



CRACCUM

Vol. 26 no. 1. Orientation issue, 20 February 1960. Price 6d Sub. 4s

EDITOR, ADRIENNE RHODES: SECRETARY, FRANCES MULINDER: ASSISTANT SECRETARY, CYNTHIA HASMAN: ADVERTISING, RUTH BAIRD: DISTRIBUTION & FILES, MARGARET MULINDER, ANNE MILLAR: UNIVERSITY NEWS, NEIL WILSON: OVERSEAS NEWS, DAVID PITT: SPORT, JUSTINE WALTER: SCIENCE, CHARMAINE POUNTNEY: LITERARY & ART, BOB JACKSON: MUSIC, WARREN DRAKE.

FIVE POUNDS OR NOTHING

Surprise, perhaps indignation, were the thoughts dominant in your mind when you discovered that the privilege of belonging to the Students' Association cost five pounds.

The motion increasing the fee from £3 was passed by a 10 to 1 majority at a Special General Meeting last September. For the overwhelming majority of students who did not attend this meeting, and for this year's 1,800 freshers, I will try to explain why we have increased the fee and what we hope to achieve by having done so.

Size of Fee

Firstly, I would stress that our fee is not high compared with the other universities in New Zealand and is low compared with the universities overseas. The southern universities have been charging a higher fee than us for many years and so have been able to build up reserves to spend on better facilities.

Canterbury University has recently spent several thousand pounds on renovating their common rooms; Otago University has completed a new cafeteria and hall; and at Victoria University, a new student block, to cost £826,000, containing common rooms, cafeteria, meeting rooms and a theatre seating 500 people is almost finished.

Unfortunately for present students the fee at Auckland has always been low. For many years it was £1.5.0; then in 1951 it was increased to £1. 12. 6. This was

sufficient for a short while, but by 1955 the Association was in financial difficulties and in 1956 it was increased to £2.

The Students' Association fee itself is still £2 — the other £3 is for the building fund. The first £1 of this was added at an annual general meeting in 1959 and the remaining £2 at a Special General Meeting last September.

How Spent

I shall not go into details of how the Association fee of £2 is spent. Those who are interested, and I hope this includes at least 10% of the student population, will be able to find out at the next half-yearly Annual General Meeting when the Treasurer, David Bell, will present the financial accounts for 1960. This meeting will be held on Thursday, the 23rd of March, in the Upper Lecture Theatre in the new block at 8 p.m.

The remaining £3 which each student

pays is transferred to the Association's Building Fund, where it is held in trust to be spent only on the new student association building. As can be seen from the accompanying table, three pounds is the smallest levy possible if we want to complete half the building by 1965.

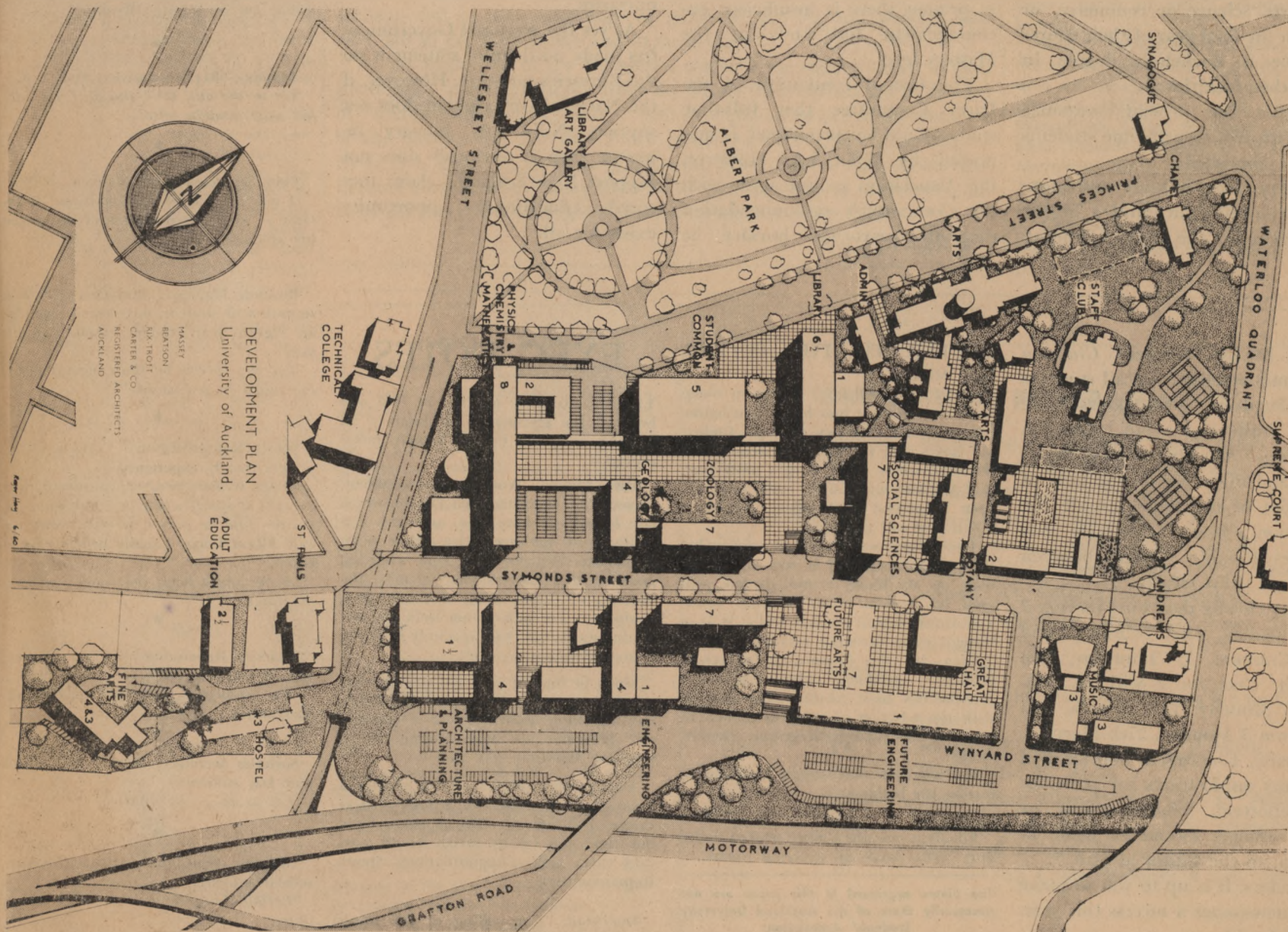
The burden of raising this money has fallen on us for two reasons, the lack of foresight on the part of earlier students and the rather unsympathetic report by the Parry Committee, which was of the opinion that, since university fees in New Zealand are so low, students are well able to afford to make contributions to their own facilities. Seven thousand students are expected by 1965. With only 5,000, students' conditions in the student block are already verging on the chaotic. It would seem that unless the Students' Association takes the lead, very little, if anything, will be done.

Continued back page

NEW HOPE FOR UNIVERSITY SITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

'I want to get ahead with the building programme at Auckland University as soon as possible. Auckland is entitled to a good university. The city's size and importance warrant it', the Press quoted Mr Tennent, the Minister of Education, after his talks with Auckland University Council members three weeks ago.

In the next ten or twelve years, Auckland will have a university of which it can be thoroughly proud, said Mr Tennent. A number of properties are becoming available in the Princes Street area and the final layout will not be a cramped one. The Press said that Mr Tennent spent nearly three hours examining the proposed layout (see block plan below) and a model of projected buildings.



378.95
C48
P968-64

EDITORIAL

At Enrolment the question of the country's developing technology and economy in their hands. Bursaries is foremost in students' minds. As they fill in Enrolment forms, students are thankful that with the aid of some bursary, Higher School Certificate or even the half-fees of an Entrance Bursary, their ability is recognised and they are more able to afford the satisfaction of a Higher Education.

The Parry Report was drawn up with the aim of developing university education in New Zealand, suggesting a cut in some bursaries and increase in others.

At this point, N.Z.U.S.A., while agreeing with the 'general principles and most of the specific recommendations' of the Parry Committee, was dissatisfied with three recommendations of the Report. These were:

- That the value of the Higher School Certificate award be increased from £40 per annum to £50 p.a. for full-time study;
- That a special Masters bursary of £125 p.a. for full-time study be introduced but restricted to those students who achieve a second-class standard or better in the final year of the course in their major subject for a Bachelor's degree in arts, science or commerce, or in the final year of their course for a Bachelor's degree in other faculties.
- That the present assistance with fees to part-time students be abolished.

Today there is more and more emphasis on ability and a higher education for the persons holding

the country's developing technology and economy in their hands.

The Association maintains that 'ability and not financial circumstances should be the criterion for determining whether or not a student may obtain a university education'.

After a detailed study of the income and financial commitments of the average student, assuming he works during holidays, the Association sought an increase in the Higher School Certificate award from the present £40 p.a. to a minimum of £75 p.a. With a bursary of only £50 (as recommended by the Committee), 'the opportunity of study at university will become increasingly limited to those who have substantial parental support or other income'.

On the question of a special Masters bursary of £125 p.a., the Association submitted a recommendation to the Parry Committee that the award plus fees be made to all students accepted for the Masters degree course. The Association based its recommendation on the fact that graduates can earn higher income in outside employment. In their final years at University, expenses are highest and at present there is insufficient encouragement for study at the Masters level.

The overall contention of the Parry Committee that full-time study should be encouraged, is supported by N.Z.U.S.A. However, the Association cannot agree with the Committee's recommendation that the part-time bursary be

abolished when many students in New Zealand study part-time, only because of the demands of professional training and low bursary assistance.

The Association sent a delegation to meet the Minister of Education in Wellington, 30 August 1960. N.Z.U.S.A. asked the Minister if a decision could be made 'in time for the new bursaries to be implemented in 1961'. 'Mr Skoglund', reports N.Z.U.S.A., 'naturally was not prepared to make an immediate decision', but he replied 'that every effort' would be made to meet N.Z.U.S.A.'s request.

In a letter to Mr W. J. Strevens, President, A.U.S.A., dated 21 November 1960, the Rt. Hon. Walter Nash wrote:

The whole matter is still under consideration and Government proposes to review the question of bursaries early in the New Year in sufficient time for the start of the new academic year in March 1961.

Unfortunately the Government is bound to an almost unequivocal acceptance of Grants Committee recommendations on the proposed Masters Bursary and part-time bursaries.

As yet the National Government has made no definite statement on the Bursaries question. However, if the National Government does not support N.Z.U.S.A. bursary requests, then it obviously does not support New Zealand's claim that equal educational opportunity exists for all.

