

'Wise and Generous'

Company Endows New Chair in Wood Science

A chair in wood science has been endowed at the University by N.Z. Forest Products Limited. Professor Everett L. Ellis, Professor of Forest Products at Oregon State University, United States, has been appointed to the new chair, which will be known as the N.Z. Forest Products Limited Chair of Wood Science and which will be tenable in the School of Forestry.

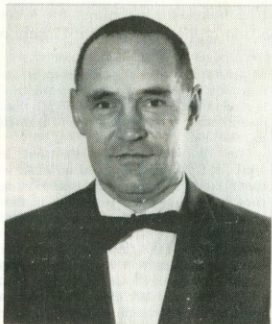
The Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips) said the conversion of wood to both chemically and mechanically derived products not only called for advanced academic skills, but was of the greatest economic significance to the country. "For these reasons the University is deeply grateful to N.Z. Forest Products Limited for endowing the new chair of wood science," he said. "This benefaction is as wise as it is generous.

"Though wood science is among the subjects already offered in the School of Forestry, professional inspiration in this important field is highly desirable, especially for post-graduate teaching and research," Professor Phillips added. "I am confident that Professor Ellis will give an imaginative leadership that will benefit the University, the timber industry and the country as a whole."

For the last five years Professor Ellis, who is 51, has been head of one of the strong research organisations in the United States devoted to wood science and technology. It is the forest products department of Oregon State University's School of Forestry, which has made notable contributions in timber engineering and the utilisation of wood processing residues.

Before going to Oregon, Professor Ellis was for nine years associate professor of wood science and technology in the School of Natural Resources at the University of Michigan and for 10 years an assistant and associate professor in the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho.

Professor Ellis has wide experience in working with industry as both consultant and researcher. For three years he was a wood technologist with the Borden Chemical Company, New York, and has undertaken pulping research for the Packaging Corporation of America, and wood strength studies for the Western Pine Association. He



Professor Ellis

has also offered three summer courses in furniture manufacture in Grand Rapids.

His research interests include wood quality, mineral composition, bolter saw operations and forestry education. He spent two years as executive secretary of a study group on education for the Society of Wood Science and Technology under a National Science Foundation grant and on his last sabbatical leave undertook wood fibre research in Northern Europe.

Professor Ellis graduated B.S.F. from the University of Washington (Seattle) in 1941, M.S. from Michigan State University in 1943 and was awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Washington in 1956. While attending university, he spent his vacations as a compassman and lookout fireman for the United States Forest Service and consulting foresters.

Professor Ellis has held office in numerous organisations including the Forest Products Research Society, the Society of American Foresters, the Society of Wood Science and Technology, the American Wood Preservers' Association and the Technical Association, Pulp and Paper industry. He is also a member of Rotary International. He is married with four children.

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\$15,000 for Research in Engineering

A \$15,000 grant from the New Zealand Freezing Companies Association for the design of a machine to be used in the drying process of sheep and lamb skins has been made to the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

It will be used by a final-year student, Mr D.V. Weston, who has conceived an idea which could lead to more efficient extraction of water in the drying process of sheep and lamb skins.

The Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips) told Council that the research had an important creative aspect, carrying with it significant academic implications.

The design of a prototype machine will be undertaken by Mr Weston, working under the Professor of Mechanical Engineering (Professor D.C. Stevenson) and the lecturer in design (Mr W.F. Newstead).

Professor Phillips said the project had highly patentable prospects. Its application could have important economic consequences for this country.

Other grants and benefactions were: \$350 (from the Canterbury Medical Research Foundation for work in the Department of Psychology); \$200 (from the Canterbury Savings Bank for research in the Department of Economics); \$200 (from Mr N.G.L. Scott, of Scotts Engineering Company for post-graduate travel associated with the Mechanical Engineering Department); \$200 (from Shell Oil N.Z., Ltd, for research in the Chemical Engineering Department.)

Early Days of Library Recalled

It is difficult to dissociate the University Library from its Librarian, but the difficulty will need to be faced in May next year when Mr C.W. Collins retires after 37 years in the position. During that time he has seen it develop from a mere collection of about 15,000 books to a properly classified library of nearly 300,000; he has seen it expand from its neo-Gothic building in the quadrangle into the old School of Art building, much of the old School of Engineering and into two new libraries for science and engineering at Ilam; and he has seen his plans for a new Library begin to take shape as construction of the James Hight Library at Ilam proceeds.

