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6 SEP 1978

# Chronicle

## Graduate To Give Broadhead Classics Lecture

Professor Ernst Badian, a Canterbury graduate who is now professor of ancient history at Harvard University, will deliver the third Broadhead classical lecture in the University on Tuesday 5 September. The title of the lecture, which will be in Room A1 at 8.15 p.m., will be "Augustus and Literature".

Professor Badian, a Fellow of the British Academy and the American Academy of Arts and Science, was born in Vienna in 1925. His secondary education was at Christchurch Boys' High School and he then studied classics at Canterbury. On graduating M.A. he was appointed a junior lecturer at Victoria, where he completed a Litt.D. At Oxford subsequently he graduated M.A. and D.Phil.

He was an assistant lecturer in classics and ancient history at Sheffield University, went to Durham as a lecturer and has been professor of ancient history and visiting professor subsequently at the Universities of Oregon, Washington, California, the State University of New York, Heidleberg, South Africa and Harvard.

His publications include *Foreign Clientelae, Studies in Greek and Roman History, Roman Imperialism in the Late Republic and Publicans and Sinners* as well as numerous articles and reviews.

The Broadhead lectures are in memory of Henry Dan Broadhead, who lectured in classics at Canterbury from 1915 until his retirement in 1955.

Professor Dieter Giesen, professor of law at the Free University of Berlin, has been forced to cancel his visit to the University at the end of August. Professor Giesen is president of the International Family Law Association.

## Continue Conservation

There may be signs of an early spring, but the University is still paying \$300,000 a year for energy and anything that can be done to reduce that spending leaves more money for academic purposes.

Mr M. J. Hailstone (Fine Arts) devised a poster for the Energy Conservation Committee to drive this lesson home during the winter. It features an electric radiator on the grounds in front of the Ernest Rutherford building and comments: "Due to the long hot summer, it will not be necessary to heat the grounds of the University this winter. Keep air-conditioned room doors closed."

The message is still relevant in early spring and copies of the poster prominently displayed could still have a significant effect in reducing consumption on the campus.

## Noted Erskine Visitors Next Year

Professor H. T. Odum, one of the world's best-known ecologists, will be visiting the University for three months from the beginning of March next year on an Erskine Fellowship.

Howard Odum, professor of environmental engineering sciences and Director of the Center for Wetlands, in the University of Florida, has made searching and fundamental contributions to understanding of energy flow in ecosystems and in past and contemporary human societies.

Two of his books (for one of which his wife was co-author) are recommended reading for students taking the resource management programme in the Joint Centre for Environmental Sciences.

A graduate of Yale, Professor Odum has taught at the University of Florida, Duke University, the Institute of Marine Science, Port Arkansas, Texas, a research division of the University of Texas, the Puerto Rico Nuclear Centre and the University of North Carolina.

His special fields are systems ecology, energetics and energy analysis, biological oceanography, environmental sciences and general systems.

Professor Odum will contribute to teaching and research in the Joint Centre, in the Zoology Department and in the Mechanical Engineering Department. He may also lecture in other departments.

Professor N. H. Anderson, professor of entomology at Oregon State University, will be an Erskine visitor in the Zoology Department during the first half of 1979. An entomologist of international repute, he has a special interest in aquatic insects and the breakdown of organic matter in stream ecosystems.

As well as participating in teaching and giving specialist research seminars, Professor Anderson will undertake a research project on the role of invertebrates in the degradation of wood in New Zealand streams in collaboration with Dr M. J. Winterbourn, who has been studying the ecology of beech forest streams and processes of litter breakdown with the aid of grants from the New Zealand Forest Service.

## Forest Photographs

Photographs illustrating forest landscapes, wildlife and forestry operations are on display in the entrance hall of the School of Forestry until 24 August.

The photographs, in colour and black and white, were entered in a New Zealand-wide contest organised by the Institute of Foresters and sponsored by the Forest Service and seven forestry companies.

# Rutherford's Den

## Distinguished Physicist To Open Museum In City Site

The basement room in the old University buildings, (now the Arts Centre), where Ernest Rutherford carried out his first researches, has been converted into a museum. It is being organised by a committee involving the University, the Canterbury Museum and Arts Centre. It will be opened by Professor Murray Gell-Mann, the 1969 Nobel Prizewinner in physics for his development of theories of subatomic particles, during his visit in September.

