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UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

# Chronicle

## N.Z. University Term Dates 1984

	Auckland	Waikato	Massey	Victoria	Canterbury	Lincoln	Otago
Enrolment	20-24 Feb.	17-23 Feb.	23-24 Feb.	15-23 Feb.	20 Feb. -	23-24 Feb.	20-21 Feb.
Term 1 begins	27 February	27 February	27 February	27 February	27 February	27 February	24 February
Graduation	3, 4 May	12, 13 April	3, 4 May	2, 3 May	2, 3 May	4 May	5 May
Term 1 ends	5 May	4 May	4 May	5 May	1 May	3 May	4 May
Term 2 begins	28 May	28 May	28 May	21 May	23 May	21 May	28 May
Mid-term break (Examinations)	2-7 July	20-29 June	—	18 June- 30 June	30 June- 8 July	18 June- 6 July	—
Term 2 ends	11 August	10 August	3 August	18 August	14 August	17 August	3 August
Term 3 begins	3 September	3 September	27 August	3 September	3 September	3 September	27 August
Lectures end (approximately)	5 October	—	5 October	6 October	5 October	19 October	5 October
Examinations begin (approximately)	15 October	23 October	12 October	12 October	15 October	24 October	18 October

### School Terms 1984

1st Term:	31 January-4 May
2nd Term:	21 May-17 August
3rd Term:	
Primary	3 September-14 December
Secondary	10 September-7 December

### Statutory Holidays—1984

Waitangi Day	Monday 6 February
Easter	Friday 20 April-Tuesday 24 April (inclusive)
ANZAC Day	Wednesday 25 April
Queen's Birthday	Monday 4 June
Labour Day	Monday 22 October

## A.C.U. Congress In Birmingham

The Chancellor, Miss Herbison, the Registrar, Mr Hansen and Professor Burrows (Law), who is on study leave in Britain, will represent the University at the 13th quinquennial Commonwealth Universities' Congress between 14 and 19 August at the University of Birmingham. Mr Hansen has been granted leave during August to visit universities in Britain and Canada in addition to attending the conference. During his absence the Staff Registrar, Mr Kernahan, will be Acting Registrar.

## Surviving The Third Wave

The group of staff informally discussing *The Third Wave* — the implications for New Zealand of the electronic revolution — will meet again next week, on Tuesday 26 July at 4.00 p.m. in the History seminar room (Room 105).

Two ten-minute talks will set the tone for discussion. Dr Bob Hodgson (Electrical and Electronic Engineering) will speak on *Micro-electronic Technology — the Third Wave Generator*. Dr John Peet (Chemical and Process Engineering) will then discuss *What Kind of Lifestyle Could This Kind of Technology Lead Us Towards?*

Among suggestions made for further attention by the group are the establishment of an interdisciplinary course on the topic, possibly arranged through the Extension Studies Department.

The group will consider defining its aim and will try to ascertain whether there is merit in dividing into small groups concentrating on particular areas such as communications, education or employment.

Next Tuesday's meeting will be the third the group has arranged.

## Fulbright Visitors

The Board of the New Zealand-United States Educational Foundation will in 1985 be allocating about 40 per cent of the available funds to meet the cost of bringing lecturers and research scholars of standing from the United States. The budget allocation is likely to be sufficient to provide full grants for eight senior grantees plus travel grants for two other grantees who are receiving maintenance support from other sources.

In recent years the foundation has sought to focus the greater portion of its programme of visiting American scholars on the development of themes identified as having current significance. In following this approach it has been receptive to short-term proposals as well as projects involving a sequence of visitors spread over a period of two or three years. It is intended to continue this approach in 1985 using the following themes:

**American Studies**—to encourage a better understanding of American people, culture and society on the part of New Zealanders.

**New Zealand Studies**—to promote any study of New Zealand in the social sciences and humanities or the natural and applied science as they relate to studies unique to New Zealand. Educational development and innovation.

**Cultural Studies**—to enhance mutual appreciation of the values, traditions and potential of the arts and crafts in the United States and New Zealand in order to promote a deeper understanding of the cultures and social values of the two countries.

**Social change**—the nature, scale and rapidity of technological change—its social, cultural and environmental consequences.

In following this approach the foundation is aware that in the past it has initiated some programmes which fall outside the areas defined here. Sponsors who wish to continue with the development of these programmes are also invited to submit proposals.

It will be helpful if proposals are accompanied by a full statement of reasons why the suggested project is considered important and some indication of what the grantee will do if an award is made.

Sponsors who intend developing a project spread over two or three years should describe briefly the development of the project in subsequent years. For lecturerships

## 1985 Proposals Sought

details such as the number of courses, the approximate number of students per course and their level of attainment are essential. If the time of arrival is important as, for example, with a seasonal project, this should also be mentioned.