FRESHERS: YOUR EXECUTIVE

President: John Strevens — seventh year student, formerly the Treasurer.
'Order is Heaven's first law' (Pope).

★

Man Vice-President: Mac Hamilton. Mac is an Arts graduate, who now teaches at Mt Albert Grammar.

'He is able because he thinks he is able' (Virgil).

★

Woman Vice-President: Judith Mason. Sixth-year student who has completed her honours degree in History.

'Women always have some mental reservations' (Destouches).

★

Treasurer: David Bell — competent and hard-working.

'If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some' (Franklin).

★

Chairman, W. H. C. — Christine Orbell, who is a third-year Arts student.

'Absence makes the heart grow fonder'.

★

Chairman, M.H.C. — Peter Rankin: also a third year Arts student.

'The best religion is the most tolerant' (Mare de Girardin).

★

Social Controller: Ray Moorhead: no comment.

'Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune' (Gairbards).

★

Student Liaison: Jonathan Hunt: Jon has completed his degree in History.

'Ah, happy years! once more who would not be a boy?' (Byron).

★

Ardmore Representative: Ted List.
'Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways, and be wise.'

★

Elam Representative: Malcolm Warr.

'I mix them with my brains, sir' (John Opie — when asked with what he mixed his colours).

★

Business Manager: Bob Cater: Now a seventh year student; next year he will be an eighth year student; then a ninth year . . .

'Let thy speech be short, comprehending much in few words.'

★

Sports Representatives: Colleen Elliott — very widely experienced.

'When a man wants to murder a tiger he calls it sport; when the tiger wants to murder him he calls it ferocity' (Shaw).

and Alison Long: Equally widely experienced.

'A rag and a bone and a hank of hair' (Kipling).

★

Societies Representative: Terry Power, who is studying for History honours.

'My thoughts ran a-woolgathering' (Cervantes).

★

Societies Secretary: Mate Jakich, third year law student.

'Let us do or die' (Burns).

★

Capping Controller: Michael Bassett, retired student.

'Let all things be done decently and in order.'

Continued back page

Don't be shy, Freshers! *Craccum* welcomes articles from all students and faculties. Two boxes have been built for your *Craccum* articles — one on *Craccum* Room door and the other on the wall, at the foot of the stairs outside the Common rooms. Please type your articles (double spacing between lines) or print clearly.

Copy closing date for *Craccum* 2 is Thursday, 23rd February, and for *Craccum* 3, Thursday, 9th March. *Craccum* 2 will be published Monday, 13th March, and *Craccum* 3 Monday, 27th March.

Finally, *Craccum* is short-staffed and any applications for positions as reporters, photographers or proof readers should be made in person, to the Editor at Hut 7.

Readers, it is up to you to make your newspaper a success this year. Good Luck!

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Madam,

It's all very well for a person to sweep the dust under the mat in his own house, but it is not necessary to stack timber, old boxes and rubbish bins behind the cafeteria, where many people must pass. B.M.A. conference visitors could not have been impressed with these despoiling features of our university.

The ancient wall that once surrounded the old barracks and is now the boundary of Mt Pleasant and garden, will soon be of more than historical value. Yes, archaeological interest too — it is so buried in maintenance rubbish.

Such are the eyesores in otherwise attractive grounds, whose botanical interest has been further improved on with the addition of a cactus garden in front of the Geology-Geography Departments.

But why wasn't the Rugby Shed shifted during the holidays?

COUNTRY HEIR.

Ed.—It is only the timber stacked under Hut 7 that holds up *Craccum* rooms.

The views expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the Auckland University Students' Association.

EXEC. NOTES

The first executive meeting of 1961 was held on the seventeenth of January: in keeping with the month holiday mood prevailed.

Miss Mason, Woman Vice-President, presented a competent scheme, by which she hoped to have the new cafeteria facilities in working order before term commences. Cutting red tape wherever possible, Miss Mason's plan included the ordering of £2,000 worth of new kitchen equipment. Let us hope her work will not go unrewarded — there certainly is plenty of room for improvement.

Much of interest was said during election of delegates to next N.Z.U.S.A. meeting: sorry, executive was in committee. Delegates are Miss Mason, Messrs Strevens, Hamilton and Bell.

Arrangements were made to charter a Viscount to transport competitors to next Easter Tournament. Cost appears high, but time and energy saved should warrant extra cash. Congratulations, Sports Representatives!

Overhead: 'The ceiling of the men's toilets must be painted.'

FRESHERS' DANCE

A precedent is being established by holding Freshers' Dance in the Peter Pan Cabaret this year, instead of the University Hall.

By now the cloisters will be inundated with posters and banners publicizing this gay event, but judging by the number of inquiries we receive each year, it appears that most freshers require additional information about the Welcome Dance. The purpose of this article is to supply the new student with the minor details that cannot be included in our publicity.

In the dim past the Students' Association decided that the freshers would be welcomed at a formal ball, but unfortunately these functions were never a great success. Most students could not afford to attend a ball after paying for textbooks and all the incidentals involved with enrolment.

Since 1956 the Freshers' Welcome has been transformed into a highly informal dance, and has always been held in the University Hall immediately after the Vice-Chancellor's Inaugural Address. The dances have been so successful that the hall is now too small for our needs. Last year for instance, 650 people were crowded into a space that was originally designed to accommodate 400.

Rather than limit the number of tickets this year, the Social Committee decided to transfer the function to the Peter Pan Cabaret, which is quite close to the college. We wish to thank the manager, Mr J. David White, for making the cabaret available.

There is an important change this year regarding the sale of tickets. Single and double tickets are available NOW at the Students' Association office and at the caf. We would like you to purchase your tickets as soon as possible, as there will be NO tickets on sale at the cabaret. The reason for advance sales is simple. A buffet supper will be served at the dance and it is essential to supply the caterers with an accurate estimate of the numbers attending.

For those of you who are not familiar with the Peter Pan, there is adequate seating for 750 people in the cubicles, the lounge and the mezzanine floor. The dance floor is recognized as being one of the best in New Zealand, and the music will be provided by the resident band, led by Arthur Skelton. Several floor shows will be staged during the evening. Cool drinks will be available from the bar.

A panel of senior students will judge a Miss Freshette Contest, and select Mr Freshman 1961.

Dress: informal.

All students are eligible to attend, and we hope that as many as possible will be present at what promises to be a most successful evening.

RAY MOORHEAD, Social Controller

PAUL'S BOOK ARCADE

49 High Street



Text Books

Good Books

Art Books



in fact . . .

a collection worth seeing

OPEN LETTER TO FRESHERS

Dear Sir or Madam,

At the school where you were a pupil in 1960, you probably enjoyed your last year's work and play. But once you have accustomed yourself to University life, you will find that nothing is at once so stimulating and demanding as a University education. And by education I do not mean the mere studying to gain three units a year for three years. University life consists of two elements — first study, but also testing of one's views and opinions with people of similar intelligence. In the caf, common room, or sportsfield, your whole outlook on life will be challenged by others with different opinions. Fortunately there is now no good and wise master or mistress to whom you can run to find out the 'right' answer. You have to think out your own ideas yourself in order to reap intellectual satisfaction.

Craccum is a magazine with a fine tradition for being the battleground of some ideas. Do you think socialism is the answer for the world's problems? Or do you think that Billy Graham hypnotized 'victims' to conversion? Or do you think that World Government is desirable? All these questions have been thrashed out in the pages of this journal and it will be a sad day when no letters are forthcoming to the editor. Or, for that matter, if articles do not arrive. The apathetic student, alas, is all too evident today. He is the one who replies to the question, 'Why do you believe in . . . ?' answers that he thinks this sort of thing is 'rather personal old man, you know, and only commos, jews, reds, fundies, queers and Bible bangers discuss this sort of thing'. He, like the farmer, milks the University cow of three units a year and provides more good solid Welfare State beef. Beware of people who plan their day to the last minute and 'couldn't possibly spare any time to discuss politics' as they only 'leave half-an-hour for lunch every day'. Speaking at every available opportunity, to the extent of making yourself a nuisance, is the only way to hammer your ideas out.

The lecturing staff, although some do not have such an appearance, are there not only to search into lost manuscripts and unfound scientific achievements, but to help the new student. I have never, in my six years at University, been turned away from a lecturer's door. Nor have I ever been told that if I did not do an essay I would be punished. The lecturer is only interested in those interested in their subject. So few students fail to take advantage of lecturers' services and wonder why they fail so dismally at the end of each year.

At the beginning of my University career I was offered much advice, including a pearl of wisdom from my Vicar, who warned me to beware of 'licentiousness and carnality' (sic). But giving advice is the preserve of the patronizing. All that I can possibly feel justified in saying to freshers is enter as fully as possible in every facet of University life because that is what I have tried to do and my time at University has been the most stimulating and rewarding period of my life.

SAGITTARIUS

Half Yearly

Annual General Meeting

Thursday,

23 March,

8 p.m.

ULT.

A RESOUNDING TINKLE

This year, Varsity Drama Club is again presenting an unusual and extravagantly entertaining play in Orientation fortnight. The play is the highly controversial Comedy by N. F. Simpson, 'A Resounding Tinkle'.

The play opens in jocular vein with a case of nectar being broached. The result of this unfortunate incident has wide repercussions. The author arrives to apologize for what the actors have done to his play and two comedians discuss the nature of the play and Drama in general.

It has been called a mixture of 'the plays of Eugene Ionesco, the toons'. Yet N. F. Simpson successfully moulds these into one of the most interesting dramatic excerpts that have been produced in the British Theatre World.

The producer this year is Mac Hamilton who produced Eugene Ionesco's 'Bald Soprano' last year for Training College. When approached and asked to comment on 'A Resounding Tinkle' his answer was, 'Potrzebie — the Goon show or MAD couldn't do better'.

Felicity Maidment and John Seymour will play the leading roles and will be ably supported by John (Moon) McCowan and Bryant Wakefield. Other members of the cast include Margaret Blaylock, Margaret Blay, Neil Wilson, Dick Johnstone, John Bayley, Allan Michael and Garry Parker.

Come along — this promises to be one of the most interesting plays of the year.

CAPPING BOOK

Auckland University Capping Books have been good in the past and we have a standard to live up to. It is your business to see that we do. Not just one or two, but dozens of people must send in copy or Capping Book will not be a success. We want something, anything, from everyone. If your copy is not up to standard it will be quietly burnt and nobody will be the wiser. If it is up to standard, and there is no reason why it shouldn't be, you will join the ever-growing list of immortals who have created a tradition.

The type of copy wanted is well known. This does not mean we just want a series of overworked smutty jokes. On the other hand, it doesn't mean we want Junior Digest reading. The one rule is that it must be funny (or pointed). After that it is over to you. This year, more than any other, we want to SELL Capping Book. We want funds for the new student union building.

