

# Condliffe Library Gift Arrives

Nearly 2000 volumes from the working library of Professor J.B. Condliffe have now arrived at the University Library and will make a significant addition to its resources in economics and economic history.

Professor Condliffe, a former student and professor in the University, made the gift late last year. The collection, which will be marked with bookplates, includes first editions of some classics of economic theory—Adam Smith, Malthus (*Principles*), Ricardo, John Stuart Mill and Bagehot—and a number of inscribed volumes. There is a complete set of the *Economic Record* and a nearly complete set of the *Economic Journal* from 1915.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor N.C. Phillips, told Council that the Margaret Condliffe Memorial Prize would be awarded at the afternoon graduation ceremony on May 7. This prize is awarded at irregular intervals 'to any resident of New Zealand in order to recognise and encourage creative achievement that shows promise of marked distinction in letters, fine arts and the service of humanity.'

The prize was founded in 1945 by a gift from Professor and Mrs Condliffe and has been awarded several times since then. Professor Condliffe has given the royalties from his latest book *The Economic Outlook for New Zealand* to the capital for this prize.

Professor Condliffe, who was born in Melbourne in 1891, was educated at Christchurch West High School and Canterbury College, where he graduated B.A. in 1914 and M.A. in 1915 with first class honours in economics. He was appointed assistant lecturer in economics and history and then served with the N.Z.E.F. in World War 1. At the end of the war he went to Gonville and Caius College as an N.Z.E.F. scholar and the holder of a Sir Thomas Gresham scholarship. On his return to Christchurch in 1921 he was appointed Professor of Economics.

Professor Condliffe took a close interest in extension studies and was one of the driving forces of the W.E.A. For several years he was director of its tutorial classes and was an extremely popular lecturer. He resigned in 1926 to become Director of the Research Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu and since then he has held many eminent positions, including

membership of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, Professor of Commerce at the London School of Economics, Associate Director of the Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a research associate at the Institute of International Studies, Yale, Fulbright research scholar at Cambridge, Professor of Economics (now Emeritus) at the University of California, Berkeley, and senior economist at the Stanford Research Institute.

Seconding a motion that Council express its appreciation to Professor Condliffe for the gift, Mr C.H. Perkins said his mind went back to the day he had enrolled as a student. One of the first men he met was Professor Condliffe, whose friendly, helpful and understanding attitude had deeply impressed him. "Professor Condliffe is very well-known and respected in Christchurch and New Zealand," Mr Perkins said.

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## University T.V.

The life of the University is being featured in a series of television programmes being screened from CHTV3 once a month on its afternoon "On Camera" programme with Julie Cunningham. Enrolment and orientation were featured in the first programme and teaching methods in the second. Others planned are about the Library, Students' Association, welfare services, computers, research and accommodation.

The programmes, each lasting about 15 minutes, are screened at 2 p.m. on Thursday afternoons towards the end of each month. They are designed to give housewives an insight into the normal operations of the University.

## Death of Dr. Saddler

The death occurred this week of Dr William Saddler, who held the chair of Mathematics in the University for a quarter of a century, from 1930 until his retirement in 1955.

Professor Saddler, who came to Canterbury after lecturing in the University of St Andrews, exercised a benign and scholarly influence in arts, science and engineering. On his retirement it was said that though the Mathematics Department was one of the largest in the University, Professor Saddler made time to pursue original research, with useful and exciting results, and his teaching had the freshness which came from creative activity. His greatest satisfaction came in forming a close relationship with his students.

Professor Saddler graduated M.A. from St Andrews in 1910 with first-class honours in mathematics and natural philosophy. He won the Guthrie scholarship in mathematics, which took

him to St John's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1914.

During the First World War Dr Saddler was commissioned in the Royal Garrison Artillery and was in command of a battery on the Macedonian front. He was mentioned in dispatches and rose to the rank of captain.

On demobilisation he decided to take a course in teacher training before resuming his academic career. He graduated with the highest possible marks in teaching. He was appointed a lecturer in the Mathematics Department at St Andrews and remained there until he accepted the Canterbury chair. He graduated D.Sc. from St Andrews in 1928.

A keen sportsman, Dr Saddler took an active part in athletics in his youth and gained college colours at Cambridge for cricket and soccer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.



# How Exeter Keeps Down Friction

The University of Exeter had remarkably little student-administration friction—possibly one of the reasons why it was so popular with prospective students and, one suspected, their parents, said Mr J.S. Pollard (Psychology) in a report on his study leave last year. For the current session, Exeter had 16,000 applications for 1180 places, a rate far higher than that for Oxford or Cambridge. Consequently he had no front-line experience of student power, Mr Pollard said.

