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UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

Chronicle

Mr W. Hansen To Succeed Mr G.G. Turbott As Registrar

The appointment of Mr William Hansen to succeed Mr G. G. Turbott as Registrar of the University next year was announced by the Chancellor (Mr B. F. Anderson) after Monday's meeting of the University Council and caused considerable pleasure to academic and administrative staff.

Mr Hansen, who is 56, will take over the sixth floor Registrar's office when Mr Turbott retires at the end of January after 23 years in the position.

Mr Hansen, B.Com., A.C.A., J.P., joined the University administration nearly 18 years ago as accountant and has been successively Assistant Registrar and Deputy Registrar (Finance), and, since 1976, Finance Registrar.

He served in the armed forces from 1940 to 1945, first as a territorial and then as aircrew with the Royal New Zealand Air Force after training in Canada. He joined the Inland Revenue Department in 1946 and from 1953 until his appointment to the University was a tax inspector.

The rapid growth in the University's size and complexity during the sixties required the development and maintenance of adequate financial recording systems and appropriate management techniques, and these have been one of Mr Hansen's principal concerns. Since his appointment probably the most significant change was the introduction of computer systems into the University administration, the first in a New Zealand university. The salaries payroll was the first, beginning in October 1966 and it is now a computer application of some magnitude and sophistication.

Other changes Mr Hansen has overseen include the introduction of a detailed and ever-expanding research grant recording and reporting system and the introduction of a common fund for the management of scholarship trust funds.

In addition to his concern for the financial and business management of the University, Mr Hansen is also involved in a wide range of general administrative activity—the supervision of the central filing service, the internal delivery service, a typing pool and telephone operators. Altogether he is responsible for the daily activities of 33 staff.

For many years Mr Hansen has provided secretarial services and administrative action for the endowment land reserves and for two sub-committees of the University Council, the Common Fund and the Erskine Trust Management Committees. In 1978 he was appointed Acting Registrar while Mr Turbott was overseas.

Bill Hansen has always been a most approachable University officer and there can be few staff members who have not consulted him, especially on matters of finance. The open door policy and the soundness of his advice have won him a wide range of friends throughout the University.

Mr Hansen, who is married with two sons, both graduates of the School of Engineering, was awarded an administrative travelling fellowship by the Association of Commonwealth Universities and the Commonwealth Foundation in 1975 and investigated financial control of universities in both Britain and Canada.

First Woman Pro-Chancellor

Miss Jean Herbison, Deputy-Director of the Christchurch Polytechnic, has been elected Pro-Chancellor of the University in succession to Bishop B. P. Ashby. She is the first woman to be elected to the position.

Miss Herbison, who was awarded a C.M.G. for her service to education last year, has been a member of the University Council since 1970. She is a graduate of the University, having completed a B.A. in education and history in 1951. After training at Auckland Teachers' College she taught for nine years at Avonside Girls' High School.

She was awarded a Fulbright scholarship in 1961 and completed an M.A. in education (counselling) at the University of Northern Iowa.

In 1963 Miss Herbison was appointed Dean of Women at the Christchurch Teachers' College and five years later she became Vice-Principal of the primary division of the college. She was appointed to the Polytechnic in 1975 as Deputy-Director.

Miss Herbison is nationally known for her services to education administration. For 10 years she was a member of the Advisory Council on Educational Planning and of the standing committee on continuing teacher training and has served on the UNESCO National Commission and its sub-commission on education.

Research Needs

Replacement Of Hardware And More "Liveware"

Grants for research totalling nearly $175,000 were made to University staff last month, prompting the Vice-Chancellor to report to the University Council on the dimension of the University's needs for the replacement of equipment and the difficulties in obtaining the necessary finance.

"The replacement value of the teaching and research equipment at the University is greater than $15 million," Professor Brownlie said. "And the proportion of the value of equipment which is over five years old exceeds 80 per cent for almost every laboratory department. There will clearly be a growing and substantial need for replacement of equipment during the next quinquennium."

Professor Brownlie said hardware was important in research, but of greater significance for the creative work, scholarship and research of the University was "liveware".

"The main financial support of research from University funds comprises staff salaries," he said. "Enforced economy sooner or later leads to economy in the salaries budget and a stunting of the University's research effort. Although student numbers have increased by over 12 per cent during the present quinquennium we have been unable to provide for an increase in the total staff. The concern of the U.G.C. to ensure at least some improvement in staff—student ratios in the new quinquennium is most welcome. A deterioration in staff—student ratios affects adversely not only the quality of teaching but also the quantity and quality of research."

