

# Chronicle

## Authority On Drama To Be Visiting Fellow At Canterbury

One of the world's leading figures in modern drama will be visiting the University next month as a Canterbury Visiting Fellow.

He is Professor Martin Esslin, head of radio drama at the B.B.C. for 15 years, and now a visiting professor at Stanford University. He is one of a small group of scholars who have made a valuable contribution to drama both as a respected critic and as a producer of live and radio drama.

During his visit, Professor Esslin will give the John Garrett Lecture, established in appreciation of the work of the former head of the English Department, Professor John Garrett. In the lecture, on 27 July, for which invitations are now being distributed, he will compare British, American and New Zealand television.

Martin Esslin was born in Hungary and educated in Vienna until Hitler intervened. Since 1939 he has spent most of his life in Britain, becoming a naturalised British subject in 1947. His early studies included attendance at the Reinhardt Seminar for Dramatic Art in Vienna as well as the University of Vienna.

During the war he joined the B.B.C. as a translator and then worked as scriptwriter and producer in the overseas service. By 1955 he was Assistant Head of European Productions, in 1966 Assistant Head of Radio Drama, and Head of Radio Drama from 1963 to 1977. He received the O.B.E. for services to broadcasting in 1972. Since 1969 he has been in demand as a visiting professor of drama in the United States.

His publications are numerous and reflect a continued interest in and acquaintance with modern European drama. He is an acknowledged authority on Brecht, Beckett, and Pinter among others, his publications being a stimulus to generations of university students as well as would-be directors, while his more general works (*The Theatre of the Absurd*, 1961; *Reflections: Essays on Modern Theatre*, 1969; *An Anatomy of Drama*, 1976; and *The Age of Television*, 1982) are standard reading for anyone interested in developments in

drama since the war. Professor Esslin's activities also include editorial and advisory functions for several drama publications, reviews of and contributions to the work of other authors, and translations of plays from and into German.

## Rhodes Scholarships For 1984

Applications are invited for nomination for Rhodes Scholarships to be awarded at the end of this year for tenure from October 1984. The scholarships are tenable at Oxford University for up to three years for an undergraduate or higher degree. The awards cover the cost of travel to the United Kingdom, payment of tuition fees and a personal allowance.

Candidates, who may be male or female, must: be unmarried British subjects with at least five years' domicile in New Zealand; be over 19 years of age but under 25 on 1 October 1984; and have achieved academic training sufficiently advanced to assure completion of a bachelor's degree by October 1984.

In making nominations the Selection Committee will have regard to those qualities which Cecil Rhodes listed in that section of his will in which he attempted to define the type of scholar he was seeking: literary and scholastic attainments; fondness of and success in outdoor sports, qualities of truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship; exhibition of moral force of character and instincts to lead and take an interest in one's contemporaries.

Information and application forms may be obtained from the Scholarships section, Registry. The closing date is 1 August.

## Milestones

Two milestones have sprouted on the campus this month. The gift of an anonymous donor, they mark the entrances to the Ilam and Okeover homesteads and were set in place by the maintenance staff.

## New Member Of University Council

Five persons contested two vacancies on the University Council in a Court of Convocation election decided this week. The two successful candidates were:

Dr Roy Holmes, who has served on the Council as a co-opted member since 1978 and Mr E. W. Bensemann, managing director of a Christchurch-based electrical engineering company.

They won seats held by Vi Cottrell and Peter Yeoman, neither of whom sought re-election. The unsuccessful candidates were Dr R.J. Blackmore, Mr R.J. Harrison and Mr K.F. Meates.

Mr Bensemann, whose company has branches in Wellington and Auckland, as well as marketing outlets in Australia and the Middle East, graduated B.Sc. in 1962 from Victoria University. He has spent most of his career in industry, first in development and marketing, as chief engineer with the New Zealand subsidiary of a British communications company and as company manager of a large electronics company based in Christchurch. He established the company he now heads in 1975.

Mr Bensemann's public activities include chairmanship of a trade group of the New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation and council membership of industry and trade associations.

Dr Holmes, who has served two terms on the Council, is a Christchurch ophthalmologist with wide interests outside his profession. He has been chairman of the North Canterbury Catchment Board, president of the New Zealand Catchment Authorities Association and a member of the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority. He was also a member of the Waimairi District Council, president of the Christchurch Lions Club and a member of the New Zealand Nursing Council. At present he is a member of the Riccarton Bush Trust, and the national executive of the New Zealand Medical Association.

