

# Ilam Library Stone Laid

12 JAN 1970

A fund-raising drive by the Professorial Board, a grant from College funds, contributions from a student carnival and a Government subsidy enabled the University Library in the quadrangle to be built in 1916. It cost £3514. Last Saturday the Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, laid the foundation stone of the James Hight Library at Ilam. To be completed over the next three years, the Library will be the biggest building in Christchurch. It will cost more than \$3million.

Some 300 guests watched his Excellency lay the foundation stone after an address in which he contested the views of the Mayor, Mr A.R. Guthrey, expressed at the last meeting of Council, that foundation stone ceremonies were unpopular, uncomfortable and uninteresting occasions.

To him foundation stones always seemed to offer a vision of the future, of unknown potentiality and exciting possibility, his Excellency said. He liked to think of them as architectural christenings with all the exciting variations of life ahead yet to be experienced and appreciated. "They give me a similar feeling to that one gets when a ship is launched. Today, for better or for worse, if I may mix my ceremonies, we are launching an educational ship of considerable magnitude into a sea of practical and cultural usage," Sir Arthur Porritt said. "Most students go to university to drink at the fountain of knowledge—only a tiny minority are content merely with gargling—and what better fountain of knowledge can a university have than a library?" he added.

The Minister of Education, Mr Talbot, said that as a graduate in arts he thought it only fitting that a building for the arts should dominate the Ilam campus. He said working drawings were now being prepared for four other buildings for arts departments and they would provide another 160,000 square feet of space.

The Chancellor, Mr T.H. McCombs, referring to the significance of the ceremony, said the new building was the first step in the final stage of the transfer of the University to Ilam. He expressed the University's thanks to the Government for approving the project and the University Grants Committee for making it possible. He also thanked the Ministry of Works, architects for the building, the

Librarian, Mr C.W. Collins, for his assistance in design work, and the contractor, C.S. Luney Ltd.

## "Allegory of Aspiration"

"Behind me as I speak steel fingers rise from their concrete bed to reach for the sky, and it is tempting to see in them an allegory of aspiration," said the Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips). "For, when all the necessary addenda have been made, to what can a university more fitly aspire than the scrupulous scholarship and good learning which it is the primary purpose of a library to make possible? This occasion, then, is significant because the library is functionally central to the university. It is significant for at least three other reasons: the library will also be physically central to the university as its academic buildings are steadily deployed on this site. Then again, the library is the symbol of that farther shore to which, if I may adapt the Latin poet, those of us who are still stranded on the city site stretch out our hands with yearning; as it ascends, so do our hopes of reunion here at Ilam before the end of our centennial year of 1973. Finally, this library commemorates James Hight".

The Vice-Chancellor said that for many years after Canterbury College was founded, its library consisted of only a few hundred or a few thousand books, which were shelved round the walls of the hall and in a small room nearby. In 1916 the first real library building was opened, a charming but constricted neo-Gothic structure, wedged in the pleasant quadrangle on the site of the old "Tin Hut", where Ernest Rutherford uttered early syllables of genius.

## Order and Economy

"This was still the library *par excellence* when I was a student and

had to borrow books from generous and trustful teachers, not least Sir James Hight. As late as the year 1939 books cost the College £648, as against this year's bill of about \$200,000. As the book stock grew, it was dispersed in numerous and curious depositories and it was not until after 1957 that the old library was able to expand into an area vacated by the School of Fine Arts. In 1966 the migration of the Faculty of Science to Ilam not only meant the opening of a new Sciences Library but also an opportunity for the main library to extend into new quarters across the quadrangle. The new Engineering Library was completed in 1967, so that the university's books are now scattered among the science, engineering and fine arts libraries at Ilam, two branches of the main library in the city and a quaint assortment of departmental cubby-holes, obscure nooks and crannies and dingy basements. When this vast new building becomes a physical fact, order and economy will at last, after many years, become possible in caring for a collection which will certainly total well over 300,000 volumes."

