisfactorily assessed in his course-work shall be allowed by the Faculty Board to repeat an examination in which he fails or to repeat the year in which he fails. Under this provision a candidate may have only one re-sit examination per year and one repeat year.

2. Assessment carried out in any year will take consideration of course-work (including laboratory work) and marks obtained in tests/examinations.

RO3 — THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Regulations for 1988 and 1989

The regulations for the sessions of the Matriculation Examination to be held in 1988 and 1989 shall be the bye-laws already published for 1988 and 1989 with the following verbal changes:

- (i) replace "Bye-Laws" by "Regulations" in the main sub-heading and in paragraph 1.3;
- (ii) replace "rules" by "regulations" in paragraph 7.2(b);
- (iii) delete "made in terms of Statute 2.III" from the sub-heading.

[NOTE: The syllabuses remain as published.]

RO5 — SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Regulations for 1988 and 1989

The regulations for the sessions of the School Leaving Examination in Religious Knowledge to be held in 1988 and 1989 shall be the bye-laws already published for 1988 and 1989 with the following verbal changes:

- (i) replace "Bye-Laws" by "Regulations" in the main sub-heading and in paragraphs 1.3 and 3.2;
- (ii) replace "rules" by "regulations" in paragraph 8.2(6);
- (iii) delete "in terms of STATUTE 2.IV" from the sub-heading.

(NOTE: The syllabuses remain as published).

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA GAZETTE

SUPPLEMENT No: 3

Volume 20 No: 3

The following oration was delivered by the former Rector Rev. Professor Peter Serracino Inglott at the Conferment Ceremony of the Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) on Professor Theodore Hesburgh:

“The next millennium is almost upon us, and that has only happened once before in the Christian era. The last time was a period of great foreboding. There were dire predictions of worldwide catastrophe, even of the end of the world. As we approach the second great milestone, we actually have the capability of creating the doomsday they predicted. By our own awesome weapons we can reduce this world and everyone in it to cinders. In fact, we have enough nuclear weapons to do it several times over – and we are ever improving the technology of death and destruction.

But against the background of lurking fear, I would like to speak of hope. Rather than the scenario of global catastrophe in the days ahead, I should like to project a new world that is possible, and even probable if we will dare to think new thoughts, to engage in programmes worthy of our hopes, and to share our vision with all those who will work with us to achieve it.”

Those words are not my own, but those of the person whom the University of Malta, like many more than a hundred other Universities before it, is proud today to enroll among its honorary graduates.

Father Hesburgh went on to say:

“Having travelled across the face of our beautiful planet, having traversed all its oceans and continents, having shared deep human hopes with my brothers and sisters of every nationality, religion, colour and race, having broken bread and found loving friendship and brotherhood everywhere on earth, I am prepared this day to declare myself a citizen of the world, and to invite everyone everywhere to embrace this vision of our interdependent world, our common humanity, our noblest hopes and our common quest for justice in our times and ultimately, for peace on earth, now and in the next millenium.”

The present moment is, we hope, that of a new dawn for our University. As I heard said a few days ago, a dawn does not usually wipe out the night in just one fell swoop. There is usually an interim in which the glimmerings of daylight seem to be struggling to overcome the darkness. It befell me to preside over the University in that twilight interval, and I have now handed over to a Rector, who is not only a much more experienced hand at the job, but also symbolizes the rethreading with the past, the resumptions which one would like to become renewals, normally necessary with each generation.

I think it is a fortunate coincidence that the first solemn occasion which, without its having been planned that way, the refounded University of Malta is celebrating, should be in honour of a great President of a University – in our terminology, a great Rector.

Father Hesburgh is perhaps the most shining proof of how misconceived was Veblen’s dream of the ideal university as one which did *not* have a President or a Rector; of how wrong he was when he said that a President or Rector was good for nothing, except for keeping the sidewalks clean. Father Hesburgh illustrates the optimum that a President or Rector can do, when he combines the ability of a great manager to build anew out of shambles or small fragments and to command attention in a way which no mere public relations officer can, with the vision of a true intellectual and moral leader.