## Nuclear Physicist Awarded Erskine Fellowship For Visit Next Year

A theoretical physicist specialising in nuclear collective motion has been awarded an Erskine Fellowship to visit the Physics Department in the first term next year. He is Professor David Rowe, professor of physics at the University of Toronto.

Professor Rowe, who graduated D.Phil from Oxford in 1962, won the Rutherford memorial medal of the Royal Society of Canada this year, was Alfred P. Sloan Fellow 1970-72 and is associate editor of the *Physical Review*.

As a member of the Royal Air Force in 1955-56, David Rowe lectured in electronics at an R.A.F. radio school. He graduated B.A. from Oxford and Cambridge and was appointed a Ford Foundation Fellow at the Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen, for two years. From 1963 to 1966 he was at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, and he was a visiting lecturer at the International Atomic Energy Agency's Centre for Theoretical Physics, in Trieste. After two years as a research associate at the University of Rochester he was appointed an associate professor at Toronto in 1968 and professor in 1974.

## McCarthy Fellowships

Claude McCarthy Fellowships are offered by the University Grants Committee to enable graduates of any of the universities of New Zealand to undertake original work or research in literature, science, or medicine.

A fellowship may be granted to enable graduates whose normal employment does not allow them to follow up original ideas and undertake research, to take leave to carry out research in a university; to enable university teachers to take leave to carry out in New Zealand original work in organisations outside their own institutions or to take leave and travel overseas, other than at the time of their normal entitlement for refresher leave and additional to it, to undertake short periods of research in important recent developments relevant to their specialities; and for post-doctoral work in New Zealand or overseas on approved projects by recent Ph.D. graduates.

The term of each fellowship is at the discretion of the University Grants Committee but shall not normally exceed one year. Applications must reach the University Grants Committee, Wellington, by 1 August. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Scholarships section of the Registry.

Professor Rowe has written a book on nuclear collective motion and has published more than 70 papers on his research into microscopic theory of nuclear collective motion, development of a highly-successful equations-of-motion formalism for collective excitations with many applications to photo- and electro-excitation experiments, development of a theory of large amplitude collective motion appropriate for fission and heavy ion reactions, algebraic formulation of collective models as a means of embedding the models in a microscopic theory and geometric formulation of many-body quantum mechanics exploiting group rather than independent-particle structures.

Professor Rowe is a member of the Canadian Association of Physicists and the American Physical Society.

## Obituary: Professor R. G. Frean

The death has occurred while on study leave overseas of Roland George Frean, professor of English at Massey University and formerly a student and lecturer at Canterbury.

Roly Frean had a remarkable career as a student, both in terms of variety and success. He graduated B.Sc. and M.A. and then had an equally outstanding postgraduate career in North America, gaining an A.M. at Harvard and a Ph.D. at the University of Toronto.

He was appointed a lecturer at Canterbury in 1961. Four years later, when he was only 32 years old, he was appointed to the foundation chair of English at Massey, then little more than outpost of Victoria University. Under his guidance the department grew into a highly respected department with a wide range of courses, including classical studies, art and architecture, with a record of success in graduate work and with a research achievement of which any similar department would be proud.

Professor Frean was a member and later chairman of the State Literary Fund Advisory Committee and a member of the Massey University Council. After giving many years to teaching and administration, Professor Frean was about to begin work at Wolfson College, Oxford, on a new edition of the Collected Works of Walter Pater, to be published with an international group of scholars by the University of California Press. His interest in Pater dated from his doctoral studies at Toronto.

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## Poetry Readings Next Week

Three poetry readings, one at the Students' Union and the others in the Christchurch Arts Centre, featuring several New Zealand poets, including Murray Edmond, this year's writer in residence at the University, will be held at the end of next week.

On Thursday 30 June, nine poets will read some of their work in the Upper Common Room, Students' Union at 8 p.m. Those participating will be John Dickson, Murray Edmond, Russell Haley, Michael Harlow, Keri Hulme, Cilla McQueen, Joanna Paul, Harry Ricketts and Ian Wedde.

On Friday evening 1 July, Russell Haley, Michael Harlow, Joanna Paul and Ian Wedde will read from their work in the "Symphony Hall", the Christchurch Symphony Orchestra's rehearsal room, in the Arts Centre. The entrance is off Worcester Street beside the Craft Workshop.