Half of the den is a re-creation showing Rutherford at work on his experiments on the high frequency magnetisation of iron. The other half displays his work at the Cavendish Laboratory, McGill and

Manchester. Dr John Campbell (Physics) is responsible for the Canterbury period and Dr J. E. Fergusson (Chemistry) for the latter period.

Rutherford's apparatus and experiments have been recreated using his published papers, the books he referred to and his notebook, which Dr Campbell located in the Cambridge University Library. There are no known accounts describing the den from that period so that many details are unknown. What facilities were established in there? Were the walls painted or bare? What minor pieces of apparatus were available to Rutherford?

A systematic search of the University archives is under way to answer these and other questions. Several items are seeing the light of day for the first time, such as the letter (shown below) from Rutherford and Erskine asking the Council for permission to use the den. (Professor Bickerton had previously sought and received permission for Rutherford to use the den temporarily).

Library staff here produced the register of books borrowed from the library so what books Rutherford borrowed and when are known. One interesting point is that the den appears to have been used by John Erskine, (who left part of his fortune to the University to establish the Erskine Fellowships) possibly as much as Rutherford.

Several dead ends have turned up. In 1909 the Board of Governors secured possession, by court action against the architect, of the plans used in erecting the buildings. Where are they now? As far as is known they were last seen in a map cabinet in the old Registry before the shift to Ilam.

Dr Campbell would be grateful if all administrators could check their files and let him know of any material from the period 1890-1895 which may in any way have relevance to the den, the Physics Department, electrical equipment, University facilities, Rutherford, Bickerton or Erskine. Earlier records could mention the fabric, fittings and facilities in the den itself.

# Historic Receipt

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## Investment Of 12s. 6d. Had Profound Results

A petty cash receipt found recently behind a desk in the old Registry on the city site throws a little light on the very early history of the University.

The receipt shows that on 29 November 1872 one Henry Adams was paid the sum of 12s. 6d by the Canterbury Collegiate Union "for carrying round petition for signature". That 12s 6d was probably the best investment ever made in higher education for the petition led directly to the establishment of Canterbury College.

In mid-1871 the University of New Zealand, which had been founded to foil the Otago design of establishing a colonial university rather than a provincial college, invited institutions of higher education to apply for affiliation and subsidies. The Canterbury Museum and School of Technical Science—the former a fact under Julius von Haast and the latter non-existent—applied, but neither was able to meet the conditions laid down. Accordingly a union was formed between the Museum and Christ's College and it was granted affiliation in April 1872.

The Canterbury Collegiate Union, as it was called, was inaugurated by the Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, H. J. Tancred, on 22 July 1872. At the outset it offered courses in classics, mathematics, botany, zoology, chemistry, French and German and added in the following year jurisprudence, English language and literature, physiology and geology. The classes, fairly elementary, were held in the late afternoon and early evening.

There was an initial enrolment of 83 and women attended on equal terms. W. J. Gardner says in the University's centennial history that the union has some claim to be the only 19th century "grass roots" institution of higher education in Australasia, even when a good deal of its objective is discounted as a desire to emulate and contain Otago, whose college was established in 1869. It grew out of two existing institutions and recruited its teachers locally.

From its establishment the Collegiate Union had looked forward to its transformation into a university college, but this would require the sustained efforts of an enlightened and politically well-placed minority together with a spell of prosperity for Canterbury. The latter arrived in the early 1870s, Canterbury's greatest era of material advancement. The Canterbury Provincial Council had more money than it

could spend and the advocates of higher education could not be thrust aside.

The Union took care of the other requirement by circulating a petition asking the Provincial Council to make permanent provision for university education in Canterbury. It called attention to the gradual improvement in the general standard of education in Canterbury, the need for a university curriculum, the presence of a substantial student body and sufficient teaching power to justify the attempt to establish a permanent and systematic institution. It also sought liberal land reserves, provision for preliminary expenses and the constitution of a governing body.

This was the petition Mr Adams had carried round for signature and it proved effective when it was presented to the Provincial Council on 28 November 1872. Three motions for reserves for higher education were passed. And on 12 December Sir John Hall moved a resolution requesting the Superintendent to prepare a

Bill for the establishment of a college. Superintendent Rolleston announced the measure when he opened the Provincial Council on 2 May 1873:

"An ordinance will be submitted to you providing for the establishment of a College and for bringing under one body the administration of the Trusts and the management of the several departments of Superior Education for which you have made provision."