The additional information which most sponsors have been providing in recent years has been valuable to the foundation in allocating some order of priority to the suggestions it receives. It is also most useful to the organisation concerned in Washington who wish to advertise the programme, to answer questions from prospective applicants, and to commend the best applicants.

The conditions for full awards are that grantees have their fares paid (not, however, for their dependents) and receive an adequate allowance, calculated on the number of accompanying dependents, to maintain them while in New Zealand. Each grant is based on a six months' stay, with provision for a three-month extension providing funds are available. For full grants

sponsoring institutions have little financial responsibility. They will be expected to provide office or laboratory accommodation and it is assumed that requests will not be made for visitors unless the necessary facilities are available for undertaking the project successfully. Sponsors will be expected to secure suitable housing accommodation for which the grantees will pay.

Proposals accepted by the foundation are advertised within the United States from March to May by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036. It is clear that advertising is not always a particularly successful means of obtaining good candidates and once a proposal has been accepted by the foundation it would be wise for sponsors to encourage suitable candidates to apply before the closing date of 15 June, 1984.

It is requested that all suggestions be received by the foundation no later than 1 October this year.

## Belfast Engineer Awarded Erskine Fellowship To Visit University Next Year

Professor Peter Benham, Head of the Aeronautical Engineering Department, Queen's University, Belfast, has been awarded an Erskine Fellowship to visit the Mechanical Engineering Department in February and March next year.

His special fields are mechanical and aeronautical engineering with particular reference to the fields of mechanics of solids and structures and the properties and applications of metals.

After secondary education in Sussex and service with the Royal Air Force, he studied engineering at Queen's, gaining a M.Sc. in 1952 before going on to do a Ph.D. at Imperial College, his research topic being high strain metal fatigue. He gained a D.Sc. from Queen's in 1965 for his work on fatigue and fracture of metals.

After working for Vickers-Armstrong (Aircraft) Ltd., for two years, Professor Benham was appointed a lecturer at Imperial College. In 1967 he returned to Queen's as a senior lecturer and was subsequently promoted to reader, professor and, in 1976, head of department.

Apart from his work on metal fatigue and fracture, Professor Benham has also in-

vestigated the engineering properties of plastics and the aircraft applications of composite materials. He has published more than 70 research papers in journals and conference proceedings and is the author of three undergraduate textbooks on solid mechanics.

Professor Benham has played an important part in Northern Ireland's industrial development. Outside the university he has been director of the Concorde sonic boom investigation in Northern Ireland, chairman of the Ministry of Commerce working party on industrial regeneration, a member of the Science Research Council's non-metals sub-committee, a consultant to I.C.I. plastics division, Short Bros (Aircraft and Missiles) Ltd., Harland and Wolff Ltd., and other companies, chairman of the Department of Economic Development's industrial scholarship consultative committee, university representative on the European Society for Engineering Education and a member of the Ulster Polytechnic Council.

He is a fellow of four professional societies and a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Colenso High School, P.O. Box 691, Napier, is planning a 25th reunion to be held on 2 and 3 March, 1984.

## Next Canterbury Fellow

Professor Geoffrey Leech (University of Lancaster), a scholar with an international reputation in linguistics, will be in the English Department as a Canterbury Visiting Fellow from 7 September to 7 October.

During his visit, he will give a public lecture about recent computer research into English.

Professor Leech began his academic career at University College, London, in the early 60's—a time of great ferment in linguistic theory when the work of Noam Chomsky in the United States was beginning to have its effect on the other side of the Atlantic, giving further stimulation to an expansion of linguistics, already well under way, into an independent and widely-taught discipline.

He was soon contributing to this growth in linguistics, both as teacher and research worker. From a lectureship in English at U.C.L., where he was secretary of the Communication Research Centre and also worked with Professor Randolph Quirk on the Survey of English Usage, he moved to a readership at Lancaster, where he has been Professor of Linguistics and Modern English Language since 1974, and where he headed his department from 1969 to 1977.

His research interests widened to embrace many aspects of theoretical and descriptive linguistics and are reflected in a large output of scholarly articles, the range of which may be gauged from the books he has produced at regular intervals. An early interest in stylistics was responsible for both *English in Advertising* (1966), and also a very well-regarded account of the ways in which language is used for literary purposes, *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* (1969). That the interest has continued is shown by his collaboration with M. H. Short on *Style in Fiction* (1981).

The study of linguistic semantics from both theoretical and experimental points of view was likewise of early concern, resulting in *Towards a Semantic Description of English* (1968) and—more popularly—the Penguin Semantics publication, *Explorations in Semantics*, which has now been revised second edition in 1981. *Explorations in Semantics and Pragmatics* appeared in 1980, and his *Principles of Pragmatics* is due to be published this year.

