

24 MAY 1972

Centennial A Year Away

Organisers Seek Wide Participation

Preparations for celebrating the centennial of the University from 3 May to 7 May next year have swung into gear with the distribution of circulars and questionnaires to thousands of graduates, staff, departments, clubs and societies. The Centennial Executive Committee, of which Professor H. J. Hopkins is chairman, hopes for a full and early response.

The Committee is not only seeking the early return of questionnaires from those wishing to take part in the celebrations. It also hopes that every faculty, department, society and club within the University will plan to organise a reunion, present an exhibition or hold an academic, sporting or social event between 3 and 7 May, 1973. The committee will co-ordinate these activities and, given sufficient notice, will include them in the official programme.

Distinguished Visitors

Three distinguished academics will be among the visitors to the University for the celebrations. They are Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, and a former Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge; Dr James A. Perkins, a former President of Cornell; and Mr C. F. Carter, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lancaster.

Sir Eric Ashby, Dr Perkins and Mr Carter will be three of the principal contributors to a symposium on "The University Today", which will be a highlight of the centennial celebrations. The three-session symposium will discuss the university as an agent of social reform, as an investment and as a community.

The centennial programme will include, in addition to the symposium, a reception, a centennial assembly for the presentation of addresses from New Zealand and overseas universities and learned societies, a centennial convocation for the conferring of honorary degrees, a combined thanksgiving service, a centennial concert, at which music specially composed for the centennial may be presented, and a banquet. These functions will be held in the new Town Hall.

The community will be invited to celebrate the centennial. Plans for public participation include displays in art galleries and other cultural activities. A special stamp issue is planned.

Messrs W. J. Gardner, E. T. Beardsley and Professor T. E. Carter have completed writing a centennial history of the University. Edited by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor N. C. Phillips, the book is expected to be on sale by the end of the year. An order form for the book at the pre-publication price of \$6 is with the questionnaire.

Invitations have gone to other academic leaders to participate in the symposium at which Sir Eric Ashby, Dr Perkins and Mr Carter will speak. Sir Eric Ashby, who was appointed chairman of the British Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution in 1970, is also expected to lecture in the

University on environmental problems. A distinguished botanist, writer and administrator, Sir Eric Ashby has combined an academic career in London, Chicago, Bristol, Sydney, Manchester, Belfast and Cambridge with membership of numerous scientific and educational committees in Britain, including the University Grants Committee, and for two years was Charge d'Affaires at the Australian Legation in Moscow.

Dr Perkins, chairman of the International Council for Educational Development, New York, was appointed President of Cornell in 1963. After graduating from Princeton in political science Dr Perkins taught in Princeton's School of Public and International Affairs and after serving as a government administrator during the Second World War became vice-president of Swarthmore College. He joined the Carnegie Corporation and became a vice-president before being appointed President of Cornell.

Mr Carter, an economist, who was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster in 1963, has published numerous books and articles, and served on many educational and scientific committees.

GRAND PIANO GIVEN TO SCHOOL OF MUSIC

A Danemann grand piano has been presented to the School of Music by Mr D. J. Hewitt, of Christchurch.

Mr Hewitt's late wife played at Canterbury College, as it then was, under the professional name of Althea Harley Slack and Mr Hewitt first met her there. After he had graduated he joined the part-time teaching staff in the Faculty of Law.

In a letter offering the piano to the University, Mr Hewitt said: "We were thus both connected with your institution and I thought that it would be fitting to give this piano to the University if there would be any use for it at the present time."

Professor J. A. Ritchie (Music) described the piano as a very fine instrument which would become a most important addition to the facilities of the School of Music, especially when the move was made to Ilam next year.

Council expressed its thanks to Mr Hewitt.

In addition to two post-graduate scholarships it has established in engineering at the Universities of Auckland and Canterbury, the National Roads Board has authorised a study award to Mr E. L. Blaikie, of the

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

Chronicle

Vol. 7 No. 3
May, 1972

Department of Civil Engineering, of \$1000 plus a grant to the University of \$400 to cover the cost of materials for test purposes. The research topic is "The Partial Prestressing of Concrete Members".

The Netherlands Ambassador, through his Consul in Christchurch, Mr George Francis, has sent to the School of Music a further gift of long-playing records of Dutch soloists and ensembles.

