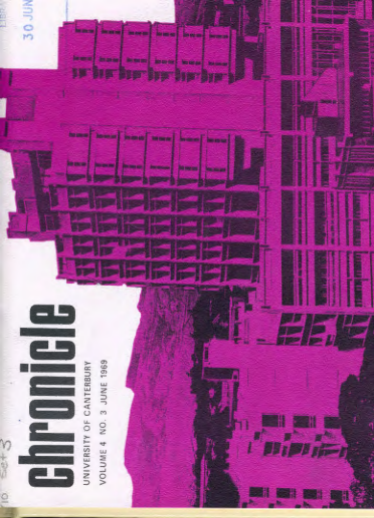


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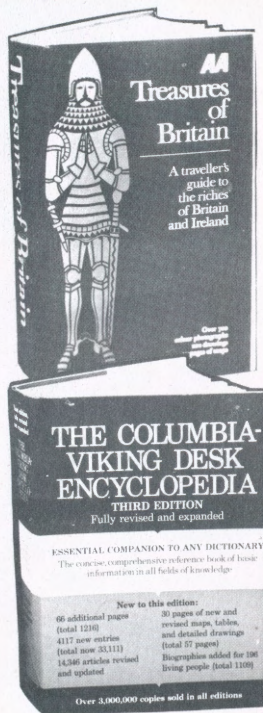
UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

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Vice-Chancellor's Advice to Graduates

In addresses at both graduation ceremonies last month, the Vice-Chancellor warned graduates of the need for flexibility in the changing world and the need for argument, not violence, in changing the world.

In his address to the morning ceremony the Vice-Chancellor said:

"To the graduates of the day I wish to convey the congratulations of the academic and administrative staff of the University. We share, with relatives and friends, pride in your achievement. To pride in what you have done as students we add hope for what you will do as citizens. However much you may have absorbed, we shall have failed if we have cast your minds in a mould: our object has been rather to rouse you from the deep slumber of a decided outlook. Our trust is that your minds will remain open to new ideas and flexible in response to new challenges; for change is the one certainty in an uncertain world.

"You belong, as the Americans would say, to the class of 1969; and for New Zealanders 1969 is the year of the navigator. The Italian sculpture entitled the *Navigator*, which many of you will have passed on your way to lectures at Ilam, captures in metal the adventurous but disciplined spirit which possessed James Cook when he first sailed these seas 200 years ago on an expedition that was strictly scientific. When at last he made landfall in this country, all hands on the Endeavour believed that they had discovered the great southern continent they were in search of. But it was not so. As a New Zealand poet wrote:

*Still as the collier steered
No continent appeared;
It was something different, something
Nobody counted on.*

"If we trained you to think clearly and fearlessly and if you go on thinking so, you will not

be at a loss when confronted with 'something different, something Nobody counted on'. This, then, is not an end, but a new beginning. May your lives be a continued navigation, and may you have the courage as well as the calm and precision of mind to respond with resource and wisdom to all the landfalls that may occur."

Respect for Ideas

"It is customary for the Vice-Chancellor to extend to the graduates of the day the congratulations of the academic and administrative staff of the University; and I gladly do so. This is a day when you may rightly rejoice and when the older members of the University rejoice with you." Professor Phillips said at the second ceremony. "But it is also a day that summons to duty. You need hardly be told that the world which awaits you beyond the walls of the University is a world in the turmoil of change unprecedentedly rapid. There is much to be righted, and in their impatience to do the right many men of good will are rejecting the slow, seemingly tortuous ways of democracy and the often protracted processes of reason, for persuasion is a work that takes time.

"This haste, if it is bought by violence and unreason, is unworthy of university people. The cannon of Louis XIV used to bear the Latin motto 'Ultima ratio regum' — 'the last argument of kings'. Let us see to it that violence does not become the first argument of peoples.

"Shortly after the death of the Grand Monarch, the King of England sent gifts to his two Universities, provoking certain Oxford elections and these Cambridge counter-reflections:

*The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force:
With equal skill to Cambridge books he
sent,*

For Whigs admit no force but argument.

"Let us in these matters be Whigs. The way of argument, though it may not be more natural or even more defensible in strict logic than any other way, is still the University way, even by faith, and it is the way to winnow the false from the true. It is easier to destroy than to preserve and easier to preserve than to create. Violence can destroy; but we cannot really begin again from the beginning, and only reason, humanity and a sense of perspective can preserve what is good from the past and upon it build a better future. It is vastly

Cover picture: How the Library-Arts block will appear when completed at Ilam — a photo-montage by Mr David Sims, University photographer.

simpler to chant a slogan than to generate, or even understand, an idea; but it is ideas that move the world.

"I hope that in this University you have learned to respect ideas: I hope that your studies have thus prepared you to act."