The structure of modern English has always been of major interest to Professor Leech, and during the last ten years or so he has been involved in a number of collaborative works, most notably the standard reference work *A Grammar of Contemporary English* (1972). This 'megagrammar' is currently being revised

by him and his fellow authors—Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum and Jan Svartvik.

In addition to his output of books and articles, Professor Leech has been constantly at work on the 'shop floor' of descriptive linguistics. On moving to Lancaster he was responsible for compiling a large collection—corpus as it is known in the trade—of modern written English, to provide the basis for an accurate description of how the language gets used, and of exactly what structures are to be found in it. He also set up links with similar ventures in England and the United States, and eventually established a joint enterprise with the Norwegian Computing Centre for the Humanities, which has resulted in extensive analysis and description of the corpus by means of computational

## Comparison Of TV In Three Countries In Garrett Lecture

Professor Martin Esslin, a noted author and drama critic, who is this year's University of Canterbury Visiting Fellow, will give the 1985 Garrett Memorial Lecture on Wednesday, 27 July at 8.00 p.m. in Room A1. Professor Esslin's talk is entitled: *Television in Great Britain, the United States and New Zealand—A Comparison*.

One of the world's leading figures in modern drama, Professor Esslin belongs to that small group of scholars who have been able to make substantial contributions to drama both as a respected critic and as a producer of live and radio drama.

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 Salzburg as well as the University of Vienna. During the war he joined the B.B.C. as a translator, then worked as scriptwriter and producer in the overseas service. By 1955 he was Assistant Head of European Productions in the B.B.C. as 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 on his

methods. At present he is co-directing a research project which aims at getting a computer to analyse the corpus automatically, and give grammatical labels to the words used.

While he is at Canterbury, Professor Leech will be teaching in the English Department's linguistics programme, holding research seminars, including one on Victorian Poetry, and will give a public lecture on 21 September dealing with recent computer research into English. His experience with the description of large collections of English will be of particular value to the department's linguists, who have begun work on a corpus of New Zealand English—an increasingly well-established variety of the language which so far has not been given the research attention it could easily sustain.

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; *The Age of Television*, 1983) 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 and contributions to the work of other authors, and translations of plays from and into German.

Professor Esslin will be at the University until 30 July.

## National Parks Research

Two National Parks and Reserves Scholarships are available from the Lands and Survey Department for doctoral or masters study in national parks and reserves.

The doctoral fellowship is tenable for two years with a possible third year extension. The value is \$5,000 per annum plus up to \$1,000 for logistical support.

The masters fellowship is tenable for one year with a possible second year extension. The value is \$4,000 per annum up to \$1,000 for logistical support.

Application forms and further information are available from the Scholarships section of the Registry. Completed applications must reach the Department of Lands and Survey by 1 November.

## A Unique Fellowship

Not for nothing did A. L. Rowe once describe All Souls College as one of those characteristic English institutions that are so hard to explain to the stranger. Even Oxford graduates at Canterbury seemed to be hard put to it last month to explain to the Christchurch news media some of its peculiarities.

The major difficulty for those brought up in the British, as opposed to the North American, tradition, is that All Souls is really a graduate college, although that is only part of the difference from the other colleges. It plays a full part in the teaching and research of Oxford, but it also makes a significant contribution to public life through others of its fellows engaged in work outside. A union of academic research with the experience of the world, is how Rowse puts it.

All Souls was established nearly 550 years ago by Archbishop Chichele towards the end of the long French wars to pray for the souls of King Henry, the Duke of Clarence and all the lords and lieges "whom the havoc of that warfare between the two realms hath drenched with the bowl of bitter death" and also for the souls of the faithful departed. There were no undergraduates from the beginning. The members of the foundation were to be of three years' standing in the university on election.

So it is clear that All Souls is really a survivor of the medieval college, probably because its fellows are usually the ablest undergraduates of the other colleges. And says Rowse, there is a complete absence of that quarrelling that smaller bodies are apt to enjoy. "In spite of its diverse character there is complete harmony and agreement within the college," he says. "We are sworn by our statutes to brotherly love and concord and that bond holds good outside the walls. I do not think you would find two members of the college, however opposed their political convictions, fighting each other in an election." The college is a stronger tie. It provides an example of the bonds there are in English life that mollify the strains and conflicts of society and make it a gentler, a more comfortable, a more civilised life. The college as Chichele founded, he founded well: a tribute to the prescience of the Middle Ages insufficiently regarded in our time."