Professor Brownlie said the U.G.C. had made 13 research grants totalling $78,635 and grants made by organisations outside the university system totalled $95,210. The major U.G.C. grants were: **$10,000 to Dr W. B. Earl and Dr E. E. Graham (Chemical Engineering).**

Over the last five years the Chemical Engineering Department has been involved in research into the use of methanol (which could be produced very economically from Maui natural gas) as a transport fuel. This work has looked mainly at low blends of methanol in gasoline (10% - 20% methanol). It now seems as if high blends of methanol (up to 90%) may be an important transport fuel in the not too distant future. At present little first-hand information is available on the properties of the high methanol blends regarding flammability and startability (both related to vapour composition), corrosivity and emissions (especially formaldehyde). The current grant is for the purchase of a gas liquid chromatograph (GLC) which will be used in all these areas of research for analysis of the composition of the blends themselves, the vapour composition of the blends and the emission products from combustion. The senstivity and power of the GLC will improve the analysis in all these areas and vastly enhance this research.

$20,000 to Dr M. J. McEwan and Dr C. G. Freeman (Chemistry).

The research of many of the physical chemists over the last decade has been concerned with measuring the rates of very fast reactions of gases, and they need expensive and sensitive analytical apparatus to measure these rates. In their work, Drs McEwan and Freeman have reached the limit of sensitivity of their present equipment; the current grant will alow them to buy what is essentially a more sensitive mass spectrometer, and thereby enable them to extend their work to more difficult systems.

$15,000 to Professor L. Kay (Electrical Engineering).

The hybrid computer which has served the Department of Electrical Engineering since 1968 is to be replaced by a fully digital computer for man-machine interactive studies, image processing and power systems research. The machine will cost approximately $140,000 when fully expanded. The total of the funds available at present is $100,000 comprising: $30,000 from U.G.C. grants to Professor Kay; the N.Z.E.D. grant of $35,000 to Professor J. Arrillaga; and $35,000 from University sources (a non-recurrent grant of $15,000, research grants of $5,000 and $10,000 and $5,000 from Departmental funds.) The Department has been seeking funds to replace the old computer since 1976. This particular project, the Vice-Chancellor said, illustrates well the dimension of replacement needs and the difficulties involved in obtaining the necessary finance.

Research grants from outside organisations were:

$2000 from the National Roads Board to Dr D. Scott, (Civil Engineering) to study the economics of bridge waterways.

$1000 from the National Roads Board to Dr J. A. Dean (Civil Engineering) for research on the design charge for walls and slabs.

$2500 from the National Roads Board to Dr P. J. Moss (Civil Engineering) for the measurement of bridge response.

$12,700 from the Medical Research Council of New Zealand to Dr J. R. Barnett (Geography) for a study of changing patterns of general practitioner distribution and utilisation.

$20,000 from the New Zealand Energy Research and Development Council to Dr N. J. Peet (Chemical Engineering) for an energy analysis of goods and services in New Zealand.

$20,000 from the Alcoholic Liquor Advisory Council to Professor R. A. M. Gregson (Psychology) for a survey re-analysis on alcoholism.

$35,000 from the New Zealand Electricity Department to Professor J. Arrillaga (Electrical Engineering) for the purchase of disc memory and graphic output units.

Back To The Middle Ages

The Australian and New Zealand Society for Medieval and Renaissance Studies (ANZAMRS) will hold its eighth annual conference at the University from 21 to 26 August.

The theme of the conference is "Quest, *Gestes* and Jests" and 36 papers will be delivered. The terms "medieval" and "renaissance" have been liberally interpreted; the time-space covered by the conference is A.D. 700 (Bede) - 1650 (Milton). The topics to be discussed range widely too--from the Venerable Bede, on the one hand, to a defence of water-closets, on the other.

Canterbury staff and students who will be delivering papers include: Dr G. W. Rice (History), Mr J. C. W. de la Bere (Mathematics), Mr A. N. Brooks and Dr R. W. Fisher (German), Miss I. E. de la Bere, Dr C. R. Barrett and Professor D. Davy (English), and Mrs R. Haggo (Fine Arts).

The entertainment planned includes a demonstration of Renaissance dance (organised by Peg Norris), a concert by Geoffrey Coker (counter-tenor) and Bill Bower (lute), a cocktail party in the Provincial Council Chambers, a tour of "medieval" Christchurch (organised by Professor D. W. McIntyre) and a full-scale banquet at The Sign of the Takahe.