Mr Collins will actually complete 40 years of service to the Library when he retires. After attending the Elmwood and Sumner schools and Christchurch Boys' High School he came up to the University in 1928 and at the beginning of the 1931 session he was a senior student assistant in the Library. The staff then consisted of Mr C.D. Hardie, a retired headmaster and school inspector, and a former member of the College Board of Governors, plus three student assistants.

Mr Hardie was deputising for a friend, Mr W. Douglass Andrews, the first Librarian, who became ill in 1926. When Mr Andrews died, members of the teaching staff petitioned Mr Hardie to consider resigning from the Board so that he could be officially appointed Librarian. He agreed to do so and was appointed part-time (though he generally worked full time) at a salary of £150 a year, the superannuation regulations of the time permitting him to earn only this amount.

It was as well that Mr Hardie agreed to resign from the Board for he was the only person with extensive knowledge of the Library holdings. The Library then was just like a private collection. There were no records or classification and it was only Mr Hardie's wide knowledge and appreciation of books, together with his eagerness to help, that enabled students to use the Library at all adequately, Mr Collins said. When Mr Hardie was absent, the Library was like a treasure house deprived of its key. The student assistants, who usually were different persons each year, could do little more than record borrowings. In fact users were asked to return books to the places from which they were taken.

Nevertheless the Library remained open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. though it was closed for an hour for lunch, and

Mr Hardie's ability to interpret its holdings proved extremely valuable. He remained in the post longer than he intended until a person was trained to take over.

That person was Mr Collins. In 1931 Mr Collins completed an M.A. in classics and it was his intention to take a teaching position. But in that year the Carnegie Corporation offered a travelling fellowship in library training and Mr Collins, as senior student assistant in the Library, was urged to apply for it. He discussed the matter with Mr J.H.E. Schroder, a former chairman of Council, under whom he had been a library assistant while at Boys' High School.

"My ideas about libraries were fairly rudimentary, but Mr Schroder told me he was sure major developments in libraries would occur and encouraged me to apply," Mr Collins said. "The upshot was that I went, as Librarian-designate, in 1932 till the end of 1933. I knew very little about the organisation of libraries, but a visit to libraries in Honolulu on my way to the United States opened my eyes and I quickly became a missionary," he said.

Mr Collins was for a summer session and one academic year in full attendance at the Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, then the pre-eminent library training centre, and graduated with a bachelors degree in library science. He had purchased a Model A Ford for \$160 when he landed in Los Angeles and drove 20,000 miles through North America, visiting scores of libraries and noting their organisation. Selling the Model A for \$60 — he did not, as one report has it, drive it off the end of the wharf when he left New York — he travelled by motor-cycle through Britain and the Continent observing libraries and discussing them with librarians.

Returning in 1934 full of enthusiasm,

Mr Collins put forward a plan for the upgrading of the Library to enable the College to accept a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of £15,000 spread over three years for the purchase of books. Recognising the financial stringency of the times he proposed that a fund be established for a new library to be built no later than 1944 along the Hereford Street frontage, where the Geography Department now stands. Pending construction, he recommended that the basement of the existing Library should be renovated, ventilated and lit to enlarge book and reader space and that blocks of card catalogue drawers, filing equipment, a typewriter, circulation records and other equipment be provided.

He also asked for two full-time assistants, a typist and £25 a year for student assistants. He recommended that the Carnegie grant (if and when it came) should not be divided among departments, but that recommendations for books should be made by members of the academic staff and approved by the Library Committee. Increased expenditure on the Library was also sought and he proposed that he should begin at once to classify, catalogue and shelf-list the complete holdings of the Library, using the Library of Congress classification, as well as to keep complete records.

But the economic depression still gripped New Zealand hard and the Council was in the unenviable position of being unable to undertake the minimum improvements necessary to qualify for the Carnegie grant. The grant was deferred and it was not until 1945 that sufficient space was available to qualify for it.

In 1934 the Library consisted of one floor, with the entrance at the east end. The porch at the west end, which was used then for stacking chairs from the Hall, was the first step in the Library's expansion. The Library basement — which had been let as a separate contract when the Library was built in 1916 — was lit and ventilated. The main floor had five alcoves on each side with a wide middle aisle and in each one there was a large reading desk with four chairs, making access to the shelves difficult. Each alcove generally contained books of the same subject, but that was about as far as any classification went.

Mr Collins had only two part-time

Librarian's Career

(From Page 2)

assistants until almost the end of his first year. At the end of the year he became ill with rheumatic fever, which kept him away for much of 1935. Miss Lilian Jeffreys was appointed the first full-time assistant and she managed to hold the fort during his absence with the help of additional student assistants. It was not until 1938 that three additional junior assistants were employed fulltime.