If you haven't the energy or inclination to sit down and write anything, but have an idea, you can slip it, unprocessed, into a box, which will be provided for this purpose in the Caf. Anything else should be handed into the Excc. office.

CAPPING BOOK EDITOR

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

27th Feb.	Monday	Science Faculty Evening 8 p.m. MCR
28th	Tu	Architectural Faculty Evening 8 p.m. WCR
		Commerce Faculty Evening 8 p.m. MCR
1st March	W	Arts Faculty Evening 8 p.m. MCR
2nd	Th	Law Faculty Evening 8 p.m. MCR
3rd	F	5 p.m. (provisional time) Chancellor's address. All freshers are to attend.
		8 p.m. Freshers' Prom in Peter Pan Cabaret.
5th	Sunday	EU Tea.
6th	M	Students' International Evening 8 p.m. Caf Extn.
7th	Tu	Societies Evening 8 p.m. MCR/WCR
8th	Wed.-Sat.	Play in the AU Hall.
12th	Sunday	Orientation Church Service, St Paul's. Preacher: Bishop Gowing (Anglican Bishop of Auckland).
17th	F	Maori Club Coffee Evening 8 p.m. Hall.

SPORTS INFORMATION

Those of you who have just left school and are keen sports fans should find ample opportunity to develop your talents and muscles in Varsity sporting circles. As well as cricket, football, basketball, hockey, etc., we cater for everything from judo and fencing for those suffering from 'self-defence' complexes, to rowing, yachting and water polo for the outdoor aquatic types, so take your pick and be in. Varsity has a lot to offer apart from its academic side, and it is largely through joining sports clubs that new friends are made, and all the fun and games traditionally associated with Varsity life are to be found.

Most clubs hold their Annual General Meeting early in the first term, so keep a lookout for notices advertizing these on the various noticeboards in the cloisters, outside the Caf, or in the Men's or Women's Commonroom, and roll along in full muster, as this is the way to join and hear the Clubs' aims and setup. New recruits are always very welcome, and with Easter Tournament only five weeks away, the really keen should find out the appropriate President or Secretary and get in touch pronto.

Easter Tournament is way down in Dunedin this year, and promises to be show-one. The Tournament is a must for anyone wanting to taste Varsity life in all its varied forms. Just ask anyone who has been to one, and see if you don't get an hour's rapturous discourse flung at you for your pains. Auckland couldn't manage better than third last year, so it's up to you freshers to supplement our ranks and show these Mainlanders a thing or two. The sports competed for at Summer Tournament are athletics, rowing, swimming, water polo, cricket, outdoor basketball, tennis, yachting and shooting. With Varsity in recess for most of the summer months, it is unfortunate but inevitable that summer sports clubs should suffer. Hence the reason for tennis and swimming existing for Tournament alone; however, this in no way prevents private training in preparation for such.

In fact, we cannot over-emphasize the necessity for early training — five weeks is all too short a time to get into top form. So get cracking NOW with your training. This applies to all would-be Tourneyites, not only Freshers. In the individual sports, e.g. tennis, swimming, athletics, set aside an hour or two each day for training with the thought of a possible Blue as incentive; where team sports are concerned, get practising together. Combination and co-ordination don't grow on trees, they need sheer hard work, and lots of it. So good luck and good training to you all.

A final word about the set-up of the Clubs. Subs vary from sport to sport depending on the amount of equipment needed, etc., but are usually in the vicinity of £1. Most Clubs run a coffee evening (dance) at some stage of the year, and various other social gatherings are held; however, there is no reason to feel that sport will interfere with work (not forgetting the first term is too early, and the second too cold, for work anyway), since in the third term Clubs virtually shut down to give first precedence to swot.

The Sports Clubs welcome you to Varsity, and hope to see you in their midst as soon as possible.

JUSTINE WALTER

'TOP OF THE CLASS'
JOHN REID & CO. LTD
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Anzac Avenue
Auckland
For all the best in liquor

A.U. WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB

The A.U. Women's Hockey Club is happy to welcome all new members this season. We have four teams entered in the Auckland Association's competition: Senior, Senior B, Senior Reserve and Second Grade. The teams have done very well in the past, the Senior Reserve winning its grade last season, and we would like many new members to help keep up this standard in 1961.

In August, a team is sent to Winter Tournament, which is to be held this year at Massey College in Palmerston North. Of great interest is the N.Z. University Women's hockey tour to Australia, also in August, and we hope that some members of our club will succeed in making the tour.

The club's annual general meeting will be held in early March, and team trials will be before Easter.

New members are asked to watch the noticeboard in the Women's Common Room.

Club Captain: Helen Green, 34 Vale Road, St Heliers, — Ph. 586-467.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S ROWING CLUB

The Monday after Degree Examinations concluded, girls who were interested in rowing over the vacation met to discuss crews and training times. From this group were chosen the members of the A.U. No. 1 Four:

Stroke: Gillian Turner, who rowed last Boxing Day at Whakatane (1959), and in three seat of the No. 1 Tournament crew (1960).

Three: Janice Smith, who rowed Three of the No. 2 Tournament crew.

Two: Lynette Skelton, who rowed Bow in the No. 1 Tournament crews 1959 and 1960, as well as many provincial regattas.

Bow: Gay Parsons, who rowed in Two seat at Whakatane (1959), and the No. 1 Tournament crew (1960), also with a North Shore crew.

Reserve: Adrienne Cox, a promising novice.

This crew trained from the University Shed at Panmure every day coached by Colleen Elliott, who was assisted by Mary Chamberlin. We are very fortunate that we have our own coxswain, Lauren Lambert, who knows the Tamaki River well.

The first Regatta which began this season for us was held at Whangarei on 10 December, and the crew raced against four others, two from North Shore and two from Whangarei. The University crew had begun training later than the others and their rate of stroking was much lower than North Shore No. 1, who won, and Whangarei No. 1, who were second, but they beat the others to gain third place.

After a fortnight's further training, the crew went down to Whakatane to race in the Ladies' Fours in the Boxing Day Regatta. Rowing in a Champion-class boat lent to them by St George's Club, the crew got a beautiful start and rowed easily at 32 strokes per minute over the three-quarter mile course to beat North Shore No. 1 by two lengths; North Shore No. 2 were third.

Their next race is on Saturday 28 January at Hamilton, and the week after there is, for the first time, a race for women at Mercer.

Here's hoping they keep up the good work.

freshers' dance
peter pan cabaret
friday march 3rd
at 8 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES TENNIS TOUR

N.Z. University retained the inter-Dominion tennis trophy when they defeated Australia University by 17 matches to 15 after the completion of two test matches in Wellington and Christchurch.

The first test, played in continuous drizzle at Central Park, Wellington, resulted in a well deserved though perhaps unexpected win for Australia, nine matches to seven. Played in a somewhat lighthearted manner with innumerable racquets being thrown, N.Z. failed miserably in the doubles and mixed doubles, having drawn the singles 4-4.

Surprise of the day was the relative ease with which N.Z.'s top boys, G. C. Judge (Otago) and R. N. Hawkes (Victoria) waltzed through M. Hussey and D. Colette. However, Lynne Holloway and Jan Blackburn, Nos. 1 and 2 for Australia, retaliated in the girls' matches by defeating Sally Melrose and Helen Lockington respectively.

The Second Test, played at Wilding Park, Christchurch, found most of the first test results reversed, with N.Z. emerging the winner 10-6.

R. N. Hawkes, top N.Z. player, was not quite on his best form in Christchurch. Two previous defeats of D. Colette were partially avenged when the Australian beat Hawkes. Due to heavy overnight rain the matches were played on hard courts and Colette's game was well suited to the asphalt surface.

The top N.Z. University player, Sally Melrose, also belied previous form with a two-set defeat of left-handed Lynne Holloway. Miss Holloway had beaten Miss Melrose in their two previous meetings on this tour.

CRICKET CLUB

With a surprise defeat by the Auckland University B team (Peter Morris scoring 99 in the second innings), the New Zealand Varsityes' men's cricket team began their tour.

The second match against Auckland Suburban Reps. was won outright by the NZUs team in the last over. (Don Beuth, Dunedin, seven wickets).

NZUs made a good effort and won the third match in the last minutes of play against Waikato County team.

The last match, played against Waikato Reps., was won by NZUs in the first innings (245 runs), Waikato out for 140. On the second day of play, rain, so necessary in the cow-country, prevented further play.

N.Z. won the singles, played first, by five matches to three. G. C. Judge was always in complete control over I. MacDonald. The Australian's steady play was not so effective with extremely heavy balls, and Judge was not troubled to win.

H. Lockington also reversed the score of her previous meeting with Miss J. Blackburn. Miss Lockington won a long struggle characterized by lengthy rallies with the Australian scraping them back from all directions.

In the middle of the afternoon the Australians looked certain to win, but greatly improved doubles performances gave N.Z. the final victory.

In the last match of the day, Geoff Davidson and Miss Shona Mackay (N.Z.) won a thrilling match against Jan MacDonald and Jan Kilgour 7-5 in the third set, to give N.Z. its final victory.

The top Australian, Colette, completed a very good day's play with wins in his doubles and mixed doubles. He showed quite his best form since reaching N.Z. M. Hussey, who was top player at the start of the tour, lost a long singles to Geoff Davidson (N.Z.). Hussey had two match points at 5-4 in the third set and lost them with a double fault and a weak forehand. Davidson held on to win 11-9 in that set.

Their tour was a great success and the Australians a most entertaining team. As with all teams it had its characters: Dennis Colette the 'clown', Jan Kilgour 'the blond bombshell from Brisbane', Jan Blackburn 'cuddles' and Mike Hussey the 'Casanova'.

Their tour ended in Auckland, culminating in the Auckland championships, where their No. 1 boy, Mike Hussey, reached the semi-finals.

Many thanks to the organizers, Barry Pratt and billetees.

WORK DAY

Keep 17th March free and
do your bit in raising

££££ for the Building Fund.

MEN WITH A PURPOSE
bank on the BNZ

Fortune favours the man who works vigorously towards his goal. Such a man makes full use of the services his bank can offer. Here at the BNZ we have been assisting men of vision since 1861 to bring their plans to fruition, and today offer a tremendously wide range of helpful services. Whether you want to open a cheque account, transfer money, travel overseas, finance a project, or seek trade introductions, you are invited to discuss your proposition with the BNZ.



BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Through size and service — New Zealand's leading Bank.

SCIENCE

Over the last few years an ever-increasing division between the science faculty and the rest of the University has become noticeable. Some part of this is no doubt due to the scattered nature of our University buildings, which means that many science students spend most of their time away from the students' block and so mix less with students of other faculties. However, the division is mainly due to a mild mutual distrust — scientists suspicious of what they feel is abstract and subjective thinking by students in literary and philosophical realms; other students suspicious of the intensely practical, impersonal approach of the scientist.