The Psychology Department at Exeter was beginning its second year of staff-student discussion groups and Mr Pollard was able to sit in on a number of their meetings. During the first year the group had been under the chairmanship of the head of department, but for the new session it was agreed that the student representatives should elect a chairman from the staff. The group was still regarded somewhat gingerly by senior members of staff, enthusiastically by junior members, and with a general lack of interest by students.

"These departmental groups, recommended by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors as a safety valve for student feelings, seemed to be doing this job quite effectively at the universities I visited, and in general there seemed to be barely enough steam left to keep them going," Mr Pollard said. "At Exeter, the group had begun quite actively, but by the time I left there seemed to be very little left to talk about. A recommendation from the previous session had been for provision of some regular informal discussion between staff and students. Accordingly, staff and students gathered weekly in the rumpus room of the local pub, but the music provided by its management precluded any discussion, so the meeting was converted to an afternoon tea session every Wednesday. This was fairly religiously attended by most members of staff, but less and less by students until it lapsed altogether.

"The staff-student discussion groups do seem to give students a feeling that they are being consulted in the administration of departments, and in practice seem to give rise to few difficulties or embarrassments. Nothing of a radical nature was raised at the meetings I attended, and to the extent that there was a main theme, it was the anxieties students have about their academic performance. There was some tendency for junior staff to use the group for airing their own prob-

lems, despite fairly regular staff meetings, and the general system of delegation which operated at Exeter.

## "Benevolent Dictatorship"

"This form of administration by delegation was novel to me; virtually every aspect of departmental administration was in the hands of a different member of staff; setting exam papers and organising the exam timetables; ordering furniture and maintaining an inventory; supervising the workshop and setting priorities on jobs for technicians; balancing the budget and providing a monthly report on the state of the economy; receiving requests for and ordering books for the library, and preparing estimates for stocking a new building. After observing this system of administration for a year and noting the amount of time staff at all levels had to spend on this work, I return to Canterbury feeling quite grateful for the benevolent dictator system which is more typical of this university," Mr Pollard said.

## Graduate Wins Art Award

The winning entry in this year's £3000 Benson and Hedges Art Award was by Susan Claytor, (nee Turrell), a graduate of the School of Fine Arts. Her "Landscape IV" will be shown, with 27 other paintings, when the award exhibition opens in the Canterbury Society of Arts Gallery next month.

Mrs Claytor, who gained a diploma in painting, won the National Bank mural prize of £500 in 1963 and a commission for a mural in the Christchurch Wool Exchange in the following year. She held her first exhibition in the Little Woodware Gallery and is represented in the National Gallery, Wellington.

## UNIVERSITY CLUB PLANS FUNCTIONS

A morning coffee party to welcome new members and the wives of visiting professors and lecturers will be held in the University Club on Wednesday, April 29, at 10.30 a.m. All members of the Club are welcome to attend this function and are asked to make reservations with the manager, Mr R. Pennell.

The Executive of the Students' Association are to be the guests of the Club at luncheon on Tuesday, April 28.

A beef and burgundy evening will be held on Tuesday, 9 June.

The president, Professor H.E. Field, suggested at a recent meeting of the Executive of the Association that a discussion might be held with students this year on their attitudes and the Management Committee was asked to organise such a function with a supper served afterwards. The committee has set Wednesday July 1 as the date for this function.

President's Night was fixed for Saturday, July 25 and the Christmas Party for Saturday, December 5.

The Management Committee for 1970 will comprise the president, the chairman, Mr V.M. Busby, the honorary secretary, Mr N.D. Thomson and the honorary treasurer, Mr J. Loftus (all ex officio) and Mesdames E.F. Gorman, R.K. Baker and P. Hogan and Messrs E.B.H. Dick, A.C. Brassington and Dr Morgan Fahey.

## Salaries May Rise in U.K.

A rise of 9 per cent for 25,000 British university teachers, backdated to October 1 and costing about £7.5 million has been recommended by the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

A claim for rises ranging from 10 to 15 per cent had been put to the board by the Association of University Teachers. The Government will meet leaders of the association this week before announcing whether it will accept the board's recommendation.