Mr Andre Domas, the Belgian Ambassador, has sent to the University a parcel of books dealing with various aspects of Belgian life. They have been placed in the Library.

An honours botany student, Mr B.R. Maunder, is investigating the possibility of disposing waste oil by a controlled land disposal system under the supervision of Dr J.S. Waid (Botany).

Reporting this to Council, the Vice-Chancellor (Professor N.C. Phillips) said the Christchurch City Council had contributed \$2000 for this research subject to other Council and the Government being approached to spread the cost. It was gratifying to report that the Nelson City Council had contributed \$200 also.

The Vice-Chancellor also reported that the Marine Department had concluded a three-year research contract with the University for an investigation of the biology, ecology and effects of harvesting bull kelp. A grant of \$2100 a year was to be paid.

The Medical Research Council of New Zealand would support research by Dr J.W. Blunt (Chemistry) into the chemical synthesis of Vitamin D metabolites and had made a grant of \$2000 for 1972.

A grant of \$640 to the Geography Department for assistance in research into the relative use of public transport had been made by the Christchurch Regional Planning Authority.

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Tutorial System Seen as Reason

During study leave in Cambridge last year Dr H. F. Priest (Psychology) came to the conclusion that the relative peace and harmony at Cambridge rested on the tutorial (supervision) system.

In his report to Council Dr Priest said the one-to-one (usually) close, regular, personal contact which each and every student had with the staff was a relationship which was achieved at Canterbury only with very senior students, while there it was with every student. "After all, how can one protest vigorously and indignantly against people whom one knows so well?" he asked. "Of course, such a system is so expensive in staff members and money that we could not contemplate it here, but it was most interesting to take part in it."

"Because of the system of supervisions, so expensive in money and manpower, the student to staff ratio has to be very low. This is achieved particularly by more generous staffing, but partly also by making use of the members of numerous independently-funded research groups which exist in Cambridge. Some are physically located within university departments, although paid for independently; others have a separate geographical as well as financial existence. However, most can be drawn on for lecturers and supervisors. Members of these research groups may give courses of lectures, laboratory work and supervise students at all levels. In fact, they behave in all respects as if they were permanent departmental staff members.

"Thus, the effective staff-student ratio is very much lower than the number of staff appointments would lead one to believe. In the psychology department the effective ratio was probably about one staff member to every four or five students. Staff are only too willing to involve themselves in the supervisory system because the financial rewards are great. Through supervisions a staff member can substantially increase his income. The payments are credited in terms of the number of students supervised at the one time. The maximum rate is paid when students are taken one at a time, so that the system favours a one-to-one tutorial. This is also, of course, the most intensive form of teaching. After experience with supervisions, I feel that supervisors earn their money," Dr Priest said.

Students Compared

After participating in all the teaching activities of the department at Cambridge Dr Priest came to the conclusion that brighter students at Canterbury were at least as good as the brighter students of Cambridge but that "rather obviously our students represent a very much wider range of abilities. The average students in Cambridge classes would still be judged to be reasonably good students here. Of course, there is keen competition for entry to Cambridge, more so than at most British universities. A lot of the selection is self selection, in that students do not apply to go to Cambridge

unless they have good school results to back up their applications.

"One aspect of lectures surprised me and that was the casual way in which students and staff attend lectures in other faculties," Dr Priest said. "Groups from other faculties come to sit in on my lectures and psychology students would drop in on other departments, if they heard of an interesting lecture or lecturer. This is partly due to the procession of the notorious and famous who come to Cambridge to talk, (I do not include myself) sometimes for just one lecture, sometimes for courses of lectures over several months. Galbraith, the economist, was there for some time; Chomsky, the linguistic theorist, came for a week, etc. In fact, they say that if you want to ask a question of Harold Wilson or Edward Heath, your best chance is to wait in Cambridge until they come by, as they do from time to time.

"Incidentally, I was really surprised on going to the Bertrand Russell memorial lectures given by Naom Chomsky. He writes well, his published lectures read well, but his personal delivery is disastrous. While struggling against sleep, I noted that most of the audience had the same difficulty in staying awake that I did. Fortunately, his lectures were later published so that I could discover the content, along with everyone else."