The long-lost receipt was among a bundle of petty cash receipts from the Canterbury Collegiate Union. One W. G. Walker was paid 10s for copying minutes in the minute book, R. Daze received 1s 6d for an oil lamp glass, John Hughes, Bookseller and Stationer of High Street ("storekeepers supplied on favourable terms") was paid 1s 6d. for two boxes of white chalk and H. D. Manning of Hereford Street, Whitesmith, Gunsmith, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger ("Stoves Refitted, Keys of Every Description") was paid 5s for fitting a new lock to a tin box.

## New Edition Of The Moa-Hunters

It is always a little surprising when a technical book with few concessions to the general reader goes into a second edition. The appearance of Roger Duff's *The Moa-Hunter Period of Maori Culture* (published by the Government Printer and retailing at \$17.50) in its third edition may be attributed in part to the growth of interest, both within and outside the universities, in the origins, culture, history and future of the first inhabitants of these islands; but it is also a tribute to Dr Duff's scholarship and his ability, albeit unconsciously, to project something of the sense of drama underlying the essentially tedious and mundane business of archeological investigation.

This edition of New Zealand's first archeological book updates the discoveries since it was first published in 1950, but it is basically an account of the conclusions to be drawn from the discovery and excavation of what is undoubtedly New Zealand's most important site, the gravels of the Wairau boulder bank.

When the Great Fleet arrived in New Zealand about 1350, comparatively few moas remained. They had been hunted by the numerous tribes the members of the

Fleet found scattered throughout the country. Maori traditions have not much helped to identify these earlier settlers and it was widely believed that they were of Melanesian stock, dark-skinned and with a rather inferior culture to their successors.

But a chance discovery by a 13-year-old boy in 1939 of the grave of a chief in the Wairau gravel lifted the curtain on the first New Zealanders. The chief's bones and his grave goods spoke eloquently and with real authority about his people and their culture.

Dr Duff, who undertook much of the subsequent excavations, shows that the Moa-hunters were of the same Polynesian stock as the later Maoris. They were in part ancestral to the Fleet people, but were displaced by them.

Much of the book deals with the evidence and documentation of Maori traditions relating to earlier peoples and migrations before 1350. Until comparatively recently this was the only source of information about our first inhabitants. The Wairau excavations have profoundly changed our knowledge. They have been presented lucidly and attractively in this edition of a major milestone in New Zealand anthropology.

Canterbury College  
April 2 1874.

To the Registrar of Canterbury  
College

Sir

Do the undersigned respectfully request the use of the room below the Mathematical Lecture room for the purpose of conducting electrical researches. At present it is used only by a small number of students and

there would be ample accommodation in the other gym-room.

In conducting electrical researches a noise or concrete support for the galvanometers is an absolute necessity, for the vibration of a wooden building is fatal to the accuracy of observations.

Even in the large hall a passing vehicle or a step at the hall door interrupts observations for several minutes and with laboratory the

effect of vibration is still more marked.

We have the honour to be  
Your obedient Servants

E. Rutherford  
J. A. R. McKim

# Obituary

## Mr. Arthur Lush

Mr Arthur Lush, a lecturer in mechanical engineering from 1936 until his retirement in 1954, died earlier this month aged 89.

A graduate of the School of Engineering, Mr Lush studied and worked in Scotland in the mid-thirties before taking up an appointment as assistant-lecturer under Professor S. Steele in 1936.

Mr Lush had a close interest in hydro-electric development in Canterbury and undertook consulting work for several power authorities. He was also a keen supporter of the University's decision to move to Ilam.

Mr Lush had wide interests, many of which he retained late in life even when blindness threatened to curtail them. Earlier this year the library of the Foundation for the Blind, learning about Mr Lush's interest in astronomy, devised a "talking book" with a folio of 41 embossed star charts to enable him to study the relative positions of stars and planets and even their brightness.

Mr Lush was a descendant of the Rev. Vicesimus Lush, the first vicar of Howick, who came to New Zealand in 1850. He was not only a noted churchman and a friend of the Selwyns, the Martins and the martyred Bishop Patterson, but also an important diarist of colonial life. The roomy kauri

cottage, Ewelme Cottage was owned by the family for 105 years. It was bought by the Auckland City Council in 1969 and leased to the Historic Places Trust. Mr Arthur Lush was instrumental in collecting many of the family's possessions for display in the cottage.