The second reading will be at the same place on Saturday 2 July with John Dickson, Keri Hulme, Cilla McQueen and Harry Ricketts.

Murray Edmond will read from his work at both these readings. There will also be electronic music from John Cousins and Chris Cree Brown.

The readings have been made possible by the support of the Southern Regional Arts Council and the University Students' Association.

Semi-rural Ilam in 1946. Mrs Suzy Richardson (nee Evatt) who lived in Creyke Road, provided this photograph taken in what was known as the Okeover woods in 1946. The young horsewomen are Norma Cook (whose father was vicar of St Peter's, Upper Riccarton), Jenny and Nicky Warren, daughters of the Right Rev. Alwyn Warren, former Bishop of Christchurch and a Chancellor of the University, and a young Miss Evatt. It is believed that the rows of slender poplars at the western frontage of the Registry developed from saplings the riders dug into the ground for hurdles for the horses.

## French Theatre Troupe Returns To Ilam

For the third successive year the Compagnie Claude Beauclair of Paris will be coming to perform in the Ngaio Marsh Theatre. In the past it presented plays by Sartre and Ionesco. The programme next Tuesday evening (28 June) comprises three plays by Rene de Obaldia: *Le Defunt*, *Poivre de Cayenne* and *Deux femmes pour un fantome*.

These are comedies of a fanciful and macabre kind. Obaldia has declared that he believes "both in the reality of dreams and in the strangeness of everyday things" and that he doesn't operate in the typically French field of irony—"I feel closer to the nonsense-humour of the Anglo-Saxons and the cosmic humour of Spain."

Obaldia inherited his Spanish name from his Panamanian father (he was born in Hong Kong of a French mother), and has become one of the best-known French dramatists of the last 20 years (joining other non-French names like Adamov, Ionesco and Arrabal). One of his full-length plays, the spoof *Western Wind in the Sassafras* was produced here at the Court Theatre a few years ago.

The Compagnie Claude Beauclair performs, of course, in French. Patrons are advised to read the helpful programme notes, including the glossary of terms used in *Poivre de Cayenne* (the one play with slang in it). Admission is \$5, or \$4 for students. Bookings are at the Town Hall.

## Legality Questioned

The Human Rights Commission believes the Education Amendment Act 1979, which imposed a \$1500 fee on private university students from overseas (with the exception of the South Pacific) may contravene international agreements to which New Zealand is a party.

In response to submissions by Dr J. Elkind, a senior lecturer in law at the University of Auckland, and the New Zealand University Students' Association, which were contested by the legal division of the Education Department, the Human Rights Commission suggested a re-examination of

### Welcome Mat For New Staff

Although the formal activities of the Staff Wives' Club are in abeyance, some social functions continue. Among them are the greeting of women who pass through the University's transit houses.

The club decided some years ago that one member should be allotted to each house to assist visitors and newcomers to settle in. She welcomed occupants and helped as far as possible to make them feel at home. Other visitors not using transit houses are also welcome.

The group at present arranges coffee mornings twice a month to help visiting wives to meet other visitors and some local women. Because of study leave and for other reasons it is sometimes necessary to seek more assistance from local women. Persons who are interested should telephone the co-ordinator of the programme, Margaret Sykes (Phone 515-949).

### Staff Vacancy TECHNICIAN (PHYSICS)

Applications are invited for the above position in the Department of Physics.

Applicants should have a good general education, preferably including physics, and should have some experience in the following fields: electronics, electricity, and some mechanical workshop practice.

The salary for Technician Grade I is on a scale from \$11,351 to \$14,537 per annum; commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applications close on 11 July 1983.

Conditions of Appointment may be obtained from: W. Hansen, Registrar, University of Canterbury, Private Bag, Christchurch.

the 1979 Education Amendment Act to see if appropriate changes could be made.

The N.Z.U.S.A. research officer, Carol Beaumont, says the association now is trying to ascertain what the Government intends to do in the light of the report. "If the Government intends to ignore it we will proceed with a submission to UNESCO," she said.

Reporting to the Prime Minister on the submissions made about the Education Amendment Act, the Human Rights Commission, Mr P. J. Downey, said the Act forbids the governing body of any tertiary education institution, technical institute or community college to permit any private foreign students to enrol unless they pay a special tuition fee.

