

Annex

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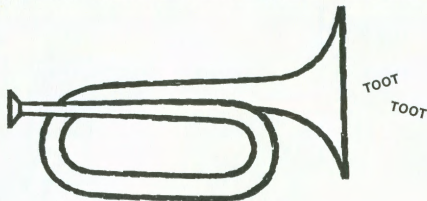
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Library - Arts Block

Work Starting on Final Stage of Transfer to Ilam

Work is about to start on the first building of the final stage in the transfer of the University from the city to the Ilam site. The tender of the Christchurch firm, C.S. Luney Ltd., of \$3,005,349, for the Library-Arts block, was accepted by Government at the end of July.

At the same time the Minister of Education, Mr Kinsella, announced that subsidies had been approved for the construction of Rolleston House and a women's hall of residence at Ilam. In addition a further hall of 100 beds is to be built for Colombo Plan students in association with the Rolleston House — women's hall project.

It is hoped that the contractor will be able to complete the Library-Arts block in less time than the four years stipulated in the contract.

Pleasure at the news was tempered by disappointment that no provision had been made by the Government for the payment of subsidies for the construction of church halls at Ilam. Some 1965 donors contributed \$250,000 to enable three church halls to be built at Ilam — Christchurch College (Church of England), which was completed two years ago; Rochester Hall (Roman Catholic), which has accepted a \$100,000 subsidy to build accommodation for 41 beds while erecting dining facilities for 200; and Rutherford Hall (Methodist-Presbyterian).

Christchurch College has 120 students in residence. Work has started on the small first stage of Rochester Hall, which will enable the Education Department to use the old Rochester Hall in Bealey Avenue for in-service training. Because it felt the hall could not operate with accommodation only for 41 beds, the Rochester Hall Committee decided to construct dining accommodation for the 200 ultimately expected in the hall. No provision has been made for Rutherford Hall.

As a result, a deputation from the Univer-

sity and the churches met the chairman of the University Grants Committee, Mr A.J. Danks, early this month to ask when subsidies would be available for church halls. Mr Danks said provision would be made in U.G.C. programming next year for spending on subsidies to allow church halls to proceed in Christchurch. But Mr Danks added that while this would be included in the programme for spending there was the reservation that spending of this type was "at risk" and dependent on the money the Government actually decided to make available each year.

The University halls are to be built on Maidstone Road. Each will accommodate 100 students and there will be a central amenities block for all 300. Each block is of four storeys with a roof house. Men students will have single and double study-bedrooms but the women's hall will have single rooms only.

There will be two small lounges on each floor with a kitchenette recess and storage space. The roof house contains laundries, ironing rooms and recreation rooms. The women's hall will also have a matron's room, additional ironing rooms and a sick-room.

The halls will be of reinforced concrete faced with brick.

Parking space for 75 cars will be provided. The dining hall block will contain a separate dining hall for each block but these may be combined for large functions by opening folding doors. The block also contains administrative offices for the

whole complex, kitchen, serveries, stores and boilers. Above the administration area and entrance lobbies there will be a guest room and a sickroom. There will be a staff block for each hall containing a warden's and matron's flat.

New Block For Chemical Engineering Completed

The floor area for the Department of Chemical Engineering has been doubled with the completion of a five-storey block on the frontage of the School of Engineering at Ilam. The new block, which will be fully occupied next year, is the final stage of extensions to the school.

The new block is linked to the existing department with a covered way at first-floor level and provides an additional 4500 square feet of laboratory space, 3000 square feet for the design office and ancillary rooms, 1000 square feet for workshop and store rooms and 1500 square feet for staff studies. The department's capacity now is about 120 undergraduates and 15 to 20 postgraduate students.

The new block is extremely well-serviced. Pumps and compressors in the basement provide services in the same way as those in the Department of Chemistry. The services run overhead in the laboratories and may be readily attached to apparatus. A well running through several stores will enable a distillation column up to 40 feet high to be installed.

The ground floor contains two small laboratories, one for fuels and the other for radio-chemistry work, a workshop and a small glassblower's workshop. Maximum use has been made of store-room space with the use of Lundia moveable shelving. These shelves may be easily rolled apart or together so that only one gangway is required at any time. A space saving of 80 per cent is achieved by using this method.

Flexible design is a feature of the first professional laboratory on the next floor. This laboratory will also be used by final-year students doing research projects and flexibility is required because of the variety of projects that will be undertaken. Much of the equipment is moveable.

There is a research laboratory on the third floor. Slabs in the floor may be moved aside to allow apparatus to protrude into the laboratory below if necessary.

This floor also contains a darkroom suite and a constant environment room for calorimetry work. A design office for senior final-year students occupies the fourth floor and there are seven staff studies and a seminar room on the top floor. The views from the top floor of the alps in the west, the hills and the city to the east and of the Ilam site rival those from the top of the Chemistry-Physics building.