The planning of the building had been beset by many frustrations; but now the University looked forward, cheered by the progress evident since the tender was let to Charles S. Luney Ltd. last August. "Nothing is more heartening—at least to a university working to a very tight construction programme—than to see the skeleton of a building arise and take on flesh. Now the building is up to schedule and already about 10 per cent of the concrete required is in place after two of the biggest pours ever made in Christchurch," Professor Phillips said.

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# Provision for Expansion of Library

The James Hight Library will have a four-storey base covering nearly an acre of ground. Rising sheer above the middle part of the south side of the base will be a six-storey tower which will initially house the Departments of Classics, Philosophy, Political Science and Economics and the Faculties of Law and Commerce. It thus has built into it room for expansion for as the Library grows, it will take over space in the tower block.

The Library will be at the hub of the University—between the Students' Union, the planned buildings of the Arts Faculty and the Registry—and its very size will make it the dominant building on the site. The telescopic jib on the crane being used on the site will fail, even when fully extended, to reach the top of the building. It will rise 174 feet above ground level, 10 feet higher than the Bank of New Zealand in the Square and 54 feet higher than the top of the Chemistry-Physics building and will thus dominate the city's western skyline also. The gross area is 162,000 square feet.

The building provides for expansion of the Library to nearly double its initial capacity of 355,000 books and some 1100 reader places. Special provision for expansion is required because, unlike most libraries, University libraries are unable to discard much of the considerable quantity of books, periodicals and other material which they continually receive. Often they double their stock every 11 years, or even faster. In addition, the increase in the University's roll has also to be anticipated.

The interim use of the floors in the tower block for teaching departments meant that special provision had to be made for independent access. A pair of lifts and a stairway at the west end will serve the teaching departments only. The lifts and stairs at the east end will serve the Library only and will not have access to the tower floors until these are eventually taken over by the Library.

Some idea of the interior design of the Library may be gained from a visit to the Engineering School Library. The method of uniting a full floor and an extensive mezzanine floor proved satisfactory in the Engineering Library and the design will be used in the new Library. In



The Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, laying the foundation stone of the James Hight Library at Ilam on Saturday. Behind him is the contractor, Mr C.S. Luney.

fact only one of the four storeys in the base will be a complete floor area. A large part of the ground floor on the north will be left open to provide an all-weather concourse and to give a sense of spaciousness through extensive vistas to nearby courtyard areas. The fourth floor, on which there will be an open area for outdoor

reading and relaxation, will be pierced by a large light well, 140ft by 50ft, which will flood natural light to the which will flood natural light to the central part of the main floors just north of the tower. The third floor will have several mezzanine areas which, with the large second floor, will provide a spacious area with pleasant interior and exterior views.

## High Commemorated

# Name "Illustrious and Revered"

The new Library at Ilam will commemorate James Hight, "a name, if I may borrow from a Latin poet, illustrious and revered in our history—clarum et venerabile nomen," said the Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips) addressing 300 guests at the foundation stone ceremony for the Library on Saturday.

The University was honoured that the Governor-General had agreed to inaugurate the building, that he would do so in the presence of Miss Doreen Hight, Sir James's daughter, and that Mr Talboys, as Minister of Education, was also present.

"In thinking of the man for whom this great edifice is named, I cannot but recall the sixteenth-century poet who was more pleased by his forefathers' humble Angevin abode than by the audacious facade of Roman palaces," Professor Phillips said. "For James Hight was above all a modest, retiring man, who would have shrunk from any hint of bombast. I do not mean that our architects have been grandiose or pretentious—only that they have had a spacious and necessarily impressive building to design. But there was in Dr Hight, as we always called him, a greatness and devotion to this institution that demand recognition in a building at once imposing, situated at the hub of the university and peculiarly dedicated to scholarship.

"Dr Hight retired in 1948, 57 years after entering Canterbury College as a student. In his long service to the College as lecturer, professor first of history and economics and then of second rector and in many other capacities, he was always a stalwart, shrewd and far-sighted fighter for the interests of the library. He helped to wheedle money from the public to pay for the College's first library building; and for many years he was chairman of the library committee.

"Of course, in Sir James Hight's prime, affairs were on a small scale. But there are qualities unrelated to size; and in thus perpetuating his name in the very heart of our re-incarnation at Ilam, the University

does itself honour and transmits to future generations of staff and students a permanent reminder of what it should mean, in thought and conduct, to be a member of a university."