Annual spending on the Library for books, periodicals and binding fell as low as £350, with an additional £30 for the three departments of the School of Engineering, then the national school. Mr Collins had a salary of £400, reduced to £324 by two 10 per cent cuts. Spending rose to £850 just before the Second World War, but there was no additional space and nooks and crannies all over the site — one of them an attic accessible only by a manhole — were used to store books.

Plan For Library

From 1936 a new Library had been the No.1 priority in university building throughout New Zealand, Mr Collins said. Planning went on even after the outbreak of war ("after all, the first Library was built during the First World War") and it was not until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941 that the idea was abandoned for the duration. "The fact that we were stopped from constructing this relatively large building was fortunate," Mr Collins said. "It might well have discouraged or delayed the post-war plan to move to Ilam."

Library expansion in the post-war years had to wait on the move to Ilam and despite the great increase in the student roll and the growing volume of books, which were housed in up to 40 different places, the only new space made available was the present workroom — "The Hut", as it was known — which was built as the result of a notable example of self-help. Money was raised by donations, together with subsidies, for materials for the workroom, a member of the staff of the School of Engineering designed it and each Thursday the Library staff went to work with saws, hammers and nails. They were joined on Saturdays by volunteer students, some members of the academic staff and members of Council.

When the School of Fine Arts was moved to temporary accommodation at Ilam, in 1957, the Library was able to take over the old School of Art, which was the original building of Christ-

church Girls' High School. In 1961 the original Library was transformed from one lofty floor and basement to the present three similar "bookstack plus reader accommodation" floors by the addition of a mezzanine. The transfer of the Engineering School Library to Ilam a year before did not provide much additional space and it was not until 1966, when the Faculty of Science moved to Ilam, that the Library extension across the quadrangle gave significant relief.

"Momentous" Report

The Library was growing in other ways too. A Committee on the Well-Being of the Library was established by the Professorial Board in 1959 to study Library requirements seriously. Its members were Professor J.C. Garrett (convener), Dr L.L. Pownall, Professor N.C. Phillips, Professor S.R. Siemon and Mr (later Professor) J. Vaughan. Mr Collins described their report as momentous. "It started a real programme of expansion which is still continuing and which now provides the Library with more than \$200,000 a year for books, periodicals binding and equipment," he said. "But it is still not adequate to meet the needs of a steadily-growing University."

The Library staff now is about 60, including eight in the bindery and two on photographic and similar work. There are also many student and part-time assistants and a special team to provide for extended hours with limited service at the five main parts of the Library on the city and Ilam sites during late evening and weekend hours.

During his long career Mr Collins has played a notable part in the affairs of the New Zealand Library Association and was elected an honorary life member in 1960. He was largely responsible for organising the Library interloan scheme. Since 1937 he has held various offices in the association and was president in 1949-50. In 1955 he was one of five foundation fellows elected by the association. He has also been a visiting lecturer in the New Zealand Library School since 1946.

Another of Mr Collins's interests has been the Royal Society. He was a member of the Canterbury council for 30 years, including one as president, three as honorary secretary and 25 as honorary librarian. From 1960 to 1966 he was a member of the Council of the Royal Society of New Zealand.

Promotions

Promotion for 29 members of the academic staff of the University were approved by Council.

The promotions, which will be operative from February 1 next year, are:

Assistant Lecturer to Lecturer — Cameron, Miss A.A., Geology.

Lecturer to Senior Lecturer — Baird, A.W.S., Romance Languages; Belcher, Miss M.E., English; Cant, R.G., Geography; Cotton, W.D.J., Accountancy; Doughty, N.A., Physics; Hampton, L.F., Accountancy; Jamieson, B.D., Psychology and Sociology; Jones, E. D., Romance Languages; Lewis, D.W., Geology; Lloyd, D.G., Botany; McConchie, B.D., Forestry; Metcalfe, A., Chemistry; Newstead, W.F., Mechanical Engineering; Peet, N.J., Chemical Engineering; Peters, Mrs M.A.H., History; Robinson, W.T., Chemistry.

Senior Lecturer, Promoted Across the Bar — Catanach, I.J., History; Francis, E.C., Fine Arts; Gibson, J. A., Electrical Engineering; Miller, G. M., Economics; Rodger, M. Mechanical Engineering; Ross, A.W., Physics; Small, J.J., Education; Spear, C.E. English.