Dr Elkind submitted that the Act required discrimination, not only between New Zealand citizens and non-citizens, but also between categories of non-citizen. New Zealand was a party to treaties which impose legal obligations, including the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education. The 1979 Act violated these treaties and also the letter

and spirit of the Human Rights Commission Act and the Race Relations Act.

Referring to the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education, Mr Downey said he believed Dr Elkind's submissions had *prima facie* merit in the light of New Zealand's obligations under the convention. As to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, he believed Dr Elkind's submissions had substance in relation to better compliance.

"Dr Elkind has made his case with painstaking detail and the Commission has found many of his arguments to be persuasive", Mr Downey said. "This is particularly so in the section dealing with the requirement to take steps to 'achieving progressively' the rights recognised in the covenant... the Commission notes that New Zealand is currently required to furnish its first report on the degree of fulfilment under the covenant.

"It is the Commission's recommendation that close examination of the Education Amendment Act 1979 should be made in relation to preparation of this country's initial report to see if appropriate changes could be made at this time," Mr Downey said.

### Early Retirement, Limited Tenure Foreseen By British U.G.C. Chairman

Limited tenure, early retirement up to the year 2000 and scholarship rather than research underpinning teaching was the future seen by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, in his first public speech as future chairman of the University Grants Committee.

He told the Association of University Teachers Council that for the next ten years there would be almost no natural retirements of academic staff in the universities and so almost no vacancies for new recruits. Without new teachers for ten years the universities would not be worth keeping open. "At the very least early retirement will have to continue till the end of this century," he said. When pressed he added: "I would not necessarily assume it will be entirely voluntary."

He said scholarship was the true underpinning of good teaching and there was not enough money to support research in every department although he did not envisage first and second class universities. In a typical university there were good and less good departments but he did envisage there would be departments where research flourished and others where "it would be at a pretty low ebb."

In the arts there was no issue as "research comes for free." But universities would have the problem of how to cherish their best departments.

On tenure all he would say was: "I believe the scheme of tenure at a typical major American university is probably the right one, and in British universities it goes too far."

On the problem of universities knowing U.G.C. criteria when applying cuts he said: "Ted Parkes (current U.G.C. chairman) said recently he would wish the U.G.C. to be more open but this was only possible if he were given more staff. I do not know enough about the U.G.C. fully to understand that remark. I would wish to make it more open than it is. The U.G.C. will have no choice. From now on there is an inescapable comparison between it and the National Advisory Body. The U.G.C. cannot afford to be less open than the N.A.B."

He was applauded when, in response to a question on whether the U.G.C. took Oxbridge's endowments into account, he said: "It is very difficult for any outsider to judge how the U.G.C. does its sums" and he speculated whether an insider would be able to discover.

## Major Changes Proposed

An end to the specialised, three-year honours degree, the partial introduction of student loans and a new body to monitor standards in the universities are among the major changes proposed in the final report of the Leverhulme inquiry into higher education in Britain.

The two-year project, which has produced 11 volumes of evidence and argument, represents the most comprehensive examination of higher education since the Robbins committee two decades ago. The final report is signed by leading industrialists as well as important figures inside the system and will be studied closely by incoming ministers.

Although the report does not propose the sweeping reforms which many had expected, it does call for a change of direction away from what is regarded as excessive specialisation. Two-year pass degrees, which would be the upper limit for mandatory, means-tested grants, would become the basic currency of higher education.

Courses would be broader than current degrees, preparing the way for subsequent specialisation, which would be necessary especially in professional areas such as medicine and engineering. There would follow three layers of higher study, one for honours degrees or professional diplomas, a second for one-year courses at masters level and the third for doctorates.

Students on the higher-level courses would have to rely on Government-backed loans unless they won scholarships for the exceptionally talented, were given grants in areas of special national or local need, attracted sponsorship from prospective employers or qualified for grants for those suffering from long-term unemployment to acquire new skills.

A note of dissent has been entered by Sir Bruce Williams, director of the Technical Change Centre, who doubts that two-year courses would give a credential recognised by employers and opposes the restriction of mandatory grants.

The report expresses concern for standards as competition for students and resources increases as a result of population changes for the rest of the century. As a safeguard, it suggests the establishment by the universities of a review body which would collaborate and in due course possibly combine with the Council for National Academic Awards.

Far from recommending the end of the binary system itself, the report identifies breadth and diversity as sources of strength in the British system and resists immediate moves towards a merger of the University Grants Committee and the National

Advisory Body. This remains a long-term option but the first task is said to be the settlement of common funding criteria for the two sectors.