In his address Sir Arthur Porritt said that though Sir James Hight might not be as well known throughout New Zealand and elsewhere as he should be, this certainly did not apply at Canterbury. "A contemporary of Rutherford, Marris and Apirana Ngata, he too was a giant among giants. Administrator, teacher, educationist and author, he served this University of Canterbury, the University of New Zealand and the city well and truly in many capacities for more than 50 years," Sir Arthur Porritt said.

# Working Drawings For Music

The University Grants Committee has approved a grant of \$14,384 to enable the Ministry of Works to engage a private architect and quantity surveyor for the preparation of working drawings for the School of Music at Ilam.

The Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips) said it was hoped that the new music building would be ready for occupancy at the start of the 1973 academic year.

A grant of \$32,000 has also been made for site and services development at Ilam. The work includes:

1. Wells for firefighting and cooling.
2. Site investigations and test boring for the new Registry.
3. Site works and landscaping round the Computer Centre.
4. Floodlighting of Science buildings.
5. Roading and parking areas on the east of the site, including lighting.
6. Roading and parking areas for motor-cycles.
7. Siteworks and landscaping on the south bank of the Avon River and to the stream to the north of the School of Forestry.

# Slowing the Ph.D. Drain

Experience within the Chemistry Department supports the argument of those who maintain that the pursuit of a Ph.D. within New Zealand is generally accompanied by greater appreciation of job opportunities within the country.

In his annual report the head of the department, Professor J. Vaughan, summarises information on the ambitions of new graduates and the permanent employment category of past graduates. Of particular interest, he says, are the estimates of losses to New Zealand of Ph.D. holders, including a comparison between those holding a Canterbury Ph.D. and those who have taken an overseas Ph.D.

"The figures indicate a retention rate of 75 per cent for those with Canterbury doctorates as against 45 per cent for those completing higher degrees outside New Zealand," Professor Vaughan says. "Although we have had to work on quite small numbers we believe this difference is quite significant.....The difference in retention rates becomes even more important when it is realised that, with one or two notable exceptions, our top chemistry graduates are now choosing to remain in New Zealand for higher degrees."

Professor Vaughan says it was estimated that 73 per cent of M.Sc. and B.Sc.(Hons.) students would ultimately be employed in New Zealand. The figure of 27 per cent for probable loss overseas included the 7 per cent returning to their homelands and the 14 per cent estimated from prospective Ph.D. candidates.

Information on the intention of students gaining passes in Chemistry IIIA and IIIB in the last two years indicated that minimum figures for those who would ultimately enter New Zealand industry and post-primary teaching were 40 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, Professor Vaughan says.

Trinity College, Dublin, and the National University Colleges at Dublin, Cork and Galway have rejected the Government's scheme for a merger between Trinity and University College, Dublin, and have proposed instead a system of four independent universities.

# "Relative Excellence" In Economics

The general standard of courses given in the Economics Department compares favourably with that of universities visited by Mr A.C. Rayner (Economics) on an Erskine fellowship which took him to universities in the United States, Britain and Japan.

Reporting this to Council, Mr Rayner said the Canterbury masters programme seemed to be on a par with the first year of the Ph.D. courses at the best American universities, and was superior to the masters courses at all the English universities he visited, other than the London School of Economics. "One of the main causes of the relative excellence of our graduate programme is the arrangement at this university whereby mathematically competent graduates from other courses can take economics, starting at a high level. Too many of the English Economics Departments are forced to waste their time struggling to train their own students to a satisfactory level in mathematics. Before this can be achieved, the students are ready to leave the university," he said.

"At the undergraduate level also, our system of encouraging students to take units offered by the Mathematics Department seems more satisfactory than the English alternative of self-help. By taking a formal mathematics unit, the students are more likely to obtain some feel of the mathematical approach to problems than if their mathematics is pre-digested by economists.