The space on the roof will not be wasted. Services are run to the roof and experiments involving dirty or noxious material may be carried out there. The room on top of the building houses the lift mechanism and services.

The building is attractively finished internally with timber panelling and bannisters. Overcrowded sections of the department have already moved in and the building will be fully occupied at the start of next year.

Cover picture: The new block for Chemical Engineering.

The Nuffield Foundation has approved research grants for Dr J.E. Fergusson (Department of Chemistry) and Mr J. Warham (Department of Zoology).

The Library has received from Dr D.J. Boorstin, of the University of Chicago copies of five of his books, and from Dr C.H. Gray, formerly a member of the staff of the Department of Psychology, a copy of a book of which he was co-author.

Personal

Fletcher Chair Filled

The first appointment has been made to the Sir James Fletcher Chair of Industrial Administration at the University of Canterbury. The Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor J.C. Garrett, announced last month that Mr A.M. Bourn, senior lecturer in management sciences at the Institute of Science and Technology, University of Manchester, has been appointed to the chair, which was endowed by the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company, Kawerau, to mark the retirement of Sir James Fletcher as chairman of the company in 1965.

Professor Garrett said he fully expected that the appointment of Mr Bourn, who had helped to direct management development programmes for many public companies in a variety of British industries, would make it possible for the University to realise its intention of extending its courses in business and industrial administration, including short courses for management.

Mr Bourn, aged 34, is closely interested in the area of overlap between economics and accountancy and in the application of financial analysis to managerial problems. He is main contributor and editor of "Studies in Accounting For Management Decision", which is to be published shortly.

Mr Bourn was educated at the Southgate County Grammar School, London, and graduated B.Sc. in economics from the London School of Economics in 1955. He undertook articled service with a firm of chartered accountants in the City of London and became a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He served in Germany and Holland for two years on national service, during which he was commissioned. On his discharge he was appointed a systems analyst with I.B.M.(U.K.) Ltd., while lecturing part-time in the accountancy department of the London School of Economics.

In 1962 Mr Bourn was appointed a lecturer in professional courses at the Barking Regional

College of Technology and in the following year he was appointed a lecturer in accountancy at the University of Liverpool, where he taught financial and management accounting. He organised and directed seminars on management accounting and on the use of computers in accountancy for management in industry and commerce at the university's business school and contributed to others on advanced management and marketing.

At the University of Manchester, to which he was appointed in 1967, Mr Bourn has taught accountancy for the undergraduate honours courses in management sciences and in combined studies, which includes management sciences with either mathematics, computation, electrical engineering or textile technology. He has also contributed to seminars and post-experience courses run by the university.

Mr Bourn has contributed widely to financial and accountancy journals, particularly on the development of accountancy education. He is working on a study of the affairs of the Royal Mail group of shipping companies and expects to complete a book on this subject shortly.

Since 1965 Mr Bourn has acted as external examiner for the Universities of London, Manchester, Wales, Bradford and Khartoum. He has been retained by the University of Khartoum to advise on educational arrangements for the establishment of an Institute of Accountants in the Sudan.

Mr Bourn is married with two children.

Regret at the death of the Very Rev. M.W. Wilson, a representative of the Court of Convocation on Council for the last three years, was expressed by Council at its last meeting and members stood in silence as a mark of respect. The Chancellor, Mr T.H. McCombs, said Mr Wilson had brought to his work for the University the qualities that had made him Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and chairman of the National Council of Churches, the Civil Liberties Council and many other organisations. "His close interest in education and his innate wisdom made his work of great value to this Council," the Chancellor said.

Carter Director to Take Mount John Post

Mr I.L. Thomsen, Director of the Carter Observatory, Wellington, has been appointed Astronomer-in-Charge of the Mount John University Observatory, which is operated jointly by the Universities of Pennsylvania and Canterbury. Mr Thomsen succeeds Mr F.M. Bateson, who is retiring in October. Mr Bateson conducted the site testing which led to the establishment of the observatory, in the Mackenzie Country, and has been Astronomer-in-Charge since its official opening in 1965.

Mr Thomsen, who was educated at Dannevirke High School and Victoria University of Wellington, has been Director of the Carter Observatory since 1946. He was appointed assistant director in 1939. For 10 years before that he worked in the Dominion Observatory and was principal honorary assistant at the Wellington City Observatory.

In addition to observing lunar eclipses and occultations, Mr Thomsen has taken part in solar eclipse expeditions to Canton Island (1937), Tokelau Islands and Niue Island (1965). For 28 years he collected auroral observations and directed their publication under a contract with the United States Air Force Cambridge Research Centre. Other observing work has included sunspot counts and the study of comets, planetary features and double stars. These observations have been widely published.