Senior Lecturer to Reader — Bargh, J.K., Electrical Engineering; Fraser, G.J., Physics; Key, R.B., Chemical Engineering; Pollard, J.S., Psychology and Sociology.

Professor Sussex for Australia

Professor R.T. Sussex, who has held the chair of Modern Languages at the University for 14 years, will leave in February to take up a similar appointment at the James Cook University, Townsville, Northern Queensland. He hopes to develop language courses there to serve specific needs of the Pacific area, particularly in Indonesian, Chinese, Russian, Thai and French.

Professor Sussex, who graduated M.A. and LL.B. from the University of Melbourne and D. de l'U of the Sorbonne, taught at Melbourne University and was associate professor of French before being appointed to the chair at Canterbury in 1956. The department grew rapidly and in 1965 a new Department of Germanic Languages, under Professor T.E. Carter, was established. Another major development has been the establishment of a language laboratory.

English Chair Filled

One of New Zealand's foremost literary critics, Dr R.A. Copland, a reader in the English Department since 1966, has been appointed to a chair in the Department.

Professor Copland, who is 51, and married with three children, began his University studies at Canterbury in the thirties and graduated B.A. on his return to New Zealand in 1946. He gained equivalent first-class honours in English in 1948 and next year was appointed to the teaching staff.

He was awarded a Ph.D. in 1960, his thesis dealing with the reaction of five early Victorian writers to utilitarianism.

Regarded as one of the soundest judges, especially of fiction, in New Zealand, Professor Copland has been a regular reviewer for **Landfall** for a considerable period, and has written numerous Department of Education pamphlets for schools as well as periodical articles.

During study leave overseas this year Professor Copland observed post-graduate courses in English and Canadian universities.

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Dr A. Crozier, a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Calgary, Canada, has been appointed a lecturer in botany. Dr Crozier's research interests are centred on the role of hormones, particularly gibberellins, in the control processes of plant growth and development. He graduated B.Sc with honours in botany from the University of Durham in 1964 and was awarded his Ph.D. by the University of London in 1967. A National Research Council of Canada award enabled him to undertake post-doctoral research at the University of Calgary.

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Dr Livia Zulauf-Wittmann, a part-time lecturer and research scholar at Monash University, has been appointed a lecturer in German. Born in Berlin in 1938, Dr Wittmann studied at Budapest University and was awarded a Ph.D. in 1964. She worked in Hungary and Germany as a translator, radio commentator and essayist, mainly in the field of contemporary German literature and in 1968 went to Monash on a Ph.D. scholarship. She recently completed a

critical assessment of the work of Alfred Andersch and the book is being published by the Kohlhammer Press.

Resignations accepted with regret by Council included those of Mr J.G. Samuel, senior lecturer in clinical psychology, and Mr R.A. Sharp, lecturer in political science.

Professor D.C. Stevenson (Mechanical Engineering) will leave for Sydney next week to attend a conference of heads of Mechanical Engineering Departments in Australia.

University Club Vacation

The University Club will close a day earlier for the Christmas vacation this year to enable preparations to be made for renovations and cleaning which is to be undertaken during the vacation.

The Club will close on December 23 and the staff will spend Christmas Eve, December 24, preparing for renovations. It will re-open on Thursday, January 14, 1971.

Groups Thanked For Assistance

University representatives on high school boards in Canterbury were the guests of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor last month at a sherry party. Those from out of town were taken on a conducted tour of the Ilam site and later met staff members on high school boards in the Senior Common Room in the city.

The University also expressed its thanks last month to members of the committee which initiated and maintained over five years the Combined Churches' Appeal for Halls of Residence at Ilam, which raised some \$230,000 for the construction of Christchurch College, Rochester Hall and Rutherford Hall. They were the guests of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor at a buffet luncheon.

The thanks of the University to both groups were expressed by the Chancellor, Mr T.H. McCombs.

Sketch plans and an estimate of cost for the proposed warehouse to be built at Ilam are to be sought from the architects, Messrs Hall and McKenzie.

Introducing French Perfume by Jean D'Albret. . .

Introducing French Perfume by Jean D'Albret . . . The choice of Fashion is important . . . but the final crowning touch is selecting the correct fragrance, the vital ingredient that completes a lovely picture. Each fragrance like each woman has its own personality.

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Ballantynes

Significant Increases in Income, Expenditure

The budget for the second year of the present quinquennial period recorded significant increases in income and expenditure, said the Registrar (Mr G.G. Turbott) in presenting the estimates for 1971 to Council.