I began deliberately with a brief insight, in Father Hesburgh’s own words, into the essence of that vision. It is a vision of the universe, rather than just of the University, because Father Hesburgh’s vision of the Univerity is a precise function of his vision of the Universe. It is, I think, because of this interrelationship that Father Hesburgh has achieved a re-statement of the idea of a university in our time that is of classical value. I will quote here a short passage in which Father Hesburgh sums up what he considers to be the five main goals of a liberal education:

“The first . . . is to free a person from ignorance, which fundamentally means freedom to think, clearly and logically. Moreover, allied with the release from stupidity – nonthinking or poor thinking – is the freedom to communicate one’s thoughts, hopefully with clarity, style and grace, more than the Neanderthal grunt.”

Secondly, "a liberal education should also enable a person to judge, which in itself presupposes the ability to evaluate: to prefer this to that, to say that is good and that bad, or at least this is better than that. To evaluate is to prefer, to discriminate, to choose, and each of these actions presupposes a sense of values."

Thirdly, "liberal education should also enable a person to situate himself or herself within a given culture, religion, race, sex, and, hopefully, to appreciate what is valuable in the given situation, even as simple an evaluation as 'black is beautiful'. This, too, is a value-judgement and a liberation from valuelessness, insecurity and despair at times."

Fourthly, "liberal education, by all of these value-laden processes, should confer a sense of peace, confidence and assurance on the person thus educated and liberate him or her from the adriftness that characterizes so many in an age of anomie."

Lastly, a liberal education should enable a person to humanize everything that he or she touches in life, which is to say that one is enabled not only to evaluate what one is or does, but that, in addition, one adds value consciously to relations that might otherwise be banal or superficial or meaningless: relations to God, to one's fellow men, to one's wife or husband or children, to one's associates, one's neighbourhood, one's country and world.

In this way, the list of what one expects of a liberal education is really a list of the very real values that alone can liberate a person from very real evils or non-values – stupidity, meaninglessness, inhumanity."

In this passage, the simplicity of which does not conceal its deeply thought out nature, it is easy to note the sharp and crisp delineation of values, which have a liberating effect. Freedom has sometimes been described – for instance, two days ago at Bologna – as the religion of modern man. I am certainly the last person tempted to cavil over the sacredness of freedom. But it has to be added that the religious respect for freedom is not in contradiction with the Christian religion. On the contrary it is a purification of the Christian religion from the self-contradictoriness which occasionally induced its exponents to forget that Christ came precisely to restore mankind to the freedom of the children of God. That is perhaps the singular characteristic of Father Hesburgh's philosophy of education, the personal mark which distinguishes it from what he has himself called the "vague morass of rhetoric that has always characterized descriptions of liberal education."

He clearly puts in the first place, intellectual values – rational rigour and hospitality to controversy. But these are seen as a first category of moral values. They culminate in the commitment to communicate them to others, in the effort to "realize the inherent God-given dignity of every person", to create "a new equality of opportunity to make the world more humane and more just." Because of this strong awareness of the ethical dimension of education, he did not fall victim to the overreaction against the former excessive pretensions of educators who put themselves *in loco parentis*, the abdication "which goes from eschewing responsibilities for students' lives to just not caring how they live."

It was the steadfastness of this conviction, that learning is a morally motivated act, which allowed Father Hesburgh, at the height of the student unrest of the late sixties, to act with firmness and flexibility, with authority and openness. It is generally believed that it was a famous cable which Father Hesburgh sent to Governor Rockefeller in 1969, that persuaded President Nixon not to extend the federal police power to the university campuses. The only proper response to critical situations can only be given within the context of university autonomy and not through external pressures.