Dr Priest said there was virtually no student unrest while he was at Cambridge. The "Garden House Affair" had occurred before his arrival and was still a subject of discussion. This concerned an anti-Greek government demonstration organised by the University Socialist Society. It developed into a riot and into an attempt to wreck the Garden House Hotel. Several students subse-

Gifts to University

The Selwyn Plantation Board had contributed \$500 as an instalment towards the \$2500 research grant it was making to the School of Forestry; and the Tasman Vaccine Laboratory Ltd. had contributed a further \$250 to the Department of Chemical Engineering for its work on Protion characterisation.

The North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society had granted \$200 for a survey of the Cam River and \$600, half of which was paid by the Internal Affairs Department, for an investigation of the Leeston drain. Both projects were undertaken by the Zoology Department.

"A most valuable addition to the holdings of the School of Music" was how Professor Phillips described a gift from the estate of James Albert Buchanan comprising a set of 200 scores of operas, including a large representation of the more important works in this genre by Verdi, Donizetti, Wagner, Massenet, Puccini, Debussy and Richard Strauss. Many of the compositions are in full orchestral score.

quently received prison sentences. The role played by the University Proctors in assisting the police during the riot was much criticised by the students. The duties of the Proctors, insofar as the protection of property is concerned, were subsequently re-defined as having to do with university property only. This gave rise to heated editorial in student newspapers, but not to anything else in the way of student activity, he said.

"The only real flurry of student activity to occur while I was there concerned the Government's refusal to renew the entry permit of Rudi Dutschke, then a student at Cambridge. A student protest began to gather momentum, but when it was seen that the Labour Party was itself split over the issue and when the previous (Labour) Home Secretary was found to have much the same views as the present (Conservative) Home Secretary, the protest fizzled and Dutschke departed almost unnoticed.

"Within the department I attended one or two open sessions in which the student can air any grievances he may have against anyone in the department or against departmental policy. The main grievance stated was that the department seemed to the students to be too narrow in scope and that what it taught had little or no practical relevance in the outside world. I was pleased to hear the most vehement student spokesman preface his statement of this complaint by saying "With the exception of psychometrics, the courses we get here are irrelevant, etc. etc." As I was teaching psychometrics at the time I felt very virtuous. The students were (to me) unusually frank and outspoken, and various staff members made spirited defences of their specialities even including one who seemed to feel that outside of psycholinguistics there is not much worth teaching anyway. It is interesting to note that the Cambridge psychology department has recently made a substantial increase in the number of hours devoted to psychometrics," Dr Priest said.

VISIT BY SIR HECTOR McNEIL

Sir Hector McNeil, a distinguished graduate of the School of Engineering, revisited the University recently. President of Babcock and Wilcox, London, which he joined in 1931, Sir Hector McNeil became deputy chief engineer in 1944, a director in 1950, managing-director in 1953, chairman in 1968 and president this year.

Educated at Southland and Christchurch Boys' High Schools, Sir Hector graduated B.E.(Elec.) in 1929. He was awarded a C.B.E. in 1967 and was knighted in 1969. A director of several companies as well as Babcock and Wilcox's subsidiary companies in France, Spain, Germany, Mexico and Australia, Sir Hector McNeil was president of the Institute of Fuel in 1957-58 and chairman of the European Export Council in 1966-69.

Geologist Found Problems in Russia

A geologist at large in Russia faces problems. Dr G. D. Jenkins (Geology) found some when he was invited to attend the 12th European Micropaleontological colloquium in the Crimea and Moldavia in September last year.

"After reading Professor Romer's letter in *Science* in June 1971 about the gross inefficiency of the Soviet Union, I did not come as surprised when my visa to visit Russia arrived the day before my departure," said Dr Jenkins in his study leave report to Council. "Intourist is an extensive organisation in the U.S.S.R. with ramifications into Western Europe and its curiously cumbersome machinations reflect the Russian pedantic character. The workers create paper work for other workers and frustrations for tourists.

"Approximately 70 scientists from various West European countries attended, with well over 100 from the U.S.S.R. and East European countries. Most of the Russians could speak English but usually had insufficient knowledge to carry on a conversation and consequently it was difficult to assess their individual scientific capabilities. I was flattered when told that my work was being used quite extensively in the U.S.S.R. and that the plants and foraminiferal zones originally described in Australia had recently been recognised in the Ural.