The estimates show a projected income of \$5,729,726 and, if all staffing positions were filled, an expenditure of \$5,894,946. Present indications suggested, Mr Turbott said, that the amount spent on salaries would not reach the salary

INCOME (Main Items)

ies provision in the estimates because of positions remaining unfilled.

"The projected deficit of \$165,220 will be reduced by the amount of reductions in salary costs arising out of unfilled positions, although a changing pattern of employment is becoming evident in most disciplines, and this could result in reduced staff turnover and progressive filling of most vacant positions," Mr Turbott said.

The following figures taken from the estimates show the more significant items (the 1970 figures are included for comparison).

	1970	1971
Government Grant	4,107,791	4,710,126
Tuition Fees	805,273	844,900
Extension Studies Fees	35,000	36,000
Rentals from Endowment Lands	42,000	40,000
EXPENDITURE (Main Items)		
Salaries	3,252,043	3,946,671
Working Equipment	325,250	362,290
Extension Studies - Salaries	72,385	78,685
- other	36,415	38,500
Cleaning and Caretaking	150,000	164,000
Expenses of staff appointment	72,500	81,500
Upkeep of grounds	48,000	52,000
Heating and Lighting	155,000	165,000
Library	186,000	216,000
Maintenance	207,000	223,000
Study Leave	60,000	69,500
Telephones, Postages	52,500	59,500
Travelling and Staff Conferences	20,000	25,000

Mr Turbott said some allowance had been made for inflation and the estimates had been based on projections

which, it was hoped, would allow for normal development and some growth during the present quinquennial period.

Appeal for Women's Hall Under Way

An appeal for a new women's hall of residence at Ilam to be known as Bishop Julius Hall and accommodating 110 students, has been launched by the Canterbury Anglican community. It is hoped to raise \$100,000 to erect, with Government subsidy, a \$426,800 hall east of Christchurch College.

The hall will consist of four separate buildings set round a paved quadrangle. A five-storey tower block will occupy the eastern end of the quadrangle. This will accommodate a dining room, two common rooms and a kitchen. The remaining four floors will

be bedrooms for 44 of the 110 students.

A single-storey block for administration, a three-storey block for further bedroom and study space, and another three-storey block in which six student flats will be provided, will complete the design of the new hall.

At a dinner to inaugurate the appeal Miss N. Northcroft said that the aim of the new hall was to provide for a wide age range. With the new concept of flatting within the hall, this would ensure the widest possible academic and social advantages of residential student life.

She also emphasised that when the new hall was opened closer links

Play Planned in Club

"The Apple Tree", a 45-minute play by the Irish playwright George Barker, will be presented in the University Club on Thursday next, November 26, at 8.15 p.m.

Produced by Wendy de la Bere with a cast of six, the play is set in the Garden of Eden, though the audience may at first think otherwise. On to the simple framework of the story of the fall of man, Barker has laid the weaving patterns of his poetry. His theme is love. He sees Adam's sin, for which he must die, as man's abuse of love and his sexual pride. But he also sees the necessity of love in its divine role as the only hope for man stranded in "that desert of human love's individual loneliness."

The cast is: Robert Blake, Imogen de la Bere, Roderick Lonsdale, Christopher Blake, Shirley White and Tim Mapplebeck.

Members are reminded that the Club's usual facilities will remain open. The admission charge of 50 cents will include the cost of a light supper.

Members are reminded that tickets for the Club's Christmas Party are now on sale at the bar. The early demand has been heavy and because numbers will be limited early application for tickets will be essential.

The Christmas Party, on December 5, is from 6.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. and will be followed by an innovation - a dance and supper. Music will be by the Village Gate.

with Christchurch College would develop.

"To ensure the success of this campaign, we shall have to visit some 1400 persons who are known to be supporters of this church project. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Roman Catholics and some others already have their own schemes and so our helpers must be found mainly from the Anglican communion," the chairman of the campaign committee (Mr R. Ballantyne) said.

The president of the Bishop Julius Hostel Old Girls' Association (Mrs S. Penny) presented the organisers with a cheque for \$3500 raised by the association since the plan for an Anglican women's hall was first mooted.

British and U.S. Students Compared

(By Stephen Jessel)

Another academic year has begun in Britain and already the voice of the protesting student gives notice of a winter of discontent. Student protest is established as a feature of the educational scene as well as being a source of material for a thriving sub-branch of the literary industry.