After his retirement from Canterbury, Mr Lush lived in Wellington. His wife, Phyllis, who died several years ago, was an active member of the Staff Wives' Club.

## P.M. To Speak At Ilam Conference

The Prime Minister (Mr Muldoon) will address the conference of the Australia and New Zealand American Studies Association, which opens in the University on Monday.

Mr Muldoon will speak at 8 p.m. on Wednesday next, 23 August in Room S1 on N.Z.-U.S. relations.

Distinguished overseas visitors to the conference, which will continue until Thursday evening, include Professor John P. Diggins and Professor Alfred Kazim.

About 100 persons are expected to attend the conference. Members of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs will be guests of the conference on Wednesday.

## Honour For Graduate

A Canterbury graduate, Dr Florence Sandler, who is professor of English at the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, has been awarded a Fellowship-in-Residence by the National Endowment for the Humanities. She will participate in a year-long seminar in religious studies to be held at the University of California, Santa Barbara.



The fellowship, which provides her with up to \$14,500 for nine months of full-time research and study during the 1978-79 academic year, is awarded on the basis of national competition. She is among 145 persons chosen from 678 applicants to receive the fellowship.

Dr Sandler received her B.A., in 1959, and her M.A., in 1961, from the University of Canterbury, and her Ph.D., in 1966, from the University of California, Berkeley.

The University of Puget Sound is a privately-endowed, liberal arts institution with an enrolment of 2,800 students representing every state in the nation and 20 foreign countries.

## Registrar's Return

The Registrar (Mr G. G. Turbott) will return from North America on 12 September, not 12 October, as stated in the last issue of the *Chronicle*. He is attending the quinquennial conference of the Association of Commonwealth Universities and visiting universities in North America.

# Computers In Libraries

## Greater Use Expected In Next Quinquennium

Greater use of computers in university libraries is expected over the next quinquennium.

In a report to the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, the chairman of the Standing Committee on Library Resources (Mr Peter Durey, Auckland) said that so far the usage made of computers by New Zealand university libraries had been minimal, but there were indications this was likely to change, particularly, in the later years of the next quinquennium.

"There are two major types of activity for which the libraries are likely to require computer facilities—access to computer-based data services and housekeeping," Mr Durey said.

"There is an increasing number of computer-based bibliographical information services available. The most likely development for New Zealand is that data bases (such as Medline, Ausinet, Dialog) held in another country will be accessed via a telecommunication link, i.e. the computer will be situated in another country and what will be required in New Zealand is a certain amount of ancillary equipment and sufficient funds to subscribe to the services and pay for searches."

Referring to "housekeeping" routines, Mr Durey said libraries overseas were making increasing use of computers for various housekeeping routines: acquisitions, cataloguing and circulation. In New Zealand little had been accomplished in this sphere although the University of Canterbury had made use of the computer in acquisitions and cataloguing and there had been some small projects elsewhere). The lack of development could be explained partly because the National Library of New Zealand had been unable so far to develop a central computer-based bibliographical service. However, the National Library had recently set up a working group on computer-based bibliographical services and this included a representative from each university library.

"If as a result of the recommendations of the Working Group the National Library is able to take on the role of a national centre for the creation and dissemination of computer-based bibliographical records and services, then this could revolutionise a number of administrative routines in New Zealand university libraries," he said. "The Standing Committee on Library Resources recommends that strong support should be given to the National Library in its endeavours to obtain adequate computing

facilities to offer a national service. However, even if the National Library is not able to make progress, it still seems likely that New Zealand university libraries will be seeking computer facilities during the next quinquennium for routines associated with acquisitions, cataloguing and circulation.

"Obviously it would be desirable if we could quantify these requirements at this stage and some university libraries may

indeed be able to include specific projects in their quinquennial estimates," he said. "Nationally, however, it does not seem possible to make meaningful estimates until we know what services the National Library can provide. This is therefore a 'notice of intent' so that at least there is an awareness of the likelihood of increased requirements for computer services for university libraries during the next quinquennium."

## Paddy Pollard Retires

The development of workshop facilities in the Physics Department to enable projects to be undertaken that could only be dreamed of in the past is a lasting impression Mr J. P. W. (Paddy) Pollard, senior technical officer in the department, will take into retirement.