'Craccum' tries to present the outlook and opinions of the student body as a whole, but there have been few contributions from Science students in the past. We feel that this is a pity. It is imperative that students should be able to appreciate many different attitudes to life and study; only in this way can barriers of suspicion be broken down and the field of human knowledge be enlarged. The purpose of this science section is to

give non-science students some sort of picture of scientific study in this University. We propose to have in each issue an article about a particular science department. The main aspect will be the research work being done by senior students and lecturers, and their ideas on the significance of this work as part of University life, and to the community in general.

Perhaps you will disagree with thoughts expressed in this section. We hope that you will, and that if you do you will take the trouble to write and say so. It could be useful to have some sort of meeting ground for scientific and unscientific thought where problems could be thrashed out in writing.

We hope that all students will be interested in this section. It is time that any artificial barriers between faculties were broken down; that students made a determined attempt to see University study from every point of view; to see the reasons for its diversity of form, and to see the unifying principles underlying apparently insurmountable difference of attitude and approach.

CHARMAINE POUNTNEY

KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING

'There is no power on earth which settleth up a throne, or chair of State, in the spirits and souls of men, and in their cogitations, imaginations, opinions and beliefs, but knowledge and learning.'

—Francis Bacon

KIWI

The literary magazine of Auckland University can be obtained from the Students' Association Office for two shillings.

THE INTELLIGENTSIA
of Auckland University are regular depositors
of the AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK
ARE YOU?

A.M.C. EAT AND ENJOY **MEATS**
1st Grade

MONARCH

BACON, HAM and SMALL GOODS



QUALITY PRODUCTS

of

THE AUCKLAND MEAT CO. LTD

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND PLANTS

The organic chemical research carried out in this University in the last twenty-five years has mainly centred around natural products, the chemical contents of living organisms. New Zealand possesses a unique flora, and the investigation of several groups of native plants by Professor L. H. Briggs and his students has revealed substances of both academic and economic significance.

When a pure chemical compound has been isolated from a natural source, such as wood, bark or leaves, and has been hitherto unknown, the molecular structure is determined by physical and chemical means. Infra-red spectroscopy, a fairly recent development, which is an example of a physical method, measures the extents to which a compound absorbs infra-red radiation of different wavelengths. The graphs obtained from such a spectrophotometer indicate the presence of various groupings of the atoms in the molecule, as well as providing a 'fingerprint' characteristic of that particular molecule. The information given by such instruments may not only suggest much of the molecular structure, but may also indicate the ways in which the purely chemical methods may begin.

These latter consist of chemically splitting the molecule by standard methods to smaller fragments which can more readily be characterized. Here, too, recent developments in organic reagents often enable the chemist to predict fairly confidently the results of degradative reactions. The complexity and importance of steroid hormones, for example, caused the development of elegant physical techniques and chemical reagents which are nowadays widely used in all natural products work. These advances have enabled chemists to solve complex structural problems using only minute amounts of material — for example, the structure of aldosterone, a substance related to cortisone, was solved using 1/600 of an ounce, the total supply at the time — and this was sufficient for instrumental measurements and five chemical degradations. Having obtained the fragments resulting from chemical degradation, the chemist can work backwards and reconstruct, as in a jigsaw, a picture of the arrangements of the atoms in the whole of the original molecule.

Now, the only really satisfactory confirmation of any postulated structure is by synthesis; but this is often economically impossible for all but very large research groups. Recent years have seen the synthesis of many complex compounds of physiological interest, such as strychnine, a highly poisonous alkaloid; cholesterol, an essential constituent of

living cells; chlorophyll, the photo-synthetic pigment of green plants, and actinomycin, a new antibiotic effective against some forms of cancer. Each of these syntheses has required a very large research programme.

The compounds isolated from the plants studied in this Department have mainly belonged to four groups, viz., terpenes, flavonoids, anthraquinones and alkaloids.

The alkaloidal constituents of New Zealand *Solanum* species (the genus to which the tomato and potato belong) are interesting, not only as problems in sugar chemistry, but also as rich potential sources of steroid hormones. As a result of work done in this Department, the 'poro-poro' (*S. aviculare*) is now extensively grown for this purpose in Eastern Europe and Russia. The flavones are colourless or pale yellow substances occurring in the bark and wood of some trees. The structures of vitexin, once used as a dyestuff, which is obtained from the puriri, and of the many flavonoid compounds obtained from New Zealand *Melicope* species (e.g., mairehau) have been elucidated in recent years.

Some of New Zealand's timber trees, such as kauri, rimu, totara and miro, contain terpenes of great interest. The molecular size of terpenes can vary greatly, and they occur as complex mixtures and in very variable quantities, sometimes in the aromatic oils of the leaves, and sometimes in the bark and heartwood. Whereas earlier workers were forced to use laborious and protracted distillations to separate the components of essential oils, the modern technique of vapour phase chromatography, allied with infra-red and ultra-violet spectroscopy, enables the components of only a few drops of an oil to be separated and identified.

The genus *Coprosma* has many New Zealand representatives, which freely hybridize with one another. The bark of these trees is often red, orange or yellow on its inner side, the colour being due to hydroxyanthraquinones, present either alone or combined with sugar molecules. The European madder root, which was used for centuries for dyeing, produces the hydroxyanthraquinone alizarin, and similar substances obtained from *Coprosma* species can be used as mordant dyes, often giving magnificent colours. Every new *Coprosma* species so far studied has revealed a new potential dyestuff. Hydrogen bonding accounts for some of the interesting behaviour of these substances and this is being studied in the X-ray crystallography section of the Chemistry department.

In recent years, some New Zealand fungi have been investigated chemically. The metabolism of fungi is little understood, and many of the important compounds they produce, such as antibiotics, have particularly unusual chemical structures. Despite the interest in fungi as sources of antibiotics, the enormous number of fungi relative to higher plants, and the diversity of their habitats and metabolism, indicate that the field of fungal metabolic products has barely been explored. This work, as in the case of the investigation of related higher plant groups such as *Coprosmas*, can also often provide phytochemical classifications to supplement or modify the botanists' existing morphological taxonomies.

P. W. L.

ALL GOOD WINE AND
SPIRIT MERCHANTS

stock

**WESTERN
VINEYARDS
PRODUCTS**

For wholesale buying —

D. RUSSELL

Henderson Valley



STUDENTS SNOWCAVING ON THE GODLEY GLACIER LAST VACATION. In the photograph, the Commander (7750'), towers above the Dennistoun Icefall and main Godley.

DOWN SOUTH WITH VARSITY TRAMPING CLUB

As usual the University Tramping Club ran numerous South Island trips over the vacation period as a climax to a busy year. The Landsborough, Karangarua, Maitaki, Olivines, Arthur's Pass and Spencer Ranges areas were visited and there were expeditions to Stewart Island. This latter part of New Zealand being a little too far away from Auckland for me with my three weeks of holidays, I settled for Nelson and one of the two Spencers trips.

The party of eight — three females and five males — met at the Wellington railway station and sailed for Picton on the afternoon ferry. An exceptionally rough crossing made the job of sharing out our ten-day supply of food slightly nauseating, but a feeling of cheerful anticipation returned on entering the Sounds. From Blenheim we reached Lake Rotoiti by taxi, and tramped round to the head of the lake through sun-drenched beech forests. We spent a comfortable night in a hut there, and next day went up the Travers valley through forest and grassy flats to another hut by a tributary valley. This is ringed at its head by Mts Hopeless and Cupola. After a day spent in climbing and in reconnoitring the pass into the adjacent Sabine valley, we crossed the pass and camped in snow-grass beneath Mt Cupola. On the morrow we descended 1500 feet by a vertical but enjoyable (in retrospect) route to where the Sabine valley forks. Here we had a rest day in a very new and comfortable Parks Board hut. The sixth of January saw us heading up the small but attractive West Sabine. This valley has two lakes at its head, pent up behind glacial moraine barriers which act as huge natural dams. The first is the exquisite

Blue Lake, small and gem-like, its crystal-clear water deepening to shades of blue and emerald. Above this is Lake Constance, larger and almost as impressive in its barren setting above the bush-line surrounded by jagged peaks. Beyond this lake the valley ends beneath Mt Mahanga, and a tiny hidden pass leads over into the head of the Waiau valley.

A fifteen-mile tramp down over river flats on the eighth of January was our longest day. The morning after this we paid a visit to the now deserted Ada homestead, a mustering centre for the herd of cattle which inhabits the Upper Wairau. We tramped up the wide Ada valley, the view ahead dominated by the massif of Mt Faery Queene, and rose almost imperceptibly over Ada pass. Here one follows the stream until it dries up, crosses a grassy flat, and descends to Cannibal Creek, where the water is flowing the other way.

On our last day the party followed a well-made track down the Creek to a point where a steep climb brought us out on the main Christchurch-West Coast road at Lewis Pass. So ended another interesting trip and an enjoyable open air holiday.

W. B.

Spence's

FOR ALL THAT'S FINE
IN WINES



McLeod Road, Henderson

CONGRESS

This space was reserved for articles on Congress. As no copy was forthcoming, the Editor presumes students were not interested.

THE STORE WITH A REPUTATION . . .

for all the finest foods. No one can resist the tempting displays of meats, the continental sausage, the cheeses.

For a party or just a private snack . . . see Hutchinsons first.

HUTCHINSON BROS LTD

The air-conditioned store in Queen Street and in most Suburbs

STUDY AWARDS — £175 P.A.

Lever Brothers (N.Z.) Ltd. are offering study awards to full time students who, after graduation, are keen to take up employment in their industry. Applications are invited from students who come under the following categories:—

Chemists: This year awards are open to students who will complete their degree for 1961 or early 1962. This company offers career opportunities in development research, laboratory, production management and technical administration.

B.Comm. Students: Awards will be available to 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students. Lever Brothers give young graduates a very good training in all aspects of commercial administration—financial and management accounting, secretarial work, buying, inventory control and distribution.

Arts and Law Students: Graduates from these faculties are trained in all aspects of marketing — advertising, sales, market research and product development — and there are opportunities to obtain senior executive positions at an early age. Applications are invited from students who will complete their degree in 1961 or early 1962.

Students who are granted awards for two or more years are required to work for the company during long vacations. During these periods they are employed in either the technical, commercial or marketing departments. (Rates £12 to £16 per week.)

The commencing salary after graduation is from £900 to £1,000 depending on qualifications.

Holders of Lever Brothers Study Awards are still eligible for the H.S.C. bursaries.