In 1952, Mr Thomsen was awarded the Martin Kellogg Fellowship of the Lick Observatory of the University of California and undertook research in stellar radial velocities and photo-electric photometry. He was awarded the Meachell Memorial Prize and gold medal by the University of Otago in 1953. During World War II, Mr Thomsen was an instructor officer in anti-submarine warfare. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, in 1953 and a fellow of the Royal New Zealand Astronomical Society in 1964 after holding most offices in the society and founding the journal *Southern Skies*. Since 1950 he has represented the New Zealand society on the Science Sub-Commission of UNESCO. Mr Thomsen took a leading part in the evolution and establishment

of the National Committee for Astronomy in New Zealand and has acted as secretary since its inception.

In announcing the appointment of Mr Thomsen, the acting-Vice-Chancellor, Professor J.C. Garrett, paid a tribute to the work of Mr Bateson in establishing the Mount John Observatory and developing it to its present standard. The observatory was the result of a joint project between the two universities starting in 1961 and Mr Bateson had been closely involved since its inception. "He carried out surveys in various parts of the South Island to determine the most suitable site and initiated and oversaw many developments that have taken place at Mount John since then. In addition to lending valuable equipment Mr Bateson has closely interested the public of South Canterbury in the observatory and their support has been of immense value," Professor Garrett said.

Dr Robert H. Koch, acting chairman of the Flower and Cook Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, recalled that Mr Bateson had largely conceived and pursued the site-testing programme leading to the establishment of the observatory. "In the ensuing years as Astronomer-in-Charge he has worked effectively with the committee governing the policies of the observatory," Dr Koch said. "Not the least of his accomplishments has been the supervision of the construction of a new dome to house a 24-inch reflector telescope shortly to be installed at Mount John."

Dr J.S. Waid, a lecturer in soil microbiology at Reading University, has been appointed a Reader in the Department of Botany. Dr Waid, who is 41, was educated at Claysmore School, Dorset, took a B.Sc. in botany at London and a D.Phil. at Oxford in 1959. From 1962 to 1964 he was a senior lecturer in the Botany Department of the University of New England, Armidale. Before taking up his appointment at Reading he supervised a course in advanced soil microbiology for post-graduate students at Cornell. Before beginning his teaching career, Dr Waid, who is married with five children, worked at the Grassland Research Station at Hurley, the Nature Conservancy Station at Merlewood and the Levinston Laboratory.

Mr J.N. Matson has been re-elected Pro-Chancellor of the University. He has also been reappointed chairman of Council's Finance and Property Committee. Mr R.G. Pearce has been reappointed chairman of the Academic Committee.

Resignations accepted with regret by Council were those of Mr N.E. Hewitt, senior lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Dr Cora Vellekoop, lecturer in Psychology and Sociology, and Mr A.R. Wells, assistant lecturer in English.

Dr D.G. Elms has been appointed a lecturers' representative on the Professional Board in place of Mr F.W. Fahy.

Mr R.J. Harrison, an inspector of schools, Christchurch, has been appointed Assistant Director of Extension Studies. Mr Harrison, who graduated B.A. in 1959 and M.A. in 1963, was a lecturer in education at Christchurch Teachers' College from 1959 to 1964 and was on the part-time staff of the Departments of Psychology and Education from 1960 to 1964. In the following year he was appointed a lecturer in education in the University of Malaya and was subsequently a senior lecturer there. A former head teacher of Tonga High School (1949-52) Mr Harrison was headmaster of Oxford District High School in 1967-68 and last year was appointed an inspector of schools.

Mr D.W. Bain has been reappointed a Council representative on the Student Liaison Committee.

Sir Joseph G.D. Ward has been reappointed to Council by the Governor-General for a term expiring on 30 June 1972.

Four nominations were received for two representatives of the Court of Convocation. An election was held in which the votes cast were as follows:

Mr T.H. McCombs	2011
The Rev. D.R. Wilson	1701
Mr L.L. Steven	1208
Mr N.B. Ulrich	1005.

Mr T.H. McCombs and the Rev. D.R. Wilson were declared elected, both for a term expiring 30 June 1972.

Only one nomination was received for a representative of the Professional Board, that of Professor A. Crowther. Professor Crowther was declared re-elected for the term expiring 30 June 1972.

Mr W.F.C. Taylor, a post-graduate student at Cambridge, has been appointed a lecturer in the Mathematics Department. Mr Taylor graduated B.Sc. with first-class honours from Canterbury and has been working for a Ph.D. degree at Churchill College, Cambridge.

Congratulations were expressed to Dr H.C. Holland, a graduate and member of Council from 1943 to 1945, on being awarded an O.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours. Dr Holland, who is President of the New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation, is also a member of the University Grants Committee.

The ability of the Rev. W.M. Hendrie to ask the pertinent and probing question had been of great value, said Mr C.H. Perkins when Council expressed its thanks to Mr Hendrie, who has retired after serving on Council for two terms. In a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Mr Hendrie said his two terms had been one of the most pleasant associations of his life and he was deeply impressed by the concern of every member for the welfare of the University. The Chancellor, Mr T.H. McCombs, thanked Mr Hendrie for his work for the University. Council adopted a resolution expressing sincere appreciation of his services.