Mr Pollard, who retired at the beginning of this month, said that since he began working as head technician in the department in 1957 (there was only one other technician and a lab. boy at that time) the workshops had developed considerably enabling the technical staff to tackle some very complex problems. Skills and techniques had been developed to provide the sort of equipment that could, in the past, have come only from overseas and would, in any event, have been too expensive to buy. An example was some of the equipment constructed for the Mount John University Observatory. Physics technicians were now able to renovate the largest telescopes used at the observatory and to construct equipment for research in the southern sky.

In 1957 Mr Pollard took over technical direction in the department from the father of Mr T. Rowe, who is also a technician there. He was concerned with the broad field of technical assistance in physics rather than in particular projects, but he was closely involved in the establishment of the cryogenics laboratory and the planning of the workshops in the new department at Ilam.

Mr Pollard was also concerned with the formation of a Technicians' Union and was elected vice-president when it was finally established.

He is beginning his retirement with a visit to the United States, but on his return will be far from idle. "I've got a great deal mapped out to keep me busy," he said.

At the farewell ceremony, the head of the Physics Department, (Professor A. G. McLellan) spoke warmly of Mr Pollard's contribution to the development of the technical, teaching and research facilities of the department. The fact that, after the move to Ilam, the services and other facilities functioned smoothly and with no design faults was largely due to Mr Pollard's efforts, he said.

"Mr Pollard has an unusually broad knowledge of technical matters and has a talent for training himself in new subjects," Professor McLellan added. "For example, when he began his work here he knew little of cryogenics, that is, gas liquefaction and the use of liquefied gases. His practical knowledge and ability to impart this knowledge is now of the highest order."

## Letter To The Editor

Sir,

Eric Pawson's protests (21 July and 4 August) about the provision of printed information to members of the academic staff are as untimely as they are ungracious. The complexity of issues currently being debated within the Faculty of Arts makes it highly desirable that each individual member be provided with a copy of minutes, agendas and memoranda for his personal reference and deliberation.

It is this sheer sense of practicality (as well as a certain instinctive mistrust) which suggests it would be most unwise to rely for information on a departmental noticeboard!

Incidentally, Eric's attendance at faculty meetings would be greatly appreciated.

Yours etc,  
David Midgley  
German Department.

# Teachers Confer

## Fundamental Review Of French Syllabus In Schools Sought

A fundamental and long-term review of the French syllabus and examinations from Form III to Form VII has been recommended to the Vice-Chancellors' Committee by the triennial inter-university conference of language teachers at the University of Otago.

In supporting the recommendation the committee took particular note of these points made by the conference:

There is now complete unanimity between Regional Syllabus Committees and the New Zealand Association of Language Teachers pertaining both to the need for a review, and to the fact that such a review is seen as a matter of considerable urgency. The teaching of a foreign language requires coherent syllabus planning from the earliest to the most senior levels. For this reason it is felt that it is undesirable to set up independent bodies to review the junior school syllabus and University Entrance prescriptions. At present there are substantial discrepancies between the French syllabus Forms III-V and the syllabus Forms VI-VII. An across-the-board review would help eliminate such discrepancies. Major concern has been expressed that the examination prescriptions Forms V-VII do not at all reflect the interests or wishes of the pupils opting for French or indeed of their teachers. This fact has been proved by the research programme carried out jointly by the N.Z.C.E.R., N.Z.A.L.T. and the University of Canterbury over the last two and a half years.

The first two plenary sessions of the conference were concerned with the place of university language teaching in a wider context of the New Zealand educational system and the possible changes of orientation and structure of language courses within the universities. The third covered the relationship between the language departments of the different universities—especially in the areas of transfer students and assessing. There was unanimous support for a motion reaffirming the value of inter-university assessing and the desirability of its retention.

The inter-university conference of teachers of classics at the University of Otago was attended by 22 staff members. The organiser, Professor Barsby, reported the following nominations to take effect from January:

Universities Entrance Board Subject Convenor for Classics: Professor J. A. Barsby.

N.Z. Correspondent for *Antichthon*: Dr C. T. H. R. Ehrhardt.

Editor of the *Bulletin of the N.Z. Association of Classical Teachers*: Mr R. S. W. Hawtrey.

The need for introductory Latin courses at university level and of the considerable problems of teaching them were discussed.