"Academician Menner stood out head and shoulders above all other participants. His knowledge of the geology of the U.S.S.R. is outstanding and he was very communicative in both French and English.

"The geology in the Crimea was very well exposed and many micropaleontological samples were later sent on to the Department of Geology. Much preliminary work had been undertaken to facilitate access to outcrops and on one vodka-soaked night it was mentioned that many University of Moscow students had spent six weeks in the area hacking out steps in the rock and building temporary bridges for the symposium. Each important outcrop was marked with a code number which corresponded to a part in a guide-book and at each section an expert would megaphone the geology in Russian, usually with a translation in English.

"The outcrops in Moldavia were scarce as compared with the Crimea and the Russian (English translator (a local schoolmaster) had very little experience in translating and unfortunately the leader had no English. But, from the general point of view the country was well worth seeing and we were fortunately far from the well trodden tourist tracks," he said.

"The first days at both Simferopol and Kishinev were spent at the Academy of Sciences where we listened to the city maysors followed by long and boring introductions to the geology of the Republics. At Kishinev the mayor's speech had political overtones and we were photographed for television, listening attentively trying to follow the out of step English translation.

"In retrospect it is obvious that there was plenty of behind the scenes activity. Some house facades en-route had been recently painted and at various war-memorials where we were conducted to pay our respects by laying copious bunches of flowers it was transparent that the wilting flowers and shrubs had just been planted and the superman-sized statues in metallic-silver had recently been painted. At times it seemed we were bad actors in an unrehearsed, elaborate play. Behind my scenes was a hidden organisation - nothing sinister - but

on many occasions especially in Modavia we were met out in the countryside by the local collective farm workers and their families in colourful costume and treated to an excess of wine, fruit, flowers and kindness.

"Back in Britain a large number of Russian spies were being rounded up and deported. I am sure the Russian participants knew nothing of these events but there was a curious unexplained damper on the festivities at the 'banquet' held on the final night," Dr Jenkins said.

Graduate Unemployment Rising in Britain

The problem of unemployed graduate geologists was brought home to Dr G. D. Jenkins (Geology) on the seventeenth hole of the Langland golf course, Swansea, last year. One of the groundsmen, a bearded, long-haired young man, was trimming the green. He could not find employment as a geologist with his Honours 2b from Swansea.

"I had the impression," said Dr Jenkins in his study leave report, "that he was not too concerned about his problem and this attitude to employment was one of the strange attitudes amongst some of the Swansea graduates. There was a prevailing economic pressure in the United Kingdom in the 1950s which forced us to become potential geologists for any country in the world; the attitudes and pressures amongst United Kingdom graduates are certainly different now."

Dr Jenkins said university expansion in the United Kingdom since 1955 had been dramatic: in that year there were five in the Honours Geology School at Aberystwyth and in 1971 the number had increased to 36 with a similar increase at the rival school at Swansea. The situation raised the question whether these competing honours schools should be left to increase indefinitely.

"Many university students were unable to find suitable work in 1971 and it was estimated at a meeting of University Careers Officers held in Cambridge in June that there were 5000 unemployed graduates. Also the somewhat pessimistic view was held that there would be an annual increase in this figure. But of course the figure seems negligible when compared with the June 800,000 total unemployed in the United Kingdom," he said.

"I talked to Dr D. Treharne, an Assistant Careers Officer at Swansea, about the over-production of students. One expressed attitude is that because there will be a natural annual increase in graduate numbers only the more qualified will find employment in their specialist fields. The initial B.Sc. degree will only be regarded as basic training and graduates will have to have a more flexible outlook towards careers. With this in view the degree structures will have to be modified because a specialised degree such as Honours Geology is not suitable

training for a management career in Marks and Spencers. It also seems likely that graduates in the United Kingdom will have to take less remunerative work at present being undertaken by school-leavers."

He suggested that as graduate employment became more difficult in New Zealand there should be a corresponding expansion of the Graduates Appointments Office at Canterbury.

Open University 'A Brave Attempt'

It was to be hoped that New Zealand was keeping abreast of the development of the open University in Britain, which was "a large scale and very brave attempt to teach by television at university level," said Dr H. F. Priest (Psychology) in his study leave report.

