

The first recommendation was rejected by the Senate by fourteen votes to eight.

The Senate then, by fifteen votes to seven, rescinded its motion of January, 1912, constituting the conference, so that the remaining debatable matters in the report of the conference were not discussed. At a later time in the same session (1913) the Senate passed the following resolutions:—

“(a.) That a committee (to be appointed) confer with governing bodies and teaching staffs of the colleges, also with the Convocation, on the expediency of a Bill to reconstitute the University on lines that, while in no way affecting the corporate entity of the colleges, their autonomy or finance, will associate them more directly with University government.

“(b.) That if a working agreement is arrived at, the committee draft such a Bill and submit it to the Senate and the colleges for consideration.”

The committee has received suggestions for the reform of the constitution of the University, and has forwarded three schemes to the graduates and constituent bodies of the colleges and of the University for consideration. These schemes are marked “A,” “B,” “C” on the enclosed memorandum.

I have, &c.,

G. HOGGEN,

Inspector-General of Schools.

The Clerk of the Education Committee, House of Representatives, Wellington.

SCHEMES FOR RECONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

SCHEME A.

1. THE SENATE.

Constitution.

- (1.) Chancellor, elected by the Senate at its meeting next before the date of the triennial elections of members of Senate;
- (2.) Vice-Chancellor, elected by the Board of Studies; and, in addition—
- (3.) Two appointed by the Governor in Council;
- (4.) Four members elected by the Councils, one by each of the affiliated colleges;
- (5.) Eight elected by the District Courts of Convocation, two by each;
- (6.) Four elected by the General Board of Studies;
- (7.) The Chief Justice; or, if he be Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, the next senior Judge;
- (8.) The Inspector-General of Schools; or, if he be Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, the Assistant Inspector-General of Schools;
- (9.) A representative of the New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association;
- (10.) A representative of the New Zealand Society of Accountants.

(NOTE.—(9) and (10) are included to secure representation in the special branches of studies for degrees in medicine and commerce.)

Powers.

As the supreme governing body of the University, to make statutes, appoint officers, expend funds, and generally manage the affairs of the University: Provided that it shall not pass any statute or regulation touching schemes of studies or examinations for degrees, diplomas, scholarships, or prizes without a recommendation from the Board of Studies, unless the latter has had reasonable opportunity to consider and report thereon; nor shall it, except with the same limitations, appoint examiners.

The Senate may delegate to the Board of Studies, as it thinks fit, either generally or for any specified time, such powers of conducting examinations, and conferring degrees, diplomas, scholarships, or prizes and (after report from the Boards of Faculties concerned) of drawing up courses of study in any subject or subjects, and appointing examiners.

2. THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

Constitution.

- (1.) Vice-Chancellor (Chairman);
- (2.) One member elected by each of the Boards of Faculties;
- (3.) (a) Twenty members, five elected by each of the four Professorial Boards; or (b) twelve members, three elected by each of the four Professorial Boards.

Powers.

To make recommendations to the Senate as to degrees, diplomas, scholarships, and prizes, courses of study and examinations; to receive recommendations as to any of these matters from the Boards of Faculties or the Professorial Boards; to exercise any of the powers delegated to it by the Senate.

(NOTE.—The Senate and the Board of Studies may appoint their own standing committees, with certain executive powers.)

Faculties.

- (a.) Arts, including music and commerce (except law subjects);
- (b.) Science (namely, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, physiology, geology);
- (c.) Law, including law subjects in commerce course;