"One part of our lecture series that does already seem superior to anything offered in England is our approach to intermediate micro-economics, and introductory statistics," Mr Rayner added. "In England, these continue to be taught in a very traditional way, with little of the contents of practical value. In this university these courses are directly concerned with decision-making by the firm and the individual, an emphasis which is currently being increased. All of those to whom I spoke in England considered this to be a much more valuable approach to the topics, but felt that the necessary changes would take a long time to be implemented, given the English environment. Indeed, it became very clear to me, as an outside observer, that the system of

having a multitude of small, competitive departments in one faculty, or of colleges in one university, enforced a conservatism of course planning that is very harmful to a rapidly-developing subject, like modern economics, Oxford, in particular, is desperately backward in its degree structure and content because of this administrative conservatism."

One aspect of university life in both Japan and England that seemed very undesirable was the general acceptance of the fact that academics were unable to live on their university salaries. In Japan, almost every university teacher, of any grade, who held a position at one of the main universities, also taught at one or more other universities. Their total student contact hours therefore sometimes reached a figure of over twenty a week. In England, almost all economists considered it necessary to supplement their income, either by consultation work with business firms, or the civil service, or else by making a trip to teach in summer school at an American university every year or two. It was generally felt that these solutions to the problem of low academic salaries in the two countries were most undesirable from all points of view. British students, in particular, did not appreciate the economic necessity that caused this taking of further employment, and they therefore

# Grants for University

The Vernon Willey Trust has made a further grant of \$2000 to Dr Ward Robinson (Chemistry) to assist in the continuation of his research into crystals for polymer grafting for wool fibres. Dr Robinson was awarded \$900 for the project in 1968. The Vice-Chancellor told Council that if the promise of this research were realised it could be of significance to the wool industry.

The National Roads Board has agreed to provide an additional \$1000 to an earlier grant of \$500 for 1970 for research being undertaken in the Department of Civil Engineering by Mr G.L. Evans.

The New Zealand Dairy Research Institute has made a grant of \$500 to the Department of Chemical Engineering to stimulate work being undertaken

resented the lack of availability of their lecturers. "One hopes that circumstances will not lead to a similar state of affairs in this country," he said.

"The biggest contrast between this university and those I visited concerns general student attitudes and behaviour. While the students in these other countries do give a much greater sense of passionate involvement, one is forced to feel that their energy is largely misdirected, and does not permit the reasoned self-criticism of the rational man. They are revolutionary, but offer no intellectually-satisfying alternative to the present system. Their cry, life is in the revolution, has emotional appeal, but it is difficult to see how an academic tradition, which must honour the past, can flourish in such a situation. It is for these reasons of course, that the students are so antipathetic to the existing university organization, and the traditional beliefs. In rationality that it represents," Mr Rayner said.

## OPEN DAY ON JUNE 17

Open Day, which was to have been held on April 22, has been postponed until Wednesday, June 17.

by Professor A.M. Kennedy and Dr R. Keay on spray drying. Equipment will be purchased with the grant.

Another set of lp records of modern Dutch music has been presented to the School of Music by the Netherlands Government through its Consul, Mr G.N. Francis.

The family of the late Mr F.N.H. Beamish, an engineering graduate about 1910, has presented \$50 for the purchase of books for the Engineering Library.

In expressing its gratitude for these gifts Council also thanked the San Francisco manager of the P. & O. Line, Mr George Turner, and the 2000 company for conveying free the 2000 volumes presented to the University by Professor J.B. Condliffe.

# RESENTMENT AT REPORTED STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

Exception to reported statements by the Under-Secretary of Education, Mr Gair, in the House of Representatives, was taken by the Rev. D.R. Wilson at a meeting of Council. He gave notice of intention to move at the next meeting of Council a motion of protest if a study of the text of Mr Gair's speech showed that the implications in the newspaper report were the same.

Mr Wilson said that after making some comments about the few students who dulled the image of the university by clamouring for "pot" or by taking part in unruly protest, Mr Gair had said such students should be reminded that they were not at university by natural right, but on a community-financed privilege.

"I take the strongest possible exception to the phrase 'community-financed privilege', Mr Wilson said. "I fully agree that students who do not come up to standard, academically, or attempt to abuse the university as an institution or are socially offensive ought to be suspended, though in this context Mr Gair might well read with care the speech his Excellency the Governor-General made on Anzac Day. Also it would appear that only those who could not afford to be financially independent at a university would be affected by Mr Gair's strictures.