Mr N.S. Roberts, who is reading for an M.A. in United States Government and Politics at the University of Essex, has been appointed a lecturer in the Department of Political Science. Mr Roberts was educated at Theodore Roosevelt High School, Kent, Ohio, and St Strithians College, Randburg, Transvaal, and graduated B.A. from the University of Tasmania in 1967. Mr Roberts was president of the Tasmania University Union in 1965-66 and is a keen debater.

Students Won Significant Advances

(By Brian McArthur)

Although the brief spasm of student revolt that erupted on Britain's campuses a year ago has lost its head of steam, at least for the present, it has won significant advances for students throughout the system of higher education. It has shown that when moderate demands are ignored and negotiation denied to students, the sit-in works, and it has underlined the most important of the morals that should be drawn from the past two years.

June, 1968, when it often seemed as though students throughout the country were trying to keep up with the Joneses elsewhere, has given way to June, 1969, when the same could almost be said of the university authorities. One week it is Manchester which is announcing that students are to be allowed to attend the Senate—the ultimate citadel of academic power. The next week it is Nottingham. After that it is Oxford (whose Hart report is one of the most eloquent documents yet on student unrest), followed almost immediately by Cambridge.

The past year, indeed, has seen a triumphant exercise of that most adept of British skills: the inability to listen to what the natives are saying until the gates are being stormed, coupled with the ability to absorb revolt and to meet demands and adapt to new conditions just in time to preserve order and the fabric that is being shaken. It has demonstrated, moreover, the deep-seated British concern, shared by most students, for law and order, and above all a peaceful life.

It seems in retrospect that the revolt of 1968 was inevitable. It occurred at the end of the most dramatic era of expansion in the history of British higher education, when all the effort, due to the failure to recognize the monster that was being created by the 1944 Education Act, was devoted to packing in the students who were

qualified. It was a major success story, but the strain was bound to tell.

Two Distinct Strains

Two distinct strains could be discerned when it did, although they were often intermingled. On the one hand, there were the demands for student representation and participation, particularly in academic and disciplinary decision-making bodies, which were located in the universities and which have largely been met. On the other, there was the *academic* revolt of the students at the art schools at Hornsey and Guildford (which still claims the record for the longest sit-in, at eight weeks).

Savage reprisals were initiated at both schools including the dismissal of staff and wholesale reorganizations of departments, and both have now been blacklisted by the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions. As a result of the actions, moreover, the competence of local education authorities to administer higher education has been called into question (quite unfairly for some of the liberal local councils whose encouragement of further education has been immense).

The revolt projected student unrest into a subject of national debate, and once the seriousness of the students was appreciated significant advances quickly followed, a tribute to the wisdom of university vice-chancellors and Sir William Alexander, general secretary of the Association of Education Committees:

1. After some hard bargaining, the National Union of Students, led by Geoffrey Martin and Trevor Fisk, who have been cruelly denied the appreciation they deserved, secured an agreement with the Committee of Vice-Chancellors. It conceded that student representation and participation were deserved and in particular abrogated the universities' role of being *in loco parentis*.

2. After even harder bargaining, the NUS secured another agreement, which it has recently abrogated, with the Association of Education Committees, the County Councils Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations for students in colleges administered by local authorities.

The agreement conceded the case for representation and participation and upheld in particular the case for autonomous student unions, as well as student participation in academic, disciplinary and welfare arrangements at colleges.

(One moral from both is that the euphoria surrounding such national agreements can disappear quickly when students settle down to local negotiations, which is one explanation for the students' disillusion over the national agreement with the local authority associations.)

3. As a result of the Hornsey and Guildford affairs, a joint committee was established by the Summerson Committee on the Diploma in Art and Design and the Coldstream Advisory Council on Art Education, which has yet to report, to study the complaints made by art students.

4. M.P.s on the Commons Select Committee on Education and Science decided to investigate staff-student relations in colleges and universities. They are now nearing the end of their inquiry and their report should be a seminal document on student unrest in Britain, in particular because the committee has no vested interests to defend and because it represents a wide spectrum of political opinion.

5. Mrs Shirley Williams, Minister of State over-seeing higher education, has maintained a firm hand with local education authorities over student representation in the new polytechnics. Students now wait to see whether her attitude is equally firm with the colleges of education.

6. Above all, the student revolt shook all authorities in higher education out of any temptation to complacency and made them think hard about the role of students in their institutions. Authorities are unlikely to make the same mistakes again and one can only hope that the new arrangements introduced now to deal with the problems of the 1960s will be adequate for the strains of the 1970s.

The past year has nevertheless seen three student revolts at Birmingham, Bristol, and the London School of Economics whose continuing saga deserves perhaps to be put in a category by itself. Yet the most important news is that there was *no* publicized revolt at some 40 of the 44 universities, all but one of the Colleges of Education, or at any of the art, commerce and technical colleges.