The report also proposed the establishment of a centre for the study of higher education management and policy, and increased specific funding for research. Universities and polytechnics are urged to formulate explicit research policies, concentrating more on designated research centres.

Commenting on the findings of the report, *The Times Higher Education Supplement* says the post-war settlement engineered by Lord Robbins and Anthony Crosland has crumbled and we are now camping in its ruins. In the search for a new settlement all kinds of wild and unrealistic ideas are floating round and being taken seriously: Sir Keith Joseph's latest scheme for a limited experiment in university privatisation, the almost automatic reaction of the university establishment to organise a retreat into the *laager* of traditional excellence (a temptation which the University Grants Committee has only half resisted) and the naive hope of some that if they stick their heads in the sand for long enough and pile enough money on top, the clock can be turned back 20 years.

The journal says four major themes are emphasised in the Leverhulme report, themes that were prominent in the Robbins report 20 years ago and will certainly still be around at the end of the century. The first is the urgent need to widen access to higher education not only on grounds of social justice but of economic efficiency. It is interesting that a group which includes so many senior industrialists (not, of course, the ragbag of pluralist directors and money manipulators that usually represents "private enterprise" but the real leaders of productive industry) should place as great an emphasis on the expansion of higher education as Robbins.

The second theme is the need to reform the content and structure of courses. Leverhulme's particular instrument is two-year ordinary degrees, which could be topped up with a variety of vocational diplomas and academic courses to produce a first-second-third cycle pattern of higher education not dissimilar from that which successive French ministers have struggled to introduce. There may be difficulties with this particular proposal but it might be a mistake to focus too closely on two-year degrees. The important thing surely is to establish that the hegemony of three-year honours degrees should be curtailed and broader forms of undergraduate education introduced, partly to increase access, partly to produce a more flexible structure of courses that can be modified in the light of changing manpower needs.

The third theme is that the broad intentions, and so the basic shape, of the binary policy deserve support because they safeguard institutional diversity. This is an interesting conclusion because most of the outsiders and those from universities involved in the Leverhulme programme began with the assumption that the binary policy was an anachronistic anomaly.

The fourth theme is that higher education needs more professional and self-aware management. So institutions are urged to draw up mission statements and a centre for higher education policy and management is proposed. The experience of the last three years suggests that better management is now an urgent priority.

The message of Leverhulme therefore can be reduced to four simple phrases: wider access; greater breadth of courses; increased diversity between institutions; and stronger management within institutions. Whatever objections there may be to the detailed proposals made by Leverhulme to implement these principles, there can surely be no doubt about their identification and urgent relevance, the journal says.

### W.E.A. Appreciates Staff Help

The contribution of academic staff to the work of the Canterbury Workers' Educational Society is warmly appreciated.

Expressing the W.E.A.'s thanks, the president, Katherine Peet, says in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor that recent government cuts have made the financial position of the W.E.A. difficult and at times precarious. "We have been encouraged and heartened by the support and friendliness of the staff of the University of Canterbury, who have given so freely of their time and expertise in the conduct of lectures and courses at the W.E.A."

"We would like to extend our thanks to all those who have helped us in the past and who have indicated their willingness to help us in the future," Mrs Peet said.

## A New Broom In Higher Education

After three months in office, Australia's new federal Minister for Education and Youth Affairs, Senator Susan Ryan, has generated a decided air of optimism in higher education quarters.

Universities and colleges are viewing the future through the prism that still surrounds the Labour Government's accession to power. Although there will not be the massive increase in expenditure that followed the election of the Whitlam Government in 1972, academics are looking forward to a more rational and sympathetic approach to the problems they face than was the case under the former administration.

While Australia must contend with a massive budget deficit this year, Senator Ryan has made it clear she will resist any attempts to cut back on education. She is going ahead with plans to put Labour's policy on increased student participation rates and increased grants to students into effect.

Her first efforts are directed at getting unemployed teenagers back into school and post-secondary education programs, and encouraging students to continue with their education, rather than going on the dole. This will involve increasing grants under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme to bring them to the level of single adult dole payments; assisting universities and colleges with providing emergency loans to students; and introducing an improved system of support for families unable to keep their children at school.