Rutgers Botanist on Visit

Professor Barbara Palser, Professor of Botany at Rutgers State University, New Brunswick, is spending four months in the Botany Department as an Erskine Fellow and will continue beyond that period as a visitor on leave from her University. Professor Palser, whose special field is the anatomy and morphology of vascular plants, particularly floral morphology of angiosperms, graduated from Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, in 1940 and was awarded her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1942. She taught at Chicago until 1965 before taking an appointment at Rutgers. In 1962 she was visiting professor at Duke University, North Carolina. For three years Professor Palser was botanical adviser for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. She was associate editor of the *Botanical Gazette* for seven years and editor for six years.

I.D.D. Transfer to D.S.I.R.

"We hope that in due course the Industrial Development Department will return to the fold, at least in a physical sense, when it becomes established on or near the Ilam site," said the Vice-Chancellor when reporting to Council that the transfer of the I.D.D. from the University to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had now formally taken place.

The University had ambiguous feelings about the transfer because the I.D.D. had been a major link between industry and the University. The transfer should not be taken as any slackening in the University's desire and willingness to serve industry in Christchurch, Canterbury and New Zealand.

LONG SERVICE TO FINE ARTS

"There is nothing wrong with today's students—except perhaps the world they live in", said Miss E. D. FitzWay, who retired at the end of May after serving as secretary of the School of Fine Arts for more than 45 years.

It was on March 8, 1923, that Miss FitzWay, took up her duties at the school, which was then known as the Canterbury College School of Art. The school was founded in 1882 and Miss FitzWay has thus served as secretary for over half its life. In addition to normal office hours, Miss FitzWay worked three evenings each week and Saturday mornings—all for a salary of £95 a year.

The school was established originally in the old Girls' High School block on the corner of Hereford Street and Rolleston Avenue. It had a secondary department until 1929, when it became the first school approved by the University of N.Z. for the Diploma in Fine Arts. It became a special school of the College in 1950 and continued with non-diploma courses and evening classes until June 1957, when it moved to the Okeover homestead at Ilam to make room for the expansion of the Library. Evening classes ended then and the number of diploma students has grown rapidly. The Chair of Fine Arts was established in 1961.

Miss FitzWay has served under a number of Directors: Mr Archibald F. Nicoll, Mr Richard Wallwork, Mr C. S. Lovell-Smith and then Professor H. J. Simpson. She has also served under four Registrars: Mr L. A. Stringer, Mr C. C. Kemp, Mr J. Logie and Mr G. G. Turbott.

She believes the most exciting period of her work was shortly after the Second World War when returned servicemen were undertaking studies on rehabilitation bursaries. They were older, more mature students and they seemed to work much better, Miss FitzWay said.

She recalled that all men students, even those doing fine arts, wore a collar and tie and gown when she began work at the school. Men students wore boiler suits and women long smocks when they were engaged in clay modelling.

Miss FitzWay has no regrets about spending a lifetime in the school, but she does regret the change in student humour that she believes has taken place. "In the early days student humour was really very funny," she said. "Today it all seems to have a strong bite."

Caxton Manuscript

FACSIMILE OF LONG-LOST BOOK FOR LIBRARY

For 250 years it was thought that the first half of Caxton's translation of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' had been lost. Discovery of the missing books four years ago not only created a literary sensation, but also touched off a race against time to retain the long-lost manuscript in Britain. One result is the acquisition by the University Library of a handsome facsimile edition of Caxton's translation. It is part of a limited edition of 1200 published by Magdalene College, Cambridge, in association with George Braziller Inc., New York, to help save the missing manuscript. The only other copy in New Zealand is in the Turnbull Library.

When Samuel Pepys, the diarist, bequeathed his magnificent private library to Magdalene College, Cambridge in 1703, his collection included a manuscript of books 10 to 15 of 'The Metamorphoses' translated by William Caxton. Library and manuscript have been in the college ever since, and it had always been supposed that the rest of the translation had been lost before Pepys acquired the last six books.

Then in 1965, the missing nine books were found among the papers of Sir Thomas Phillips, the nineteenth-century bibliophile. One of the great literary discoveries of the century thus completed a work of England's first printer and publisher which has a singular interest and importance: not only do the two volumes—objects of beauty in themselves—provide information essential for the study of Caxton's career and the beginnings of printing in England, but the text of the translation gives invaluable evidence for the formation of the English language at a time when it was changing rapidly. The colophon at the end of book 15 gives the date when Caxton completed the translation as 22 April 1480. So far as is known, Caxton never printed his work.

Sale at £90,000

The newly-discovered portion was auctioned at Sotherby's in June 1966, and was bought for the record price of £90,000 by Mr L. D. Feldman of New York. Its imminent loss to England became at once a matter of grave concern to scholars and bibliophiles on both sides of the Atlantic, to whom it seemed appropriate that the two parts, so long and so inexplicably separated, should be reunited at Magdalene. Under British law, an export licence was temporarily refused (at first until December 6 of that year; later an

unprecedented extension of a further month was granted) in order to give an opportunity for the purchase price to be raised for the manuscript to be retained in England.