The roll of great men of All Souls is rich and diverse. In the early Renaissance there was the father of modern medicine, Linacre, Tudor times produced that fascinating traveller and adventurer, Anthony Shirley. In the 17th century there was Sheldon, who

resettled the Anglican Church after the Restoration. Wren was probably the greatest genius the college housed. He left his memorials on the face of the country. The 18th century, supposed to be a dead time in the universities, resulted in a prolific crop of All Souls men, among them the great lawyer Blackstone, who probably had more influence on the world than any other fellow. His summing up of English law in his *Commentaries* not only underlies American law, but is the basis of the American Constitution.

"And so we come to the nineteenth century to Bishop Heber and those romantic ambassadors, Sir Charles Vaughan and Charles Murray—for whom the young Victoria fell, though Lytton Strachey did not get on the track of the story," says Rowse. "With Sir William Anson we reach the modern period: he piloted it through the period of reform, remoulding it to what it is today. Lord Salisbury initiated the system of Examination Fellows which produced Curzon, Chelmsford, Halifax; Henson, Lang; Headlam; Simon, Greene, Somervell; Buckle and Geoffrey Dawson; Oman, Amery, G. M. Young and the moderns of our own time."

The college has some curious customs. Its totem is the mallard. At college gaudies a song is sung in its honour. An officer of the common room is the Lord Mallard and, at the beginning of every century, the whole college goes in procession round its roofs, following the Lord Mallard with the bird on a pole, by torchlight. There are medals in existence of 1701, 1801 and 1901 on which the scene is depicted. No doubt there will be a similar medal depicting a similar scene in 2001.

Rowse, in nostalgic mood, writes: "One thinks of all that past in a succession of images: Elizabeth, riding down the High, and casting her eyes upon the walls of the college hung with verses in her honour; John

Evelyn, listening to 'music, voices and theobos performed by some ingenious scholars,' and Pepys paying five shillings to see the chapel and Chichele's picture. The few years, the decades go by: it is a century later and Dr Johnson is saying, 'Sir, if a man has a mind to prance, he must study at Christ Church and All Souls.' A century more and Froide steps into the quiet quadrangle from the bustle of the High, to meditate under the spire of St Mary's on the years that had gone, on his brother Hurrell and Newman, and all that agitation that had so strangely stirred his heart when young. A few more years and it is our own time, in a room looking down upon the entrance, a youngish man with strange fanatic eyes and tortured mouth lies out full length upon the floor, hour after hour, writing a book: it is Lawrence, the book is *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*.

"I think every All Souls man must carry at heart an image and a dream. Always there are the sounds and summer scents of those buildings set among the gardens of Oxford that may come back to him at any moment, in a Cabinet office, in the Embassy at Washington, patrolling in a Sunderland off Norway, in a destroyer in the Pacific, or eating his heart out on the coast of Cornwall. There are the bells of St Mary's, the regular accompaniment to dinner in Hall on Sundays, the chimes of New College next door, the silvery surt of Magdalen on mornings of May coming in waves over the roofs. There are the great chestnuts in the Warden's garden, mountainous masses of green and white blossom, rich and festooned in the tapestry time of the year. Or there is the scent of wallflowers stealing up in the night from the old quadrangle, the aromatic fragrance of Cheddar pinks from the pavement outside the Codrington, in autumn the secret figs ripening upon the September walls."

### Of Meccano And Music

When he opened an engineering conference at Ilam a few years ago, the Minister of Energy, Mr Birch, was impressed by a large Meccano model of the Maui platform on the stage beside him. It was the work of Professor Roger Keay (Chemical and Process Engineering) and his family.

But they have, it is believed, been upstaged by an Auckland academic, whose latest Meccano constructions add his special music to the engineering possibilities of the metal parts. He is Dr Douglas Mews, associate professor in the School of Music at Auckland, who last year constructed a Meccano glockenspiel which played *O Come All Ye Faithful* at the turn of a handle.

And this year he constructed a large model of the Auckland clocktower as his contribution to the celebration of the Auckland centenary. This time using a handle rising in a recognisable version of *Gaudemus* booming from the structure, a variation Brahms did not envisage when he composed the Academic Festival Overture.

## Canterbury Pioneers Television

### STUDENTS MAKE FIRST TELECAST

By the Christchurch Representative of the "New Zealand Free Lance."

Can you turn your mind back a quarter of a century to the magic days when, somehow past explaining, sound crossed the mountains and the seas and came out of a box—sounds that took coherence and became recognisable human voices? It was all immensely intriguing and a trifle other-worldly. That is precisely the feeling you have on seeing the first transmitted television pictures in New Zealand. They rekindle a sense of wonderment.