Senator Ryan's decision to scrap the federal student loan scheme, which was about to be introduced by the Fraser Government, and to repeal an act that prohibits students at the Australian National University from spending fee money on political activities, have been generally welcomed by academics. So too have her plans to introduce the Internal Anti-Discrimination Act and to increase opportunities for women in higher education.

Senator Ryan is probably now the most powerful feminist in Australia. She is also the first woman to occupy a government front bench in an Australian Labour administration and has 12 female Labour colleagues in the federal Parliament.

Susan Ryan was born in Sydney 41 years ago to Australian-Irish parents and went to a convent school before graduating in arts from Sydney University. She married a diplomat at the age of 20, became the first woman to occupy a government front bench in an Australian Labour administration and has 12 female Labour colleagues in the federal Parliament.

She completed postgraduate studies at the Australian National University where

## Optimism In Australia

she earned a masters of arts degree. She belongs to a surprisingly large number of Australian feminists who were converted-educators, including Germaine Greer who she says has been a major influence on her life and who she often sees.

Susan Ryan helped form the Women's Electoral Lobby—a political pressure group. When Labour took office in 1972, she became a key lobbyist for the Australian Council of State School Organisations in Canberra. In 1974 she was elected to the Australian Labor Party's legislative assembly but resigned in 1975 to become a representative of Canberra in the Australian Senate.

Since 1977, Senator Ryan has been variously Opposition spokesman for communications, media, the arts, and aboriginal and youth affairs, and has attracted strong support from a wide cross-section of the Australian public for her steady intelligence, her compassion and her empathy.

She made her concerns about the future of Australian youth very clear at the recent national economic summit. As she pointed out, the severe downturn in economic growth and employment has created an unprecedented crisis for Australia's young people:

- At 29 per cent of the full-time teenage labour force, the current unemployment rate is the highest ever recorded;
- Just on 80,000 full-time jobs held by teenagers have disappeared during the last 12 months;
- Since 1975, the average length of

## Australian Vice-Chancellors Call For Early Academic Retirement Scheme

The Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee estimates a comprehensive early retirement scheme for academics would cost \$36 million over the next funding triennium.

It has urged the Universities Council to draw up proposals for a grants scheme for the university sector at an annual cost of about \$12 million.

In a submission to the council the AVCC says that universities must encourage early retirement to improve employment prospects for young academics and even out the "age bulge" in universities. But experience elsewhere has shown such schemes could be very expensive.

It said: "If, for example, a similar scheme to that operating in the United Kingdom universities was adopted an average payment of \$80,000 would be made to each staff member on termination, with adjustments to allow for length of ser-

vice, number of years to retiring age and present salary levels.

The retirement during the (1985-87) triennium of one third of those now aged 55 and over would result in a payment to about 150 staff each year, and the total cost over the triennium would be in the order of \$36 million.

The submission urges the establishment of post-doctoral fellowships to provide a "holding reservoir" to help young people of exceptional merit and promise who could not take an academic post in the short term.

It calls for the creation of an extra 8000 student places in universities by 1987, suggesting that this would create an additional 500-600 academic posts.

The submission also calls for a return to full, retrospective cost supplementation for universities—the system operating until last year and which the new Federal Government has indicated it will restore.

unemployment experienced by young people has doubled and appears to be rising increasingly.

Given the situation, Senator Ryan says, it could be expected that the incentive for young people to persist longer with full-time education would have increased. In fact, from 1975 to 1982 this was not the case.

Australia is behind other Western countries in full-time education participation rates. On OECD figures, in Canada, Japan and the United States, between 70 per cent and 90 per cent of young people stay on to the final year of school, or obtain a leaving certificate. In contrast, the percentage in Australia is 35.

Senator Ryan says that youth programs will be reshaped and redirected to ensure higher levels of participation in education so that over the next three years, full-time secondary and technical and further education enrolments will be increased by 30,000. Also the Curriculum Development Centre, which was scrapped by the Fraser Government, will be recreated to help with developing more attractive and more broadly based curricula in secondary schools.

Senator Ryan has shown a singled-minded determination to see that education should engage and use teenage sub-cultures to advantage. She has suggested, for instance, that video games and rock music might be incorporated into high-technology courses to attract young people to them.

Appointed by arrangement from the *Times Higher Education Supplement*.

## New U.S.P. Head Faces Future

It's a long way from fighting the black campus is in Suva but there is also another campus and an agricultural research center in Samoa.