The enrolment fee is $15.00 ($5 for students). Those interested in attending should contact Dr Richard Corballis (English), Dr M. A. Burrell (French) or Dr G. W. Rice (History) before 21 August.

Energy Research

Under-Secretary Visits School Of Engineering

Mr Barry Brill, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Energy, visited the School of Engineering on Monday for a briefing on research into alternative transport fuels.

He was particularly interested in the prospects for high-blend methanol, but was told by Dr J. K. Raine (Mechanical Engineering) that while work was going on into the effects of such a fuel on engines, additional research and equipment were required before high-blend methanol could be recommended.

Dr Earl Graham (Chemical Engineering) screened a TV programme from "Dateline Monday" showing the research undertaken into low methanol blends at Canterbury and said the conclusion that had been reached was that the use of methanol in a 10-15% blend with gasoline would be one of the most economic and energy-efficient uses for Maui natural gas and that it would be completely viable to introduce the blend nationwide as soon as a methanol plant could be built (3-4 years). Only a few cars fewer than 10%) would need any modifications, the main one being the replacement of certain non-metallic fuel system components that are affected by the methanol. These components, while occurring in only a small percentage of the New Zealand vehicle fleet, are costing very little to replace, would need to be clearly identified.

Research in progress now was concerned primarily with high methanol blends (90% methanol or greater). This involved studies into the corrosivity, the safety (e.g. flammability), the emissions and the general chemical physical properties of these blends.

"While it has already been demonstrated here in simply modified engines, and in greater detail in engine designs overseas, that the high methanol blends can perform well in suitably modified cars, much more research such as is currently planned by the Mechanical Engineering Department on engine performance is needed before a decision on the viability of high methanol blends for New Zealand can be made," Dr Graham said.

Mr Brill was disappointed to hear from Mr G. Whittle (Mechanical Engineering) that there seemed little prospect of being able to produce an adequate fuel for diesel engines from alcohol fuels. Mr Whittle pointed out the importance of diesel engines to the New Zealand economy—in farming, transport of goods and passengers, railways and earth-moving.

Mr R. T. C. Harman (Mechanical Engineering) reviewed research on the development of the University's electric car and said the present range of 40km on an 11 kWh charge corresponds to 90m.p.g. or 3.1 litres per 100km.

The electric car project was originated in January 1974 to test, develop and demonstrate Mr D. J. Byers's variable speed a.c. motor control system. In comparison with d.c. systems, it potentially offered: the use of a long-lived, reliable, cheap squirrel cage a.c. motor, solid state control gear whose costs would reduce with time, acceptable driving feel with adequate torque at higher speeds and high efficiency throughout the operating range.

The variable frequency controller was already working in the laboratory. New Zealand-designed and developed batteries were offered free by Chloride (N.Z.) Ltd. through the Christchurch Battery Company. A Golden Kiwi grant of $8,000 launched the basic Mk 1 vehicle, which first ran in September 1976 and which has logged over 4,000 km.

Plans were laid for a Mk II vehicle in 1976, Mr Harman said. This was to explore the appropriate concept for a town car, including ease of entry and exit, comfortable ride, convenient layout, and longer range. Aerodynamic drag proved to be very critical in a vehicle with a limited store of energy. The Mk II car therefore would improve on the already good Austin A40 shape. It was in construction now and might be ready early in 1980.

The Mk III vehicle contemplated would be a modified modern production car, the Mazda 323. A vehicle has been offered free by Mazda, but aspects of duty and tax payable had not yet been resolved and the project was shelved.

The batteries for the Mk III car would probably be made in New Zealand using advanced technology from Britain. The policy of the battery makers in Britain and, no doubt, in New Zealand was not to release batteries to the market until they could be guaranteed for 1000 cycles, or four years' minimum life.

Mr Harman said the potential benefits to New Zealand of developing electric cars and making a production model on a commercial basis were:

Reduce dominance of New Zealand industry by overseas patrons.

Develop New Zealand industrial competence with an exportable item.

Provide a natural complement to liquid-fuelled vehicles.

Use surplus hydro power in a wet season.

Reduce hydrocarbon fuel imports in a dry season.

Mr I. A. Gilmour (Chemical Engineering) reported on initial work undertaken on the production of oil from coal.