THE Dominion has had television demonstrations before, but the image was not transmitted but fed to the receiver over a circuit. In Christchurch (ZLAXT), an experimental transmitter in the electronics laboratory of the School of Engineering, Canterbury University College, has been sending signals picked up at Riccarton, two miles away, and telecasts from the laboratory to other parts of the college are more common. They're the result of work by B. T. Withers, a senior lecturer in electrical engineering, and a group of honours students.

Significant point is that, apart from the receiver, they are not using commercial equipment. Valves and other special tubes excited, they have built all the components themselves during the past 12 months as an extension of their studies in electronics. Mr. Withers stresses that aspect.

"We are training electrical engineers and the fact that a television system is operating is part of so much vacuum tube technology. Few, if any, of these men will go into

television, but they will leave here with a knowledge of vacuum tubes they would not otherwise have had. Television is exacting, versatile and exciting and it is excellent for this work, but the transmissions are purely experimental," he says. He goes so far as to disclaim that entertainment is even incidental to the work, which is helped by generous co-operation by "the trade."

Here are some facts on the Christchurch experiments.

- ★ System: The BBC standard of 405 lines.
- ★ Channels: Sound is on 99.5 megacycles (3.02 metres) and pictures on 95.5 megacycles (3.14 metres)—near the band used by taxi and police transmitters.
- ★ Power: At present 15 watts, but it will go up to 200 watts, the maximum permissible, before field-tests are undertaken.
- ★ Voltage: Highest is in the receiver—ten to fifteen thousand volts—but at present the transmitter valves have no more

than 600 watts on their anodes or plates.

★ Number of valves: Mr. Withers says there are "well over a hundred."

The person being televised sits in front of a white screen, with light from 2,000 watts of lamp-power beating on him. Directly in front—a couple of yards distant—is the TV camera, its aperture working between f.2 and f.4. It is equipped with a vacuum tube, whose output is an electrically varying current which represents, line by line and frame by frame, the make-up of light and shade in the picture, and which is fed to the transmitter.

In television, unlike radio, the broadcaster sees himself as others see him—on the screen of a monitor direct in front. It is a similar image to that depicted on the receiver.

What sort of a picture is it? At its best it is remarkably like the most successful pictures received by wirephoto. At its worst it is similar to the least successful of them. The Christchurch transmissions at present display a fairly distinctive herringbone pattern, caused by influences between the transmitter and receiver. Yet, when the equipment is thoroughly warmed up (which takes about an hour) and the several circuits are properly balanced, the definition is amazingly faithful and there is none of the "shiver" that used to afflict early motion pictures.

Television transmission by the Electrical Engineering Department almost a decade before regular programmes were transmitted in New Zealand certainly captured public attention in 1952.

In researching material about the transmissions for the Broadcasting Corporation, the Information Officer, Eric Beardsley, came across the spread above, printed in the *New Zealand Free Lance* of 25 June, 1952. The article and a generous display of photographs were among the department's records.

Oxymorons, those splendid figures of speech by which contradictory terms combine unasily to give some real point to a statement, almost brought proceedings to a halt at the Third International Conference on Humour.

Warren Blumenfeld, an industrial psychologist at Georgia State University, opened the batting with *misleading intelligence*, according to the *American Chronicle of Higher Education*. Then he scored well with *express mail*, *Amtrak schedule*, *greater Cleveland*, *Legal briefs* and *airlift servants*.

But the loudest and longest laughs were reserved for campus-grown examples of the genre. They included *educational administrator*, *athletic scholarship*, and — the audience's favourite — *academic salary*.

The University abounds in examples. One thinks of *full-time student*, perhaps, or *professional vacancy*, or even that well-known pair to lecture, lab and library, *University Drive*. The editors would like to see further examples that are neither libellous nor indecent for publication in the *Chronicle*. Who, or where, is campus wit?

## Professor Elley On Safari

A paper on his research into the improvement of English literacy levels in the South Pacific countries and its implications for policy in countries where English is a second language yet becomes the medium of instruction in schools, was presented by Professor Warwick Elley (Education) at the 9th annual conference of the International Association of Educational Assessment (I.A.E.A.) held last month in Bantyre, Malawi. It attracted 60 delegates from 22 countries and from organisations such as UNESCO and the World Bank.

Professor Elley, a guest speaker at the conference, said the close similarity of conditions in Anglophone African schools to those of the Pacific Islands gave his work a special relevance for many of the delegates. He was surprised however to discover that the average class size in Malawi schools is 69 pupils to one barely-trained teacher and neighbouring countries were even worse off.

Papers were presented to the conference on a wide range of assessment problems, but a major emphasis was placed on the efforts of African and European examination boards to broaden the scope of their external examinations to allow for more school-based assessment and for the

## Winter Golf Tournament

Sam Leary, with 37 Stableford points, was the senior event at the University Golfing Society's winter tournament at Harewood on 7 July. He was followed by Jack Johnston and John Ritchie.