The university offers first degree courses in humanities, sciences, social sciences and agriculture, and applied research in the interests of the countries of the region. There are 17,000 full-time students and a wide extension network in nine participating countries, linked by satellite.

The university is now in a period of consolidation. Mr Caston believes its student numbers are about right as any more could not be absorbed by the regional economy. But just maintaining the current strength is a problem.

The university is in a very difficult financial situation because all the countries in the region are. Aid agencies are also pulling back.

Previous positions include Registrar of the University for seven years, deputy secretary of the University Grants Committee, British Department of Education and Science, British Overseas Aid Ministry and a member of the British delegation to the United Nations.

In 1961 he was part of the UN mission to the American Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and has retained his interest in the Third World ever since.

"That was where I first got the idea that I would like to go back to the Pacific region some time," he said. "So in a way, this job brings together the early and late parts of my career."

As Vice-Chancellor Mr Caston intends to be fully involved with both the administration and academic side of the university. The transition from administration to academia is very rare in Britain and almost unheard of in Australia. But Mr Caston claims a lifetime commitment to the marriage of academics and administrators in education.

He even intends to do some teaching at the university provided his other duties give him time, perhaps in comparative politics or the politics of administration.

Mr Caston has no doubts that his background has prepared him for the vice-chancellorship. "I have always found I can put together an environment in which other people can teach and do research."

"Putting together the environment means in Fiji quite a lot of mediation between different national and ethnic groups, trying to raise money from governments and aid agencies."

The University of the South Pacific was founded in 1968 and is the only university in the region, jointly funded by 11 governments including Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga and the Solomon Islands. The main

## "No Island Paradise"

(By Fia Cumming, in the Australian)

campus is in Suva but there is also another campus and an agricultural research center in Samoa.

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## Supreme Court Rebuffs Regan Over Racial Tax Clause

The American Supreme Court has rejected arguments from the White House and upheld a standing policy that allows the Internal Revenue Service to deny tax exemptions to schools and colleges practicing racial discrimination.

The eight-to-one ruling by the nation's highest court of appeal is not regarded as a major victory for civil libertarians, but is a serious defeat for the President, the private institutions and their sponsors. Mr Reagan had attempted last year to stop the 13-year-old policy and said he planned to grant tax exempt status to the Bob Jones University, a fundamentalist Christian college in South Carolina, and the Goldsboro Christian Schools of North Carolina.

The decision, resulting from a suit against the United States by the Bob Jones University, affects all schools and colleges.

A number of "segregated white academies" were established throughout the south in order to circumvent earlier court orders to integrate the public schools. The court has clarified the revenue policy such that these schools are not only required to pay federal taxes but all private contributions to them are no longer tax deductible.

Bob Jones University forbids inter-racial

Mr Caston is appalled by the Thatcher Government's plan to cut Britain's university sector funds by 15 per cent between 1982 and 1984.

"There is an air of considerable gloom," he says. "It is the most drastic cut-back any government has attempted in such a short space of time."

"To deprive young people of university education and force them on the dole instead—'it doesn't even save money.'"

Mr Caston believes Britain will regret eventually its lack of educated people. The participation rate in higher education is already very low: only 7 per cent of school-leavers go to university and only 13 per cent take any form of higher education.

But when he takes up the Fiji post in October, Mr Caston will be able to forget such gloomy thoughts. He admits it's a vast change: "It terrifies me! But as my friends say not many people get the chance of a new career at my age."

dating and marriage among its students. Fewer than a dozen of the college's 5,300 students are black, according to 1981 records. Jones began admitting married blacks in 1971 and single black students in 1975.

The private Goldsboro system, which contends that the Bible forbids the mixing of the races, refuses to enroll blacks at all. The revenue policy was adopted by President Nixon in 1970 when it became apparent that the courts would order just such a measure anyway. It was supported by all subsequent administrations including Mr Reagan's until January 1982 when the Supreme Court agreed to review the policy in the Bob Jones suit. Mr Reagan abruptly reversed the policy, explaining that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of religion was at stake.

In the decision signed by the Chief Justice, Mr Warren Burger, the Court maintains that the compelling public interest of ending centuries of racial bias far outweighs any burden the Internal Revenue Service may levy on non-secular schools. The justices did not subscribe to the Administration's position that only Congress has the authority to strip a school of tax-exempt status.