New issues were raised at both Bristol and the L.S.E. At Bristol, there was the revolt of the underprivileged "secondary moderns" of the higher education system, the art and technical colleges whose student union facilities are usually pitiful and derisory, against the

luxurious facilities of the "grammar schools" of the system, the universities.

Tactical Blunder at L.S.E.

This is an issue which may become increasingly prominent. At the L.S.E., there was for the first time in Britain the deliberate promotion of violent methods, the disruption of classes and lectures. It was a tactic which instantly united staff behind a call for firm action against offenders and which was equally instantly repudiated by the vast majority of students. It counted as the first major tactical blunder by the revolutionaries.

Other notable events of the year have included: The first apparently serious attempt to commit students to prison.

The first prolonged closure of a university institution.

The first dismissals of university lecturers (all at the L.S.E.)

The first spark of revolt at a College of Education, where many consider that a revolt is long overdue, where it is least promoted by students, and where students in at least one college are reportedly required to queue in alphabetical order to enter lectures.

Yet in spite of the apparent peacefulness of the past 12 months, the most dangerous new phenomenon has been the slow but steady eruption of the public backlash against students. The backlash is understandable from a generation which fought Hitler to secure the benefits that the students of today are enjoying. It is dangerous, however, because it threatens to become not an anti-student but an anti-education backlash—and at a time when the most informed estimates are that the education budget will double between now and 1980 to £4,000m. a year, and that the student population will double to at least 700,000.

Only a fool would forecast what may happen in the next 12 months. Any complacency, however, whatever the omens of the present years, would certainly be dangerous. A lot will depend on the new dispositions that are appearing on the student left, and whether the anarchists and Maoists, or the democratic Marxists and socialists, win the leadership. One initiative seems certain from the N.U.S. It is promotion of the concept of student community service, which was aired recently in its official magazine, *New Student*.

Such an initiative, which is being promoted by Mr Jack Straw, would be welcomed beyond the

student sector. Students in Britain are the most privileged in the world, and yet the least active, in spite of their rhetoric, in fighting to combat the evils they see around them. In contrast with students in America, they seem inward-looking, academic and theoretical, concentrating on easy, even perhaps illusory, targets, instead of some of the real ones—civil rights in Ulster, the squatters in London, and the Catholics who never get a home. Student community action would show the students' mettle and test the genuineness of their consciences. It might also avert the backlash and win students the respect of the public.

Sixth Form Power

One other small cloud has appeared on the horizon, and although it should not be exaggerated, it is nevertheless causing headmasters some disquiet. It is the prospect of sixth form power.

The NUS has started a campaign to recruit 25,000 sixth form students into membership. When the new bill on the age of majority is passed, some sixth form students will be fully fledged voters. Sixth formers can no longer be treated as children, as most head teachers appreciate. There are also indications that they are more independent and less willing to accept received authority than their predecessors of the 1950s. Small outbreaks of rebellion have already occurred at some schools.

At the end of a year, therefore, it could be said that universities have adapted quickly to the new disposition; that local education authorities have adapted, but perhaps more grudgingly; that the sit-in is here to stay; and that sixth form power is no longer a fanciful prospect. In schools, as in universities, the most important moral, and it has been repeatedly underlined in the past two years, remains: "Listen to students. Unless you do they will find a way of forcing themselves to your attention. If the moderates are ignored, the militants will take over from them." It was said in London two years ago by the former Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs at the University of California, Berkeley, and all of the experience since then has shown that it was good advice.

(Reprinted by special arrangement with *The Times* and the New Zealand Press Association)

The National Roads Board has agreed to continue its scholarship annually for a further period of five years and to raise its value to \$1000 a year.

Letter to The Editor

The Editor
Sir,

In a recent issue of the *Chronicle* the following statement appeared: "Mr John Studholme . . . offered to contribute £200 a year for three years towards the salary of a Professor of Home Economics should the board agree to institute a Department of Home Science. The offer was made in January, 1907, and next month the board expressed its grateful thanks to Mr Studholme but it was unwilling to found a chair. However it decided to appoint a lecturer in home science."

I must point out that after the University Senate had decided to establish a degree and Mr Studholme's offer was accepted, Miss Anna Gilchrist, Dean of Women and Professor of Home Economics at Tennessee University, was offered in February, 1907, the appointment of Professor of Home Economics at Canterbury College. She accepted tentatively and later declined as she has in the meantime married. As Professor Strong, she was more than a decade later appointed to the Chair of Home Science at Otago University.

Yours etc.
Helen Thomson

Professor Park Wins Award

Professor R.S. Park (Department of Civil Engineering) has been awarded the first Guthrie Brown Award by the Institution of Structural Engineers for a paper "Limit design of beams for two-way reinforced concrete slabs" published in *The Structural Engineer* in September last year.