Mr Brill said he wished to return to the University to see the work that had been described.

Energy Secretary Discusses Role Of Liquid Fuels

The dilemma of whether New Zealand should produce alcohol fuels such as methanol from Maui gas, on which Dr W. B. Earl and Dr E. E. Graham (Chemical Engineering) have been working for the last five years, or produce synthetic petrol was discussed by the Secretary of Energy (Mr W. M. Duncan) when he delivered the second annual Hopkins Lecture in the University last week.

Mr Duncan said that apart from major strategies which might emerge from a long-range energy plan, there were certain measures to ease the energy crisis which are technically feasible and economically attractive right now which could proceed as quickly as practicable. These included:

"Greater use of electricity in transport. The recent decision to purchase new trolley buses for Wellington City rather than diesels of lower capital cost, is a case in point. Additional financial assistance from the Government helped to bring this about.

"The direct use of compressed natural gas as a transport fuel is being satisfactorily developed by the Auckland and Wellington Gas Companies. Dual fuelled vehicles are appropriate for fleet operation where natural gas supply is available. Adaptation of some Government vehicles is being undertaken. Some taxis have already converted, and a number of organisations are moving towards conversion.

"Use of LPG has similar application and provides a somewhat greater range between refuelling stages. Grants and tax

(continued on next page)

Hopkins Lecture

Use Of Methanol "Closely Examined"

(from previous page)

write-offs are now available for both LPG and CNG.

"The recently approved expansion of the oil refinery at Marsden Point will enable a greater range of fractions to be produced from imported crude and save significant overseas funds.

"A local supply of oil would have obvious advantages, and we can therefore expect continued efforts in the exploration of geologically promising areas," Mr Duncan said.

"These measures are being actively encouraged, in one way or another, by the Government.

"There are other measures of potential benefit which are not so easily implemented because of technical or economic restraints. These include the maximum use of condensate from the Maui field. This would provide very significant quantities of indigenous liquid fuels and reduce our overseas imports.

"This could be achieved by rapid extraction of the gas, as the quantity of condensate is proportional to the amount of gas extracted. A short-term economic case can be made for 'flaring the gas' to get the condensate, or to burn it in thermal power stations rather than continue with construction or hydro-electric power stations. Longer-term considerations, however, lead us to the conclusion that a large proportion of the gas would be better kept in reserve until our liquid fuel plans are finalised.

"The manufacture of methanol from natural gas is technically feasible. Possibilities exist as a petrol extender and also in the export market. This option is currently being closely examined by the Liquid Fuels Trust Board. The alternative of producing synthetic gasoline has a higher capital cost but avoids conversion of vehicles and involves lower distribution costs, and a product compatible with ordinary gasoline would be avilable. Some technical breakthroughs in the improved manufacture of synthetic gasoline are imminent. It should be noted that the Germans and South Africans have been producing synthetic oil from coal for many years, so there is no doubt about its technical feasibility.

"A short time ago the Mobil Oil Company announced a new process based on a zeolite catalyst which converts methanol or ethanol to high octane gasoline. This system is being closely studied at the present time.

"The dilemma of whether to go for hydrocarbons (e.g. synthetic gasoline) or alcohols (e.g. methanol) as liquid fuels is confronting experts around the world, and our own scientists and engineers are currently working hard in this problem. Either route can fit in with the long-range concept of using first gas, then coal and eventually crops or trees for producing liquid fuels, and so achieving a large degree of self-sufficiency," he said.

Until about five years ago the forecasts of the Committee to Review Power Requirements appeared to be accurate, but recent trends had thrown doubt on them and there had been a progressive lowering and consequent deferment of some generating stations. However, New Zealand should not become too preoccupied with electricity because the great energy problems lay elsewhere.

"Half of New Zealand's consumer energy is in oil products and the annual bill for this exceeds $700 million," he said. "We have extensive reserves of coal, natural gas and hydro power and the urgent priority is to reduce our dependence on oil imports by appropriate development of our indigenous energy resources."

He said the next phase in energy planning is to consider the other energy sectors—gas, coal and liquid fuels—and produce a plan for their orderly development. A coal plan had recently been published. The various energy sectors were to some extent inter-related and interchangeable, so they could not be planned in isolation from each other.