This point emerges very clearly from the Magna Carta of the European Universities, which I had the honour of signing, as the delegate of our Rector, Professor Borg Costanzi, together with the representatives of the twenty-four oldest Universities, one for each country of Europe, two days ago, on the occasion of the 900th birthday of the first university in the Western sense of the word, the University of Bologna. There, it was said that the genetic code of the University has two laws: first: freedom of teaching and research, and secondly, freedom of self-organisation, or administrative autonomy.

From this point of view, not all blotches of black on our horizon have been illuminated by the new dawn. We are still in a transition period. But we are moving. Inevitably we cannot but feel slightly envious, given our present near total dependence on Government finance, of the achievements of Father Hesburgh in getting his Institutes funded by endowment, which is the best guarantee both of continued existence and freedom of action in the light of the common good. Our Foundation for International Studies is meant to be a stimulus to jerk and jolt us, hopefully in that direction.

There are three important aspects of the practical realisation of the ideas of Father Hesburgh to which I wish to draw particular attention at the present juncture of the history of our own university.

The first is his emphasis, since many years, on the importance of continuing education, as the only possible response to the fast pace of change in both knowledge and society, first, as he has put it, "to keep the emerging generation from losing its dreams and goals, and second, even more importantly, to influence the older generation to react better than most of them are reacting at present." He has said: "Continuing education for this older generation must have the same kind of exponential growth in the years ahead as college education has had for the youth in the years just past Just as most young people will experience higher education of some kind or other, so education for them and for all who have completed formal education will be a continuing process."

Here, in Malta, it is only now that university education is changing from an elite to a mass phenomenon even for the young. One of our most difficult but ineluctable tasks is to do it in the perspective of the philosophy of life-long education.

Secondly, Father Hesburgh has long been an outspoken upholder of distance media education. He has said: "A long series of unrelated instruments, developed since World War Two, has given us a communication capacity hitherto impossible." In particular, he has remarked that "the genius of television is that the greatest teachers in the world can teach everyone who can see and hear them. World-wide educational television would mean that even the local apprentice teachers would (themselves) be taught every time they supervised a class taught by a great teacher."

In this regard, Malta's active participation in the setting up of the world-wide Commonwealth of Learning through distance education is particularly prompted not certainly by problems of distance in our own country, but precisely by the kind of inherent educational advantages of materials prepared in a distance learning perspective, particularly for small-sized states, all the more if they are situated at the interface between different cultures as Malta happens to be.

Thirdly, few people have combined, at the same time, an acute sense of what a great nation such as the United States of America can offer the world, with the equally acute conviction that "the richness and variety of human culture should not be homogenized." Circumstances have led Father Hesburgh to give a particular attention to that crucible of cultures which is the Eastern part of our own Mediterranean world. At the Vatican Council, the non-Catholic observers had given Pope Paul VI the idea of setting up an ecumenical institute at Jerusalem; and the Pope asked Father Hesburgh, in his capacity then of President of the International Federation of Catholic Universities, to seek to do it. The burden, as it turned out, fell squarely on the University of Notre Dame, and despite everything, what is reputed to be the most beautiful Christian building in the area, rose on the olive and pine-clad hilltop of Tantar, between Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

Father Hesburgh has said of our Mediterranean world: "This area was the cradle of civilisation. In the Middle Ages Arabs and Jews, particularly Avicenna and Averroes, kept alive the ancient wisdom of the Greek philosophers, promoting mathematics, architecture, astronomy, and medicine – and bringing all of this to an intellectually decadent Europe. The Middle East might yet become a cradle of revived culture if the constant threat of war and the flood of verbal hatred is replaced by a common endeavour for peace and justice by all Semitic peoples."