Magdalene is not a wealthy college, and could not afford to buy the manuscript itself. But when it became clear, in mid-November, that (contrary to previous expectations) no help would be forthcoming from the British Government, the college determined to attempt the formidable task of saving the manuscript rather than see it lost to England, and formed a small committee of Fellows to launch an appeal for funds. Time was already desperately short, however, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the committee, by mid-December only a sum far short of the total needed had been promised.

A New York publisher, Mr George Braziller, was in London at the time and became aware of the problem. "I had just published *The Hours of Catherine of Cleves* with gratifying success, and I wondered whether something might be done to save the situation. It seemed improbable that the committee would be able to raise the balance of £70,000 still needed before the export ban terminated on January 6; some other way must be found," he said.

"Accordingly I met with the committee in Cambridge and proposed that we publish a limited facsimile edition of both volumes. I estimated that 1200 subscriptions at £110 each would cover the cost of printing the edition with the care and fidelity required, and would also yield additional money sufficient to make up the purchase price when added to the funds collected by the Magdalene appeal. But there were by now only three weeks left until the end of the embargo, and far more time than this would be required to produce the edition. I therefore stressed the urgent need to find a sponsor who would meanwhile advance the money to purchase the manuscript.

Loan of \$200,500

"It was my good fortune to have the opportunity to discuss the matter with Eugene B. Power, a director of the Xerox Corporation and founder and chairman of University Microfilms. Mr Power, who has a deep affection for Britain and for the books and manuscripts in British libraries which have contributed so much to the culture of the United States, was sympathetic to the project and generously offered to lend the \$200,500 still required to redeem the manuscript. At the same time Mr Feldman, whose attitude throughout has been most friendly and co-operative, kindly volunteered to relinquish his rights to it.

"A hectic few days spent in arranging legal and financial details ended with the delivery of the purchase price twenty-four hours before the export embargo expired, and with the deposit of the manuscript of books 1 through 9 in the British Museum (as security for Mr Power's loan until it can be repaid from the proceeds of the edition), under the trusteeship of Sir Frank Francis, Director of the Museum and Mr Ralph Bennett, Fellow of Magdalene College." Mr Braziller said.

The manuscript consists of two volumes—books 1 to 9 and 10 to 15—of 272 and 208 leaves respectively. The facsimile is in two corresponding volumes, although the division is presumably accidental and the original is uniform throughout. The script, which is clearly legible, is written in Flemish batard, a style associated with Bruges, where Caxton had been "Governor of the English Nation" and had printed his first six books. It seems possible that the manuscript may have been prepared for some special occasion, since spaces were set aside for half-page illustrations at the beginning of each book—although only four of them were ever drawn and coloured—and red and blue initial letters are frequent throughout. The edition is printed in full colour, reproducing as exactly as possible all details and slight variations in the colour of the ink and paper.

The first copies of the facsimile edition were given to the Queen and the second to Mr Power.

A photograph of one of the half-page illustrations in the facsimile edition appears on the inside back cover of this issue of the *Chronicle*.

Hall Funds Unlikely

"This is very disappointing not only to Council but also to those planning church halls of residence who have been waiting a long time for the Government to provide promised subsidy money," said the Vice-Chancellor, Professor N.C. Phillips, after reading to Council a letter from the chairman of the University Grants Committee, Mr A. J. Danks, which held out few hopes of subsidies for halls of residence this year.

The letter said requirements for money to meet expenditure on work already running and to start new work on essential teaching buildings and related projects indicated at this stage that it might not be possible to start any new halls of residence work this year.

The letter added that it was too early in the year to be definite about the way expenditure would actually run. The Committee would review its estimates regularly in the light of actual payments.

"It is quite possible that as the year progresses it may become apparent that some subsidy money can be made available in which case a limited number of new hall of residence projects will be considered for subsidy," Mr Danks said.

F.U.W. Fellowship

Applications close on July 31 for the post-graduate fellowship awarded by the Federation of University Women. The \$2000 one-year fellowship, is open to a New Zealand graduate, or a graduate from elsewhere who has lived in New Zealand for at least five years before applying. She must also be a member of the F.U.W.

The field of study or research is unrestricted. Consideration will be given to the objectives of the International F.U.W. to foster international understanding and friendship. Personal qualifications will therefore be a deciding factor.

Application forms are available from the secretary-treasurer, N.Z. Federation of University Women, Fellowship Trust Board, 43 Hinua Street, Christchurch 4.

Invitation to Open Day

Members of the University of Canterbury Association are cordially invited to visit the University on July 2 when an Open Day will be held. There is no special programme, but certain lectures and laboratories will be open to the public at both the city and Ilam sites between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. and student guides will conduct groups over both sites during the day.

The intention is to show the public a typical working day at the University. Libraries, the Language Laboratory and the Logie Collection in the Classics Department will be open all day and entertainment will be provided in both Students' Unions during the lunch-hour and in the evenings.

Programmes will be available for visitors.