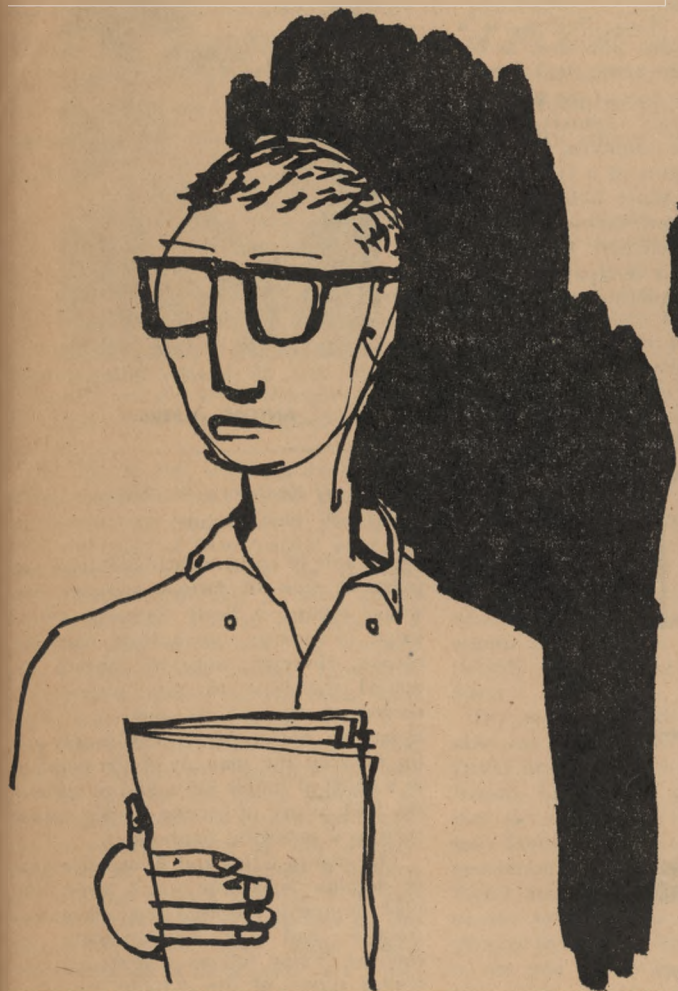
The £175 is paid in eight equal instalments, March-October inclusive.

Bond: Six months after the completion of university studies.

For further information and application details please write to:

MR B. D. MERCER,
Lever Brothers (N.Z.) Ltd., Private Bag, Petone

'Congress'
by curnow.

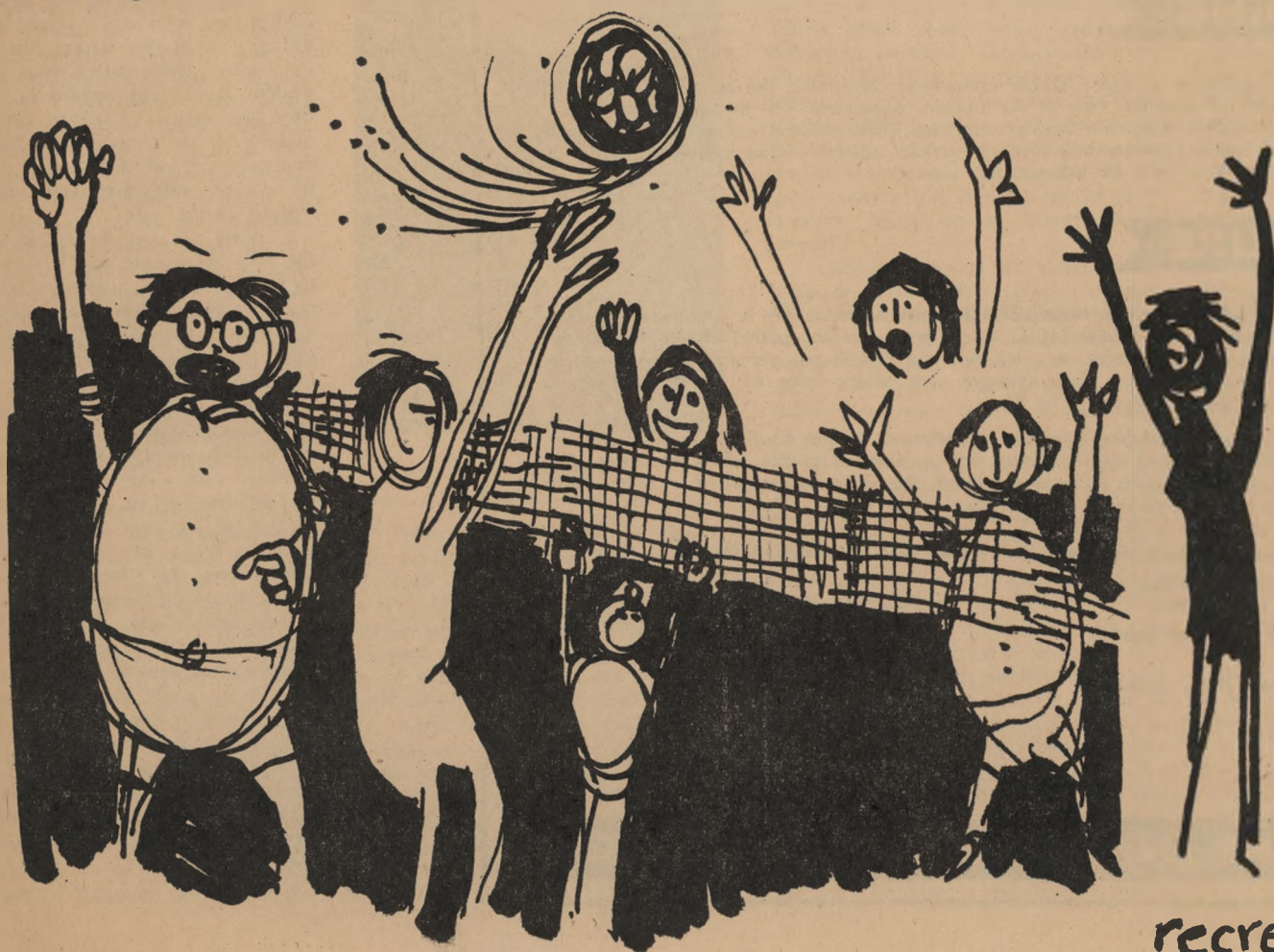


an embracer of
unpopular
causes



'actually I've just
done a thesis on
that.'

a hair brained
congressman.



recreational.

George Courts

OFFICIAL STOCKISTS

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

BLAZERS

Full range of stock fittings for men and women always available

Men's £6/5/- Women's £5/19/6

Complete with Badge

Representative 'Blues' Made to Order

Buy for Cash, or 20 Week Terms, 7/- Weekly

GEORGE COURT'S

Karangahape Rd. and at Papakura

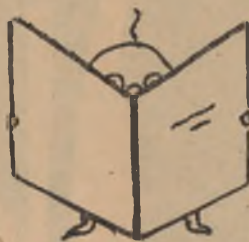
THE NEW UNITED KINGDOM INFORMATION OFFICE IN AUCKLAND

Readers of *Craccum* will be interested to know about some of the facilities to be found at the new United Kingdom Information Office in Shell House, Auckland. There is an air-conditioned Reading Room which carries a wide and up-to-date selection of leading British newspapers and periodicals which will be available for loan. There is a Reference Library containing a selection of the standard British works of reference and much background material, documents and publications on the Commonwealth and Commonwealth affairs. A Film Library has also been established, and film showings are to be held at the Office from time to time. In addition the Office also carries a limited supply of reference material and publications dealing with Commonwealth and United Kingdom trade and economic questions, though most information is carried at the Trade Commissioner's Office in Shortland Street.

BOOK REVIEWS

It's Been Nice Not Knowing You; Marie Bullock (Collins), 1960.

A series of domestic sketches which make pleasant, easy reading, *It's Been Nice Not Knowing You*, by Marie Bullock, is a collection of pieces first published in the *New Zealand Listener*. These stories tell of happenings in the lives of the Botthamleys, an average, very ordinary family. Through them the authoress paints a genial yet acute picture of a typical New Zealand household. Marie Bullock reveals a real sense of humour, an eye for detail and a pleasant personality. Though not a demanding book, it is capably written, unpretentious and amusing. All in all, slight but lively.



by courtesy Auckland Star

ANTONY ALPERS

A Book of Dolphins, by Antony Alpers (Paul's Book Arcade).

To be able to criticize this book from the point of view of factual accuracy one would require a fairly thorough knowledge of zoology, psychology, and the classics. However, since the author intended the book to 'give pleasure to readers of any age', it would seem legitimate to accept Mr Alpers' words on, for instance, the anatomy of the dolphin, in a spirit of simple faith, and to criticize the book as one of general interest rather than as a zoological textbook.

The ancient Greek and Roman accounts of dolphin behaviour which begin the book, represent a considerable amount of research and are entertainingly recounted. There follows a thorough biological survey of the dolphin (complete with a section on dolphin psychology) in which we learn among other things of 'the anatomy of dolphins', 'the advantages of being a mammal' (from a dolphin's point of view), 'dolphin midwifery', 'the intelligence of dolphins', 'dolphin hearing' (a cunning echo-location system) and finally 'how to help a stranded dolphin', instructions which, if only the more fortunate are likely to find occasion to put into practice, are none the less interesting and worth including in the book. I must confess that my interest lagged somewhat during parts of this chapter, but no doubt the more zoologically-minded of our students would find pleasure in being told that 'the mother *Tursiops* takes twelve months in the gestation of her infant, and near the end of that year she begins to behave differently from the other females in the tank'.

I found the last section of the book the most interesting and felt duly proud to be a native of a country which had been the playground of two such famous dolphins as Pelorus Jack and Opo. The captivating Maori legends of *taniwha* (dolphins in the author's opinion) which begin the chapter, add an atmosphere of romance taking us back to the spirit of the first chapter. And finally we are provided with a fairly comprehensive history of the lives in New Zealand waters of Pelorus Jack and Opo, together with a lively series of eye-witness accounts which bring the story to life. We have also a delightful paragraph in which the author affirms that it pleases him 'to think that dolphins prefer to make their human friendships in places whose names contain an O and if possible some other letter out of dolphin too'.

This sensitively written book is a work of art scarcely less admirable in its own way than the author's biography of Katherine Mansfield. It is most attractively produced and contains eighteen fine photographs.

R. L. P. J.

Writing Verse', M needs to money r have had volumes that the obtainab them'.

Few indeed read our p sity Librai kept in a Miller, H: Bawdry; brave the mission to Reverend Bethell.