It is an issue that puts the liberal in an almost intolerable position. On the one hand, he upholds the right of demonstration and may sympathize with the cause involved. On the other hand, he has seen American students making the world safe for Mr Spiro Agnew and has observed that student involvement, while perhaps deeply satisfactory for the students, can also be the kiss of death for the causes they endorse.

The time of year is appropriate therefore for some observations on the British student, particularly compared with his American counterpart.

British students are an elite who enjoy amenities and privileges for which it would be hard to find a parallel anywhere else in the world. This self-evident proposition, which enrages many students, is too often forgotten. And because they are so privileged, academically and financially, the community has a right to scrutinize their activities more closely than would be the case if they were self-supporting.

One of the conclusions that must emerge from such a scrutiny is that student protest in this country is largely imitative and derivative, characterized more by romanticism and a misconception of the world, than springing naturally from the society in which our students live.

Pampered Elite

It is worth expanding the bald statement that our students, the sons and daughters of the great British middle class, are an elite, and a pampered one at that. Entrance to university, especially compared with the American situation, is not easy. But once there, students are assisted financially by a scheme of unparalleled generosity, taught in lavishly equipped universities with staffing ratios of remarkable luxury compared to most students elsewhere. One of the results is that they graduate a year earlier than their contemporaries elsewhere.

Not for the British student are the toils of working through college, the vast state universities, the total lack of contact with the staff, the anarchy of some European universities or the remoteness of the professor.

Like most other aspects of our culture student life bears the unmistakable imprint of the American experience.

The American student lives in a society fighting a fruitless war on the other side of the world, deeply divided over race and riddled with corruption and exploited by crime on a gigantic scale. He faces the draft and the possibility of fighting in the Far East in a war the morality of which he doubts. The police in his society are brutal, huge areas are overtly racialist. The cities have become black ghettos. The United States is a troubled country in a troubled time.

These facts have shaped and influenced the part of the student in American society. Some have opted out, others have been content to accept the situation. Yet others, through the civil rights organizations, the candidature of Senator Eugene McCarthy and the peace movements have tried to work within the system.

That they have failed almost totally is irrelevant. They are now an easy target for working class resentment and frustration assiduously fanned by men like Mr Agnew. They campaigned however on their own ground. But the American situation has virtually nothing in common with that obtaining in Britain. There is nothing the British student can do about Vietnam or Cambodia or the Middle East other than gain a cheap glow of self-righteousness.

There is plenty wrong with our society: the plight of the poor, the old, the slum-dwellers; the greed of some industrialists and workers; the rape of the countryside; the poison of prejudice.

These are unglamorous topics. The wrongs can be remedied, but it takes time, money and effort. Some students, to their credit, work in the anonymity of campaigns and associations to do their part to solve problems but too many others prefer the romantic gesture and the easy identification with an illusory revolution.

Charges that the police are brutal, academic freedom in peril and our institutions profiting from war and racialism are all very well, but given the nature of the police of, say, Chicago, the threats to academic freedom from the Californian author-

ities or the Ohio National Guard and the war work of some American universities, the argument becomes trivialized.

If the urgent topics of our universities are the right to frolic nude in public, the existence of mythical files and where some gates are placed, the argument should be conducted at that relatively trivial level.

Action and Reaction

The rioting student only represents a tiny proportion of the total and much good work is done of which one never hears. But the great body of moderate students - and this includes the National Union of Students, though they cannot afford to admit it - cannot afford to have their image pre-empted in this way. If public boredom with student antics takes positive form, they will suffer too.

This is not an argument for vigilantism or repression; but action breeds reaction inside and outside the universities, and there are important lessons to be drawn from the polarization of students and workers in the United States.

The deepest tragedy would come if there were a time when a moral issue divided the country, as might happen over the sale of arms to South Africa, or an unsatisfactory settlement in Rhodesia which sacrificed the rights of the African people.

In America the universities were the cradle of opposition to the Vietnam war and could be so because their moral credit had not been used up on frivolous and irrelevant issues. It would be a tragedy if when a similar moral stand was required in Britain, our universities were discredited, our students despised and their demonstrations ignored because student protest had become a joke when it was not a bore. (Reprinted by special arrangement with The Times and the New Zealand Press Association.)

Classical Assn. Guest speaker

Professor R.G. Mulgan, who has recently been appointed to the chair of Classics at the University of Otago, will be the guest speaker at a meeting of the Classical Association on Monday evening, November 23, in the Classics study room. He will speak on "Liberalism and Fifth Century Athens".