"The subjects taught cover a fair range, lessons I saw being in mathematics, English and chemistry. Great trouble was taken over the design of each course. In the chemistry course, for example, each registered viewer (student) was sent a large chemistry kitset with which he could carry out all the necessary experiments at home under guidance from the televised lab. supervisors. Regional supervisors are provided to help students in person, when difficulties arise.

"It is basically just a very large extra-mural system but with the emphasis on television teaching and entry being theoretically open to all. The whole idea is very new and is being closely, and enviously, watched by American educators. There is nothing anywhere else in the world to compare with it in scope.

"As might be expected, it is having growing pains and the main cause of unhappiness within the organisation concerns the degree of centralisation of power. All power rests in the hands of a few central administrators and upwards communication is so difficult as to be almost impossible. Perhaps such extreme centralisation is essential at the beginning of such an enterprise," Dr Priest said.

Educational Advisory Officer Appointed

A lecturer in physics at Massey University has been appointed Educational Advisory Officer in the University's Educational Research and Advisory Unit. He is Mr R. I. McKay, who graduated M.Sc. in physics from the University in 1964 and who is completing a B.A. in education at Massey.

Mr McKay will join Dr Sally Hunter, who was appointed Research Officer in the unit in 1970. He will advise on teaching and examining procedures and is expected to undertake some teaching.

When he graduated in 1964, Mr McKay went to the Radio Research Station of the British D.S.I.R. at Slough as a temporary scientific officer. Initially he was involved in upper atmosphere data collection and later designed a satellite tracking aerial for installation in the Falkland Islands.

He joined the staff at Massey in 1965 as a junior lecturer in physics and was appointed a lecturer in physics in 1968.

Mr McKay has collaborated in the development of telemetry equipment for use with free range animals and has investigated the application of electronic analogues to biological specimens, but his main research interests have been in the teaching functions of the University. He has experimented with the use of audio-lingual aids and tutorial and lecture methods to increase the effectiveness of bulk learning. He has also been concerned with the analysis of student performance as a guide to course effectiveness and as an indicator of future success.

Mr J. Good, Senior Programmer-Analyst in the Computer Centre, has been appointed Chief Programmer-Analyst from 1 June. Mr Good joined the Computer Centre in November 1967, following two years as a programmer and systems analyst for an Auckland company. He is a graduate of Leeds University (B.Sc., 1959; B.Sc. Hons. in Mining, 1960) and has completed several units towards a B.A. at Auckland and at Canterbury.

The vacancy caused by his appointment will be filled by Dr William E. Davis, formerly Associate Professor of Statistics and Computer Science and Associate Director of the Computing Center, University of Delaware. Dr Davis graduated M.S. in pulp and paper manufacture in 1938 and Ph.D. in cellulose chemistry in 1941, from Syracuse University. For over 20 years he was with Hercules Inc. in Wilmington, Delaware, and was largely responsible for the introduction of computers to the company. In 1957 Dr Davis completed his M.S. in mathematics, and in 1965 he joined the staff of the University of Delaware. He is currently acting as a consultant.

Mr S. R. Dakin has been appointed a lecturer in the Department of Business Administration. Mr Dakin, who graduated M.A. with first-class honours in psychology from the University in 1969, was a senior scholar in 1967, a Commonwealth Scholar at the University of Toronto, 1969-72, and a New Zealand Post-graduate scholar in the same period. At the University of Toronto he is completing a Ph.D. in social psychology, specifically an examination of the conditions under which individuals will engage in social comparison.

A sanitary engineer with a Houston, Texas, firm has been appointed a lecturer in civil engineering. He is Dr Yung-Tse Hung, who was born in China in 1943. He graduated M.S. in civil engineering from Cheng Kung University, Taiwan, in 1966, undertook graduate study at Oklahoma State University and in 1970 was awarded a Ph.D. in sanitary engineering by the University of Texas.