The award was endowed some years ago by Mr John Guthrie Brown, president of the institution in 1956-7 and takes the form of a commemorative medal and an award of £50. It is for the best paper published in the journal during the session written by an institution member who is not more than 40 years old. Council has expressed its congratulations to Professor Park.

Rationalisation Plan

Three Long Terms Proposed for British Universities

A change in the British academic year to three 15-week terms or six eight-week terms instead of the present three 10-week terms is strongly supported by the Government as "the most encouraging" method of cutting the cost of university education without reducing its quality.

According to Mrs Shirley Williams, Minister of State overseeing higher education, the proposal would permit an expansion of student numbers by a third without a decline in the staff-student ratio or any increases in spending by the Exchequer.

The scheme was drawn up by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors as the most suitable method of adapting a reorganisation of the academic year to Britain, but the Vice-Chancellors are reported to be less optimistic about it. They say the scheme would save on capital projects, which amount to about a fifth of the national university budget, but there would be no savings on recurrent expenditure, which accounts for the bulk of the budget.

Against this, they say that the economies of scale accruing from a policy of rationalisation under which universities and facilities would grow much bigger and any duplication of resources would be severely pruned, would make possible a much more significant saving of recurrent costs.

On the basis of three 15-week terms, all students would attend for two terms, which would still amount to the present 30 weeks. Students in their first and second years would enrol for the first term, second and third-year students for the next and third-year students for the third term.

A major reservation is that a working year of 45 to 48 weeks would rule out any expansion of refresher courses for graduates, which many in government, industry and the universities are anxious to develop.

Whatever is decided, the universities and the Government are moving swiftly towards a resolution of their negotiations about reducing the cost of higher education over the next

decade. Another era of expansion is certain and both Government and opposition are working on a minimum student population in 1980 of at least 630,000 against the present 360,000.

Professor Badian on Visit

Professor Ernst Badian F.B.A., a distinguished Canterbury graduate, paid a welcome return visit to his old University last month and lectured to students and staff on "Rome and the Greeks under the Republic." Professor Badian was a pupil at Christchurch Boys' High School during World War II and graduated M.A. in 1946 with first-class honours. He went to University College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. with first-class honours in 1950, winning the Chancellor's Prize for Latin prose. He graduated M.A. in 1954 and D.Phil in 1956. He was awarded a Litt.D. by Victoria in 1962.

Professor Badian was Rome Scholar at the British School at Rome from 1950 to 1952, assistant lecturer at the University of Sheffield from 1952 to 1954 and lecturer in Classics at the University of Durham from 1954 to 1965. He was then appointed Professor of Ancient History at the University of Leeds and this year he accepted a similar position at the State University of New York (Buffalo). He has been a visiting professor at Oregon, South Africa, Harvard and this year at the University of Otago.

Manila Conference

The Fifteenth International Conference on Social Welfare is to be held in Manila from September 6 to 12 next year. Sponsored by the Philippine Government it will be concerned with the theme of "New Strategies for Social Welfare's Participation in Social Development," with special attention on new or changed practices, new forms of organisation and new policies to promote well-being. Participants are required to meet their own expenses.

Booklet on 500 - Year - Old Manuscript in Library

"The Canterbury Sallust", a booklet written by Professor D.A. Kidd and printed by the University, attracted interest at the Library and Book Week held to celebrate the centennial of library services in New Zealand. The booklet is about the 500-year-old Latin manuscript acquired by the University Library as a result of a bequest of £100 to the Library in 1966 by Walter Cuthbert Colee (1879-1966).

Mr Colee, who matriculated at Canterbury College in 1899, and graduated M.A. with honours in 1905, was a headmaster for 23 years in Canterbury schools and on his retirement he served education in Canterbury in many ways. Mr Colee was a member of the Canterbury College Council from 1934 to 1949 and its chairman for two years. He also served on the Senate of the University of New Zealand and was a member of the Lincoln College Board of Governors for 19 years.

In a foreword to the booklet, the University Librarian, Mr C.W. Collins, says that when Professor Kidd was on leave in England in 1966 it was hoped that he could acquire a representative manuscript in Latin. There were few manuscripts on the market and prices were rising steadily. "It was fortunate therefore that the location of this Sallust manuscript should have been so quickly followed by the announcement of Mr Colee's bequest. Fortunately, also, he had been wise enough to leave the Library free to spend the money to the best advantage. Rather than use it for ordinary books it seemed appropriate to get something special. Something beyond our ordinary means, yet of use to some and of value for everyone. So it was possible after all for us to buy the Sallust manuscript. As Latin was one of his interests it is fitting that the first early manuscript in that language acquired by the University Library should be a lasting memorial to the work, influence and character of Walter Colee," Mr Collins said.