"An example of the problems which arise with the planning of one sector without full consideration of the others is the situation which has arisen with Maui gas," Mr Duncan said. "This large offshore gas field was developed on the assumption that electricity demand would follow a certain trend and that thermal power stations would be needed and would burn gas. Large investments were made in the development of the gas and we now find that much of it won't be required for power generation after all. This contingency was not fully anticipated in the planning. Similar problems have arisen with the establishment of new coal mines.

"It is our intention to produce, probably next year, an overall energy plan for New Zealand which will set out the projected demands of the various sectors (electricity, gas, coal and liquid fuels) and how they can be developed to the nation's advantage. Although details of the plan are still being evolved, some interesting possibilities have already emerged. A likely strategy is to give preference to the construction of hydro-electric stations, and so reserve a major proportion of our gas and coal for conversion to liquid fuels or petro-chemicals."

Mr Duncan, who was introduced by the Chancellor as a Canterbury graduate and former denizen of Rolleston House, said he was pleased to give the lecture in recognition of the distinuished service of Professor H. J. Hopkins to engineering.

"I have known Professor Hopkins from the time he arrived at Canterbury University in the early 1950s and have worked with many of the graduates who received his guidance," he said. "Engineering in New Zealand has benefitted greatly from Professor Hopkins's efforts during these last 25 years, which have seen the achievement of major developmental works.

New Zealand is now moving into an era where engineers can expect to become involved in new industries and technologies based on the use of our indigenous resources."

Balloons Keeping Tracks On The Christchurch Easterly

The easterly breeze that sweeps over Christchurch, especially in the early spring, is being investigated by Dr A. P. Sturman (Geography) and Professor Peter Tyson, a climatologist from the University of Witwatersrand, who is a visiting professor in the department this year.

They are using hydrogen-filled meteorological balloons, released from the roof of the Geography Department, and then tracking them to investigate the vertical structure of the wind, how far inland it goes, how it declines after sunet, its speed and its effect on the city's heat plume. By examining the structure and characteristics of the wind they plan to produce mathematical models which could be used to assist in predicting the climate.

The balloons are being released both day and night—those released at night carry a tiny lantern to assist in tracking. It is planned to continue the work until December to investigate seasonal changes in the easterly.

People

Professor Ruthven For Adelaide

The resignation of Professor K. K. Ruthven (English) from 31 January next year was accepted with regret by the University Council on Monday. Professor Ruthven has been appointed to a chair at the University of Adelaide.

The Council also accepted with regret the resignation of Mr M. R. Mendelsberg, a lecturer in the School of Fine Arts, from the end of the year.

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Dr E. E. Graham (Chemical Engineering) has been granted leave to take up a temporary position as assistant professor in the Chemical Engineering Department of Pennsylvania State University from 1 November to 1 February 1982.

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Dr L. I. Wilcox (English) will attend a meeting of the American Popular Culture Association in the South at Louisville, Kentucky, 16 October to late December.

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Professor R. Manning (Economics) will attend the 8th Conference of Economists at La Trobe University from 24 August to 2 September.

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Dr B. G. Stacey (Psychology) will attend the First Pan Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol in Canberra 1-6 March next year.

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Dr R. P. G. Steven (Political Science) will attend the National Political Economy Conference in Sydney 23-27 August.

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Professor M. P. Hartshorn (Chemistry) has been awarded an Erskine Fellowship from 6 March to 3 May next year to visit universities and other institutions in the United States in connection with his teaching and research interests.

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Dr P. A. Seddon (Civil Engineering) has been awarded an Erskine Fellowship to visit universities and other government agencies in the United States, Britain, Europe, India, Thailand and Japan in connection with his teaching and research interests from 17 January to 28 February next year.

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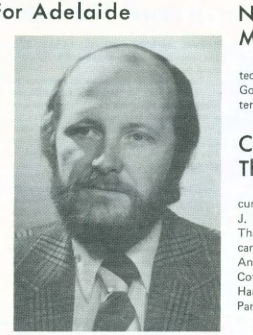
Mr M. B. Dewe (Electrical Engineering) will be attending conferences in India and Britain and visiting universities and research centres while on leave 11 August to 10 September.



Dr J. A. McWha, who has been appointed Head of the Botany Department.

The appointments of two other Heads of Department were also announced at a meeting of the University Council on Monday. They were:

Head of Accountancy: Mr C. R. Hasseldine.

Head of German: Mr P. Manger.

Bursary Level

The University Council on Monday adopted a report from the Professorial Board supporting the following resolution submitted by the Faculty of Arts:

"That the Faculty of Arts believes there should be equality of opportunity in education and consequently that the bursary should be maintained at a level which allows students to pursue full-time study without undue hardship."