## Former Diplomat New Lecturer in German

A former British diplomat, Mr D.A. Prater, O.B.E., has been appointed a senior lecturer in German. Mr Prater graduated M.A. from Oxford in 1946 after having twice held the Heath Harrison Travelling Scholarship in French and in German. In 1963 he passed the Foreign Office higher standard German language examination and in 1967 the Foreign Office lower standard Swedish language examination and he also has a reading knowledge of Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, Danish and Norwegian. Since the war Mr Prater has been interested in 20th Century German literature with special reference to the emigres and he has just completed a full-length biography of Stefan Zweig, which the Oxford University Press is considering for publication. Mr Prater served in the British Army from 1939 to 1946, joining the Royal Fusiliers in 1939 as a fusilier and rose to the rank of brigadier. He joined the Foreign Office in 1946 and has served in Singapore, with the Control Commission for Germany, in Beirut, Vienna and Stockholm. When he retired at the beginning of this month he was serving in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London.

A senior research scientist at the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, has been appointed a lecturer in the Botany Department. He is Dr H.K. Mahanty, who graduated with distinction from the University of Calcutta in 1956, and M.Sc. and Ph.D. from London in 1963 and 1965 respectively. For two years Dr Mahanty was a science teacher in India. He was a research assistant at Sir John Cass College, London, from 1962 to 1965, and then went to the University of Georgetown, Guyana, as a lecturer in biology (cyto-genetics). He went to the Cawthron Institute in 1967 and has been working on wilt disease and bitter-pit problems. Dr Mahanty, who is 31, is married with one child.

Dr Lawrence J. Read, who is on a post-doctoral fellowship at Brown University, has been appointed a lecturer in the Zoology Department and expects to arrive in Christchurch about the end of May. Aged 28, Dr Read graduated B.A. in biology from San Francisco State College in 1965 and was awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Washington last year. Dr Read's work on systems of nitrogen

metabolism in lower vertebrates aroused considerable interest.

Mr Gordon H. Brown, for several years librarian of the Auckland City Art Gallery and editor of its periodical *Quarterly*, has taken up his appointment as the first Director of the Hamilton City Art Gallery. He was co-author, with Hamish Keith, Keeper of the Auckland gallery, of *An Introduction to New Zealand Painting 1839-1967*.

He graduated Diploma in Fine Arts from the University's School of Fine Arts in 1956.

A 1965 graduate of the School of Fine Arts, has been appointed Director of the Wairarapa Arts Centre. He is Mr T.L.R. Wilson, whose work was seen at a one-man show in Christchurch in 1967 before he undertook an extensive study tour of Europe.

## Times Set For Graduation

Because of difficulties experienced by the Federation of University Women in providing academic dress for both graduation ceremonies, the times of the ceremonies will be changed slightly this year to allow more time between the two ceremonies for the return and issue of gowns. The Vice-Chancellor told Council that the morning ceremony on Thursday, May 7, would be held half an hour earlier, at 9.30 a.m. and the afternoon ceremony would be half an hour later, at 3 p.m.

Professor Phillips added that the possibility of holding two ceremonies at different times of the year, possibly one in February at Ilam, was being investigated and the Registrar was to report on the administrative difficulties involved.

The Australasian Association of University Teachers of Accounting has been invited to hold its 1971 conference at the University. The conference will be held during the August vacation.

## 'Revolution In Church', Says Dean

The Dean of Dunedin, the Rev. Timothy Raphael, told students and staff at the Orientation church service in the University Hall last month that a revolution was going on in the Church and no one dared predict how it would end. The only certainty was that nothing could ever be the same again.

"It is a revolution based on the importance of people—people as ends in themselves, not pew-fodder or objects to be fitted into a system," he said. "It grows out of a new emphasis on the humanity of Jesus. Because He was a real man, humanity is not something to be denied but affirmed. They used to tell us that pride was the root sin; that man blows himself up into larger than life size. In fact our root sin is the refusal to accept the responsibility of being human; and we refuse to others the freedom to be human."

He said there was a revolution in our attitude to sin. The old sin syndrome went something like this: Sin is deliberate disobedience to God. The Church must speak against sin. If you repent you will be forgiven. If you don't repent you will go to hell.

The revolution produced a new syndrome: Sin is only partly deliberate. The Church ministers to the results of sin. You need forgiveness but also help. If you don't find forgiveness you are already in hell.

"The revolution accepts people as they are; it doesn't reject them. At work, at home, we may feel unaccepted; at least the Church must let people feel accepted—that they belong. Church services, sermons, must make this acceptance clear. People grow when they are accepted; they shrivel up when they are rejected.

"The basic Christian truth is that God accepts us as we are. We haven't got to do anything to be accepted by God. We are accepted as we are, warts and all. This is the basis of Christianity and we seldom hear it from the pulpit—I never have. We are scared of acceptance—scared of the consequences. We have preferred the big stick and yet only acceptance can allow us to grow and make us real," Dean Raphael said.