"However I would maintain that in suspending such students we deprive them of their natural right, not a privilege. We in N.Z. believe, I trust, that everyone should be given the opportunity as far as we are able as a small country, to develop their minds and their talents to the full. This is a natural right, not a privilege. Universities do have to be paid for out of the public purse as do all our educational institutions; but surely this does not mean they exist as a privilege. This kind of thinking coming from an Under-Secretary of Education frankly appals me," Mr Wilson said.

Mr Gair was also reported to have said: "University councils should

# T.V. Equipment for Education Arrives

Long-awaited television equipment has arrived in the Education Department. It consists of an Ampex VR-7003 Video Tape Recorder, with an Ampex camera, three lenses, a portable monitor and two large T.V. sets. It cost in the vicinity of \$6,000. It can be operated with normal room lighting and an hour's taping can be done on one reel (a reel costs \$70 and can be re-used many times).

The equipment will be used in three main ways:

1. For research in the classroom. This will extend the work done in the department for several years using audio-tape recordings of classroom lessons. Some pilot studies have already been begun with the new equipment.
2. For teaching and research on child development. The equipment has already been used in the neo-natal clinic at Christchurch Women's Hospital, where data is being sought on the new-born child.
3. For teaching purposes in connection with guidance, interviewing, and psychological testing. Dr Nuthall used the unit in this way at a recent seminar conducted by the department for the College of General Practitioners which sought assistance in improving

the practical training of young doctors.

When the department moves to Ilam, the unit will be permanently set up in an experimental classroom which is part of the planned Education building. In the meantime, it is sufficiently portable to be used in schools around the city. Staff of other departments are welcome to view the equipment and to discuss its use with Dr Nuthall or Mr Uprichard.

-I.A.S.

## Dr Beaglehole: 'I am Proud'

Dr J.C. Beaglehole is proud to have the congratulations of this University on his admittance to the Order of Merit. In a letter acknowledging the University's congratulations, Dr Beaglehole, Emeritus Professor of Commonwealth History in Victoria University of Wellington, asked that his thanks be conveyed for the resolution of congratulations passed by Council. "I am proud to have these words from the University of Canterbury," he added. "If I could believe that the distinction conferred upon me was really well-deserved I should be prouder still; but anyhow, I am proud."

remember their funds could be slowed, stopped or diverted." Mr Wilson commented: "This to me is tantamount to a threat. Hold off your troublesome students, don't let your staff make inappropriate noises—or else. This Council is made painfully aware at almost every meeting that its funds are being slowed, stopped or diverted. We have had to wait six years before getting anywhere in improving our ratio of beds in Halls of Residence. This university is having to wait 14 years at least to get itself shifted from one site to another. But however that may be, it is the implied blackmail and intimidation that I believe we must resist," he said.

"With a rapidly-growing community of over 6,700 as of now, with gross over-crowding in some parts, with

inadequate facilities (the urgent need for a physical recreation centre could be cited here), with inadequate accommodation, there will be inevitably some disturbance. It is to the credit of the staff from the Vice-Chancellor down that the University of Canterbury still remains a remarkably stable institution making a tremendous contribution to the life of this country. I intend therefore to give notice, if when I have Mr Gair's full speech, the implications are still the same, to move a motion of protest at our next Council meeting."

Mr Wilson was supported by Mr D.B.C. Cuthbert, who said the comments were those one had come to expect from the Minister of Finance. They were comments that should be looked at carefully.

# Graduation "A Beginning"

Offering congratulations to graduates at the graduation ceremonies yesterday—"much as the happy farmer watches the harvest home"—the Vice-Chancellor said it was mainly, though not only, by the quality of its graduates that a university justified its existence.

"I wonder how much, in your progress towards a degree or diploma, you have been aware of membership of this corporate body," Professor Phillips said. "I know that it is now fashionable to have life, as the jargon puts it, 'unstructured', and that you are constantly enjoined, in the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson, to 'do your own thing'. I know, too, that institutions today are under steady attack, as though they hung like lead upon the wings of inspiration, or somehow stopped the springs of spontaneity.