University Scholarships

University of Canterbury Scholarships have been awarded, as follows:—

Sir George Grey Scholarship, R.L. GRIFFITHS Senior Scholarship, Alison J. COPLAND, A. EDGAR, D.A. GARRETT, M.G. LAWRIE, B.V. LOVE, Rosemary H. LOVELL-SMITH, A.E. MCKINNON, D.J. MOIR, P.B. MORGAN, V. NATARAJAN, T.M. PETERS, C.B. RADFORD, Dorothy E. THOMPSON, R.P. TREMEWAN, Bank of New South Wales Scholarship, R.B. HODOL Canterbury Fellowship, Rosemary H. LOVELL-SMITH, Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Postgraduate Scholarship in Engineering, G.K. ALDERTON, J.B. Condliffe Scholarship in International Trade, P.D. LUCAS, Charles Cook, Warwick House, Memorial Scholarship, F.T. GREBAWAY, Christchurch City Council Electricity Department Research Scholarship, P.J. NAPIER, Fletcher Holdings Postgraduate Scholarships in Chemical Engineering, C.W. GARROD, Thongtip HONGGLADAROM, Sir William Hartley Scholarship, Christine J. APPERLEY, Mercer Memorial Scholarship, A.L. RUTLEDGE, National Roads Board Postgraduate Scholarship in Engineering, R.J. DUNLOP, New Zealand Shipping Company Postgraduate Scholarship in Engineering, R.E. MCCONNELL, A.C. Nottingham Research Scholarship in Chemical Engineering, Thongtip HONGGLADAROM, Todd Motors Research Scholarship, L.J. YANG, Bickerton-Widdowson Trust Memorial Scholarship

in Fine Arts, C. PALASKAS,

Helen Macmillan Brown Bursary, Jennifer R. WINTER, Charles and Elizabeth Chilton Memorial Scholarship, Jane E. HOLBREY, Christchurch Transport Board Bursary, K.F. HOSKING, John Connal Scholarships, Janscie E. SHARPLIN, G.R.F. TROUP, Crothall Scholarship, B.R. BENSEMAN, Hume Industries Scholarships, C.W. WEBBY, A.H. BUCHANAN, Dr John Innes Scholarships, Judith H. BLOORE, J.N. FINN, C.S. McKenzie Scholarship, J.K. RAINE, Don McKenzie University Scholarship, B.D. MCLEAN, McKenzie-Villers Primary Schools' Scholarship, J.P. DAVIDSON, Brian Morrison Memorial Scholarship in Engineering, S.F. CHONG, Nelson Science Scholarship, A.P. HAWES, New Zealand Antarctic Society (Canterbury Branch) Student Bursary, E.B. SPURR, New Zealand Sugar Company Ltd. Scholarship, R.D. JONES, Ethel Rose Overton Scholarship, J.N. MANE, Phillips Electrical Industries Scholarship, B.L.S. SUTHERLAND, Lissie Rathbone Scholarship, M.D. HORTON, R.D.K. Agricultural Engineering Scholarship, G.J. HARRINGTON, Skellernup Industries Bursary, I.D. UPSALL, Southland Savings Bank Scholarship, D.G. ALLEN.

Staff-Student Links

SHARP CONTRAST WITH N.Z. IN GERMANY

After spending last year in German universities, Mr T. Paulay, senior lecturer in the Department of Civil Engineering, is convinced that one of the greatest assets at the University of Canterbury is the relationship between academic staff and students. In a report on his study leave Mr Paulay said: "Nowhere on the continent did I find, even remotely, the presence of the atmosphere of informality and mutual trust and respect between staff and students, which we are accustomed to at Canterbury. With the increasing numbers in our classes it may become more difficult to maintain this atmosphere in the future. I am convinced, however, that no sacrifice on our part, as university teachers, will be too great if it can maintain or even improve our existing good relationship with our students."

Mr Paulay found that because engineering staff were expected to take a strong and preferably active interest in engineering activities in Germany, a fruitful liaison existed between the universities and the engineering profession or industry. Some departments enjoyed a great deal of respect and were in embarrassing demand for expert opinions. Some of these requests stimulated research related to the current needs of engineering. Junior staff were attracted for this was a unique source of experience for them.

"The other side of the coin shows a neglect of the undergraduates, at least by the standards of our own department at Canterbury," he said. "I felt that much of this carries the blame for the apathy and bitterness, if not outright hostility, prevailing amongst engineering students. Their less docile colleagues at other faculties have already lost their tempers. Having talked to a number of students I felt that I would have joined them in their demonstrations. These comments, however, would lead me to the hot topic of university life in Germany — the causes of unrest and the future of the university. In this brief sketch I could do no justice to this complex problem, the roots of which extend well into the German past."

On attending a symposium on the theory and practice of pipes and tanks in East Germany, Mr Paulay found that subtle precautions were taken to minimise possible personal contact between participants from the East and West. "I was unable to locate the hotels where delegates from the Eastern states were accommodated," he said. "With members of the Department of Civil Engineering from the Technical University of Prague, I spent some three hours walking in a park. This was suggested by them as being the safest procedure to have free conversation.