In the junior section, Roger Reeves was first with 44 points followed by John Waller with 41 and Jim McWha, 40. Judy Cockle (38 points) was the women's event. She was followed by Mary Boswell and Ann Bonsho.

Prizes for twos were won by Jim McWha, Archie Ross, John Roper-Lindsay, Alan Birlough and Dave Trewthit, John Waller won the competitions for longest drive and closest to the pin.

The next tournament will be the spring tournament, to be held at Russley on 1 September. Entries will be called for next month.

inclusion of more measures of attitudes, values and other behavioural indices. Other papers dealt with the problems of setting aid priorities for assisting third world education systems, of assessing literacy levels, of promoting language development and of identifying the essential ingredients in a "basic education".

On his way home, Professor Elley visited the University of Colombo in Sri Lanka, where he addressed the Faculty of Education, and spent two days in Jakarta consulting the research staff of the Indonesian Ministry of Education on a major national assessment being planned for that country.

## Recreation Centre Phones

The physical education staff will move into their new offices at the Recreation Centre shortly. Their new telephone numbers are:

Squash bookings.....	Ext.8899
Recreation Centre.....	Ext.8898
(and after hours.....)	Ext.8898
Department.....	Ext.596
P. J. Carpenter.....	Ext.597
T. Davies.....	Ext.8748
J. H. Edyvear.....	Ext.8748
R. D. Bishop.....	Ext.8943

## Unit Cycles A Campus Hazard

The Safety Committee expressed concern at its last meeting over the number of cyclists who fail to display adequate lights at night.

Cyclists are urged to make sure they have good highly visible lights facing front and rear. Reflective belts across the front and back of the rider also increase the chance of drivers identifying cyclists in the poor conditions now prevalent.

In turn, cyclists are asked to ride carefully on the campus paths and give pedestrians a wide berth. Extra care is needed close to buildings, especially where visibility is limited by landscaping.

## Staff Vacancies Temporary Technician (Civil Engineering)

Applications are invited for the position of temporary Technician in the Department of Civil Engineering. The appointment will commence as soon as possible and terminate on 31 December 1983.

Applicants should have a good general education and be qualified in fitting and turning with welding experience. The appointee will be concerned with the fabrication and preparation of a range of equipment for research purposes in structural engineering.

The salary will be according to qualifications and experience and will be in the range \$946 to \$1211 per month. Applications close on 8 August 1983. Conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Registrar.

## Visiting Fellowship In Social Work

Applications are invited for the above position which has been created to allow practitioners in any area of social work, including research, education and administration, to pursue an approved course of personal research for one academic year. The Fellowship carries neither an emolument nor a salary.

An applicant employed in a department under the control of the State Services Commission may, if selected, be eligible for secondment on full salary. Such applicants should apply both to their own department and to the University.

Applications close on 14 September. Conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Registrar or the Secretaries of all other universities in New Zealand.

## Victoria Vacancy

Victoria University of Wellington is establishing an Institute of Policy Studies to bring together public and private sectors as well as the university to study policy issues, particularly of a multi-disciplinary nature.

A Director is sought for the institute. The successful applicant must have a distinguished research background, preferably but not necessarily in policy studies, as well as the ability to lead and co-ordinate the research activities of staff drawn from varied backgrounds. Salary will be negotiable at the senior academic level. The appointment is for the initial establishment period of two to three years.

Further information can be obtained from the Administrative Assistant (Appointments), Personnel Office, Victoria University of Wellington, Private Bag, Wellington, with whom applications close on 31 July.

## 1300 Black Students At Alabama 20 Years After Integration

More than one in ten students at the University of Alabama are black. They now total more than 1,300, whereas exactly 20 years ago only two black students were enrolled in the protection of military forces commanded by President John F. Kennedy.

It was in June 1963 that the Alabama Governor, George C. Wallace, stood with his arms folded at the front door of the University of Alabama. In folksy idiom he promised to "stand in the schoolhouse door" in order to ensure "segregation, law, order, segregation tomorrow, segregation for ever".

For its first 125 years the University of Alabama had been exclusively white. In 1956 the first black student, Autherine Lucy, tried to enrol, but faced with staff hostility and student riots she was there for only three days. Then the school trustees "expelled her for her own protection".

Seven years later, in the spring of 1963, a federal judge in Birmingham, Alabama, ruled that a college applicant could not be rejected on grounds of race. Following that, U.S. attorney general Nicholas Katzenbach, of the President Kennedy administration, ordered two black students, Vivian Malone and Jimmy Hood.