"Each Commencement at Harvard, it is the pleasant custom for the graduating class of the year to file by the founder's statue in a kind of salute to both the past and the future of that great university.

"Is that you, John Harvard?" I said to his statue.

"Aye, that's me," said John, "And after you're gone".

"As with a university, so with other institutions that outlive their members. To do good alone is fine; but it is usually easier to do it along with others. 'When bad men combine, the good must associate', for their association permits men 'to bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service of the commonwealth'. In the constant see-saw between freedom and order, the scales today are heavily weighted on the side of freedom—freedom, sometimes, even to the point of self-frustration. Let us remember that though there can be order without freedom, there cannot be freedom without order. 'Order is heaven's first law', and it finds its natural home in institutions, each according to its kind.

"I should like to think that in this University you have found in due proportions both freedom and order, and that through other institutions you will use in the service of the commonwealth the talents which are essentially yours and which it has been our privilege merely to try to cultivate."

At the morning ceremony the Vice-Chancellor told graduates this

was a day upon which they must look back with pride in their achievement and forward with hope towards the trials ahead. "For ahead there will be trials more searching than any of our examinations. We, the last of your formal educators, have travelled with you for the first mile; the rest of the journey you must make alone, equipped only with the skills you may have acquired here and such fortitude, perseverance and habit of industry as you may have developed in acquiring those skills.

"In American universities such a day as this is called Commencement, originally from an accident of the academic calendar but for many years from the desire of speakers placed as

I am to wring a moral sentiment out of the occasion. For this is, truly enough, a beginning. The studies by which you have reached this point may seem to you to have been little more than an arduous form of idleness; but if your studies, however apparently useless, have been arduous, you have not been idle, nor have those studies really been useless," he said.

"You leave the university not merely for livelihood but for living, and living is, I suspect, the most difficult art form, unremitting and continuous in its demands. In these days when we are celebrating the name of Captain James Cook, may I remind you of the saying of a still earlier English seaman, Sir Francis Drake: 'There must be a beginning of any great matter, but the continuing unto the end until it be thoroughly finished yields the true glory.'"

## New Staff Appointed

Dr A.R. Parr, an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology, Loyola College, Montreal, has been appointed a lecturer in the Department of Psychology and Sociology. Born in Saskatchewan, Dr Parr graduated B.Ed. from the University of Alberta in 1963 and was a teacher for several years before becoming a research assistant in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Calgary. He graduated M.A. in sociology in 1967 and last year was awarded a Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

Dr L. Trainor, a lecturer in history at the University College of Townsville now the James Cook University of North Queensland, has been appointed a senior lecturer in the History Department. An Australian, Dr Trainor graduated B.A. from Sydney in 1957 before going to London to undertake teaching. He graduated B.A. from London in 1963 and became a part-time tutor in modern European history at Royal Holloway and Birbeck Colleges. He was awarded a Ph.D. from London in 1967 and then took up his present position at Townsville.

Mr A.T. Dobson, a research student in the Botany Department of

University of Hull, has been appointed an assistant lecturer in botany. Born in 1946, Mr Dobson graduated B.Sc. with honours in botany from Hull in 1964 and since then has worked under Dr D.J.J. Boatman in the field of physiological plant ecology.

Mr D.S. Johns, manager of the Students' Unions, is to attend the conference of Australasian University Union Executives in Hobart in June. He will visit Melbourne and Monash Universities after the conference.

Associate Professor E. R. Woolmington, of the University of New England, Armidale, has been appointed a visiting lecturer in the Geography Department for the second term. No stranger to the University—he was a visiting lecturer in 1965—Professor Woolmington has specialised in regional economic geography and in regional planning. He graduated M.A. from the University of Sydney and Ph.D. from the University of New England.

Messrs W.R. Hawkey (Music), J.G. Wilson (Philosophy), J.C. Thornton (Philosophy) and Dr A.W. Ross (Physics) have been elected representatives of the lecturers on the Professorial Board.

# Fundamental Training In Chem. Engineering

The Department of Chemical Engineering believes there is an accelerated demand for graduates whose training in chemical engineering is based on fundamental principles rather than on particular applications or technologies.

Stating this in the department's annual report, Professor A.M. Kennedy says the belief is borne out by an analysis of the 140 graduates known to be in New Zealand. Of them, 45 per cent were employed in the chemical and process industries, 12 per cent in research associations (dairy, meat, wool etc), 8 per cent in Government departments (D.S.I.R., N.Z.E.D., Forest Service), 8 per cent in university teaching, 10 per cent in post-graduate research and 5 per cent only in the food and allied industries.

Among the chemical and process industries pulp and paper had the largest proportion (26 graduates, or nearly 20 per cent of the total) but sizeable groups were found in the fertiliser and sulphuric acid industry, in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, of plastic, paints, soaps, ceramics, textiles, tanned goods and road and building material. Of the 70 or so graduates known to be overseas, including 20 Asian students who had returned home, nearly half had found employment in more traditional outlets for chemical engineers: in oil refining, in the petro-chemical industry, in the manufacture of heavy and fine chemicals and of plastics and in chemical plant construction.

"The industrialisation of New Zealand that can be expected in the 1970's will undoubtedly lead to the creation of similar opportunities in this country, with a growth in the demand for graduate chemical engineers that we will be hard-pressed to meet," Professor Kennedy said.

So far there had been little demand within New Zealand for graduates with higher degrees, at least outside research-based organisations. Despite this, about one in four graduates had taken out or was engaged in work for a higher degree. Eighteen Ph.D. degrees had been completed or were in progress in New Zealand and 19 overseas and 23

masters degrees had been completed or were in progress in New Zealand and four overseas. Of those with Ph.D. degrees five were in university work in New Zealand and seven in the D.S.I.R. or research associations. By contrast, eight men with Ph.D. degrees were employed in industry overseas, spanning a wide spectrum of industrial activity, through basic research, design, development and plant operation to administration at the highest level.

"New Zealand will continue to lose some of its brightest young engineers until comparable opportunities can be seen to exist here," Professor Kennedy says.

## SEMINAR ON 'NEW MATHS'

Some years ago the Department of Education began a complete overhaul of mathematics education in New Zealand, beginning by changing the primary schools over to 'modern mathematics'. This year the first of the children who began on the new syllabus have reached the secondary schools. Within a few years all mathematics in the schools will thus be 'modern mathematics'.

This revolution poses problems for many teachers, particularly the more senior who were educated entirely in the old-style mathematics. There have been many courses to help these teachers with the change-over and the University has been involved in some of them.

As part of this process the Department of Extension Studies and the Mathematics Department arranged a three-day seminar 'Modern Mathematics for Teachers of Senior Classes' during the May vacation. Long before the closing date for enrolments the course had not only been filled, but a repeat course had been arranged for the August vacation. Arrangements are now being considered for a third course next year. Lecturing is being shared between members of the Mathematics Department and local teachers. —D.F.R.

# COMMITTEE ON SAFETY

A Safety Committee to promote and assist the establishment of safety procedures within departments, including the training of departmental safety and first aid officers, is to be established in the University.

The Committee will consist of heads of all departments in the Faculties of Science, Engineering, Music and Fine Arts and the School of Forestry, the physician in charge of the Student Health Service at Ilam, a representative of the Registrar, the Student Union manager and a student representative appointed by the Executive of the Students' Association.

It is proposed that the committee should appoint a safety co-ordinator who should maintain contact with all departmental safety officers, receive from them reports of all accidents causing injury and/or damage, maintain records of such accidents and publicise them in a manner to be approved by the committee.

It will also promote a free inter-departmental exchange of information on known hazards and available safety equipment and promote and assist the establishment of safety procedures.

In recommending the establishment of the committee to the Professorial Board, the ad hoc Committee on Safety emphasised that any organisation the board established should have a primarily preventative role and that whatever the organisation, prime responsibility for the establishment of safe practices rested with heads of departments.

## Award to Prof. C.J. Wilkins

Professor C.J. Wilkins (Chemistry) has been awarded a grant by the Committee for Commonwealth University Interchange to work at the University of Manchester's Institute of Science and Technology from December this year to May next year.

Professor Wilkins will work under Professor D.W.J. Cruickshank on the molecular structures of certain compounds by electron diffraction methods, using equipment that is not available in New Zealand. He will also investigate teaching and examining methods while he is away.

# Condliffe Prize to Dr D.W. Beaven

Dr Donald W. Beaven, Director of the Medical Research Unit at Princess Margaret Hospital, was awarded the Margaret Condliffe Memorial Prize at the University's graduation ceremony yesterday. Dr Beaven, whose work at the hospital is widely known, is a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, a Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

The Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips) said, in presenting Dr Beaven for the award, that in 1945 Professor J.B. Condliffe, an eminent graduate of this university and professor emeritus of the University of California, together with his wife, made a gift which enabled this university to establish, in memory of Professor Condliffe's mother, the Margaret Condliffe Memorial Prize. The donor's intention was to confer honourable recognition rather than emolument and to give the university the opportunity to act for the community in paying respect to men or women resident in New Zealand who had already served the community well and were likely to serve it still further. The prize was awarded "to recognise and encourage creative achievement that shows promise of marked distinction in letters, the fine arts or the service of humanity". In the past, the university's choice—made infrequently—had fallen upon men whose claims lay in letters and the fine arts. On this occasion it had fallen on one whose service to his fellows had been through the practice of medicine, medical teaching and medical research.

"Dr Beaven is a Christchurch man, educated at Christ's College and the University of Otago. The range of his energy and enthusiasm is attested by the number of his formal qualifications, by the multiplicity of his teaching, examining and clinical appointments, by his ability to inspire in both his students and his colleagues something of his own eagerness and by his fertility in research and in the publication of the results," Professor Phillips said.

"Multifarious as it is, Dr Beaven's work is centred upon the Joint North Canterbury Hospital Board/Otago University Medical School Teaching



and Research Unit at the Princess Margaret Hospital. Here, as Director and Senior Lecturer in Medicine, Dr Beaven has built up over the last decade or so a remarkable powerhouse of medical activity. His leadership, especially in endocrine and metabolic medicine, has enabled him to assemble a highly-talented team of teachers and researchers. He has also engaged the interest of scientists at Lincoln College and at Canterbury.

"One consequence of Dr Beaven's Directorship of the Medical Unit has been a series of studies on the isolated adrenal gland and auto-transplanted pancreas in sheep—a work which has stirred the imagination and earned the praise of many overseas scientists. Another consequence is the well-known Rangiora metabolic survey and the formation of a national association to stimulate research into diabetes. A third has been important advances in the measurement of gland activity in the human body—an achievement not only of pure research but also of direct application in diagnosis and the treatment of patients from numerous parts of New Zealand. Notwithstanding all this, Dr Beaven has been a most conscientious and highly itinerant teacher, and as a physician he has shown the compassion, the devotion and the human understanding which are the peculiar and appropriated glory of the medical profession.

"Despite his impact upon medical education and research in this country, it has hitherto been left to institutions overseas to do formal honour to Dr Beaven. Thus he has been a research fellow at the Harvard University Medical School, he was the sponsored

physician from New Zealand to an international diabetes conference in Stockholm, and he has recently returned from the Biochemical Institute of University of Geneva, where he spent nine months as Guest Professor. Surely a man of such extraordinary human and intellectual endowments, warmed by such ardour, and dedicated at once so faithfully and so modestly to the public good deserves well of his fellow countrymen," the Vice-Chancellor said.

## Compliments for Department

The staff of the Department of Accountancy made submissions to the Company Law Revision Committee at present sitting under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Macarthur. The Department was the first university group to appear before the present Committee.

The submissions, prepared as the result of a series of staff seminars held in late 1969, covered such topics as pre-incorporation contracts, company financial reporting practices, corporate control and the auditor's report and liability. Individual members of the Department gave verbal support to their written recommendations in what proved to be an interesting and provocative discussion with the Committee.

The chairman of the Committee thanked the Department for its contribution and complimented the members on both the form and the context of the submissions. — R.W.H.