Dr R. F. McNabb, senior lecturer in plant pathology at Lincoln College, has been appointed a reader in botany. After graduating M.Sc. with first-class honours in botany from the University of Otago in 1958, he joined the systematic mycology section, Plant Diseases Division, D.S.I.R. He was awarded a National Research Fellowship in 1960 and in 1963 completed a Ph.D. at Birbeck College, University of London. In 1966 he was awarded the New Zealand Royal Society's Hamilton memorial prize. A member of the editorial board of the *New Zealand Journal of Botany* since 1965, Dr McNabb has also been a member of the New Zealand committee on culture collections of micro-organisms since 1968.

Mr Leon Narby is visiting lecturer in sculpture in the School of Fine Arts this year. After qualifying at the University of

Auckland School of Fine Arts in 1969 with a Diploma in Fine Arts with honours Mr Narby was appointed a tutor and technician in sculpture at the school, and his kinetic works have been well received, not only in New Zealand, but in New York and London. He was guest sculptor for the opening of the Govett Brewster Art Gallery in New Plymouth and the whole of the gallery was given over to his environmental sculpture.

Dr J. M. Daly, who has been undertaking post-graduate research at the Dove Marine Laboratory, Northumberland, has been appointed a visiting lecturer in the Zoology Department. After graduating B.A. in zoology from Cambridge and Ph.D. from the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne he was awarded a fellowship to continue his research into the behaviour of polychaete annelid worms.

Professor R. E. Dickinson, of the Department of Geography, Arizona Development, University of Arizona, has been appointed a visiting lecturer in the Geography Department from June to the end of September.

Mr David Carmichael, from Australia, is the third Commonwealth Scholar currently studying for a Ph.D. in the Department of Civil Engineering. Mr Carmichael studied Civil Engineering at Sydney University from 1966-69 graduating B.E.(Hons.). Subsequently, he carried out research for his M.Eng.Sc. degree. Before coming to New Zealand he worked for a Sydney firm of consulting civil engineers for nine months.

Professor D. C. Stevenson (Mechanical Engineering) has been appointed the University's representative on the Riccarton High School Board of Governors.

Mr C. C. Gillies has been reappointed the University's representative on the Waimate High School Board of Governors.

Professor H. J. Hopkins (Civil Engineering) will visit Australia between 17 September and 10 October to lecture and undertake other professional business.

Dr J. S. Waid (Botany) will deliver papers at the International Biological Programme at Uppsala, Sweden, next month.

Dr D. F. Robinson (Mathematics) will attend a conference on combinatorial mathematics in Newcastle, N.S.W., from 8 - 13 June.

The resignations of Dr J. M. Undrill, senior lecturer in electrical engineering, and Mr D. A. Prater as warden of North Hall, Ilam, have been accepted with regret by Council.

Bell Seldom Tolls in Engineering School

Hanging in retired silence in the electrical machines laboratory of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Ilam is a ship's bell engraved "S.S. Drayton Grange, Greenock". Presented to the School of Engineering about 1936 by the trustees of the Kinsey Estate, the bell came from the wreckage of the Drayton Grange, a 6664-ton steel, twin-screw, four-masted steamship, which was built in 1901 for Houder Bros and Co. Ltd., London, by Workman and Clark's shipyard at Belfast.

The thirteenth ship belonging to the Houder fleet, the Drayton Grange was wrecked in 1913. She was used mainly in the frozen meat trade between Britain and Australia and New Zealand and in 1911 was transferred to the Union Steam Ship Company and renamed the Tyrone. At 4 a.m. on 27 September, 1913, she became a total loss on the rocks just south of Otago Heads in a heavy fog which obscured the light on Taiaroa Head and made it impossible to determine the direction of the fog signals which were heard from the lighthouse.

The Tyrone, under the command of Captain A. F. G. McLaughlin, left Lyttelton on 26 September for Dunedin, and after the steamer was abreast of Akaroa lighthouse in the later afternoon, course was set for Otago Heads. The second officer reported seeing Moreaki Light about 1.20 a.m. The weather was overcast but clear, and at 3.40 a.m. when the log showed 145 miles as the distance runs, the master made ready for anchoring. Fog had descended and some minutes later the captain heard fog signals from Taiaroa Head and felt assured he was a good distance from the shore. At 4 a.m. the Fourth Officer reported the light visible on the port bow. In the meantime the head was cast, and it gave the master the first intimation that his ship was aground. He could see no land and received reports that there was 24 feet of water on the starboard bow. The engines were set going full speed astern, but the ship did not respond.