New Council Member

Mr Justice Somers has been appointed to the University Council by the Governor-General for a three-year term ending on 30 June 1982.

Council Election This Month

A Court of Convocation election is currently taking place to replace Mr R. J. Wilson on the University Council. The election day is 13 August. The candidates are: Trevor Neil David Anderson, Robert John Blackmore, Vi Cottrell, Michael Charles Lee, Angus Hamilton MacLeod, David Morley Parry and Peter Yeoman.

Voting papers have been sent to all members of the Canterbury District Court of Convocation who are resident in New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Samoa and for whom the University has a current address. Electors who have not received a voting paper may obtain one on application to the Returning Officer, University of Canterbury, (enquiries: telephone 488-489, Extension 873).

Members of the Court are advised that the University Council has recently approved an amendment to the regulations whereby the Court of Convocation electoral register will be kept in two sections, active and inactive. A member who, on two consecutive occasions, fails to return a voting paper will be transferred to the inactive roll but may be reinstated on the active roll at any time by written application to the Returning Officer. The amendment will take effect as from this election; in order to remain on the active roll voters must return a voting paper in this election or the next election or both. Voting papers for the next election will be posted to electors in the usual way. However, voting papers for subsequent elections will be posted only to those whose names and addresses appear on the active roll.

The University of Otago had an honorary lecturer in vital statistics in 1960, according to the University of New Zealand Calendar for 1960. Victoria University's newsletter, comments that since Otago does not now appear to have such a position, one can only assume it has gone bust, wasted away or turned hippy.

School Rolls

Rise In Upper Forms, But Fewer Matriculating

An increase of 3 per cent in the Form 6 rolls of secondary schools in the University's district and an increase of 7 per cent in Form 7 rolls are noted by the Liaison Officer (Mr Terry McLisky) in his annual report to the University Council. He said the latter increase clearly included some "reluctant learners", many of whom would have subsequently left school during the year.

There are now 62 accrediting schools in the University district—43 State, 17 independent and two area schools. The total Form 7 roll this year was 1831 (compared with 1688 last year). The total enrolment in Form 6 was 6370 (6186 last year).

Mr McLisky's report shows a decline in the percentage of pupils from the schools who matriculated within two years of gaining the University Entrance qualification. It has fallen steadily from 48.9 per cent in 1973 to 40.8 per cent in 1977.

Last year 54.2 per cent of 523 candidates were accredited with University Entrance and 17.2 per cent of 2394 candidates passed the examination, giving a total pass of 62.1 per cent. In addition 55 candidates qualified for U.E. on the bursaries examination. Two schools failed to gain any passes and five others failed to reach the "5 per cent passes" target set by the Entrance Board.

Of the 28,744 candidates from 36 New Zealand accrediting schools, 14,841 (51.6 per cent) were accredited and 656 (9.2 per cent) passed by examination.

Reporting on the review of entrance to the University, Mr McLisky said that no progress had been made on the proposals of a Steering Committee, which reported to the Universities Entrance Board in May, 1977. Its proposals were for U.E. to be awarded from the Bursaries examination, accrediting to apply for approved groups such as Form 6 students with 12 or fewer in the best four Sixth Form Certificate grades, the present U.E. examination and accrediting to be abolished and a review to be made of the compulsory English requirement for entrance.

The Entrance Board, in receiving the report, agreed that the following recommendations be adopted as conditions to be met before implementation of proposals for reform of University Entrance:

1. That the Sixth Form Certificate be administered by an independent representative board.
2. That on any matter of substance, schools and other interested parties be given reasonable opportunity to present their views before any decision is made.
3. That the findings of the Steering Committee be forwarded to the Minister.

"It is fair to say that at that time there was general approval from schools and universities about the proposal to remove University Entrance to Form 7", said Mr McLisky. "Since 1977, when the report was sent to the then Minister of Education, no progress has been made on the Steering Committee report and, in particular, no progress on setting up a representative working party to make recommendations on the powers and functions of the independent board to be responsibie for the Sixth Form Certificate."

Exchange Scheme Extended To N.Z.

The British-Australia vocational exchange scheme set up 17 years ago to provide an opportunity for Autralian and British undergraduates to spend their long vacations working in each other's country, has been extended to New Zealand.

The scheme is administered by the Careers Research Advisory Centre, Cambridge. This year, for the first time, the scheme involves New Zealand and six students from British tertiary institutions are at present working for companies in Auckland, New Plymouth and Wellington.

The Careers Advisory Officer at Victoria University of Wellington Mr Roger Bartley has been nominated as the New Zealand liaison person primarily for "emergency" situations. He has additional information about the exchange scheme.

Entry Limitation

"Remedy Of Last Resort"

While it is hoped that new regulations limiting entry to the University will not need to be invoked, the University Council on Monday adopted recommendations from the Professorial Board for procedures and guidelines to limit enrolments "as a remedy of last resort".

The Academic Administration Committee, which investigated entry limitations already in use as well as future policy, had reported to the Board that though the policy of open entry to the University was enshrined in the 1961 Act, the policy did not guarantee that every faculty would remain permanently open to accept enrolments by unlimited numbers of students.

They could be declined enrolment on the grounds of "insufficiency of accommodation or of teachers" and there were already a number of courses in which limitation applied.

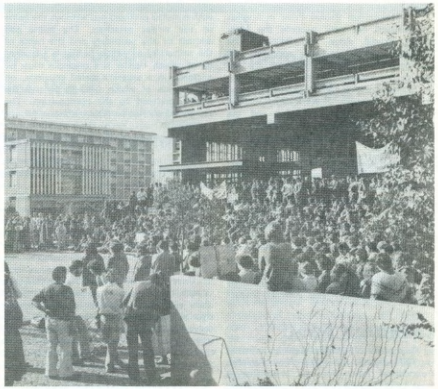
In reviewing submissions made to it on the question, the Committee quoted one as saying: "For every course of study there is a point varying in direct proportion to accommodation and staff beyond which an increase in enrolment will result in the lowering of course quality below the acceptable standard." The Committee said it believed this represented a fair and simple description of what might justify a limitation of entry in any university course. While there might be a flexibility on this point which could lead to argument in some cases, in other cases there was a clear definition. The number of laboratory places, the availability of vocational training opportunities or the capacity of a language laboratory were all precise and exercised their own constraints. Repetition of classes in these contexts became a possibility controlled by availability of staff. Even subjects not so precisely defined were often related to practical work. In science and engineering courses the restriction in lectures might only be as a consequence of the practical or laboratory work associated with the lectures.

"One factor of which the Committee is conscious is the staffing situation which will be facing the University in the forthcoming quinquennium and in the future," it said. "Insufficiency of staff may worsen and the Committee is concerned that this should not lead to a spate of hastily-introduced limitations, but rather to an awareness of the need for the University to be innovative in its teaching. Limitation must remain the 'remedy of last resort'."

The evidence provided by the submissions indicated that while there appeared to be a wide variety of reasons given for introducing limitation, the effective or initiating factor was an insufficiency of space and/or staff. The Commi ttee considered that insufficiency of accommodation or teachers was rightly held to be the only ground upon which the University might proceed. Only in the most unusual circumstances however, should the University limit entry to Stage 1 courses.

When a limitation operates for a given course a full statement under the Limitation of Entry Regulations and brief statements in the course regulations (where relevant) and prescriptions should be incorporated in the *Calendar*. A recommendation that a limitation should be imposed by the Council would be followed by faculty discussion and would require the approval of Professorial Board and Council. Consultation with the University Grants Committee would follow before the criteria and procedures prescribed took effect.

On criteria, the Committee said that while the submissions produced a variety of comment, the consensus of opinion placed emphasis on academic attainment and potential for success as being the twin criteria favoured in any selection process.



Students and staff gathered on the Library steps on 26 July, the final day of the Education Fightback Campaign, to protest at the Government's cuts in education expenditure. The rally was preceded by a forum in the Students' Union and followed by a gathering in Cathedral Square at lunch-time.

University Tie

The Students' Association plans to have a University tie on sale soon. The University Council has given permission for the coat of arms to be used on the tie, which will be similar to the tie produced for the University Centennial in 1973.

Notices

$400 Prize For Writers

The Macmillan Brown Prize in English Composition has now become the Macmillan Brown Prize for Writers. The University Council recently approved this and other amendments proposed by the English Department with the aim of raising the standard and number of entries for the prize. The categories of work which may be submitted have been extended and the length limit has been removed. In addition, the value of the prize has been raised from $100 to $400.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of whatever standing and to all graduates of not more than three years' standing. Candidates submit either an essay, a short story, a poem or group of poems, a short play, or other work in an appropriate form dealing imaginatively with any theme. The successful candidate may, if he or she so wishes, submit the composition to a periodical or newspaper for publication.

