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NEED FOR NEUTRALISM

Disturbing Suggestions at Congress

New Zealand's relative unconcern with the problems of nuclear warfare and the lack of agitation for disarmament have in the past been chiefly due to a belief that 'it couldn't happen here'. War has traditionally been a pastime that involves overseas travel, and whenever the problem of mass-destruction has been thought of, science-fiction writers (at least prior to Neville Shute) have encouraged us in the belief that after a holocaust in the Northern Hemisphere, we of the Antipodes would be the survivors who would start things all over again, and that under Divine Guidance our little Canaan of the South would reaffirm itself as God's Own Country.

Now more than ever, as the Cold War alternates between hope and terror, and the number of powers joining the nuclear club increases, New Zealand is entrenching into a belief in isolationist security, linked, however, with the paradoxical belief that 'we must be on the right side when the big bang comes'. An interesting demonstration of the belief in our geographical safety was expressed recently at the NZUSA Congress when Mr T. A. Rafter, of the DSIR, told his audience that Civil Defence could be an effective answer to nuclear bombardment (though he conceded that this fact ceased to make atomic war 'unthinkable', since it provided the hope of escape and therefore of practicability) and that in the event of 'limited war' the Southern Hemisphere would survive relatively unscathed by fall-out. Mr Rafter's problematical figures involved 263 bombs on strategic targets in both the USA and the USSR and his suggestion was aimed at refuting the idea behind Neville Shute's recent novel *On the Beach*.

Now I am not directly concerned in this article with either of these factors, because another aspect of Mr Rafter's talk concerns me far more. Mr Rafter's talk of X million survivors against Y million dead is admittedly a justification for civil defence, though it seems that disarmament would be one way of avoiding the Y million deaths in the first place. Certainly few would put much faith in the type of civil defence propounded by Colonel Murphy or discussed by M. C. Berenbaum in the *New Statesman* of 3 September 1960. And as for 'limited war' the discussion following Mr Rafter's talk led one student to point out that neither American nor Russian retaliation policy could give much credence to such a wishful hope.

But the most disturbing aspect of the topic came from later discussion which followed these points. The same student, discussing the question of 'limited war', pointed out that under the present alliance systems the European continent (the United Kingdom and the NATO countries), could hardly hope to remain untouched and would probably sustain a full attack. The parallel was then drawn with New Zealand and her position, should the US choose to establish weapon bases here under the terms of ANZUS, SEATO or other secret agreements to provide her with a Pacific 'defence ring' against Communist China. This, it can be argued, will be inevitable if Communist China arms with the bomb, and many scientists forecast this happening in not more than six years. Even differences in time between the explosion of test weapons and the development of suitable methods of delivery — either plane or

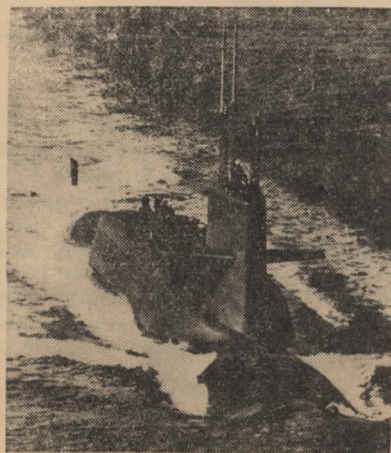
rocket — would place the Chinese entry into the nuclear club not more than two decades away. When this happens, it was argued, New Zealand would either need to declare itself neutral or be involved as an American base-cum-target.

At this juncture a student, whose source of information (which he revealed) seemed reliable, declared that such a situation had ALREADY arisen.

In brief, his statements were:

- ★ that the US holds bases by agreement with the Government in this country;
- ★ that these bases are supplied with electronic and nuclear equipment, which, though they may not be actual launching pads, are still the suppliers of Polaris equipment to cruising nuclear submarines; and
- ★ that one such concentration of equipment is held in Auckland at Kauri Point.

If these statements are true, their implication is that New Zealand is already involved in such a way that nuclear war will affect us directly, and not indirectly only as the public seems blithely to have hoped. The nuclear submarines such as the *George Washington* at present carry a supply of sixteen missiles, and so would need re-equipping after the first few hours of a nuclear war.



Courtesy Auckland Star

USS Washington. First Polaris submarine sails, 15 November 1960.