They were met at "the schoolhouse door" by Governor Wallace, backed up by armed members of the state National Guard. Mr Katzenbach tried to read an official order to desegregate the school. He was interrupted by Governor Wallace, who said: "I proclaim and forbid this illegal act!"

Mr Katzenbach reported to President Kennedy and within hours the 17,000-strong Alabama National Guard had been made a federal force and removed from the command of Governor Wallace. The governor was ordered for "unlawful obstructions of justice".

Without the Alabama National Guard to back him, the governor walked away and the two black students entered and enrolled.

Jimmy Hood later became a deputy police chief in Detroit. Vivian Malone, who graduated in 1965 and was the first black to receive a degree from the University of Alabama, is now an estate agent in Atlanta.

In a recent interview she stated: "Wallace had made the talk about state's rights... but I was a citizen of the states. I had my rights and I refused to be denied, not to me personally, but to all black people. If I had it all to do again, however, I would do it. But I was really glad when it was over. Nobody ever committed an act of violence against me, although some shouted 'nigger' at me."

Governor Wallace has changed his tactics and was elected last year to a record fourth term as governor, this time with the votes of black electors. Recently he said

about the events of 1963: "We were wrong and we live in a new day and the issue now is to look forward and make the country stronger... The issue then was whether the federal government was going to run everything. I say again that it was not race."

Dr Frank Rose, who was a dean at the university in 1963, remembered those days as a troubled time for educational institutions. "As I look back on that day, I see it not only as a very significant moment in American history, but as a time when the people of the state and the educational institutions were able to accept social change and at the same time move forward."

The *Times Higher Education Supplement* reports that the Reagan Government will not appeal against federal court orders telling the Department of Education to take steps against the college and university systems of nine states which have failed to meet a desegregation agenda outlined in 1978.

The Administration had retained its option to challenge the ruling, which required the department to collect evidence from each state by the end of June and begin enforcement measures—such as suspending federal allocations—against deficient systems by mid-September.

Two of the affected states, Texas and Kentucky, have meanwhile complied and the department's office for civil rights has approved their desegregation plans.

## Ada Wells Prize

Submissions are invited for the Ada Wells memorial prize, which is open to all undergraduates and all graduates of not more than three years. The prize is awarded for an essay the subject of which involves the exposition of some subject chosen from literature having reference to social ideals. The topic for 1983 is: "The importance of commitment to a social ideal in the work of any 20th century poet, novelist or dramatist."

Candidates are recommended to keep their essays within 3,000 words. The three essays accepted by the Professorial Board, shall give equal weight in their decision to the value of the ideas expressed and the literary qualities of the essay.

The essays are to be sent to the Registrar before 15 August. The current value of the prize is £150.

## For Sale

A C.10th Starwiter letter quality daisy wheel printer with tractor feed option. Two years old. Good condition. Suitable for high quality output from any RS232C device. Price £1700. For more details contact John Filchick (ext. 226) Civil Engineering.

## Visit By Manchester Theologian

Professor R. H. Preston, of the University of Manchester, will be visiting the University, 26-29 July. He will give several lectures and seminars, all open to interested persons.

On Wednesday, 27 July at 2 p.m. there will be a Religious Studies seminar in History 212 on the topic *The New Radical Right*. That evening he will give a public lecture at College House (100 Wainman Road) at 8 p.m. on *The New Ecumenical Left*.

On 28 July he will conduct a seminar at College House from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 on *The Problem of Prophecy* and, at 8 p.m. that evening, he will give a public lecture at College House on *Politics and the Gospel*.

From 1970 to 1981 Professor Preston was Samuel Ferguson Professor of Social and Pastoral Theology at the University of Manchester. His special interests are in applying Christian ethics to social issues. He edited the collection of essays, *Theology and Social Justice* (1971), his 1977 F. D. Maurice lectures have been published as *Religion and the Persistence of Capitalism* and a volume of his essays was published in 1981 as *Explorations in Theology* (RSCM). Professor Preston was chairman of a 'working group' in the Church of England which produced the report on industrial relations *Winters of Discontent* and he is the present chairman of the British Council of Churches' Penal Policy Group.

## Old Method Still The Best

In the good old days the only hazard likely to arise from the "cut and paste" of material was from a slipping razor blade or from impatience whilst trying to use a sticky brush without getting paste over everything.

The advent of photo-copies and solvent-based glues has changed this. Speaking to the Safety Committee, Dr Gordon Rodley (Chemistry) emphasised the dangerous nature of the fumes given off by solvent glues. "Any solvent fumes are hazardous to health" he reported. The risk arises from the irreversible damage caused to human tissue.

Users are recommended to revert to animal type pastes. Those continuing to use solvent-based glues should avoid inhaling fumes and make sure ventilation is adequate.