But now years' prep announce guin antho the editor whose ear from the standard of our en comparison to be inc long histo — a new

of this se Mr Curno tity of po Over half to the ve 1920 — ci Caxton c writers (no sented, bu discussion this, and : overseas r obviously Zealanders which the years may writing si editor pre context in their worl these poet collections part of th ture — for Fairburn work of I Curnow more rece and piece any antho of the di poets (and poetry in be little q in the fit one may thing fro Houses by Dead Lou Wild Iron (Baxter).

Reviewe the Pengu as an exhi aimed at most rec the grow the latter est to wr the state of these disagree — remen there mu any edit ion is fir be entere exist a b

WOOLWORTHS BURSARIES

£176 p.a.

These bursaries are offered by Woolworths (N.Z.) Limited. Each is payable at £22 each month for eight months during the academic year.

SELECTION

SELECTION will be made from **FULL-TIME STUDENTS** who expect to be taking their final year in 1961 in any degree course. The main requirements will be a high standard gained during secondary and University education, sound qualities of leadership and a desire to follow a career with an organisation which offers outstanding opportunities and rewards.

NO BONDING

Students will be required to sign a simple agreement confirming the offer but **NO BOND OF EMPLOYMENT** is required. Part of the bursary agreement will be an undertaking by Woolworths to provide employment during vacations. These periods will be used to provide a planned initial training programme covering various aspects of the business. Salaries up to £15 per week will be paid for this vacation work.

YOUR FUTURE

YOUR FUTURE TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT after graduation is interesting and remunerative. You will start at £900-£1000, and after a training period of about two years you would manage your first store on a minimum of £1100 per annum. During your first two years of management you could improve your salary from £1100 to £1400 with a target of £3000 before retirement at 60.

Woolworths is one of the most progressive organisations in the Southern Hemisphere, and with its constant expansion a high standard will be required of the future executive. Progress is by no means limited to store management. Executives are required in many fields

Application Forms are available from: Send your Application to:

- The Registrar's Office, Auckland University.
- Vocational Guidance Centre, Auckland.
- Woolworths (N.Z.) Limited, Zone Office, Lorne Street, Auckland.

Personnel Manager,
Woolworths (N.Z.) Limited,
57 Dixon Street,
Wellington.

WOOLWORTHS (N.Z.) LTD. BOX 495 W'GTN

'CURNOVIAN'

Writing in 1945, in the Introduction to his Caxton 'Book of New Zealand Verse', Mr Allen Curnow said: 'We have not many (poets) and their work needs to be read. Initiative in publishing verse is seldom found where money resources are greatest, and the publishers of most of these poets have had to be content with editions of 200 to 500 copies . . . Some volumes are out of print, and within a very few years of publication, so that the selection from them here is the only form in which the poets are obtainable by new readers, except in libraries where few will look for them'.

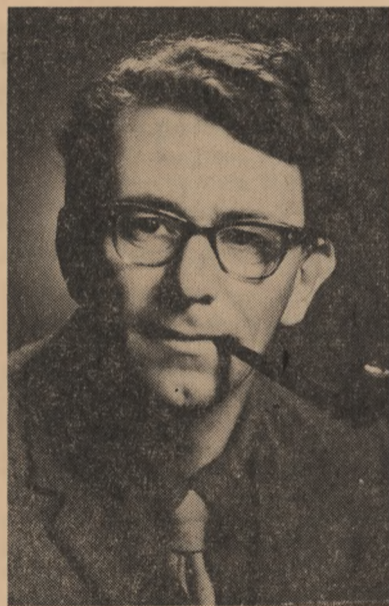
Few indeed, he might have added, will read our poetry in the Auckland University Library, where New Zealand verse is kept in a glass case, along with Henry Miller, Havelock Ellis and Shakespeare's Bawdry; and the timid enquirer must brave the guardians of the keys for permission to see the poetic thoughts of the Reverend Hervey or the gentle Ursula Bethell.

But now at last, after apparently four years' preparation and several premature announcements, we have our own Penguin anthology of New Zealand verse. As the editor is once more Mr Curnow, whose earlier collection of verse drawn from the period 1923-50 has become a standard work of reference for students of our embryonic New Zealand Literature, comparisons between the two books seem to be inevitable. Once again there is a long historical and critical introduction — a new feature in Penguin anthologies of this sort, but no doubt justified by Mr Curnow's desire to explain the quantity of poetry written in this country. Over half of the introduction is devoted to the verse written between 1840 and 1920 — eighty years not covered by the Caxton collection. Only some dozen writers (not all of them poets) are represented, but the detailed and authoritative discussion of this period fully justifies this, and should in addition be useful to overseas readers (for whom the book is obviously intended), as well as to New Zealanders, as a background against which the poetry of the last thirty-odd years may be considered. Where poets writing since 1920 are concerned, the editor prefers merely to sketch in their context in the poetical scene and allow their work to speak for them. Many of these poems, from their inclusion in two collections already, must be regarded as part of the corpus of the country's literature — for example, the poems of Mason, Fairburn and Ursula Bethell, the earlier work of Brasch, Glover, Baxter and Mr Curnow himself. Others, such as the more recent work by the latter four poets, and pieces not previously collected in any anthology, are offered as indications of the direction in which some of our poets (and, by implication, New Zealand poetry in general) are moving. There can be little quarrel with the choice of poems in the first category (N.Z. Lit.) though one may well query the omission of anything from Robin Hyde's sequence *Houses by the Sea*, or of Curnow's *At Dead Low Water*, and the inclusion of *Wild Iron* (Curnow) and *Hill Country* (Baxter).

Reviewers in this country may look at the Penguin collection in two ways, either as an exhibition of New Zealand produce, aimed at an overseas audience, or as the most recent editorial progress-report on the growth of New Zealand poetry — the latter being perhaps of greater interest to writers and those concerned with the state of writing here. From the second of these viewpoints there may be some disagreement with Mr Curnow's selection — remembering always that although there must be a subjective element in any editor's choice ('the editor's decision is final and no correspondence can be entered into' — perhaps), there does exist a body of opinion on most pub-

lished work, mostly in the form of reviews, which the anthologist may consult in order to gauge the worth of any particular poet. For instance, one might ask whether Robert Chapman and Rewi Alley ought to have been included in a representative anthology such as this (Katherine Mansfield's 'half-poem' is perhaps admissible as historical evidence for Mr Curnow's thesis in the introduction, but this cannot be used to justify the presence of the other two writers here). Again, it may be doubted whether the selections from the work of M. K. Joseph, W. H. Oliver and perhaps Alisdair Campbell, do these poets justice; while on the other hand some writers appear to have been over-represented — notably Gloria Rawlinson and Charles Spear.

Of poets born in the thirties, Mr Curnow has chosen only C. K. Stead and David Elworthy for inclusion in the collection. In the case of Mr Elworthy it may be argued that Mr Curnow could have found a better representative of this generation of poets; the names of Peter Bland and Gordon Challis spring most readily to mind here. Incidentally, it is claimed in the introduction that the verse of the past decade has been 'the curious half-art of a half-people, too safe to be interested, sure of everything but themselves' — surely a criticism that might also be applied to verse written by some of our older as well as younger poets?



ALLEN CURNOW

Sparrow

To return to the first of the two possible ways mentioned of looking at this anthology — as 'an exhibition of New Zealand produce' — it may be useful to consider what impression overseas readers will gain of the directions in which our poetry seems to be moving: in other words, whether the anthology illustrates any 'trends' in our verse. Unfortunately, no mention is made of the types of verse written by our 'really young' poets (Stead excepted) during the last ten years. It is clear that our more established poets are less worried today about our place in the New Zealand landscape than they were, say, twenty years ago; in

fact, it seems generally agreed that we have at least begun to be 'established' in our own country. Three of the older poets particularly concerned with this theme — Charles Brasch, Denis Glover and Allen Curnow himself — have moved on to related, but slightly different, themes: Mr Brasch, in a poem like *Self to Self*, to an examination of a poet's motives for writing; Mr Glover, in *Towards Banks Peninsula*, to yet another re-creation of a credible New Zealander, Mick Stimson (a character who is rather less of a symbol than Arawata Bill was); and Mr Curnow to 'semantic problems' — a critical examination of the very materials of writing, admirably illustrated by his *He Cracked a Word* — a concern he shares with Kendrick Smithyman.

It is hard to make out from the poems chosen here, the development that has taken place in the work of James K. Baxter. An over-long satire *A Rope for Harry Fat* crowds out Baxter's best poems of *In Fires of No Return* (1958) — for example, *Green Figs at Table* and *At Aki-tio* — where human concerns are dealt with vividly and without 'prefabricated sections'. Again, there is room for disagreement with Mr Curnow's selection of A. R. D. Fairburn after the 'classic' *Dominion* poems, *The Cave* and *Full Fathom Five*. The last six poems of the Penguin choice add less to a summary view of Fairburn's range than would some passages from *To a Friend in the Wilderness*. Here one may detect Mr Curnow's preoccupation with the New Zealand Theme: *To an Expatriate* and *I'm Older than You, Please Listen* ('take a ticket for Megalopolis') are not outstandingly good poems.



C. K. STEAD

Taken as a whole, the anthology does give an impression of variety and liveliness in New Zealand poetry; the landscape has been sympathetically observed and re-created in verse; that landscape is now being accepted as a background for a poetry that can deal confidently with the concerns of poetry everywhere: men and women, 'reality' and 'the imagination'. We can be glad to see Maori poetry for the first time in a book of New Zealand verse, treated with respect and, we hear, brilliantly translated.

Max Richards, Alan Roddick

CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

Despite the publication of millions of words devoted to the subject of Contemporary Music there remains, deeply rooted in a large section of our musical public, an intolerant prejudice against the creations of the newer composers.

'Bach, Beethoven and Wagner never had any idea of amusing or diverting', writes Ernest Bloch. 'They had a message to deliver to humanity through words and sounds. That is all that preoccupied them. When the public is wearied of the childish harmonic, rhythmic and instrumental games with which our generation seems mostly concerned, the message of the great masters will shine in all its glory, because, being purely human, it is eternal'.

A cursory glance at the contemporary scene tends to confirm Bloch's opinion. The violent upheaval witnessed this century in music as in all other spheres of activity has resulted in a bewildering array of styles and tendencies, all gathered together under the banner of Contemporary music. The average lay listener, failing to understand the separate steps by which these paths arose, has mainly stayed aloof, either confused, antagonistic, or merely apathetic. Yet it is of vital importance that we at least acquaint ourselves with the music of our generation, whether we agree with it or not. For otherwise we must concede that the art of composition is dead.

Unfortunately, our hearing being the most backward sense that we possess, it takes considerable time and effort to familiarize ourselves with new harmonies and sound patterns. Age upon age the problem has presented itself. As far back as the fourteenth century a learned scholar complained of the use of new discords in music: the nineteenth century saw the harmonies in Beethoven's *Eroica*

symphony condemned as harsh and strident: Wagner's harmonic innovations were considered by many of his contemporaries to be nothing short of scandalous. History repeats itself. We laugh now at the critics of Beethoven: future generations will laugh at the critics of Bartok.

One must realize that the music of our time is naturally and inevitably different from the music of any other period if only because it is written under different conditions. Those who wish otherwise belong to the ranks of dream-dwellers, hankering for the fictitious world of 'security' which was supposed to exist before the turn of the century — people maladjusted to modern society or just too lazy to make intellectual effort. Whatever its faults, we live in an exciting world and our music is charged with this excitement. We live in an advancing world, surmounting mighty obstacles, conquering new heights, dispensing with outworn conventions and moralities. All this, together with our hopes and fears, tensions, failures and sins, is reflected in our music. It is charged with meaning for those of us who wish to find it.

It is not easily found. Like all good music the works of the modern composers do not yield their secrets after one or two hearings. But the miracle of the microgroove holds the key with which to open the door on wider horizons, greater perception and limitless enjoyment.

DAVID GUTHRIE

ARE YOU ALL RIGHT, JACK?

WHAT PROBLEMS FACE THE NEW U.S. PRESIDENT?

WILL HE BE ABLE TO SOLVE THEM?

Naturally many different types of problems face the holder of the most powerful office in the world. Some of them are of a personal nature; a massive ability is required to constantly make wise decisions, and more significantly to see that despite the traditional checks and balances of the American Executive, these decisions are implemented.

Whether or not President Kennedy has this ability can, of course, only be judged by his actions in the next four years. Certainly the drive and efficiency which marked his campaign and victory indicate that he will be both able and strong. Luckily too, although his victory margin was small, he is favoured by Democrat majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Problem in the Economy

But apart from these traditional problems, President Kennedy must attend to other serious matters in both the domestic and international fields. In the former, if we leave aside the simmering issue of civil rights, the question of the present



by courtesy Auckland Star

PRESIDENT KENNEDY

downturn in the American economy is most important. Whether or not such a mild recession can be called a problem is debatable, but certainly the rising unemployment consequent on the slackening growth rate in industry could become a very real problem in the face of the sizeable addition to the labour force of the 'war babies' in the next five years. Besides, the Kennedy Administration does not want to stimulate growth and inflation if the downturn does not get any worse. Moreover, any plans for growth would be inhibited, to some extent at least, by the demands of another major problem, the balance of payments deficit, which stood at \$3.2 billion in 1960. This deficit, the result of spending more than the balance of trade surplus on military aid and economic assistance overseas, could be erased by raising exports. Indeed, according to Roger Blough, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corporation, these exports, especially to Europe, would reclaim the 10% of the domestic market taken away by foreign competition, and hence ease

unemployment as well. But obviously the problem can be solved and certainly the 'New Frontier' will not need anything like the hectic hundred days of the New Deal.

The Problem in the International Field

Much less can be said about the international situation. The awesome tinder-heap of nuclear war to which a dozen hot spots round the world might set a light, demands that the President should continually strive for world peace. Kennedy himself describes it as an 'imperative goal'. But obviously there is much dead wood to clear away first. Soviet-American relations should be urgently restored to

a negotiable level and a mutually agreeable plan of disarmament enunciated. Then there is the problem of the ideological war, which will continue even if all other wars do end. It could become the *casus belli* in many of the unstable environments throughout the world, especially if western virtues are backed by the traditional Dulles combination of 'guns, dollars and political pressure'.

Is There a Solution?

And is President Kennedy going to do anything about all this? Certainly the outlook is good. The President has dedicated himself to fighting 'tyranny, poverty and disease', an ideal which contains all that is best in that brand of altruism peculiar to Americans. He has gathered round him an impressive team of intellectuals of much experience and liberal though not radical outlook. He has started eagerly on the long road to Soviet-American agreement and it may be that by emphasizing diplomatic approaches as opposed to 'summitry' more will be achieved. Yet despite the brains trust and

DO YOU WANT TO APPEAR IN PRINT?

If you do, and are interested in international affairs, you might well want to contribute to a Craccum feature appearing soon, in which student opinion is sought on the place of the Commonwealth in the world of 1961. If you are interested ring David Pitt (595-442) for further information.

good intentions, success must be a long way off yet. For one thing it is worth asking whether Moscow would play ball. And if Moscow would, Peking certainly would not.

The stalemate in the Far East is certain to last at least as long as China demands the handover of Formosa, with or without the recognition of her place in the United Nations by America. And how could any effective disarmament plan ignore China's giant strength or prospective inclusion in the nuclear club? Moreover Washington must be prepared for trouble that might lead to war in other places. For example, in the Caribbean, although Cuba could be left alone, what would happen if 'Fidelismo' broke out, as well it might, in Panama? Could military action then be avoided?

Obviously it has to be avoided at all costs, for such a situation could easily lead to a World War which affords no sort of solution. Fortunately Moscow is as much aware of this point as Washington. After all, President Kennedy's ultimate problem, survival, is a universal one. D. C. PITT

SALAZAR'S SALAD DAYS ARE OVER

By now the Santa Maria and her politically minded pirates have drifted from the headlines towards the quieter waters of history. But the significance of this spectacular 'coup de theatre' remains, for it has forcibly shown to the world something of the extent and bitterness of opposition to the Salazar regime.

It has revealed that obviously all is not well in the State of Portugal, at home or abroad. That the rosy picture, so often painted, of political calm, monetary stability, steady economic growth, rising living standards and social progress under the aegis of a benign dictator, has more than its fair share of thorns.

Economic and Social Conditions

Take for example economic growth. It is true that the escudo has been established as a relatively hard currency, but this has only been achieved as the result of a deliberate deflationary policy at the expense of living standards. In fact, real wages have dropped by a third in the last 20 years. As a result of this and other Government policies social conditions can no longer measure up to European standards. Reports of F.A.O. in 1955 revealed that Portugal had the lowest calory intake in Europe comparable with Tunisia or the Congo. Medical surveys have shown that Portugal has the highest incidence of T.B. in Europe, as well as the highest infant mortality rate.

Political Opposition

Yet Dr Salazar has maintained relative political stability. But its nature is rather precarious. True, the opposition cannot really function under the present ban on all opposition parties and meetings, but this is not to say that it does not exist. For despite the jiggery-pokery of the last Presidential election (1958), the incomplete and weighted electoral register, the confiscation of voting cards, the arrest and intimidation of opposition canvassers, the falsification of returns, despite this, the Government had to concede that the opposition had gained 23 per cent of the

total votes. The exiled Delgado even claimed that he had won, and he probably had.

Since then opposition has begun to intensify. One attempted coup, with the unlikely name of 'Operation Cocktail', failed (1959), but the loyalty of important institutions has begun to waver. The Church, anxious to disassociate itself from a discredited regime, is becoming increasingly critical. But, more significantly, the armed forces have begun to voice disapproval. In fact, the Navy is so suspect that Salazar had to put it to sea during the 1958 Presidential campaign, whilst the Air Force, with so many of Delgados' friends and supporters, can scarcely be trusted.

Salazar May Step Down

But for all the opposition, the revolution at home planned by Delgado is not very likely to come off. Salazar still has a good deal of popularity. But more significantly, the Western Powers have no desire to see a revolution in Western Europe. They have learnt the drawbacks of supporting a crumbling regime in Cuba, and possibly with a little arm-twisting Salazar, who is now an old man anyway, will step down peacefully. His younger henchmen appear to be much more liberal and not unwilling to come to terms with a 'respectable' opposition to clear the way

for the end of police repression and the transition to democracy.

The Colonial Problem

But Portugal overseas is not nearly so secure. For one thing, the European settlers have become Salazar's most persistent critics, actively demanding independence from the mother country. But more fundamental is the race question. Indeed, the virtues of Portugal's much-vaunted racial system are more apparent than real. Certainly in the Portuguese 'provinces' there are, in theory, few restrictions. Non-Europeans are entitled to Portuguese citizenship and the same opportunities are open to them in the schools. But in fact, according to the latest available statistics, only 0.9 per cent of those of non-European origin have been accorded full civil rights and only a fraction can afford even a secondary school education. Mozambique, for example, has only one non-European University graduate, and he went to the University of Lisbon on the lucky proceeds of a lottery ticket. Further, in spite of theoretical legal provision against it, forced labour still exists in many areas and more than 23,000 non-Europeans are employed annually by the Government itself. And, of course, to keep the non-Europeans illiterate and to keep them working is no sure-fire guarantee of colonial stability, as the Congo has so tragically proved. And Angola is just next door to the Congo, Luanda just 400 miles from Leopoldville. Both Salazar and his opposition may find that these African waters are much more turbulent than the Spanish Main.

D. C. PITT

Craccum
01
When the 21-23, son Craccum life of Jaj and Infor Imperial Japan E delegatio

Progressiv
Most stud exotic', said ances, stud often they and exper matters'. cautious in cies. Centa form of ve ments. Of in Japan M they were the Japane of the stud students at and are ne politically The ma ever, an ap of course, the univer will be bla

Income I
There are in Japan, third of th the Japan Some gove public uni are about ticular cas State aid provement amount to income b whether a private u afford to during the If a stud helped by Association per cent o tion that kinds of United N.



AR IN

ted in
might
to a
soon,
sought
wealth
u are
5-442)

a long
worth
ay ball.
ertainly

certain
emands
without
United
uld any
China's
ision in
hington
t might
xample,
a could
open if
might,
on then

l at all
l easily
ords no
scow is
ashing-
y's ulti-
sal one.
PITT

R

the
has
me.

und the

arly so
ropean
ost per-
g inde-
ry. But
uestion.
much-
pparent
tuguese
y, few
entitled
e same
in the
to the
0.9 per
origin
nts and
ven a
ubique,
ropean
to the
y pro-
n spite
inst it,
y areas
ans are
riment
e non-
them
tee of
has so
st next
st 400
Salazar
t these
rbulent

PITT

Craccum Interviews J.I.F.F.

Official on Japanese Students

When the Japan Industry Floating Fair visited Auckland last November 21-23, some of our students assisted on board the m.s. 'Aki Maru'. Our Craccum reporter took the opportunity to find out about the university life of Japanese students, and interviewed Mr Chiaki Tanaka, a Protocol and Information Officer of the JIFF. Mr Tanaka graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1940 in Law and Economics, and is now in the Japan Export Trade Promotion Agency as secretary of the trade delegation.