"I needed some time to recover from the bleak atmosphere of fear and anguish which surrounded me, especially during my return journey, in an overcrowded train, across the barricades and barbed wire, which marked the geographical position of the iron curtain. This visit to Weimar, a town immortalised by Goethe, Schiller and Liszt, situated in the heart of a prison state, reminded me of the almost forgotten tragedy (or punishment) of the dissected German nation.

"In contrast to East Germany, I was struck by the friendliness of the people in Hungary and by their open criticism of the regime. My pre-arranged brief visit to two (rival) departments of concrete structures at the Technical University of Budapest took place in the most cordial atmosphere. It took some time until I could find my way across the once familiar campus, for most of the buildings, as far as I could judge from the numerous notices, were 'off limits' for me.

"The fear of Western agents penetrating the compounds of learning must still persist in Hungary. I encountered this in a small incident. I intended to visit the well-known gardens of the School of Forestry in a small town near the Austrian border. The porter spent quite some time on the telephone with officials until permission was granted for the 'convoys' to visit the gardens. Fearing that this may have been based on some misunderstanding on the part of the porter, I informed him that I was not a citizen of Hungary. The ensuing call to the rector resulted in a prompt withdrawal of the permit. Later I was informed that I could apply for a permit to the Ministry of Education in Budapest."

Concrete from Empties

Mr Paulay said that in isolated West Berlin there was no suitable source of coarse aggregate for concrete manufacture. The last of the shattered houses, victims of the battle of Berlin and air raids, had long been ground in crushing plants and fed into concrete mixers. Construction firms eagerly waited for the opportunity to demolish an older building as this enabled another quantity of concrete to be made, perhaps sufficient for two new buildings. Around Berlin only sand was to be found. Some of the Rhine shingle now used arrived in barges. These navigated through hundreds of miles of the North German Waterways. To alleviate this problem the institute was currently experimenting with the production of light-weight coarse aggregates, which had been extracted from the city's refuse. Crushed beer bottles made good concrete, but the remnants of cans and refrigerator needed to be removed by magnets. The organic content of the refuse provided much of the heat energy required in the sintering process.

"An objective assessment of our own activities at Canterbury, in the light of the achievements of German universities, was one of the outcomes of my study leave," Mr Paulay said. "Most of the departments which I chose to visit have made a name for themselves beyond the boundaries of the Federal Republic. It is therefore not surprising that I was very impressed by the excellent quality of their technical activities. This excellence will be difficult to match at Canterbury for some time to come."

"However in several respects, such as post-graduate work and seminars, arranged with the Department of Extension Studies, I found that our department compared very favourably with its equivalents in Germany. The greatest contrast I found is in our approaches to human relationship within the university. I feel that the deficiencies in this regard contribute to a large extent to the present state of discontent in German universities," he said.

The Commons Services Committee is to consider ways of protecting Committees of the House when they go about their official duties away from Westminster. This was promised after the House voted to refer to the Committee of Privileges the alleged contempt of the House committed by students at Exeter University when a sub-committee of the Select Committee on Education and Science was prevented from taking evidence.

Longer Day for Lectures on City Site

The use of halls outside the University for lectures and a longer lecturing day may be necessary on the city site next year. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor N.C. Phillips, told Council that the Timetable Committee of the Professorial Board had drawn the board's attention to the growing pressure on lecture room accommodation on the city site and had recommended that when lecture room accommodation was 90 per cent occupied, provision should be made for duplication of that lecture in the following year.

The University did not have a pool of lecture rooms and it would be very inconvenient for arts, commerce and law students to commute between the two sites. In addition there was no library or other accommodation for students at Ilam waiting between lectures. As a result the use of lecture rooms on the city site would have to be intensified.

As had been stated at the universities' conference in Wellington, more intensive use did not mean greater academic efficiency, the Vice-Chancellor said. "The point had been reached where more intensive use would result in some academic loss.

"It is inevitable that we look for neighbouring accommodation and lengthen the period of the teaching day," he said. "The larger lecture rooms are already being used for above the standard considered adequate at other universities round the world. Room A for 47 hours a week, Room D for 44 hours and Room 40 for 39 hours a week.

"More intensive use of rooms and divided classes will place greater demands on staff and the situation will continue to deteriorate until we complete the move to Ilam," the Vice-Chancellor said.

A grant of \$10,300 for work on an ultrasonic camera to obtain pictures from inside solids has been made to the Department of Electrical Engineering by the National Research Development Corporation of Britain.

Personal

New Accountancy Head

Mr F. Devonport, who joined the Department of Accountancy in 1962 as a lecturer, has been appointed to the chair of accountancy made vacant by the resignation last year of Professor A.S. Carrington.

Professor Devonport, who was successfully a senior lecturer and Reader in the department, completed his professional examinations in accountancy in 1943. He graduated B.Com. in 1947 and M.Com. with first-class honours in 1949. In the following year he was awarded a post-graduate travelling scholarship.

A member of the Economics Society of Australia and New Zealand, the New Zealand Computer Society and the New Zealand Society of Accountants, Professor Devonport has specialised in taxation and for the last three years he has conducted seminars at master's level in advanced accounting theory. He has

also assisted in post-graduate courses sponsored by the New Zealand Society of Accountants in conjunction with the Department of Extension Studies. He is widely known for his contributions to business and professional publications.

Professor A. Crowther has been reappointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Professor J. Vaughan has been reappointed Pro-Rector for three years beginning on July 1. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor's duties are concerned largely with current academic business and student affairs and the Pro-Rector's duties are largely general academic policy and academic development.

Dr M.F. Thomas, of the University of St. Andrews, has arrived as visiting lecturer in the Geography Department. He will be at the University until the end of the year.

How Otago Got Home Science

A pressing suitor was all that prevented the University from having a School of Home Science 60 years ago. It happened this way.

A member of the original Board of Governors of Canterbury College, Mr John Studholme, who was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and who owned a considerable property in South Canterbury, offered to contribute £200 a year for three years towards the salary of a Professor of Home Economics should the board agree to institute a Department of Home Science.

The offer was made in January, 1907, and next month the board expressed its grateful thanks to Mr Studholme but it was unwilling to found a chair. However it decided to appoint a lecturer in home science.

The position was advertised, applications received and inquiries made; and in June Miss Anna Gilchrist, of the University of Tennessee, advised the board that she accepted its offer of appointment to the position at a salary of £600. But Miss Gilchrist's imminent departure from Tennessee apparently caused a male colleague to declare himself in less ambivalent fashion

than before. The result was a letter to the board from Miss Gilchrist in August begging to decline the appointment because of her engagement to marry.

The board, balked, seemed to lose interest and Mr Studholme subsequently transferred his offer to the University of Otago, which accepted it in 1909 and opened its School of Home Science in 1911.

University Club Innovation

Mulled rum is now available to members of the University Club. Equipment has been installed in the Club's bar and mulled rum will be served on request during the winter months.

Members are reminded that full dinners are now served in the Club on Saturdays. Reservations are required.

Members going overseas may use the facilities of several overseas clubs with which the University Club has reciprocal membership arrangements. These are in London, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh and Los Angeles. Please make enquiries from the secretary.

Big Grants for Research in Engineering

Pleasure at the way in which engineering departments were establishing links with departments of State was expressed by the Vice-Chancellor when he announced two agreements between the Department of Electrical Engineering and the New Zealand Electricity Department and the Post Office for grants to assist research.

The Electricity Department grant of \$27,000 is to help to buy additional high-speed data storage equipment for the hybrid computer in the department at Ilam. It will be used in a power system simulation project directed by Professor J.H. Andraea. Mr M.R. Mayson, the department's research fellow, is working on a project concerned with the monitoring and display of information taken from the New Zealand power generation and transmission system. The growing complexity of the system is causing the department to consider the use of computer techniques to achieve the most efficient use of the system and the new equipment will enable the team's studies to be more directly related to the department's problems.

The agreement between the Post Office and the Department of Electrical Engineering will assist in a communications research programme which is of considerable importance to New Zealand's telecommunications services. Under the agreement the Post Office has agreed to pay for travel and accommodation for University staff and postgraduate students when they visit Wellington to discuss Post Office research projects. The Post Office will also pay rental for the 360/44 computer when it is used for computer modelling of the New Zealand telephone system.

The National Roads Board has provided two research grants to the Department of Civil Engineering. To assist in research on soil properties under earthquake load the Board has granted a \$4500 bursary for a student reading for a Ph.D. and \$500 for the University's expenses on this work. The Board has also granted \$900 to Mr T.A.H. Dodd, a senior lecturer in the department for research equipment.

The Vernon Willey Trust has granted Dr R.B. Keey, a senior lecturer in the Department of Chemical Engineering \$2000 to survey the problem of the drying of slipe wool.

To enable the biological survey of the Heathcote-Avon Estuary to be continued, the

Christchurch Drainage Board has granted \$2224 to Professor G.A. Knox, head of the Department of Zoology.

Council also expressed its thanks to Mr C.C. Steel, director of the Record Room, for a gift to the School of Music of an Acoustec I and II amplifier and pre-amplifier valued at \$650.

Other gifts acknowledged with thanks were a set of records, "The Baroque in Holland" from the Netherlands Government for the School of Music.

A cheque for \$300 from Esso Exploration and Production New Zealand Inc., which is to be used at the discretion of the University in furthering interest in the field of geological studies.

Value of Term in Industry

Lecturers in engineering would benefit from one or two years of industrial experience to broaden their knowledge even if they were contemplating a lifetime of university work, said Dr N.J. Peet (Chemical Engineering) in a report on two years' leave of absence spent at Esso Chemical Ltd., Fawley, Hampshire.

"Probably the most important experience I gained was in the economic analysis and evaluation of projects involving capital expenditure," he said. "Esso requires its professional engineers to be familiar with the principles of works cost accounting, equipment capital cost estimation, and the generation of cash flow profiles. Discounting methods are normally used in evaluating the profitability of proposed investments, and a Risk Analysis is carried out on all projects of significant size."