A similar warning has previously been given to users of the correcting fluids used to "white out" typing errors.

Wanted, house at Hanmer for 4-12 January next, perhaps as swap for house at Arthur's Pass during the same period. Contact John Peet, Ext. 233.

# Notices

## Applications Due Soon For Research Assistant Grants

Applications are invited from members of staff wishing to obtain grants for research assistants for the period 1 October 1983 to 31 March 1984.

Applications should be made on the appropriate form, stocks of which are available in the Registry Concourse. Applications should be sent to the Registrar (Finance section) through the Head of Department and should reach the Registry by Monday 8 August. Enquiries may be made of Mr J. R. Davies, Registry Finance, (Ext. 717).

It should be noted that grants made in June 1983 are available only to pay for services rendered up to 30 September 1983, and this should be taken into account when applying for grants for this next period.

Applications will again be called for in January 1984 for the period 1 April to 30 June 1984.

Staff are advised that for a fair assessment of their applications they should provide information about their project and, if it is a continuing project, information about results obtained. An applicant who has more than one project for which he seeks support should include such projects on one form and place them in order of priority.

The maximum rate of payment for 1983/84 is \$4.00 per hour.

## Macmillan Brown Writing Prize

The value of the Macmillan Brown Prize for writers is \$500. It is open to all undergraduates and to all graduates of not more than three years' standing.

Candidates are required to 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. Compositions must reach the Registrar not later than 31 August. They must be sent in 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 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, in A4 with a margin of at least one inch.

## Research Opportunity In Japan

The Hosei University in Tokyo, invites foreign students and scholars who wish to conduct research at Hosei University to apply for the Hosei International Fund Foreign Scholars' Fellowship. Three awards will be made to scholars to study in the fields of humanities, social sciences or natural sciences.

The fellowships will be of 6-12 months' duration beginning in either April or September 1984. They provide: Access to the seminars or research meetings held by Hosei University, and libraries and other facilities affiliated to the university; Round-trip fare within the limits of 300,000 yen, (approximately \$2,000); Monthly living allowance of 170,000 yen, (approximately \$1,100).

Applicants must be under 35 years of age on 1 April 1984 and have an M.A. or Ph.D. or their equivalents. Further information and application forms are available from the Scholarships section of the Registry. Applications must reach Japan by 30 September.

## Board Cleaning

Academic staff are reminded that it is their responsibility to clean blackboards in lecture rooms after their lectures. The co-operation of all staff in ensuring that this rule is heeded is sought.

## Health Research In Pacific

The Medical Research Council's South Pacific Medical Research Committee advises that funds are available for the support of research projects related to the health of people of the countries of the South and West Pacific. Projects related to the health of Pacific Island people living in New Zealand will also be considered.

Applications are invited from research workers in New Zealand and Pacific Island countries interested in undertaking projects in any relevant fields, but the committee would particularly like to receive applications in the following areas which have been identified by the respective Pacific Island governments as areas of major importance: Respiratory disease—Cook Islands, Fiji, Western Samoa, Kiribati; Gastroenteritis, Fiji, Kiribati; Peptic ulcer, Tonga, Western Samoa; Nutrition, Solomon Islands, Kiribati; Liver disease and hepatitis, Tonga, Niue, Kiribati; Diabetes, Fiji, Cook Islands; Filariasis, Fiji, Tonga, Cook Islands; Cardiovascular disease and hypertension, Fiji, Cook Islands; Rheumatic fever, Tonga, Kiribati; Gout, Fiji, Cook Islands; Dental caries, Cook Islands; Health services delivery, Cook Islands.

Applications should be submitted on Form MRC/1, available from the Council's office, and should be addressed to the secretary at P.O. Box 5541, Wellesley Street, Auckland. Projects to be undertaken in a Pacific country must have the approval of local authorities and intending applicants should contact the head of health services of the country concerned. An address list of island health authorities is available from the MRC office. Closing dates for applications are 1 April and 1 October in each year.

## C.E.R.L.L.D.

The former Australian Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Doug Anthony, will receive an honorary LL.D. from Victoria University for his contribution to establishing closer relations between Australia and New Zealand.

## Alabaster Scholarship For 1984

Two Charles and Austin Henry Alabaster Scholarships valued at \$300 and tenable for one year are being offered for competition. The scholarships are open to any matriculated and undergraduate student of the University of Canterbury, but in special circumstances a scholarship may be awarded to a graduate.

Candidates for the scholarships shall sit a written examination at the end of the second term of the academic year and submit an essay at the beginning of the third term. Candidates may offer either Latin or Greek or both; but a general knowledge of both Greek and Roman History and Literature will be required.

Application forms are available from the Scholarships section of the Registry. Entries close on 1 August.