The Master, thinking the steamer was on the spit, ordered full speed ahead, but was astonished to see land on the port quarter, and then realised the position of the steamer. At 10 a.m. as the tide rose, a tug arrived and some progress was achieved in towing the Tyrone astern. However, the tug was not strong enough and the vessel settled down on Wahine Point, with the hold pierced and the port propeller jammed on the rocks. The Tyrone lay in a most exposed position and an increasing sea pounded the vessel. Some days later she parted in two and broke up as result of heavy southerly gales.

At noon on the ill-fated day preparations were made to land her complement of 70 persons. At the bow the cliff rose sheer to 200 feet, but at the stern the cliff was not

so high, and a landing place was secured with the aid of a ladder, and a leading line enabled the men to scramble up the rest of the distance to level ground. During the afternoon the lifeboat was worked by ropes and pulleys over a distance of 100 yards of water, and a large quantity of baggage was brought ashore.

At the Court of Inquiry the master admitted that he made a mistake by confusing the distance from Akaroa Light to Taiaroa Head with the distance from Lyttelton to Taiaroa Head. 155.7 miles. This error led him to believe that the steamer had nine miles further to run. Evidence was also produced to the effect that the coastal current had reversed in direction about the time of the disaster. The Court held that the loss of the Tyrone was not caused by careless navigation by the master, and that he was justified in proceeding on his course without taking soundings or reducing speed. As the cause pointed mainly to an error of judgment, the assessors agreed that the master's certificate should be returned to him.

Mr K. Cockburn, technical officer in the Department of Electrical Engineering, who provided this information about the bell, heard it toll three times when the last drawing and design lecture was in progress at the end of term a few years ago. There was no person in sight. But closer inspection revealed a black thread tied to the clapper and stretching across the laboratory and through a louvre into the lecture room.

S.A. Scholarship Under Fire

Some Rhodes Scholars at Oxford believe that the system under which the scholarships are administered in South Africa has become so unworkable that they ought to be discontinued, says *The Times*.

The core of their complaint is that no black South African has ever won a Rhodes scholarship in the 70 years of its existence. In spite of the fact that nine are awarded to South Africans each year and that non-whites comprise nearly 80 per cent of the population.

Furthermore, the scholars believe that, so long as apartheid and its system of inferior "Bantu" education continues, the chances of any significant number of non-white students meeting the required standards are remote.

The eight trustees responsible for administering the scholarships are prepared to concede a list of proposals designed to make the scholarships more accessible to black South Africans; but the scholars who made the proposals argue that the rising standards of Oxford and the falling standards of education for black South Africans are combining to frustrate Rhodes' intentions.

UNIVERSITY CLUB MOVING INTO QUEEN'S CLUB

The University Club, whose former premises at 83 Worcester Street are soon to be demolished, is to resume operations in the Queen's Club, Hallenstein's building, High Street, later this year.

A special meeting of the University of Canterbury Association (Inc.) last week approved a proposal from the Executive that it take over the lease held by the Queen's Club on the second floor of the building. The meeting also authorised the Executive to renovate the Queen's Club and provide a standard and atmosphere similar to the former club.

These plans were made possible by a substantial improvement in the Association's finances as a result of increased subscriptions authorised by the annual meeting in March.

The honorary treasurer, Mr John Loftus, said debts and denture interest had been paid, the cost of moving the old Club's furniture and fittings into storage had been met and if subscription income came up to the estimate it would be possible to finance the renovations from income without the need for a levy on members.

The meeting approved plans drawn up by one of the Club's honorary members, Mr Miles Warren, for renovating the new premises and authorised an application to the Licensing Commission for the transfer of its charter to the new premises.

The Club, the only mixed licensed club in Christchurch, was established in 1965 and opened its Worcester Street premises in 1966. Demolition of the block in which the Club was situated to make way for a new hotel, posed problems for the 1971 Executive, which investigated the possibilities of numerous other sites.

The annual meeting of the University of Canterbury Association, the parent body of the Club, instructed the incoming Executive to continue negotiations with the Queen's Club, which agreed at a general meeting in April to accept the University Club proposals. Last week's special meeting of the Association authorised the Executive to take over the lease of the premises, undertake alterations and seek a transfer of the charter.