"Since most new graduates entering industry are largely ignorant of the realities of life in a capitalist society, I feel it is important to give at least an elementary background to these matters, in order to equip them better for their chosen careers. After discussions with Professor Kennedy, I will this year start a course in Economics and Investment Appraisal for Third Professional year students of chemical engineering. If sufficient interest is shown, an Extension Studies course may be suggested."

Attack on Harvard

TURNING POINT IN U.S. PROTEST MOVEMENT?

(By Leonard Beaton)

The attack on Harvard deserves to become the Zwicker case of the American student protest movement. It will be recalled that Brigadier Zwicker was the devoted and innocent officer whose hounding by the McCarthy committee finally awoke the forces of conservatism to the defence of the existing order. The sense of guilt and uncertainty which the establishment had felt until then finally disappeared as the attacker showed beyond doubt how contemptible and irresponsible he was.

Harvard does not have the attractive humility and modesty of Brigadier Zwicker; but it should be clear to the forces of civilization everywhere that anything which threatens it is ugly and bad. Extraordinary nonsense is suddenly being written about the narrowness of its regents and small-mindedness of its management. However the regents may operate, whatever the rarefied qualities of Dr Pusey, the results are indisputable. Harvard is one of the lights of the world, and it shines at a point of maximum influence. Its scholarship is marvellous and its teaching is outstanding. Still more uniquely, it raises its own money in great quantities. A movement which turns on Harvard should be and probably is at the point where decent men will despise it and its power will start to ebb away.

But at Harvard more than almost anywhere else one of the serious arguments of the protesters comes into its own. They have been claiming that too many professors are spending their time in Washington rather than with their students; and if this is true anywhere it is true of Harvard. It is a genuine student grievance. Without these practices, however, the United States would be very much worse governed. The universities, led by Harvard, have provided the American Government with the traditional services of an aristocracy at a time when the demands for a new type of public servant were becoming urgent. Because of the new American place in the post-war world, large numbers of men of standing were needed who had the combination of independence, leisure, judgment, learning and international connexions which

good aristocracies have traditionally offered their sovereigns. In international or labour relations, in trade or monetary policy, in community or defence problems, the professors have had an immensely important part to play. American problems consistently outrun the talent available to solve them; and while this might also be true of those of us who have continued to rely on an orthodox civil service, it has not been as obvious as in the United States.

For reasons both of patriotism and prestige, universities such as Harvard have welcomed the involvement of their professors in the affairs of state. But as these men have become significant public figures and prominent members of a new public and self-conscious American aristocracy they have inevitably withdrawn somewhat from their careers as teachers and scholars. To the extent that the students are demanding a return from this independent community of scholarship, they have an excellent case. But so has the state, which has come to depend on the academic community.

The dilemma is obvious. It is hard to see what the state would do for such talent if the universities confined their professors to teaching and scholarship. One solution might be a major growth in independent non-teaching institutions such as have developed in a limited way through foundation finance and government contracts. A major example in the wealthy defence field is the Rand Corporation; and this has undoubtedly performed the service of producing a group of trained and available men of independent mind who have made a major impact on defence planning, and also on the Bureau of the Budget. Rand, however, has its roots in operational research and works constantly on a detailed range of military and other problems. This forms the basis for a large number of contracts and makes a major enterprise financially viable. A large number of such institutions is inconceivable. In any case, it is an independent government establishment rather than as in the case of a university an independent institution with government support.

It is therefore very difficult to see how in our egalitarian societies it is possible to create the kind of aristocracy the American univer-

sities have brought into being. A man who is given a university appointment achieves a substantial amount of security. His hours are short and his holidays are very long. He is now given whole years off at regular intervals. In America, at least, he carries a title which is respected and he travels a great deal at the expense of others! Going in and out of government makes him a realist as well as a theorist. He works hard and devotedly; but he is undoubtedly highly privileged. Such a privilege emerged most easily in the universities of a puritan country because of the respect which puritans give to learning. But of course the puritan ethic is not what it was in the United States. The political order is capable of acting as it thinks fit to ensure its own survival. It has already gone a long way with the incentives which have been given to foundations to finance a wide range of institutes of public policy. The problem, however, is how to achieve the independence of political pressure which can create a group of men who are neither the servants of party nor apologists for a particular point of view. The universities

create an immense and varied pool of talent which differing governments can use or leave. It remains to be seen whether government sponsored institutions in any other form can achieve the same result.

On the whole, it is probably inevitable that the great universities will continue their work of building a secure, travelled and respected American aristocracy to sustain the structure of the state without being state clerks. Too much has come to depend on them. Driven on by need, the great democracy has produced a remarkable aristocracy. The universities deserve and have been given most of the credit. Yet the protest movement has performed a useful service in showing that there is a price to be paid as well and that there are too many academic minds too fascinated by the glitter of power. Both objectives, the teachers and the rulers, will have to be achieved at the same time. But the universities will be well advised to spend less of their favours on the aristocrats and more on the dedicated teachers.