Candidates must send their compositions to the Registrar not later than 31 August with a motto prefixed but without the name of the writer attached. The name and address of the candidate and the name of the university at which he/she is a student or of which he/she is a graduate must be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, on the outside of which is to be written the motto prefixed to the composition. The composition must be typewritten on A4.

Research Fund

As a result of a public appeal conducted in 1976 by Round Table New Zealand, Foundation Forty-One has established a trust fund to assist research projects aiming to improve health care of the foetus and newborn infant. Applications are now invited from workers in this field. Preference will be given to original projects with clearly defined objectives attainable within a short term.

Applications, which must be submitted on the prescribed forms, close on 30 November 1979. Copies of application forms and information for applicants may be obtained from The Secretary, Foundation Forty-One, P.O. Box 367, Christchurch.

Poster Exhibition

"State Art and Other False Impressions" is the title of a new exhibition of prints on display in the School of Fine Arts gallery from Monday until 14 August.

The exhibition consists of more than 50 prints created in the style of master print makers by Barry Cleavin, a lecturer in fine arts. There are also state proofs by Stage 2 and 3 and honours students of the school.

The gallery is off the main foyer of block two of the school, opposite the reference room.

Harkness Fellowship

The Vice-Chancellor has asked Deans of the Faculties to put forward nominations for Harkness Fellowships.

These awards are for members of staff or postgraduate students over 21 and preferably 25-35 years of age. The special features of the Harkness Fellowships make them particularly suited to post-doctoral candidates with wide interests whom the universities may eventually wish to appoint to their academic staff. The Nominating Committee is seeking outstanding candidates and, as a maximum of two Fellowships will be available for New Zealand, each university has been requested to make only one nomination. The Deans have been asked to make this recommendation by 10 August.

Science Directory Planned

Dr David MacKinnon (Geology), who is secretary of the Canterbury branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand, plans to publish a directory of Canterbury scientific organisations.

He is frequently asked to provide the names and addresses of local societies, mainly for the purpose of inviting members to meetings thought to be of interest to other scientific groups in the community. What he requires are the names and addresses of secretaries of such groups. They may be sent to him at the Geology Department.

School Board Terms

A maximum of three consecutive three-year terms for University representatives on the Boards of Governors of secondary schools has been set by the University Council. The Council is preparing a statement on the procedures by which University representatives are appointed for comment by the Boards of Governors.

Accommodation

To Let

Available November 1979 to June 1980, fully furnished house in Avonhead. 4 bedrooms plus study; large lounge; separate dining room; fridge/freezer; washing machine; garage, small section, easily maintained. 'Phone 585-239 or Ext. 490.

Available October to June, 1989, or longer. Furnished 2 bedroom house Bencard Place, Hoon Hay. Separate dining room, central heating in kitchen and dining room, separate shower, combination fridge/freezer, auto. washing machine, clothes dryer, double garage. Garden and lawn care required (mower available). Rent by negotiation. Phone Zoology, Ext. 529, or 384-461 after 6 p.m.

Two-bedroom furnished house Papanui available early November to early July 1980. Sep. dining-room, fridge, freezer, TV, automatic washing machine, double garage, easily-maintained section. Rental by negotiation. Phone 529-814 or Ext. 572.

Partly-furnished three-bedroom house, St Albans available 24 August to 1 September 1981 (two years). Fridge, semi-automatic washing machine, garage, separate study. Garden care with mower provided. Rental by negotiation (no groups) Phone: 791-568.

Modern timber home in country, law-abiding 12 min drive from Ilam. 4 bedrooms, study, 2 bathrooms, large double garage etc. Handy to village shops, primary school, bus route. Plain and incomplete furnishing, primitive garden and cat. Available from September for at least six months. Rent negotiable. Phone John Good, Computer Centre (8) 85.

To Let Overseas

Mid-Cotswolds, England, 4-bedroom bungalow, modern, detached, furnished and centrally heated in picturesque village with easy access by car to Bath, Oxford, Cheltenham and Bristol, 1¼ hours by train from London. Long-term letting preferred, rent £52 a week negotiable. Available November 1979—April 1980. Contact David Carnegie, Drama Studies, Victoria University, Wellington.

For Sale

Austin 1300 Mk III 1975. Two owners, excellently maintained, moderate miles. $3000. Phone: 8726.