# Notices

## Details Of British Council Scheme For Academic Travel Grants

The British Council reports that a number of grants will be given each year to facilitate exchange visits of staff and research workers between universities polytechnics and similar institutions in Britain and equivalent institutions overseas. Funding is available for visits throughout the world with the exception of Eastern Europe and China for which other arrangements apply. The purpose of these grants is to promote direct contact between departments and institutions with mutual scientific or academic interests and to encourage the development of longer term collaboration and research.

Priority is given to visits which form part of or might lead to a programme of collaboration in research, publication or teaching. Grants can be given for any of the following activities: joint research, joint publication, curriculum-course development, student exchange-mobility (exploratory visits by staff only) and academic-professional-administrative staff exchange and development.

Support cannot be provided merely for conference attendance but money is available for the promotion of activities such as the design and planning of international seminars for workshops. Visits may be seen as an opportunity to explore the possibilities and advantages of further collaboration between the institutions involved. Proposals for visits should have clearly defined objectives and should have the support of the relevant authorities in both institutions. The aim is to give assistance during the formative period while the institutions concerned are evaluating the usefulness of the link and, where possible, seeking longer term support from other sources.

Grants can be made to staff of universities, polytechnics and similar institutions. Visits by undergraduate and postgraduate students cannot be funded except where these represent an essential contribution to a project. Grants are intended primarily as a contribution towards the travel expenses of visitors and are available for visits either to or from Britain. However, in cases where travel expenses for visitors to Britain are not required, a fixed daily subsistence can be paid. This allowance is intended to cover meals, internal travel and other incidentals, but not accommodation.

All arrangements for outgoing and incoming visits including travel bookings should be made directly between the institutions concerned and are not the responsibility of the British Council. Applications for grants should be made on the standard application form and submitted along with relevant supporting documentation and letters of invitation. Overseas applicants should send their applications to the local British Council representative. Forms are obtainable from all offices of the British Council. There is no closing date but applicants are advised to submit forms at least three months before the proposed visit.

## Record Of Japan Contacts

The New Zealand Embassy in Tokyo has sought the assistance of the Department of Education in surveying educational institutions in New Zealand on links with Japan.

The embassy comments: "While we greatly welcome the expansion of direct educational links between New Zealand and Japan which is taking place at the moment, we are not always able adequately to keep abreast of the increasing range of contacts between institutions in the two countries. This lack of knowledge on our part of educational relations between New Zealand and Japan is occasionally somewhat embarrassing, but more importantly, inhibits us in fulfilling more fruitfully other wider aspects of our cultural exchange and information programmes in Japan. The greater the degree of knowledge we have of areas of interest in New Zealand within local educational institutions in Japan, the more usefully we are able to direct our information and educational promotional efforts."

It would assist the Embassy greatly if any educational institutions with existing or planning contacts with Japan would advise the Director, International Education Division, Education Department, Private Bag, Wellington, which would inform the embassy in Tokyo.

The embassy notes that Japanese universities, particularly those well endowed, seem keen to establish links with similar institutions in New Zealand.

## Writer In Residence For 1984

Applications are invited for the above position, which has been created to foster New Zealand writing by providing a full-time opportunity for a writer to work in an academic environment. The position is open to writers in the fields of creative writing: fiction, drama and poetry. The appointment will be made on the basis of published or performed writing of high quality.

Applicants should be authors of proven merit normally resident in New Zealand, or New Zealanders currently resident overseas.

The position is tenable for nine months at the University of Canterbury at an emolument of \$18,500.

Applications close on 19 September 1983.

Conditions of Appointment may be obtained from the Registrar or from registrars of all other universities in New Zealand.

## Seminars On Audio-Visual Aids

Two practical seminars on using visual aids, one on overhead projectors and the other dealing with slides, will be conducted by the Audio-Visual Aids Centre on Tuesday 5 July in Room E9.

The seminar on overhead projectors will be from 11 a.m. until noon and the slides seminar will be between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Resources and facilities available in the University for slide and transparency making will be described and advice given on materials and how to produce visuals. A user's guide to equipment operation, basic fault-finding and emergency aid will be included.

Further information from the Educational advisory Officer, Rod McKay, or Mr N. Clarke, A-V Aids Centre.

## ANZAC Fellowship

Mr K. H. Schasching (Forestry) has been awarded an ANZAC Fellowship. He plans to visit Forestry Schools at Melbourne and to look at Creswick and Canberra and to look at Eucalypts in their natural range covering Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales.