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UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

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Chronicle

Two Students Awarded 1851 Scholarships

Canterbury students have been awarded two of ten 1851 Exhibition Scholarships awarded within the Commonwealth this year. The students are Messrs M. J. Bowick, an honours graduate in physics, and P. M. Andraee, an honours graduate in electrical engineering.

The scholarships, funded from profits from the 1851 Exhibition in London, are awarded to students who have given evidence of capacity for research, to devote themselves for two or three years to full-time research in pure or applied science. High promise of capacity for advancing science or its applications by original research is required for the award of the scholarships.

Peter Andraee, who is 20, has had an outstanding record in the University after being admitted directly to the first professional year for the B.E. in 1974 with a Junior Scholarship from the sixth form at Christchurch Boys' High School. In 1975 he was awarded a Hume Industries Scholarship and the Brian Morrison Memorial Scholarship.

Lecturers' Poll

The result of the election for two members of the sub-professional academic staff to be appointed to the ad hoc committee of the University Council being set up to consider the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor was as follows:

Bryant, P. J. 59; Duncan, K. W. 25; Elms, D. G. 38; Erasmus, L. A. 28; Gunby, D. C. 68; Lindley, D. 15; Robinson, D. F. 15; Rodley, G.A. 107 and Thornton, J. C. 86.

The nominations of Dr Rodley and Mr Thornton therefore go forward to the Council.

The Professorial Board nominations to the ad hoc committee are Professor J. F. Burrows, Professor H. McCallion and Professor G. W. O. Woodward.

and last year he was awarded a Senior Scholarship, the C. S. McCully Scholarship, a Templin Travelling Scholarship and the Templin Prize.

For two of his three years, Mr Andraee was a student representative on the Electrical Engineering Department's staff-student liaison committee and the department's student representative on the Faculty of Engineering. He has been active in the Christian Union and in youth work at St Aidan's Church, Bryndwr.

Mark Bowick, who is also 20, came to Canterbury with a Junior Scholarship from Rotorua Boys' High School and also completed an honours degree in three years. He was awarded the Haydon Prize in Physics and the Sir George Grey Scholarship.

Spanish Contacts

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is anxious to build up New Zealand's relations with Spain following the extension of diplomatic representation. The New Zealand Ambassador in Paris recently presented his credentials to King Juan Carlos and will make regular visits to Spain.

The Ministry wishes to know of contacts that already exist between the two countries. In a letter to the University, the Ministry says there may not have been many contacts during the Franco era, but with the establishment of constitutional democracy in Spain, these may have begun to grow.

"We should be interested to learn from you what, if any, contacts your organisation may have with Spain and whether leading members of your organisation have visited Spain in recent years or have received visits from Spain. We would appreciate any help you can give us," the Ministry says.

Geology Study Tour Begins in Australia

Forty students of the Department of Extension Studies left last week on a 15-day geology study tour of Central Australia. The party, led by Mr I. G. Clark, will travel by coach and four-wheel drive vehicles for much of the tour, camping overnight.

Many members of the party have had three years', and some five, participation in Extension Studies geology courses and almost all took part in an intensive weekend seminar on the geology of Australia in August. Those unable to attend were offered correspondence tuition and their assignments, Mr Clark said, were completed very satisfactorily.

The party includes teachers, engineers and doctors. Many are members of mineral or geology clubs.

The tour was designed to illustrate the contrasts between New Zealand and Australian geology and will illustrate some of the unique features of the continent. The route is through the western Macdonnell ranges as far as Gosse's Bluff, the Henbury meteorite craters, Kings Canyon, Ayers Rock and Mount Olga. It then goes through the desert to the opal fields of Cobber Pedy, the Flinders Range and Mildura to Melbourne.

Between Alice Springs and Melbourne, the party will camp. Specially-designed tents will be used with all camping facilities provided on a generous scale.

There was a heavy demand for the tour and 10 applications had to be turned down for lack of accommodation.

In January 1975 the department organised a geology study tour of Tasmania and 11 members of that party are in the present party.

University Terms, 1978

	Auckland	Waikato	Massey	Victoria	Canterbury	Lincoln	Otago
Enrolment	20-24 Feb.	13-22 Feb.	20-24 Feb.	14-23 Feb.	20 Feb.—	23 Feb.	20 Feb.—
Term 1 begins	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	24 Feb.
Graduation	5 May	14 April	6-7 April	26-27 April	3-4 May	4 May	6 May
Term 1 ends	6 May	5 May	5 May	29 April	2 May	3 May	6 May
Term 2 begins	29 May	29 May	29 May	15 May	24 May	22 May	29 May
Mid-Term Break (examinations)	3-8 July	26-30 June	—	18 June-2 July	1 July-9 July	16 June-9 July	—
Term 2 ends	12 August	11 August	4 August	12 August	15 August	18 August	5 August
Term 3 begins	4 September	4 September	28 August	28 August	4 September	4 September	28 August
Lectures end	7 October	13 October	6 October	7 October	7 October	20 October	7 October
Examinations begin (approx)	16 October	24 October	16 October	16 October	16 October	26 October	16 October

University calendars should be consulted for more detailed information relating to particular schools and faculties. The following statutory holidays will be observed:

Easter: Friday 24 March - Tuesday 28 March inclusive
 Anzac Day: Tuesday 25 April
 Queen's Birthday: Monday 5 June
 Labour Day: Monday 23 October

Visitor from Sussex

Professor J. F. C. Harrison (University of Sussex) will be visiting the University under the auspices of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee on Tuesday and Wednesday 27 and 28 September. The following programme has been arranged:

27 September: 4 pm English Department Room 104: "Utopian Socialism: Robert Owen and the quest for community in the New Moral World".

28 September: 9 am Lecture Room A3: "William Lovett (1800-1877): some centenary thoughts on the Chartist movement".

1 pm: History Department Conference Room (Room 311) "The Second Coming: popular millenarianism, c.1780-1850". (This is an examination of aspects of popular thought in the Romantic period, using British and also American material. It centres on the careers of Richard Brothers and Joanna Southcott—but could also include early Shakers, Mormons and Millerites).

All meetings are open to staff and students of all departments. Members of staff who would like to have an opportunity to meet Professor Harrison personally should get in touch with Professor Woodward (Ext. 8529).

Portraits of Chancellors

On the dissolution of the University of New Zealand the portraits of Chancellors were deposited for safe keeping in the National Art Gallery, but the chairman of the gallery's board of trustees recently wrote to the University suggesting that it would be appropriate if the portraits of particular Chancellors were hung in the university of the province with which they were associated.

Two Chancellors were from Canterbury—Henry John Tancred, the leading figure in university politics of the 1870s, who was Chancellor from 1871 to 1884, and John Macmillan Brown, one of the triumvirate founding professors of Canterbury, who was Chancellor from 1923 to 1935.

The University has accepted the offer and the portraits will be hung in appropriate places in the University.

Accommodation

To Let

Fully furnished 3 bedroom house Ilam Road, 10 mins. from University. Central heating, TV, auto. washing machine, fridge freezer, dishwasher, separate shower, garage. Lawn care of 34p. section required. Available mid-October to mid-August 1978. Rent by negotiation. Phone F. C. Gair, Ext. 678, or 517-831.

Mid-December to mid-June 1978, fully furnished 2 bedroom house, mile from University, Carruthers Street. Large kitchen, separate dining room and lounge, separate shower. Open fire and electric panel heaters. Auto. washing machine and tumble drier. Garage. Lawn care required, motor mower supplied. Rent by negotiation. Contact K. Whybrew, Mechanical Engineering, Ext. 544.

Available from 29 August to mid/end

October 1977, 2 bedroom, fully furnished house in Morland Avenue. Phone 525-255. Furnished/unfurnished 5 bedroom (plus rumpus room) house in Manor Place, Bryndwr, available from 1 January for 12 months. Please contact T. N. Thomson, 516-406.

Accommodation required

Fully furnished accommodation, 2-3 bedrooms, in west or south Christchurch, required as soon as possible. Please contact Mr Othman, 519-680.

Unfurnished house required late December or early New Year. Please phone Mrs J. Paterson, Ext. 8712.

From 20 September for 12 months, unfurnished 2-3 bedroom house required. Please contact Mrs Emerson, 519-639.

Information Offices

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Change Suggested in Role

A suggestion that Information Offices in the universities be renamed public relations offices and expanded to do some hard selling was made by Dr D. W. Bain, the University's first Chancellor, when he acknowledged the conferring of honorary degrees, on himself, the former Governor of the Reserve Bank (Sir Alan Low), the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Otago (Professor Margaret Dalziel) and the Chairman of the University Grants Committee (Dr A. T. Johns) at a ceremony in the Ngaio Marsh Theatre on Friday.

The Chancellor (Mr B. F. Anderson) conferred honorary LL.D.s on Mr Bain and Sir Alan, a D.Litt. on Professor Dalziel and a D.Sc. on Dr Johns.

Acknowledging them, Dr Bain said:

Mr Chancellor: A response to this evening's citations should really be given simultaneously in four languages because your graduands, though they were students at the one institution, were trained in four different disciplines and have followed that number of divergent callings. One is, or she ought to be, a perfectionist in the purest of her English language. A second speaks the jargon of an international economist-cum-banker. A third uses the conjecturals of a non-committal research scientist and an even more enigmatic administrator. And the fourth, whom you and your minions have press-ganged into the role of pinch-hitter for the others, would prefer to communicate in the scribbled words of a one-time congenitally cynical and anonymous journalist.

Together, however, we have canvassed for some common tongue in which to translate our thoughts. We believe we have found it in simple words incapable of misunderstanding. They are: Thank you, University of Canterbury, not solely or even primarily for having conferred upon us these highly-appreciated honours, but more significantly for what this University gave us, years ago amid the venerable stone of Worcester Street, in the way of opportunity to fulfil such lives as may have unfolded within the limits of our capabilities.

We are of an age, as the Public Orator has so unkindly reminded us, which took us to Canterbury College in the period soon after the first world war or just before the second, and we find our nostalgia heightened by our present return to the family.

Maybe we are in or approaching retirement, but our recollections are all the more vivid because of this, and tonight we see the stars of our mentors of forty and fifty years ago shining with much brilliance as time moves on, just as the stars of today's staff will polish and gleam in their turn.

Perhaps we new graduates, and others in this theatre, hark back to what some call the legendary good old days. Yet who of us can say that an Arnold Wall and a Frederick Sinclair were superior to a John Garrett and a Ken Ruthven; a Henry Denham and a Jack Packer to a Jack Vaughan and a Leon Phillips; a James Hight and an Alice Candy to an Otway Woodward and a David McIntyre; a Bert Tocker to a Bert Brownlie? We may praise, or we may blame, according to our personal experience of having been led along the golden primrose path, or, if the cap fits, up the garden path.

Where there are memories there must be similarities and contrasts, and the Public Orator has hinted at some attributes and circumstances which link your four guests together.

There are others. It's not commonly known, for example, that Margaret Dalziel and Alan Johns are genuine country family cousins though some unknown number of times removed; that Alan Johns and tonight's spokesman went to the same primary school (one was a bonny Std. 3 pupil and the other a grizzly pupil teacher dispensing pearls of wisdom); that Alan Low's family and my wife's family were in close and friendly association in Timaru. And finally, Mr Chancellor, that Alan Johns has happy memories of paddling through the river south of Glandovey Road years ago when you also lived in that area, to pinch cherries from the Anderson orchard. I trust, Sir, we remain firm friends together.

But these mirrors from half a century ago reflect more than the sparkling frolics of your backyard stream. We have been amazed on our return home by the sheer vastness of the Ilam buildings, the sinister starkness of their concrete and the wide expanse of the University acres (or should I say hectares?) compared with the cramped if more gracious buildings of the city site and its lack of playing fields. Yet we miss, all four of us, the grandeur of the old University Hall, with all its acoustic faults, and would wish to see eventually a Great Hall here worthy of this great university.

We find, too, that student numbers have increased ten-fold in fifty years while the population of New Zealand has merely

doubled. University expenditure, per student per annum excluding capital costs of buildings, is some sixty times what it was.

Here there are contrasts, too. Our students were largely part-time—they had to be to earn money to keep themselves. Today's are full-time, maintained on state bursaries. Attendance at university is a right where once it was a privilege. Teaching is more thorough and individual, examinations harder to pass. A university sits astride a multitude of disciplinary studies, and even the annual calendar is so complex that anyone who can understand it ought to get university entrance without further ado.

By the same token, other facets stay unchanged throughout the years. Students are as badly publicised and as roundly condemned as ever they were. Some people in high places measure the worth of a university only by the yardstick of practical technological courses from which come dividends such as a financier can understand. You know the story Sir Alan Danks was fond of telling us: that his University Grants Committee operated under the "hawk eye of Treasury", and the financial pruning knife hung over every request for funds. Only last year New Zealand's universities, in a mark-time grant, suffered the equivalent of almost a 10 per cent cut. (Restitution, please, Dr Johns!)

These, Mr Chancellor, are the hard facts of a university in which we notice big contrasts. But what of the idea of a university, which is far more significant and which Cardinal Newman outlined so well when he named its function as that of training good members of society.

Where do we go from here? Internally a university is always testing itself, examining its curricula and its methods, but I'm not so sure that it goes far enough in testing its external public relations to stem a tide of what we believe is ill-informed criticism of it and of its inmates. A Christchurch businessman told me last week that graduates going straight into business, industry and some professions in the city were an unmitigated nuisance who knew all there was to know about everything before they learned how to lick a stamp. You know, Mr Chancellor, that sort of exaggerated comment is even more ignorant than we in the system are supposed to be. Yet it does reveal, I think, a weakness in the university's communications with its public. Public relations are of increasing value in all walks of life, the academic one included.

(Continued on next page)

We are doing something in this regard and six of New Zealand's universities have their own information offices, but could they not be re-christened public relations offices and expanded to do some really hard selling of their institutions? Responsibility for persuading the news media that all is not suspect that dwells in and emerges from a university rests fairly and squarely on the university itself.

"Honouring A Generation"

In the citations for the honorary degrees, the Public Orator (Professor T. E. Carter) said:

When I was a child, if we were lucky, we asked for a pennorth-of-allsorts. They were not all sorts, they were a quite specific and special licorice and sugar sweet in a restricted number of shapes and colours.

We have here as graduands a pennorth-of-allsorts and again they are not really all sorts; I see them as quite specific and special in a restricted number of shapes and colours. They are surprisingly homogeneous.

Let me ponder this, let me think aloud in generalities. Their background, their origins—the sociologists, the political scientists give us here no category which picks out the essence, as it were, that combination of status and work, the aspiration and the reality, of e.g. academic finery and actual teaching, of blue rinse and kitchen sink. Nor do our social scientists give the values of this generation.

Which generation? That generation born before or during the Great War, whose childhood and adulthood is marked by the Depression, whose maturity is cut across by the Second World War. They are not the pioneers. Yet in no less measure they fashioned the country in which we live. They have remained unsung, presented in our literature as an older generation without profile, almost without idiom, without residue of wisdom, anonymous, perhaps pitiable, possessive of power, casting a shadow forward from the past, not light.

These graduands derived from a class which for a long time—indeed for a century—has been derided as black reaction, the enemy of progress and true culture, the middle class, the bourgeoisie. I must, unlike Marx, ask you to excuse the imprecision and generalisation of the definition of a class which literature has managed to fill out more clearly than the academics. It is a class which originally based its values on respect for property, which believes in the value of work (expressed in a bad conscience if you are not working or envy of those who don't have to work), a class which believes in achievement, approves of competition and reward of merit, accepts there is a difference between individuals which is reflected in material possessions and status, approves of

Now, Mr Chancellor, may we revert to our opening gambit and acknowledge the debt of your four newest graduates to the institution which started them on their way? We believe Canterbury College, now the University of Canterbury, has, through its generous Public Orator, overstated its thanks to us but we wish to declare ourselves, in all sincerity, its continuing humble servants.

thrift, which implies the subordination of short-term satisfaction to a long-term goal; associated with the pursuit of long-term goals is obviously an assumption that the rules are adhered to, that they don't change suddenly, that the current moral and ethical standards will continue to apply, in other words, an acceptance of law and order, a clear moral structure.

I am not ignoring the commercial rapacity, the national and ethnic narrowness and the hypocrisy of this class, but rather picking out the quality which has been peculiarly extended in this country to the advantage of the community. In seeking their own benefit they sought the general good. They have consequently given to this society its stamp, the balancing, sometimes uneasily, of the antitheses (inherent in different proportions in every society) of personal freedom and self-fulfilment set against collective obligation, personal integrity set against the need to compromise, the individual set against conformity.

It is a paradox that while assuming the sanctity of private property this society assumes a collective responsibility, accepts the involvement of the state or government in ensuring a minimum freedom from want.

It is precisely the generation which we are honouring tonight which has taken for granted that this is not a paradox, that these are not antitheses or if they are that they can be reconciled. For each of the graduands has in common personal distinction and a career of public service.

Our four graduands are doubtless surprised, even uneasy, to see themselves as paradigms and paragons of the New Zealand way of life, but in terms of social history they are in one sense random but in more than one sense exemplary.

I have talked generally of a class and more specifically of a generation. But let me narrow this even more to a group and link it now to the University. The group of which I speak was a socially privileged one which came to a colonial college when authority and social fences were less ravaged than they have been in the last twelve years. Looked at in retrospect there seems a discrepancy between the appearance and the reality of those days, between the would-be grove of

academe and the world around. The apparent nostalgia for an intact Victorian society which had never existed, a gowned archaic surrounding, where it seemed to me that one might expect Billy Bunter to emerge from a cloister, pursued by the spiffing characters of *Boys' Own* and *Girls' Own*—how do you reconcile this with the depression of the thirties? The answer, I think, is that these graduands rejected—perhaps in one case reluctantly—or were not aware of the Victorian idyll and chose then and have chosen since to deal with the present and the future.

They were born within a tradition and have grown significantly beyond it.

Just as these graduands have been honest and lived in the reality and not the appearance, so now I think we should try to be honest. We claim them as ours, as products of our University, and in a limited sentimental way this is right. They are graduands of Canterbury College.

But let us be a little more modest; more accurately the University of Canterbury is their product, is the achievement of their generation, of the foresight and daily toil of the taxpayer, the public servant and scholar over many decades. In honouring them tonight we honour ourselves.

The value of the degrees we bestow is validated by the recipients, their achievement redounds to our reputation.

Mr Chancellor, before I finish this preamble allow me to quote from the 18th century: "There were but four leading characteristics of his disposition: he was unfeeling, insincere, cunning and trifling. Nature had given him the first quality and the last, his mother had taught him the second, and practice the third." How precise, how clear, how enviably frank, but then Horace Walpole was not a public orator and George III was not presenting himself for an honorary degree. This evening neither the proprietors nor the facts allow such slanderous brevity.

On the contrary, a great public life which can be dismissed with a witticism is a sad commentary on its subject or on its judge. Nor do I see my task as anywhere near as simple as Walpole made his, the mere naming of attributes rather than defining the function.

"A Full Life"

I now turn to the individuals whom it is my privilege to introduce to you this evening.

Mr Chancellor, those who keep up with contemporary New Zealand literature will have noticed at the back of the periodicals the brief biographies of the contributors. The writer in New Zealand appears to be restless, unsatisfactory with high job instability (to use the jargon); typically he would have been (I quote an actual

example): drain digger, shop assistant, worked in a pruning gang, in a warehouse, in a forest survey gang, in a soft drink factory, as a commercial cleaner, in a mattress factory and as a student; currently growing green peppers.

Donald Bain, on a socially higher plane, has gone through a similarly restless pattern of occupations: student, teacher, reporter, financial editor, war correspondent, leader-writer, secretary to the Royal Overseas League, to the Canterbury Progress League and to Heritage, Bursar of Christchurch College, Company director, chairman of a finance corporation.

If I might quote his reported words when offered the position of financial editor, he said: "I had no experience of financial journalism, but I took the job and learned the hard way." This, I suspect, characterises nearly all his gainful employment, but it took him to the League of Nations, to Wimbledon, to the Pacific with the Third New Zealand Division.

A full life, yes, but not untypical of the self-taught drain digger, shop assistant, pruning gang intellectual or his non-intellectual counterpart, not in itself a justification for an honorary degree. It is the connection with the University which more than anything else we honour tonight.

One might see a subtle revenge of the academic in this award. Let us not deny that there has conceivably and on occasion been a tension between the layman and the teacher, a contempt for and a resentment of, on both sides, the apparent arrogance of a man who knows better. They both know better. What subtler way of enmeshing our critic, transforming him into an accomplice and supporter, than to give him an academic title?

And yet I doubt if we shall silence him. Donald Bain belongs to Canterbury College and the University of Canterbury: the New Zealand University blue in 1928 and thirty years later first Chancellor of the University. In so much of his work you will see the realist in search of an ideal and nowhere is it more apparent than in his work on the College and University Council. Sometimes his ideal looked back to the past, exemplified by his desire in the fifties and sixties to reintroduce the academic gown which had been part of the nostalgic venter before the war.

And yet this romantic reactionary took the radical step in 1951 of challenging the National Government of the day by moving that Council spend £50,000 on urgent maintenance and tell the Government they were forwarding the bill. There are perhaps few who recall how physically limited the colleges were in the fifties. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, not prone to exaggeration, reported: "The material conditions for work are little short of tragic."

If we are to believe the University History, Mr Bain was one of "a new generation of energetic younger men elected or appointed to the Council since the war: Their names were gouged large in the desks in the College. Now, having reached maturity, they could be more critical of student behaviour. But they were hard-headed: they knew the College in all its aspects." And indeed they presided over its re-settlement and its transformation. The testimony to that generation of Council members is on the acres around us tonight. Mr Bain served 23 years on the Council; he became its Chairman in 1954, he became the first Chancellor of the University of Canterbury in 1957, he was appointed to the Lincoln College Council in 1960, he

"Served the Greater Good"

Mr Chancellor, Sir Alan Low may be said to come from a university family. His father, his mother, his brothers, his sister all came to Canterbury College. It is not therefore surprising that from such a family Canterbury had first and foremost an outstanding scholar. Dux at Timaru Boys' High School, at the age of 16 he won a University Entrance Scholarship, became a Senior Scholar, was awarded First Class Honours in his Master's Degree and became a part-time lecturer in economics. Clearly he would have been no mean academic as is testified to by his numerous publications in professional journals and his didactic streak which comes out in the so reasonable, commonsense and clear admonitions recently in the daily press.

In 1938 he joined the Reserve Bank where his career was interrupted by war service with the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force. He became Assistant Economist, Economic Adviser, headed the Research unit, became Assistant Governor, Deputy Governor and then for the last ten years Governor of the Reserve Bank. An exemplary career in any age.

He stands in interesting contrast to the footloose graduand who preceded him. Dr Bain returned to the Heart of Empire like so many young New Zealanders on a working holiday; Sir Alan travelled on the taxpayers' behalf to major international monetary conferences, to Havana, to Anney in France, to London, to Sydney. The cosmopolitan specialist meeting contrasts not by accident with the nostalgic links of pre-war and reveals the transformation which was taking place in New Zealand's attitude and standing.

I summarised Sir Alan's career as exemplary in any age, but if you think back over the period of this public activity it is a time of greater economic changes—one

became the Chairman in 1974. It is not impossible that he may be the first person to be Chancellor of two New Zealand Universities.

In relation to Mr Bain two symbols stand out which have personal and social significance. He was delighted with the presentation by Christ Church College Oxford of the mace which the Esquire Bedel bore before you this evening, Sir. His parting gift as Chancellor to the University was a gavel which, as you know, still calls the Council meetings to order.

Taking these two—mace and gavel—in conjunction with his life, I think we can see three points in balance which for him characterise the University: tradition, authority and freedom.

could in fact say revolution—than at any other time in history, and the last ten years, the period of his governorship of the Reserve Bank, has seen the collapse of the Bretton Woods agreement, the relinquishing of gold convertibility of the U.S. dollar, the re-cycling of paper credit (a euphemism for inflation), the realisation by the oil producing countries that their resources are finite, and all of these in turn have led to some of the most turbulent, intractable and nerve-wracking currency and economic developments, which are still with us today. Externally for New Zealand it has confirmed and sealed the move from virtual dependence on Britain to independence and survival in a harsh, even ruthless world.

I have stressed the two poles which form the basis for our values in this community: personal fulfilment and social justice. They extend to a much wider international community, but tenuously and questionably. Gandhi, in answer to the question: "What do you think of Western civilisation?" is reported to have said: "An excellent idea". It is a more profound comment than appears on the surface. Recently the lights went out in New York and the world saw the consequences in looting, violence, destruction and the collapse of order.

If the lights are not to go out symbolically elsewhere then the balance must be maintained between the individual and the community, between the nation striving after its own identity and the common international good.

As Governor of the Reserve Bank Sir Alan Low's work went beyond the limits of the parochial, the local and the national, and in seeking our benefit he served the greater good. His personal excellence was absorbed in public service.

The University may well be pleased that it can honour this merit.

Honorary Graduates

"Industry, Perception, Wit and Moral Awareness"

Mr Chancellor, twenty years ago, Professor Dalziel published an Unexplored Tract of Literacy History—*Popular Fiction 100 Years Ago*—an examination of trivial literature in the 19th century. She faced, as she says, "a truly embarrassing plenitude of material" marked by "its great sameness". It is a work of industry, perceptive, witty and with a moral.

If I were to characterise Professor Dalziel briefly it would be with these four qualities of industry, perception, wit and moral awareness.

She fits quintessentially the virtues (she may resent it "as (according to *Who's Who*) a mem of many coms for opposing and abolishing things") of the class, generation and group from which we have derived these four graduands. At the base of her experience and attitude is her moral sense.

Dr Dalziel was an outstanding student and went on to an outstanding career. She came, like two others of our graduands this evening, from a rural or semi-rural background—an interesting illustration of the centripetal effect of the geographic mobility in New Zealand into the larger centres.

She came from Rangiora—District High School to Canterbury College. As we celebrate the achievement of our contemporaries here it is appropriate to recall the Homeric figures at the College twenty to forty years ago. I think Professor Dalziel would welcome the mention of H. D. Broadhead, of Professor Sinclair, of Winston Rhodes and Karl Popper. It would also not be unfair to say that her first class honours in English was her own work. Students now learn a lot more, they are also taught a lot more and they would be shocked to have no tuition in three of their honours papers.

Miss Dalziel went on to take a First in Greats at Oxford. Soon after she was teaching English back at Canterbury, became principal of St Hilda's Collegiate School in Dunedin and then in 1950 went back to Oxford for two years as a research student. Again I notice that in *Who's Who* she mentions the teacher under whom she worked—Humphry House. Dr Dalziel became a lecturer at Otago, a senior lecturer, reader, personal chair, Dean of Arts, and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, on more than one occasion Acting Vice-Chancellor—the third successive Canterbury graduate to hold that position—Professor Parton, Max Panckhurst and Professor Dalziel.

She is teacher, scholar, administrator, with a concern which has gone beyond the university—as she puts it in *Who's Who*: "mem of many coms for opposing and

abolishing things"—I notice the State Literary Fund and the National Advisory Council on the Training of Teachers have not yet been abolished, but they must be aware of the danger. At least the Diocesan Public Questions Committee took the precaution of changing its name.

An impressive career, a redoubtable person—a rather forbidding qualification if we were to leave it at that.

In her study of popular fiction of one hundred years ago Dr Dalziel found "that the worst of modern popular literature is very different from that of the past... the difference is significant... My own opinion", she says, "is that it is exceedingly sinister." And her text ends with the very strong words: "Unmitigated evil".

I turn to another text. A signal honour, Professor Dalziel was asked in 1975 by the Australasian College of Surgeons to deliver the George Adlington Syme oration and as she quoted from the early tributes after Sir George Adlington Syme's death in 1929 she comments: "Yet in one respect the passage I have quoted is curiously dated: in the tone of confidence which rings through it." It seems to me significant that she finds a tone of confidence dated. In both the quotations I have given there is an awareness of decline, that things are not what they were. It is not the vehemence of an Old Testament prophet foretelling doom, nor nostalgia of the

conservative for the past, but rather a note of elegy.

I said that at the base of her experience and attitude is her moral sense. The secure base of her upbringing and training determines her reactions now—not apocalyptic reactions but ones of unease and awareness of loss of values and sensitivity; and the record of those values is in literature and art. "Here perhaps," she says, "we may find wisdom to give us fortitude and consolation (curiously old-fashioned words) when the limits of what science can do for us have been reached." Literature is for her, I suspect, a vehicle of moral purpose, a means of understanding, not as crass didacticism but as the presentation of beauty and human values, the creation of order and culture out of the otherwise random and casual material of existence.

Our other graduands are men of the world of practical affairs, and Dr Dalziel no less so, as you can see from her record, but her special skill is in words, whether to re-write the University of Otago Calendar—an outstanding achievement, in my opinion—or to explore man's mind, his imagination and his purpose in living. She too has achieved singular excellence in serving the general good, but she adds a further dimension to her class, generation and group, that of the humanist.

Cosmopolitan Specialist

Mr Chancellor, What a wealth of talent, of authority and respectability we have here tonight among our graduands. A University Chancellor, a University Pro-Chancellor, a University Pro-Vice-Chancellor, an Acting Vice-Chancellor, a Chairman of a College Council, a Governor of the Reserve Bank, a Director-General of Agriculture, a Chairman of the University Grants Committee. They are all superlatives, all of them.

It ill befits an orator to be speechless, but in the midst of superlatives the nuance fades. We are in danger this evening of becoming hardened to success, because the achievement of a lifetime is condensed into a phrase or the title of a public office. All that has been accomplished in transforming society collectively or individually is telescoped into a generalisation; and yet the truth, the pain, the horror and the joy is in the detail, which at the beginning I called the essence, the kitchen sink, the daily chore, the mastering of vibrato on the violin, and the laborious solving of a research problem as with Dr Johns' research into bacterial metabolism.

Alan Johns came from a rural background through Christ's College to Canterbury University College and took First Class Honours in Chemistry. If I might digress and indulge in a slight nostalgia or evocation of the past for a moment, his teachers included Professor Denham, later Rector of the College, Professor Packer, one of the first to be given an honorary degree of this University, and Dr Parton, given an honorary degree ten years later.

Alan Johns, like Donald Bain, gained a New Zealand University blue, in his case for rowing. "Few nowadays, I suspect, realise the stamina, hopes and the prestige associated with a New Zealand University blue; that too belongs to an age which is past.

After a year at the Dairy Research Institute at Massey Alan Johns served five years in the Royal Artillery in various capacities, including service in Italy. From there he went to Clare College, Cambridge, where he gained his doctorate in 1948. He saw Britain in the immediate post-war years,

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An Articulate Scientist

a period of great hope and frustration which deserves historical analysis, a period when so many imperial hens came to roost or be liquidated.

He was New Zealand delegate to the International Conference for Microbiology in Copenhagen in 1947 and to the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the American Chemical Society in 1951 in New York, 1954-5 a Commonwealth Fund Fellow at Berkeley, California, 1960 Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, official visits to The Hague, Sao Paulo, Brazil, to the F.A.O. in Rome. Without irony we could call him a cosmopolitan specialist. He had joined the Plant Chemistry Division in 1949 and was appointed Director in 1955.

You will have noticed, Mr Chancellor, that as I finished the citation for Dr Bain, with whom I have exchanged barbed pleasantries over many years and whose qualities I have come to appreciate from personal acquaintance,—you will have noticed that I moved into spheres where the informed layman can, like any Philistine at an art exhibition, have an opinion but is wise not to express it. You can imagine how much more this applies to science where my old third form physics and maths hardly keeps up with sorting out the magazine pictures which go to make up my children's fifth form projects.

I am aware, however, that you do not get the reputation of Dr Johns without some substance. Furthermore he is a self-aware and articulate scientist. In his presidential address to the Institute of Chemistry in 1966 he spelled out a fundamental question which must trouble, indeed haunt, any serious scientist of ability: "Does the scientist abandon science to administer science?" Dr Johns pointed out that traditionally it had not been quite respectable for scientists to aspire to such positions as Vice-Chancellor, Dean, Director, or Government Administrator. If it is not respectable to be a Vice-Chancellor, then it is, one might think, positively disreputable to be a Chairman of a University Grants Committee.

Dr Johns has made it respectable. In that very year, 1966, he had become Assistant Director-General, in 1968 he became Director-General of Agriculture and Fisheries. He has just become Chairman of the University Grants Committee.

I indicated much earlier that I wanted to avoid the subjective attribution of qualities as Horace Walpole failed so unkindly to do to George III. I wanted rather to assign a place within a pattern of structure, but one subjective comment I must make on Dr Johns.

An article in *The Press* of 11 February 1977 commented on Dr Johns' modesty and said "although holding a position of great responsibility he is naturally self-effacing and almost shy... Among his staff he has a very high reputation indeed for his integrity and fairness."

In conclusion, Mr Chancellor, may I say that like our other graduands Dr Johns is part of a great whole; we honour his excellence in its own right but we also honour the fact that his achievement has served the community.

Talks on Continuing Education

A South Island conference on "the U.N.E.S.C.O. Challenge to Continuing Education" will be held in the University on 16, 17 and 18 September.

Sponsored jointly by the National Council of Adult Education, the Vocational Training Council and the New Zealand National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O., the conference will debate recommendations on the development of adult education adopted at the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. in Nairobi last year.

The recommendations are of concern to all engaged in continuing education and the conference will provide an opportunity to examine and discuss some of its important sections and the function of various institutions in relation to the UNESCO document.

The conference, open to anyone interested in continuing education, follows a similar one for the North Island held in Auckland earlier this year. Those enrolling will receive in addition to the papers scheduled for the South Island conference, those delivered in Auckland, a background paper by David James, the U.N.E.S.C.O. recommendations, and a paper by Mr Geoffrey Knox, of U.N.E.S.C.O. on International Co-operation in Continuing Education.

The conference, for which applications close with the Extension Studies Department on 5 September, will be opened by the chairman of the National Council for Adult Education (Mr A. A. Dingwall). The objectives and strategy of continuing education will be discussed by the Director of the Auckland W.E.A. (Ms Kaye Green) and

Agreement Over Computer Software

Dr Cox (Otago), Chairman of the Standing Committee on Computers, and Dr Boxwell (Victoria) have successfully negotiated an agreement with Burroughs Limited for the continued future use of Burroughs software. Their recommendations have been accepted by the Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

A meeting of senior analyst/programmers from each university will be held at Massey University in November.

this will be followed by a plenary discussion chaired by the district senior inspector of secondary schools (Mr M. R. Tunnicliffe).

Mr P. J. Whelan, consultant to the Vocational Training Council, will discuss the transition from school to work and the apprenticeship system and this will be followed by a plenary discussion with a panel comprising Mr Whelan, Mr P. Greevey, of the Vocational Training Council, Miss Hilary Rendell (apprenticeship officer, V.T.C.) Mr T. Lolesi (Polynesian officer, V.T.C.) and Mr R. Marshall, M.P. for Wanganui. The chairman will be the Assistant Director of the Extension Studies Department (Mr R. J. Harrison). In the evening representatives from special interest groups will speak briefly on their needs for continuing education. The session will be chaired by the Rev. Kenape Faletoese of St Paul's Trinity Pacific Church.

On Sunday Professor J. C. Clift, of Victoria University's Teaching and Research Centre, will discuss training for adult education. His address will be followed by a panel discussion chaired by Professor M. Palmer (Otago University). Panelists will be Mr M. H. A. Pentecost (Technical Institute), Mr C. R. Plummer (Ministry of Agriculture), Mr I. Hall (Southland Technical Institute) and Mr I. D. Stewart (Christchurch Teachers' College). There will be group discussions during the day and reports will be received at the final plenary session chaired by the Deputy-Director of the Christchurch Technical Institute (Miss J. M. Herbison).

The conference will be closed by the Minister of Education (Mr Gandar).

Notices

Commonwealth Fellowship

The Council of St John's College, Cambridge, invites applications for a Commonwealth Fellowship for the year 1978-79. The fellowship, which is offered annually, is intended to afford to a scholar, who is a citizen of an overseas Commonwealth country or of the United Kingdom and on leave of absence from an overseas Commonwealth University, the opportunity to pursue his own study and research as a member of a Collegiate Society and to make contacts with scholars in Britain. It is intended for scholars holding academic posts, irrespective of seniority, and not for men still working for post-graduate degrees. Candidates who have held university posts, including visiting fellowships, in the United Kingdom in the five years immediately preceding the academical year 1978-79 will not be considered.

The fellowship entitles the holder to a room in college free of rent if he should require it, and to the other rights and privileges of a resident fellow together with an honorarium at the rate of £500 a year. Election is made for one year. While it is expected that the fellow will wish to spend the greater part of his time in Cambridge, he will not be restricted by definite rules of residence.

The College Council proposes to make the election in March 1978. The academical year at Cambridge begins on 1 October and the Commonwealth Fellow will be expected to enter upon the fellowship as soon after that date as is convenient and not later than April 1979. Application for the fellowship should be made to the Master, St John's College, Cambridge CB2 1TP, to reach him not later than 15 January 1978 and should be accompanied by the candidate's full name, the date and place of his birth, his present appointment, his previous career, his qualifications, his plans and the approximate date at which he would propose to come into residence, and by the names and addresses of not more than three persons acquainted with the candidate, to whom the Council, if they wish, may refer. Testimonials should not be sent.

Zonta Awards

Grants of \$4,000 to women for graduate work in aerospace related sciences and engineering are being offered by Zonta International, a service organisation of executive women in business and the professions. The Amelia Earhart Fellowship

Awards, established in 1938 as a memorial to Zonta's famed air pioneer member, are made annually to qualified candidates. A bachelor of science degree preparatory for graduate work in some field of aerospace related science and engineering, plus evidence of exceptional ability and potential and commendable character, are required. Awards are made to women entering or continuing a full-time graduate programme who have been accepted at an institution offering accredited courses in the applicant's area of study. The number of fellowships awarded each year is determined by the number of qualified candidates. Applications must be completed and submitted before 1 January 1978.

Zonta International Amelia Earhart Fellowship Awards application forms may be requested by students, or by instructors wishing to recommend students, from: Zonta International, 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.

"Comment" to Resume

In 1970 the journal *Comment* ceased publication. Since its foundation in 1960, it had established itself as New Zealand's leading quarterly review of political, social, economic and cultural issues. A group of people, most of them connected with the journal during this decade as editors and contributors, have decided that the circumstances of the later 1970s require its revival. The first issue of the new series will appear in September under the general editorship of W. H. Oliver, and with an editorial committee consisting of James Bertram, Eric Braithwaite, Michael Jackson, William Maughan, Alan Millar, John Muirhead, Harry Orsman, Vincent O'Sullivan, Dan Donovan, and Dalton West.

In 1960, the first issue of *Comment* opened with the heading: "A Place for Discussion." Those words will continue to define its main purpose; the journal will be concerned with the exploration and analysis of the New Zealand situation. Its editors do not subscribe to a shared ideology, and they will not seek to impose one upon contributors and subscribers. They find common ground in the conviction that there is an urgent need for sustained commentary, of an incisive and radical kind, on the condition of contemporary New Zealand. Literary contributions should be sent to the Editor *Comment*, P.O. Box 1537, Palmerston North.

Amendments to Acts Introduced

Legislation of a non-controversial nature was introduced into Parliament on 28 July making a number of minor amendments to the Universities Act 1961 and the seven individual University Acts.

The Universities Act will be amended to add the Chairman of the Council of Lincoln College to the persons who must be consulted before a Chairman of the University Grants Committee is appointed. At present, the Minister consults the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Universities and the Principal of Lincoln College. Similarly, the chairman of the Council of Lincoln College is added to the conference of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors who submit to the Minister a panel of possible appointees to the University Grants Committee.

Other minor amendments are that the six professors appointed to the Curriculum Committee are allowed to appoint deputies and the number of university teachers on the Research Committee of the U.G.C. is increased from five to seven.

The second reading of the Bill is expected to take place after the Budget debate.

Death of Melba D'Arcy

The administration and many members of the academic staff were saddened by the sudden death on 10 August of Mrs M. K. D'Arcy, a member of the Records section of the Registry for more than 10 years.

Melba D'Arcy joined the staff as a temporary employee at the end of 1966 and after a visit to Britain in 1971 returned to the permanent staff. She dealt mainly with examination records and her accuracy and care with them were widely appreciated. A cheerful and co-operative colleague with a wry sense of humour, she will be sadly missed.

Mr K. A. Ackley has replaced Professor K. F. O'Connor as one of the Lincoln College representatives on the Joint Board in Environmental Sciences.