Sallust (Gaius Sallustius Crispus) composed his history of the war against Jugurtha, which

forms the text of the manuscript, in the latter years of the Roman Republic (perhaps about 40 B.C.). When the book was first published it was written by hand on rolls made of papyrus. But, says Professor Kidd, when Sallust was making his preliminary draft of chapters he probably used wooden tablets smeared with wax on which the writing could be erased and revised. Such wooden tablets could be joined together by hinges and in this form they were often used for legal or business documents. This was almost certainly the prototype of the modern form of book, but the significant break-through came when sheets of parchment replaced the wooden tablets. Parchment, made from animal skins, takes its name from the town of Pergamon, in Asia Minor, where the process of manufacturing fine parchment was developed in the 2nd century B.C. It seems to have been the Romans who invented the parchment book and eventually it ousted the papyrus roll completely.

Professor Kidd says it has not been possible as yet to determine a precise provenance and date for the manuscript. But experts who have examined it would derive it from somewhere in N.E. Italy, perhaps in the region around Ferrara, and would date it about 1462-1470. The leather binding, with its pattern of roundels, shows the influence of Florence and has affinities with bindings from Ferrara and Cesena. The leaves are of fine Italian vellum.

The manuscript is written in an elegant Humanistic script, compact, rounded and even, while the individual letters are quite distinct. There is no great contrast between thick and thin strokes.

The ink has a brownish colour, the lines and margins have been carefully ruled, there are 19 lines to a page and the leaves are put together in gatherings of ten. The last page of each gathering has a catchword at the bottom giving the first word of the next gathering. A few of these catchwords are enclosed in an ornamental scroll. The text is carefully written and was intended for a scholar to use, though there are occasional errors and corrections. The spelling is not entirely consistent and there is a considerable range of abbreviations.

Health Service Held 11,900 Consultations in 1968

The treatment provided by the Student Health Service has grown considerably over the last four years. In 1968 a total of 11,922 consultations were held. About 19 per cent of these consultations last year were for mental health problems, the Director of the Service Dr K.E. Ussher, said in his annual report to Council. Of the 441 students with mental health problems, 340 had psychoneurotic disorders, most of which were of a comparatively minor nature, 57 had personality disorders of a more serious nature and 14 were frankly psychotic. There were in addition 30 with problem diagnoses.

The service gave 9625 consultations for general medical care under the medical insurance scheme and 1681 medical interviews were conducted. A case of carcinoma of the colon and of a large ovarian cyst were discovered during these interviews. In addition 1337 immunisations were given for tetanus, 231 for poliomyelitis and 262 for smallpox, T.A.B. or cholera. During the year 2535 chest X-rays were performed. One case of secondary carcinoma of the lung and one of ganglioma were found but no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were detected.

The majority of students are classified by the service as having high average or average health. Previously students were divided into four health grades—excellent, high average, low average and poor. This year five grades have been established—excellent, high average, average, low average and poor—because a considerable number of students did not fit readily into either high or low average.

During the medical interviews the health of 7.6 per cent of students was classified as excellent, 39.9 per cent as high average, 41.2 per cent as average, 8.9 per cent as low average and 2.4 per cent as poor.

The defects were: ocular (mostly refractive errors) 34.8 per cent; dental 0.3 per cent; ear nose and throat 2.0 per cent; general surgical 2.3 per cent; orthopaedic 6.5 per cent; medical 11.2 per cent; gynaecological 1.6 per cent; skin (mostly acne or tinea) 27.1 per cent; psycho-

neuroses 2.3 per cent; personality disorders 0.7 per cent; and problem diagnoses 2.9 per cent.

Standard Guide

The 14th edition of *United Kingdom Postgraduate Awards 1969-71*, a standard guide to fellowships and scholarships tenable at universities in the United Kingdom has just been published. Produced primarily for use by overseas students, and those advising them about postgraduate study, the 216-page handbook describes awards (worth from £30 to more than £3,000 a year) offered by universities, government departments and other bodies. It is mainly concerned with fellowships and scholarships tenable at universities in the U.K. and those for which overseas students may apply have been specially indicated. There is also an Appendix on the principal awards tenable outside the United Kingdom by U.K. graduates.

Although many of the awards are meant for graduates or for students who have recently obtained a first or higher degree, there are also a number specifically intended for university teachers and other senior research workers. A copy in the library and copies may be ordered from the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1, at \$1 (surface) post free.

Hasty book reviewers will find that *Musrum*, by Eric Thacker and Anthony Earnshaw (Jonathan Cape Ltd., through Antipodes Publishing Co. Ltd.) has no publisher's blurb and is therefore difficult to describe. The publishers say the book is indescribable and that is why there is no blurb. Both views are correct.

Surrealism, the literature of the fantastic and jazz are the mutual obsessions of Thacker, a Leeds Methodist minister, and Earnshaw, an Ilkley crane-driver turned painter. Jazz has no place in the book, but the fantastic and surrealist are given their heads. The result is an extraordinary account of the Second Cirmean War fought between Musrum and the Weeding. The book is the outcome of spasmodic correspondence between Thacker and Earnshaw across the Yorkshire dales. It is true Goon country.