The new Executive of the Association is: President, Professor J. Vaughan; vice-president, Mr H. McMillan; chairman, Mr V. M. Busby; honorary treasurer, Mr J. Loftus; honorary secretary, Mr E. T. Beardsley; Committee, Messrs N. D. Allan and E. F. Gorman and Messrs P. Yeoman, R. D. Monk, B. Harman and I. S. Roberts; honorary auditor, Mr A. W. Mann.

To Ilam in 1974?

'Encouraging Progress' on Arts Buildings

If approval is granted for two more buildings and construction goes according to plan it might be possible for all departments at present on the city site to move to Ilam at the beginning of the second term in 1974.

The Vice-Chancellor (Professor N. C. Phillips) made this qualified prediction when he told Council that approval had been given to call tenders for the Geography and Psychology blocks at Ilam. They will have a total gross area of 78,339 square feet.

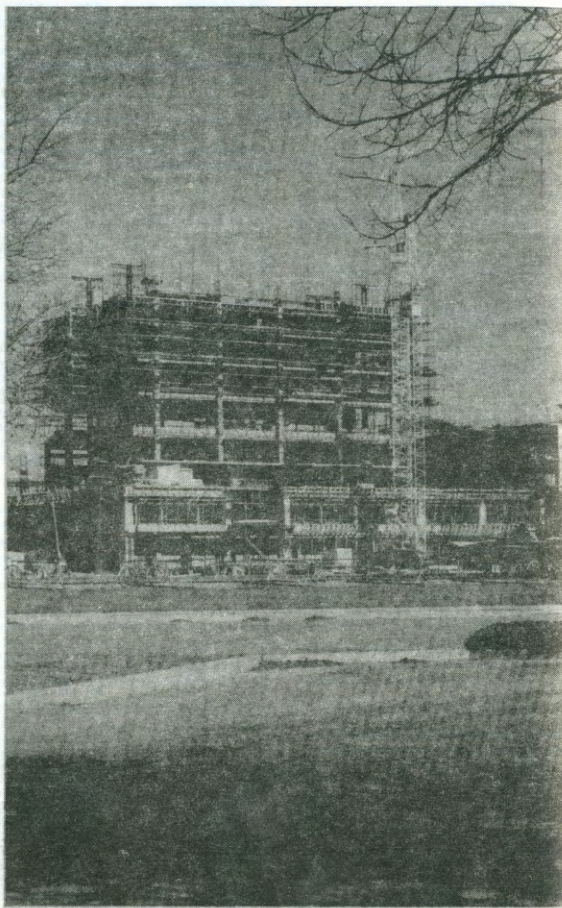
Professor Phillips said the progress in obtaining approvals for buildings since the beginning of the year was satisfactory and encouraging. Only two blocks — Modern Languages and History — now awaited approval for the calling of tenders.

The Geography and Psychology staff blocks consist of seven-story buildings and the laboratory blocks for both departments are of three storeys. They will be joined by a link block.

The Geography staff block, of 17,239 square feet, will contain some small laboratories, and post-graduate facilities as well as staff accommodation and the Psychology staff block, of 20,656 square feet, will have a workshop, post-graduate facilities and teaching rooms as well as staff accommodation.

The Geography laboratory block will be of 18,657 square feet and the Psychology laboratory block of 16,569 square feet. Covered ways account for 1522 square feet and the link block for 2600 square feet.

The James Hight Library rising at Ilam — Photograph by D.V. Sims



S.A. Students 'More Aware'

Although there was little evidence of student unrest at South African universities, the students seemed more aware of the problems facing South African society, and a more liberal and progressive attitude to race relations was noticeable in the Afrikaans universities (normally staunch supporters of the present Nationalist Government policy), said Mr L. A. Erasmus, a senior lecturer in the Mechanical Engineering Department, in his report to Council after study leave last year spent principally at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Erasmus said a more responsible and mature attitude to university studies than that of the New Zealand student was most noticeable. This was in part due to many students having completed a year's military service before entering university, and was possibly due also to the fact that each student was personally responsible for his fees.

Although Government scholarships and grants were not made to students to attend University (other than through Government organisations) the University received a Government subsidy based on the number of full-time students enrolled and the courses taken. Salaries were higher than in New Zealand.