## Music Professors To Meet Annually

The heads of the four music departments in New Zealand's universities will meet in the first term each year to maintain the impetus that resulted from an inter-university conference of music departments at the University of Otago in May attended by 26 teachers.

The extreme variability in the entrance standards of first-year students, compounded by the not always related dual aspects of performance and theory, was seen to be producing undesirable effects on the teaching of Stage 1 courses. Professor J. A. Ritchie (Canterbury) reported that a *cri de coeur* to the Education Department was drafted touching on music and music teachers in schools—though such a devolution of blame was not seen as evading the universities' responsibility to good pedagogy through future graduates.

The student-teacher ratio needed to be 1:1 in the teaching of performance students, whether piano, flute or cello, the conference agreed. With such expensive use of resources, there was agreement that the most careful selection should take place. Music departments were not simply looking for excellence, but were concerned with establishing compatibility between student and teacher, some academic vocational "drive" and the like.

In recommending selection as essential, the conference rejected the notion that a student with U.E. in English, Physics, Maths and Chemistry could insist on his Kiwi right to start learning the organ. This was not only potential abuse, but also bad public relations as far as private music teachers were concerned.

An ad hoc committee comprising a staff member from each music department was set up to consider the problems associated with library purchasing, the interests of

Three of the four Classics Departments already teach such courses as "service" courses, while retaining the traditional structure of Latin as a post-bursary subject. The fourth (Otago) is considering turning Latin Stage 1 into a beginners' course from 1979 in view of the continued decline of the numbers of students coming through from school with bursary Latin.

departments and the concept of planning, on a national basis, the rational purchasing of complete editions, series and periodicals.

Co-ordinating itineraries and contractual arrangements on a national basis for overseas visitors has been a chronic problem. A trial cure (1979-80) in which the New Zealand Music Federation will act as a central agency on behalf of Music Departments was prescribed. The Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council has been asked for a grant to promote visits by distinguished creative musicians to all universities and for public engagements.

## Research Grants

Research grants of \$11,300 for the Department of Civil Engineering and \$4150 for the Zoology Department were among those reported to the University Council last month. Details are:

\$250 from Ballins Industries Ltd., to Professor W. B. Johnston (Geography) for urban climate research; \$1650 from the Fisheries Research Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to Professor G. A. Knox (Zoology) for gill net fishery management; \$2500 from the Lands and Survey Department to Professor Knox for a survey of the Kaikoura Peninsula; \$700 from the National Roads Board to Dr M. J. N. Priestley (Civil Engineering) for thermal response; \$100 from the National Roads Board to Professor R. Park (Civil Engineering) for seismic design; \$5000 from the National Roads Board to Dr Priestley for work on the ductility of circular piers; \$2500 from the National Roads Board to Dr J. B. Berrill (Civil Engineering) for work on seismic walls and abutments; and \$3000 from the National Roads Board to Dr A. J. Sutherland (Civil Engineering) for scour recorders.

# Looking Ahead

## "Universities Need To Challenge Some Conventional Assumptions"

(By Professor Ray Niblett, University of London)

I would argue that universities and other places of higher education are now catering pretty well for the more conscious, short-term, demands of a society requiring experts and professionals; but for its longer term and less material needs much less well.

If one looks more closely into what a good many contemporary research projects involve, especially at the Ph.D. level, one of them surely is the capacity to use the mind instrumentally and with precision. Sometimes they may call for brilliant imaginative leaps, but patience in assembling data and in analysing it, often with the help of computers, may far outweigh the vision or boldness called for—except perhaps courage in omission, which admittedly is quite a virtue. It is technical mindedness rather than the full play of reason that is apt to be exercised. The student learns how to be more expert in the approach to his own specialism; how to apply his mind to the service of his subject even, it could be, at the cost in the longer term of being able to serve humanity more.

If he is a pharmacologist he may research with great skill into the uses and doses of drugs—accepted, or about to be made accepted; he will not be conscious of the potentialities of many of the herbs used by the nature cure healers or witch doctors, or the Chinese; he will not have much truck with homeopathy.

But it has to be remembered that it is this type of devoted and directed service which is encouraged by society. For if fairly straight line and orthodox specialisation is the price of new knowledge and if the technical mind is the mind most likely to produce accurate, useful information, then society would argue that the price is worth paying. Yet the future may get lost in the present if the risks taken are small. The wider range may get forgotten in the tiny focus. One may go on looking in vain for the dropped diamond if one only looks within the pool of light cast by the street lamp near which it may have been dropped.