As most of those here present know, the University of Malta has long been desirous of seeing itself develop as a centre of excellence in crosscultural Mediterranean Studies. Of course, we want to be a true University, in the etymological sense of the word, i.e. to cover the whole spectrum of knowledge. Yet it is evident that, because of our small size, we can only aim at a high degree of specialization in selected areas, preferably those in which, for one reason or another, we have special advantages – such as sea-related sciences or alternative energy technologies or, precisely, Mediterranean regional studies. That accounts for the setting up of a number of interdisciplinary Institutes as complementary parts to our Faculty and Departmental structures.

In conducting these regional studies, it is however of the utmost importance, that we do not allow scientific and scholarly exploration to twist into any self-indulgent enjoyment of our particularisms. We must not blur our vision of the common basic humanity of the entire species or of the common spiritual, as well as material, heritage of mankind as a whole. Father Hesburgh has always insisted that even agreement on practical, cooperative projects, in our tragically divided world, can only be successful if undertaken within the framework of a commonly accepted set of values. He has pointed out that: "we will not know to what extent compatible moral standards exist on a world scale, until we explore them as fully as we do comparative military strength." That is one of the primary tasks which the Mediterranean Institute intends to pursue within our region. The most basic of these standards is the respect of human rights, and an international Mediterranean Institute can, at least, prepare the way for the appointment of that High Commissioner for human rights with a world-wide competence,

that Father Hesburgh has pleaded for over many years. It has been written that history may prove Father Hesburgh to have been the major force behind the human rights emphasis of the Carter administration. I have already alluded that Father Hesburgh has been one of the most eloquent advocates of the view that the United States has a world-wide rôle to play with regard to the respect of human rights.

Even more generally, he has written: "The United States has a responsibility born of its traditions and their Judeo-Christian roots to help others in need. In our early history this impulse was expressed in religious missionary movements; in our time, foreign assistance efforts are secularized forms of a deeply rooted commitment of the American people."

Father Hesburgh's original academic position was in the field of Theology; and one can say that his political and many other secular commitments have been a direct prolongation of his theological activity. "Theology", Father Hesburgh has written, "strives to be the orderly spiritual expression of Christian wisdom, as it was so well during the ages of the Greek and Latin Fathers of the Church. It became in the Middle Ages, under the genius of theologians like Abelard and Albert and Aquinas, a strict intellectual discipline, wherein faith and reason met, discussed and illuminated each other As the sciences developed in recent centuries, there has been mutual advantage in theology, the science of faith, meeting and discussing with the secular sciences, all the insights they each bring to man's total understanding of himself, his world and his God. All human knowledge can benefit from theological reflection and theology should concern itself with the implications of new scientific understanding for the world of faith", even if "too little of this intellectual linkage takes place in our world of isolation and specialisation."

Today, "theology must be increasingly involved in a critical reflection on the problems of the world and modern man's place in the world as he works out his salvation and seeks the Kingdom of God." Father Hesburgh has consistently illustrated this view of the rôle of theology in his own life. The entire thrust of his multiple activities has been directed at the embodiment of the Spirit in concrete situations through the promotion of social action. The final aim is the peace of the human heart. But, as Pope John XXIII showed so clearly in *Pacem in Terris*, Peace is most intimately tied with Truth and Justice. The University is primarily concerned with Truth; but it has become more than ever clear today that the pursuit of Truth can hardly be divorced from that of Justice. Father Hesburgh wrote, several years ago, that "already the Cold War terminology of three worlds – one democratic, one socialistic and one non-aligned and poor – is out of date. There are not really three worlds today, but two – the developed and the underdeveloped, the rich and the poor, the North and the South." In other words, ideological divisions today count less than structurally inequitable conditions of daily life, and these are certainly a main concern for all genuine theology.

The University has become today undoubtedly one of the major battlegrounds in terms of social justice. This is because, as Father Hesburgh has said, none but the young and the young in heart can dream the vision or pursue the ideal of a mankind which assumes the full implications of total interdependence. It would indeed be difficult to find anyone who has done more to help the young prepare themselves for it than Father Hesburgh. It is above all on that ground that we wish to honour him today.