1032 Commonwealth Scholars Last Year

For the second year in succession more than 1,000 students from all parts of the Commonwealth were holding scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan during the year ended 31 March 1968, says the Commonwealth Secretariat in the eighth annual report on the plan. These scholarships are the "prestige" awards in the Commonwealth and are intended to provide opportunities for study overseas to postgraduates of high calibre and to senior scholars of established reputation and achievement.

In 1967-68 1,032 scholars were holding awards in 14 awarding countries—106 in Australia; 559 in Britain; 5 in Hong Kong; 259 in Canada; 2 in Ceylon; 3 in East Africa; 1 in Ghana; 53 in India; 1 in Jamaica; 4 in Malaysia; 1 in Malta; 27 in New Zealand; 5 in Nigeria; and 6 in Pakistan. The majority of awards went to scholars from developing countries, including 151 from India; 84 from Pakistan; 59 from Nigeria; and 55 from Ceylon. That the plan has followed its original conception as a scheme of educational interchange between all the countries of the Commonwealth is however shown by the fact that a substantial number of scholars from the developed countries also were holding awards: 89 Australian, 77 Canadian, 65 British, and 39 New Zealand award holders.

Detailed statements from all participating countries are included in the report. These show something of the importance and value of the plan as it has developed during the past years. They also show a clear wish by some countries to receive more awards at the undergraduate level. The majority of Commonwealth Scholarships are awarded to students wishing to read for a higher degree, mainly doctorates. 71.2% of the total number of scholars holding awards during the reporting period were reading for higher degrees. It is, however, an established principle of the plan that awarding countries will consider nominations of candidates for awards at undergraduate level in academic fields for which their own countries have no tertiary education facilities but, as the number of suitably qualified candidates increases, the need for greater numbers of awards at undergraduate level is becoming more pressing.

In the even and wide distribution of scholars among the various fields of study little change

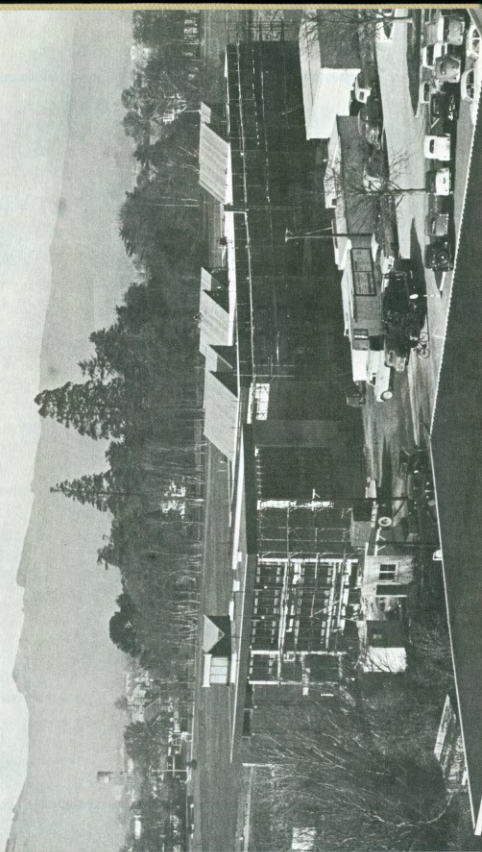
is noted from the pattern which has emerged during recent years, the categories having most award holders being Arts, Social Studies, Pure Science and Technology. The number reading medicine has, however, increased by some 60 compared with the corresponding figures for the period covered by the seventh annual report.

The report recalls that at the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference held in Lagos in February and March 1968 a review of the operation of the plan constituted an important item of the agenda. Interest was shown in the further development of this scheme of awards, particularly in an offer by Canada to increase by 20% the number of its awards and also in a new British project to establish a scheme of Fellowships which would enable academic teachers, particularly from developing countries, to receive suitable training and experience in Britain so as to increase their usefulness as members of teaching departments in their own universities. The conference expressed interest in knowing the relative proportions of men and women who apply for and who are awarded scholarships under the plan and for the first time the figures in the report give this information. Although constituting only 10.4% of the total number of applications received, women formed 15.1% of the number of scholars who took up awards.

In addition to scholarships several countries have instituted fellowships and other senior awards under the plan, and 20 of these awards were taken up during the year. The British scheme of medical fellowships and senior medical fellowships has continued to develop and 72 awards under this scheme were also taken up.

Queen's University, Belfast, has bought the library of Thomas Percy, the eminent eighteenth century literary scholar and member of "the Club" centred on Dr Johnson for £30,000. It contains more than 1800 titles bound in 880 volumes and was the only collection of its kind left in private hands.

Facing picture: Progress on the School of Forestry, due to open next year, is shown in this view from the new Chemical Engineering block at Ham photographed by David Sims.



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