The present financial climate, moreover, is one leading in many countries to understandable and still greater demands that universities and other places of higher education should not take risks. They should concentrate on producing students likely to be useful for national purposes—useful particularly in industry, whether private or nationalised, whether in managerial or technical posts. (And it is worth reflecting, incidentally, that of the one hundred largest economic units in the world today only fifty are nations, the other fifty

are international companies. That position is virtually the creation of the last two decades). The general influence of industry, its way of looking at things, its search for productivity, can be far-reaching and narrowing.

Yet there are signs that society may not be able to progress much further without some deeper and more long-term consideration of its goals than is usual. It may be that what society needs most is a new respect for the kind of mind which is willing to judge not only on a selection of the evidence—both positive and negative—but which has vision too. Freedom to contemplate is not, however, one of the freedoms readily granted to universities by a society paying their expensive expenses.

The consequence for higher education of the global threats to society itself that are now appearing is that universities need to challenge some of the widespread conventional assumptions about the nature of the good life.

Perhaps universities should not notice or should say comfortably "these things are nothing to do with us". Of course it is not their job to preach to their students or propound a particular set of answers. But it is their function, surely to explore and open up major questions: to enlarge and clarify men's thinking on big issues. But too often it seems the business of no subject, scientific, technological or humanist, to do this. Even departments of philosophy tend to remain tiny and peripheral and to trade out of this sort of enterprise anyway. The sociologist finds himself turned, usually against his will, into a kind of poor man's philosopher—looked to for analyses which will offer hope and some remedy for the dilemmas of man. Some of the attraction of sociology and social studies to legions of students is their hunger to understand not only society but also themselves.

To alert their students to far-reaching social issues is of course the job of all departments. It is not one to be devolved upon departments of philosophy or sociology. We ought to take seriously in appropriate subject areas getting students to consider questions of medical, political or business ethics that are round the corner.

If the reply is that these are questions at best for intellectuals and that we are in an era of mass higher education, I would say that it is easy to underestimate the potential concern of ordinary men and women with them. Value questions are not simply questions for an elite, they are questions

which the elite part within every man finds important. Even the mass university cannot be satisfied with producing utility men—tame, unreasoning followers of convention.

I am suggesting then that, at least in a democracy threatened by far-reaching change, it is not enough for the university to provide facts, teaching and ideas, or to cater only for the more immediate and conscious demands imposed by the society in which it is set. It must of course cater for many of those; I do not want to reduce by one iota its obligations in this respect. In addition, however, it has a function to fill as an awakener of mind, as a social critic able to perceive longer term, very probably less conscious, human needs; and to be concerned to foster a climate which will encourage such perceptions.

The consequences of society's going on for another century in the direction we have been following are likely to be catastrophic. The universities should be among the first to see this, to sound the alarm and help society to find the way forward. They are among the freest institutions we have. Their independence is an asset of great price.

But they must not stand aloof. Their detachment and their critical effort must have as an aim the renewal of the society of which they are a part, giving it a stream of new ideas but also a profounder recognition of the authority both of truth and of imagination.

A healthy society is one in which truth, beauty and virtue pay, and in which a self-interest in conflict with them does not. We have not of recent years been particularly successful in achieving these objectives. We are in dire need of the alertness but also the depth and humanisation of mind which could bring them nearer.

(Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the International Association of Universities*, Vol. XXV, No. 2, 1977).

## U.G.C. Nominations

The Vice-Chancellors' Committee has nominated the following university staff for membership of U.G.C. sub-committees:

Curriculum Committee, Professor G. R. Hawke (Victoria), Professor D. W. Taylor (Otago) and Professor W. H. McLeod (Otago).

Research Committee, Professor D. Walker (Victoria).

University Entrance Board, Professor W. B. Johnston (Canterbury) and Professor R. G. Thomas (Massey).

# Notices

## Precise Delivery Details Will Save Time

Staff ordering goods for delivery to the University should give precise details of the point to which delivery should be made. It is not generally known that the rate charged by commercial carriers covers the delivery to each Department and full use should be made of this service.

Parcels incorrectly addressed—merely to the University of Canterbury—usually find their way to the University Warehouse. After being opened to determine to whom they belong, they are delivered within the next two or three days with the next stationery order. This means that University staff are doing the work for which the carrier is paid—and that there is a delay in delivery.