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

'A Whiff of Grapeshot'

The only permanent solution to the use of force by students was for the university community to outlaw sit-ins and to make the penalty for participating in them mandatory expulsion, said the Principal of the University of London, Sir Douglas Logan, in his annual report.

"I know this will be regarded as a rather reactionary nineteenth century approach - 'a whiff of grapeshot' to borrow Carlyle's words, but how else are the majority of students who come to university to pursue their lawful vocations to be protected?" he asked.

The intellectual future of the country was grim if free discussion and liberty to express unpopular opinions was excoriated from universities by vocal and violent student groups. Universities should go back to first base and take as their major premise the saying attributed to Voltaire: "I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it." He said the medical profession had its Hippocratic oath taken by those who wished to practise. "I wish it were possible to require applicants to universities to subscribe to Voltaire's doctrine on pain of instant expulsion in case of infringement." Sir Douglas Logan said.

In a leading article headed "Sit in and get out" *The Times* says the essence of this policy, arbitrary though it might seem to many, was right. "The sit-in must not become the weapon of university protest and persuasion, that would be to acknowledge the rule of the mob. Those who are not ready to observe the spirit of civilised discussion and reasoned decision-making, which are central to the very nature of a university, have no place there at all."

On the question of a definition of a sit-in, *The Times* quotes a report just published on discipline at Oxford prepared by a committee under Professor H.L.A. Hart. It proposes that no junior member of Oxford shall "engage in conduct likely to disrupt teaching, study or research or the administration of the university or to obstruct any official or servant of the University in the performance of his duties. Neither shall he damage or deface any property of any college or occupy or use the same otherwise than in accordance with the rules or other provision made therefore by the university or college authority concerned."

"The right course," says *The Times*, "is to adopt some such definition of forbidden behaviour as this and to make it clear that serious offences within these categories will result in

expulsion. On this basis firm administrators would be able to let students know where they stood and what dangers they would be running if they indulged in certain activities, while retaining the right to discriminate in borderline cases, which is always necessary in the application of serious rules."

Draft Code of Conduct for Teachers

University teachers in Britain have drawn up a code of conduct outlining the rights and responsibilities of academic staff. The A.U.T. Council has accepted the following draft submitted by the Kings College, London branch, after the dismissal of two lecturers at the London School of Economics for their alleged role in a student disturbance. The code reads:

1. All university teachers have the right to argue freely within or through the constitutional and statutory bodies of the university to try to bring about any changes they consider desirable. They also have the right to take part in any peaceful demonstrations that may properly be held within the university precincts and, within reasonable limits, to heckle speakers at internal political and society meetings to which they have legitimate access.
 2. The use of violence and the shouting down of an opposing party are alien to the purposes and methods of university education, and a university teacher has a special duty to make this clear. Encouragement of the use of force, or of any other actions by which minorities could prevent the functioning of the university or prevent the discharge of their contractual and professional duties by other members of the university, is inconsistent with the standard of professional behaviour expected of university teachers.
 3. The ferment of ideas, strong feelings and enthusiasms are inevitable and proper in a university, but academic freedom should never be invoked as a justification for acts or attitudes inconsistent with a teacher's duty to apply discussion and reason as the university method of reaching solutions.
- Although the suggested code is only a first step and the debate will continue, it is one of the first serious contributions to a discussion that is coming to a head in Britain.

Honour for Mr A.S. Lewis

Mr A.S. Lewis, Physical Education Officer at the University, has been awarded the first Sir Alexander Gillies Medal struck by the New Zealand Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation for distinguished service to the profession.

In the citation to the award, the Association's national executive said that even before joining the ranks of teachers of physical education in 1943 Mr Lewis's work on sonatotyping and physical training in the armed services established him as one who would contribute much to the development of physical education in New Zealand. Since he joined the Canterbury branch of the New Zealand Society of Physical Education his work as a member, as branch secretary, and as branch president, fulfilled the earlier promise.

"As national president for three years, chairman of the first congress in Dunedin, and editor of the forerunner to our *Journal*, the *Bulletin*, you continued to serve the profession as a leader," the citation says. "However, while these efforts in themselves would qualify you for consideration for the award, it is in the area of the Association's examinations that we feel your contribution has been particularly outstanding. As chairman of the Examination Panel, later the Examination Board, your vision, enthusiasm and unremitting labour has raised the Association examinations to the level where recognition as a qualification by the Department of Education has been given and the number of candidates has risen from about 5 per year to well over a 100 per year.

"Add to this your numerous publications (at least 29), here and overseas, your addresses to the public, to congresses and to allied organisations such as Sports Medicine and coaching groups, your assistance as coach to New Zealand representative sports teams and your work with youth leadership groups, Student Health Service, representation of the Association at an overseas conference and as a member of a deputation to the Minister of Education and we inevitably arrive at the conclusion that the profession of Health, Physical Education and Recreation in New Zealand owes you a debt of gratitude." the citation says.



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