# Animal Research In Britain

The most striking feature of animal research in Britain was the rapid merging of comparative psychology and zoological ethology, said Mr J.S. Pollard (Psychology) in a report on his study leave last year, spent mainly as a visiting lecturer in the University of Exeter.

Psychology in Britain always had a strong biological tradition although for the past three decades most animal research had been human centred, Mr Pollard said. More recently however, there had been a merging of psychological and ethological approaches into one mainstream which was concerned with animal behaviour for its own sake. The result had been an increased awareness by psychologists of the need for taking into account the general biology of a species, and by ethologists of the necessity for experimental analysis of behaviour patterns—particularly those classified as instinctive.

"I was particularly interested to find psychology departments in Britain appointing lecturers in animal behaviour, whose entire training had been in zoology. I counted six such departments (not necessarily those with a large teaching staff) and I expect that with the current shortage of psychologists specialising in animal behaviour the number will grow. The psychology department at Bristol had two ethologists on the staff and this was having a marked effect on the research there—even the specialists in operant behaviour were not immune," he said.

At the undergraduate level a distinct difference between N.Z. and the U.K. was the acceptance by students there of psychology as a study of behaviour—whether human or non-human. Optional courses in animal behaviour (e.g. at Exeter and Belfast) were well attended by students, regardless of their intended careers, whereas in New Zealand students frequently resented courses in animal behaviour as being irrelevant to psychology.

It was good to see students (at Exeter, Belfast and Aberdeen) doing animal research projects or theses even though they intended to take post-graduate courses in clinical psychology, and at the same time to

find that students with this research background were welcome in clinical courses. This was in marked contrast to the New Zealand scene, where students intending to become clinical psychologists were strongly discouraged from undertaking research projects which were not of a strictly human clinical nature. "I can only hope that the situation will improve here as it is realised that the best preparation for a professional career in psychology is a thorough grounding in the whole subject—not just those pieces of it which superficially look relevant to the job situation," Mr Pollard said.

### Large-scale Studies

The largest conference Mr Pollard attended was the 19th International Congress of Psychology in London, attended by more than 2,000 psychologists from 30 different countries. "Possibly the most striking (and to me depressing) feature of the animal research presented at this conference was the very large scale on which studies were carried out. Many experiments involved some hundreds of animals and some ran into the

thousands. Research on this scale is possible only with full-time research assistants, particularly in the field of animal learning, where a very considerable amount of time is spent in simple routine experimentation. At Exeter, for example, where five of the seven staff members above the level of assistant lecturer had full-time research assistants, it was possible to carry out studies which would be quite impracticable in New Zealand."

Referring to recruiting staff, Mr Pollard said that in general British staff did not seem too upset by the New Zealand salary scale. Their misgivings centred mainly on the uncertain state of the New Zealand economy and a fear of finding themselves cut off and unable to save the fare if they wished to return home (only Belfast among British universities appeared to contribute substantially to the cost of importing staff from overseas). The supply of well-qualified graduates in psychology was at last catching up with demand and generally the prospects of recruiting seemed much brighter than in 1963 when he last visited Britain, Mr Pollard said.

## Visit By Anthony Burgess

The English Department was host to Mr Anthony Burgess, the distinguished novelist and critic who was visiting New Zealand under the auspices of the British Council, earlier this month.

Mr Burgess, who holds a B.A. degree from Manchester University, is regarded as one of the most prolific authors of quality writing in the English language today. The author of some eighteen novels, several written under pseudonyms, he is perhaps best known for *A Clockwork Orange* and *Nothing Like the Sun*. The latter, which is based on the life of Shakespeare, has formed the basis of a film about the dramatist for which Mr Burgess wrote the script. He is also a regular contributor to a wide range of periodicals, including (to name the most disparate) *Playboy* and *The Times Literary Supplement*.

Mr Burgess is also well-known as

a practical joker. While on the staff of the *Yorkshire Post* he was sent for review one of his own books, written under an alias. He reviewed it, but the Editor failed to appreciate the joke, and sacked him. On another occasion he lectured to a college audience on Gasmere Tadworth (1587-1621), a minor Elizabethan dramatist of his own creation.

Faced with the temptation of having to speak on April 1, Mr Burgess restrained this side of his personality admirably during his visit to Christchurch. Keenly interested in linguistics, and able to speak nine languages, Mr Burgess devoted his public lecture, given in the University Hall, to "The English Language Today". While at the University, he also led an M.A. seminar on another of his major interests, James Joyce. — D.C.G.