If you want parcels delivered directly without wasted time, please provide specific details of delivery.

## Accommodation

### To Let

Two-storey house, Ilam Road, 5-10 minute walk from campus. Fully furnished (4 bedrooms: 3 double, one single). Centrally heated, all appliances, TV and piano. ¼-acre section with A-frame playhouse, gymbars, slide etc. Available 1 October-31 December 1978. Phone Professor Wybourne, ext 767 or 45-552.

Furnished Holiday home, Waikuku Beach, on South Domain. Quiet pleasant area. Three bedrooms, appliances, carpeted, with all facilities. Within 30 km of campus on fast direct route. Available 1 October 1978-31 August 1979. Phone Professor Wybourne, ext 767 or 45-552.

Fully furnished 2 bedroom flat Montreal Street, separate diningroom, shower over bath, fridge/freezer, colour TV, washing machine. No garden or lawn care required. Available for four months at \$45 p.w. Please phone 798-420 or 518-235 a.h.

Pentre Terrace, Christchurch 2, 3-bedroom fully furnished house, separate diningroom, open fire, wall panel heaters, two showers, fridges and freezer, portable TV, dishwasher and auto. washing machine. 28p. section with little maintenance. Garage with good access. Beautiful views, close to bus and primary school. Available mid-December to September 1979. Rent \$60 p.w. Phone: 35-359.

### Accommodation Required

Wanted to rent, 2 bedroom flat or house close to the University, preferably short term. Please phone 584-255.

### For Sale

Available early 1979, insulated exquisite home of permanent material on 177 wooded perches within Lincoln township, fruit trees, 3 bedrooms, study, diningroom, laundry, 2 toilets, 2 showers, bath, bidet,

storage space, 2 garages, separate workshop, glasshouse. Private transaction at \$69,500. Phone Lincoln 608.

Harris Crescent, attractive well maintained w.b. house comprising 2 bedrooms and sunroom (or 3rd bedroom), separate dining room, and sunny lounge. Nicely laid out good-sized section with easy maintenance. Phone 527-513.

### Overseas Accommodation

Mr and Mrs M. C. Gould, 11 the Boltons, Portarlinton Rd, Bournemouth BH4 8DA, U.K., have a comfortable motor caravan for exchange with similar vehicle or use of flat and car in New Zealand for 4-5 months from about 1 November. They will arrive in N.Z. on 17 December. Enquiries to above address.

## Staff Golf

A golf tournament for staff has been arranged on the last Friday of the second term vacation. It will be at the Templeton Golf Club on Friday 1 September, beginning at 12.30 p.m.

The tournament will be in two grades. Entries to Ian Bennett, Computer Centre.

## Hall Wardens Sought

The board of governors of Bishop Julius Hall will proceed shortly to appoint a principal. It is also seeking a temporary principal for the third term.

Bishop Julius Hall is an Anglican hall of residence for female students attending the University of Canterbury. Its object are "to provide a hall of residence for any women attending the University of Canterbury and to prepare such women for the learned professions and for the general duties of life to the highest attainable standards."

There are 110 students in residence of whom 77 occupy bedroom accommodation and 33 in six self-contained flats.

For further details, conditions of appointment etc., write to: The Chairman, P.O. Box 1535, Christchurch.

Applications are invited from married couples for the position of Warden of Rutherford Hall, a hall of residence at the University of Canterbury, promoted by Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches.

This is a part-time position offering a free family home in return for the general oversight, help and encouragement of students in residence.

Please write for further particulars to: Mr R. D. Cormack, The Secretary, Rutherford Hall Board, P.O. Box 13-145, Christchurch.

## Registry Hours

The Registry will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday 21 December 1978 and on the following days:

Friday	22 December 1978
Monday	25 December 1978
Tuesday	26 December 1978
Wednesday	27 December 1978
Monday	1 January 1979
Tuesday	2 January 1979

## Recreation Centre Vacation Hours

All Recreation Centre facilities will be available to staff and students throughout the vacation except as stated below:

Monday	28 August
Tuesday	29 August
Wednesday	30 August
Thursday	31 August
Friday	1 September

All facilities closed  
Sports Hall closed  
Sports Hall closed  
Squash Courts Closed  
Squash Courts closed until 5.00 p.m.