Progressive Students

Most students like anything 'new or exotic', said Mr Tanaka. From all appearances, students are very progressive, but often they have only a 'limited knowledge and experience in social or political matters'. So Japanese journalists are cautious in dealing with student activities. Certainly some activity takes the form of very progressive political movements. Of the recent political stabbings in Japan Mr Tanaka could only say that they were very 'unhappy' events and that the Japanese were generally shocked; and of the student political movements, that students are easily influenced by leaders and are not well trained psychologically, politically or socially.

The majority of students have, however, an appreciation of world affairs but, of course, and here Mr Tanaka touched the universal note again, 'Some students will be blank to everything'.

Income Bracket Division

There are approximately 100 universities in Japan, both public and private. One-third of these universities or schools, as the Japanese call them, are in Tokyo. Some government support is given to the public university, where the yearly fees are about £15 per student. Only in particular cases do private universities get State aid (for such reasons as the improvement of laboratories) and fees amount to £20 and over. Although the income bracket divisions may decide whether a student enters a public or a private university, most students can afford to attend university. Some work during the day and attend 'night-school'. If a student is 'hard-up' he may be helped by the Japan Student Support Association, who will pay twenty to thirty per cent of all his expenses on the condition that he takes a good degree. Other kinds of scholarships are rare, but the United Nations Fellowship does exist.

Part-timer's Advantage

As in New Zealand universities, student activities and interests are organised by a student committee from all the faculties, headed by a chairman and voted for by the students. Mr Tanaka said that the experience gained in organization and the co-operative spirit acquired at university is of great value to the student on entering the business world. Social 'prestige' in the university will guarantee 'stability of employment'. However, the graduate is not always favoured economically. Knowledge is not enough. A person must have training before entering business, and it is then that the part-time student has an advantage.

No Sleep

The university year, like that of the United States of America, is divided into two semesters, and examinations in most subjects are held at the end of each semester (some courses hold their examinations at the end of each year). The Japanese student finds some time to 'play' but he generally works very hard and may not sleep for three or four days before examinations.

'More Thinking'

Watching stadium sports is a popular pastime, but, said Mr Tanaka, Japanese students are not very sports-minded. They are, instead, 'more thinking'.

At least 50 per cent of the students, particularly those in their early twenties, are interested in philosophy. This interest stems from the strong influence of Chinese doctrine and Buddhism, which has existed in Japan for several centuries. The essence of Buddhism, explained Mr Tanaka, is 'contemplation and introspection rather than pushing to the frontier'.

Professors in the universities usually lecture with reference to mimeographed

notes, because, although there may be large comprehensive libraries in the major universities, there are never enough copies of important texts.

English Difficult

The Japanese find languages, particularly English, very difficult. Only five per cent study Peking (standard) Chinese, and a very limited number study Hindu, Thai and Malayan.

English is a compulsory subject in the undergraduate schools preceding university entrance and more than five hours a week may be spent on the study of the English language and literature. Most Japanese can read the English classics, but because students are taught by Japanese teachers (who are not properly trained), pronunciation is a problem. Even though the Japanese recognize the necessity of knowing English they do not like learning it because it is so 'difficult'. The difficulty is emphasized by little contact with foreigners in student days. In a university of 5,000 students there are never more than three or four foreign professors.

The study of English, German or French Law is compulsory for Law students and the economies of other countries must be studied in the Economics courses.

Interest in Science Recent

In the newly developed Japan before the War more importance was attached to Law and Politics. Science students found it difficult to obtain enough materials and instruments, and it is only since the War that as much interest has been taken in Medicine. Mr Tanaka said, however, that medical facilities and instruments could not compare with those of the U.S.A., and though improved were far from satisfactory. Much more emphasis is placed on science courses than previously and these are taken by many students.

Women 'Make Marriage'

Today, the 'younger generation' of Japan likes to see women studying. Less than ten per cent of the student population are women, and special university colleges cater for them. The majority of Japanese women students take Home Economics, Literature, Arts or Music, with a limited number taking Law, Economics and Science. As yet, very few women students specialise in their particular field of study and on leaving university most of them 'make marriage' instead.

In concluding the interview, Mr Tanaka expressed the aim of the Japan Industry Floating Fair and the wish of the Japanese people 'to secure international standing and reliability' for Japan.

CRACCUM REPORTER



MR TANAKA

SOCIETIES EVENING

TUESDAY, 7th MARCH, 8 P.M., COMMON ROOMS



'Secret Societies may, of course, be prohibited or regulated . . .'

freshers' dance

peter pan cabaret

friday march 3rd

at 8 p.m.

★ buffet supper

★ floor shows

★ 1961 Miss Fresherette Contest

Single and double tickets at Students' Association office and Caf.
NOW!

Continued from front page

£500,000 BUILDING FUND

100,000 Square Feet

Cost of £500,000

In the new block plan for the Princes Street site, the Student Union Building is situated on Princes Street between O'Rorke Street and Alfred Street. Nine to ten thousand students are expected to attend this University by 1969 and will need a building of approximately 100,000 square feet, costing approximately half a million pounds to be completed and equipped at today's prices.

The following figures are taken from a detailed list of the facilities required, which were drawn up by the Students' Association Buildings Sub-Committee and based on the plans for the student building at the University of Birmingham. Facilities can be divided into the following groups:

	Sq. Feet
Administration and Committee rooms	6,000
Common Rooms	14,000
Social Activities	7,000
Cafeterias, Kitchens, Shops	25,000
Small Theatre	10,000
Gymnasium, Changing Rooms, Squash Courts	14,000
	76,000
Circulation, Corridors, etc.	24,000
	100,000

The Gymnasium need not be part of the main block but it would be preferable to have it comparatively close, perhaps built in conjunction with an outdoor swimming pool. The Theatre would be similar to that built at Victoria University and would be suitable for hiring out to the various drama clubs around Auckland.

First Stage by 1965

Even at £3 per student per year, £500,000 accumulates rather slowly. However, it should be possible to have a part of the building costing £300,000 finished by the beginning of 1965.

The accompanying table shows the way in which we hope to arrange the financing during the next four years. The time it will take to build the first stage of the building depends on many variables, such as the type of construction and whether we hold an international competition for the design of the block.

The following time schedule was prepared by the Association's Buildings Committee.

Preparation of Space Schedules	3 months
Advertising and Design Time	6 months
Time for winner to set up office	3 months
Preparation of Working Drawings	12 months
Letting of Tenders	3 months
Construction	18 months
	4 years

This time could be shortened by about six months if no international competition were held. The alternative would be to select a competent architect and request him to go ahead with the plan. Although involving many problems, this choice would be quicker, probably



YOUR EXECUTIVE: Seated at table, from left— Mate Jakich, Societies' Sec.; Christine Orbell, Chairman, W.H.C.; Judith Mason, Woman Vice-president; Mrs McCrorie, Secretary; John Stevens, President. Standing, from left— Mike Bassett, Capping Controller; Terry Power, Societies' Rep.; Peter Rankin, Chairman, M.H.C.; Jon Hunt, Student Liaison; Bob Cater, Business Manager; Ray Moorhead, Social Controller; Mac Hamilton, Man Vice-president. Absent— Colleen Elliott and Alison Long, Sports Reps.; David Bell, Treasurer; Malcolm Warr, Elam Rep.; Bob Aspdon, Ardmore Rep.

cheaper and could result in a plan as good as that achieved by an international competition. Whichever way it is done, however, it is essential to have the whole plan finalized before commencing any construction.

Temporary Renovations

In order to give students some value for the £3 which they are paying into the building fund over the next three or four years, the Executive has arranged for some renovations in the present common rooms and the purchase of several hundred pounds worth of new furniture. We have obtained the use of one of the old army huts — No. 7 — and have converted it into various committee and work rooms. Later during the year we hope to obtain the use of Hut No. 6 and convert it into a women's common room.

Over the past few months we have done our utmost to have £2,500 of new equipment and fittings installed in the Cafeteria by the beginning of the first term. Whether our efforts will prove successful is still in doubt at the date of writing this article.

Constitutional Amendments

The first stage of the building will not be completed for another four years, so the Executive has decided to bring forward at the next Annual General Meeting amendments to the Constitution which will give to those students who have paid £3 to the Building Fund in any year, without receiving any benefit from the new building, the right to use the facilities of the new building on the same basis as the existing students for the same number of years as they paid their building levy. In addition to this privilege, students who have paid the building levy for five years will be exempted from any further payment of this levy.

JOHN STREVS,
President.

Craccum is published by the Auckland University Students' Association, Princes Street, Auckland C.I., and printed by R. W. Lowry, 32 Gladwin Road, Epsom.

EXEC. NOTES

Continued

Congress Controller: Jonathan Hunt seemed sublimely confident that his application for the position of Congress Controller would be accepted. In view of the fact that the rest of the Executive seemed to agree with him, one cannot altogether blame him for his confidence. Being very democratic, the executive left the decision over for a fortnight (any takers, I wonder). Incidentally, Mr Hunt has said that he will definitely not be standing for Executive again.

Half-Yearly AGM: Set for Thursday 25 March, 8 p.m., Upper Lecture Theatre.

'White's Women': After a lengthy and futile debate to which Mr Cater contributed 'I'm all for the students' (at least his heart is in the right place), our extra efficient executive decided that Mr White's staff could continue to use the changing room they occupy at the moment. Nothing else to talk about (after all, it was still January).

Power's complicated suggestions regarding elections of student officers were swiftly shelved until the next executive meeting.

The Executive and your money: Lavish talk of staff cocktail party; booze session is to be held for possible Capping Book contributors; Miss Mason just loved spending £2,000 — this time worthwhile; talk of expense account for Revue Producer; bill for photographs of last year's Exec. is £14.10.0.

Revue Producer for 1961 is to be John Bayley; script is being highly praised even in usually gloomy circles. What past Revues have needed is a decent orchestra; how about one for 1961? As yet no official name for Revue.

Executive should be less hasty in their criticisms.

In spite of adequate chairing, Exec. meeting was lax. Bad language is unnecessary; and a portable radio — on — was the last straw.

CRACCUM REPORTER.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

	£ (approx.)
Present size of Building Fund (including subs from this year)	11,500
Building Fund subscriptions from '62, '63, '64 '65 (average of 6,000 students at £3)	72,000
Student fund raising:	
£1,000 per year '61 and '62	
£2,000 per year '63 and '64	6,000
Capping Profits '61, '62, '63, '64	6,000
Appeal for funds among the public and old graduates	20,000
	115,500
Government subsidy of 2 for 1 on first £50,000 and 1 for 2 on second £50,000	125,000
	240,500
Possible loan from University Council (Same loan as V.U.C. received)	50,000
	£290,500
The balance of £9,500 should be quite easily obtainable from one of these sources or by further borrowing.	