

Secretary of the Institution, otherwise applicants must give full particulars of their training and experience. It may be mentioned here that in the Mechanical Branch Section C deals specifically with industrial management.

46. The Institutions attach great importance to the practical requirements associated with Sections B and C of the examination, and it is, of course, in this respect that the associate member of an Institution has a qualification lacking in the University graduate who has gone straight to a full-time course from a post-primary school. University graduates, therefore, are required to qualify in Section C before being admitted to corporate membership of the Institution or before being registered by the Engineers Registration Board.

(6) CURRENT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR INSTITUTION MEMBERSHIP AND ENGINEERS' REGISTRATION

47. For the candidate taking a degree in engineering there is only one method of obtaining instruction. The student must attend one of the University colleges, either as a part-time or a full-time student, until he has completed the Intermediate Examination, and thereafter he must attend one or other of the University schools of engineering, in almost every case as a full-time student.

48. For other candidates there is no such clear-cut path. In the past a large number attended the University as evening students. This avenue is no longer open. At Auckland University college the Institution candidates are at present accepted on the understanding that they attend full-time and take the lectures with the degree students. There are approximately eighty Institution candidates at Canterbury University College, most of whom are full-time students. Evening classes are no longer held. The temporary inability of the Auckland University College School of Engineering to cater for Institution candidates whilst located in Auckland, and the subsequent removal to Ardmore, has increased the need for the Auckland Technical School to provide facilities for these students. Of the technical schools this school has perhaps gone farthest in providing for Institution candidates—an interesting innovation being the successful arrangements made with employers to grant students reasonable time off during the day. The technical schools in Wellington, the Hutt Valley, and Dunedin have to provide facilities in centres where there are no suitable University courses offering. Development at the Christchurch Technical School has been carried out in full co-operation with Canterbury University College, and care has been taken to prevent any duplication. Facilities are provided in the technical schools in some of the smaller centres as occasion demands. In 1948 the Education Department's Technical Correspondence School began to conduct courses for the Institution examinations, to cater for students located outside the main centres. An endeavour is being made to integrate the courses as nearly as may be with what is offered in the technical schools so that students who are transferred temporarily in the course of their work can continue with their studies until they are once again in one of the main centres. It is known that a considerable number of students take courses from private correspondence schools.

PART II

7. APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

49. This Committee was set up under the authority of the Hon. the Minister of Education as a result of representations made to the Right Hon. the Prime Minister by the New Zealand Institution of Engineers and the Professional Engineers' Association. The New Zealand Institution, in making its representations, pointed out that the war and its aftermath had dictated new forms of engineering. There was therefore more work to be done and it was necessary for more men to be trained for that sort of work. Now that peacetime conditions prevailed it was necessary that the education and training of professional engineers be accelerated. It appeared to the Institution that