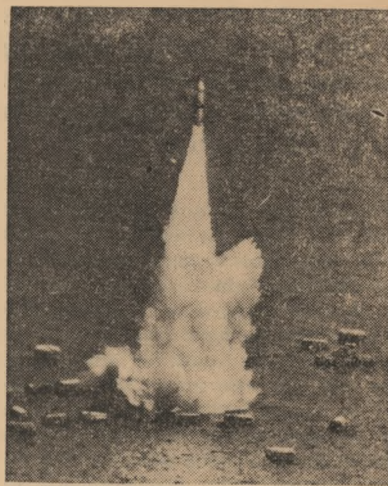
Bases where re-equipment could take place would represent a considerable threat to an enemy, and would not be likely to be ignored; in all probability they would bear the brunt of a full attack.

In short, we are (if the story is true) as much 'in' the cold war and its possible 'hot' consequences as England and Europe

are 'in'. The chief difference is that if the story is true we are still officially unaware of it, whereas the NATO countries are not. Secrecy is presumably justified on the grounds of possible espionage, a rather unrealistic attitude, since the US and NATO make no secret of their bases, and see their publicity as part of the Deterrent. It is really rather unlikely that any foreign power with hostile intentions does not already know of such locations. There is something horribly akin to the reasoning of the US command that established an HQ in the Epsom educational complex during the last war, on the grounds that the Japanese would be unlikely to bomb the Teachers' Training College and the Normal Intermediate School if they did not know of the existence of the HQ. This, of course, is in contrast to the acknowledgment of the efficiency of foreign espionage services, both in Japan during the last war and in the Communist countries at present. The results of such planning are in both cases potentially murderous.

For one reason or another, then, it is possible that New Zealanders have been kept unaware of the reported bases by the suppression of Defence and External Affairs Department reports, and presumably by the collusion of our 'free' press. If the story of the bases is untrue, then the Government has only to give a convincing denial and the politically responsible in the country will breathe a sigh of relief and get down to the next job, which would be to prevent such a thing ever occurring in the future. If, on the other hand, the story is true, it would suggest that our so-called democracy has been rather 'taken in' by its bureaucrats. Mr Connolly, the Minister of Defence in the last Labour Government, in one of the very few sensible statements made by that portfolio-holder, declared that there would be no further concentration of military positions on the Auckland isthmus. Yet the statements at Congress do not seem to bear this out, although if one wishes to be semantically accurate, Mr Connolly promised only to refrain from future geographical expansion, and did not commit himself on the future use of already-existing military sites — and as every yachtsman knows, Kauri Point has long been severely out of bounds to the public. At any rate, Mr Connolly is no longer Minister of Defence, and the present Government, who ratified both the ANZUS and SEATO pacts in their last term of office, have shown no signs of committing themselves to any such policy.

If the story goes undenied, or is confirmed, it must be seen as a shocking indictment of our so-called democratic way of life, where such an action could



Courtesy Auckland Star

Polaris fired from beneath sea, San Clemente Island, California, 4 April 1960.

be taken without statements in the press and the informing of the public. At least England knows where it stands, and the dissenting minorities have the opportunity to protest at Aldermaston and Loch Ness. And if no denial is forthcoming, to Aldermaston we must go; not merely in spirit, as has been the case up to now, but in fact, to protest against our own nuclear bases and the threat which they offer, both to us as a nation and to the world at this tense time.

Few things can make New Zealanders move like the feeling that their own precious skins are in danger. The fact that we have no nuclear armaments of our very own to disarm with may make our protest rather less spectacular, but the fact that we are a satellite of one of the great powers and may already be a nuclear base (and therefore a strategic target) should surely give us the impetus to demand disarmament in the UNO, and to call on our own Government to withdraw from the ANZUS and SEATO alliances, which incidentally are contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter.

'Neutralism', pontificated the late Mr John Foster Dulles, 'is immoral'. In his eyes, perhaps — but neutralism is not so prone to cause nuclear wars as are hostile alliances. Both in our own interests and in the interests of world peace, New Zealand must 'opt out' of the US power bloc and join the neutral nations. This would not prejudice our national security against invasion. Talk of the kind that harks back to the Battle of the Coral Sea is unrealistic in the age of atomic alliances. We are not facing the hordes, we are facing the fireball and the mushroom clouds. Co-operation in the nuclear alliances make us a party to the inevitable result.

If the report of the US armories at Kauri Point and other places are true (and we can only hope that the Government will convincingly deny them) then the University of Auckland is only three miles south of a probable blast-centre, and that is not quite what even Neville Shute envisaged. In simple terms, our partisanship in such an alliance is about as close to suicide as it is possible to get without pulling the trigger. And this with the added refinement that in this case we force our opponents to pull the trigger for us.

W. S. BROUGHTON

NOW THE HOT'S TOO HOT

The cafeteria, as you have no doubt realized by this time, has undergone considerable modernization over the vacation period and into the first term. For the first fortnight of term it will not be functioning at the height of its new efficiency. But allow us two weeks from the beginning of term and you will be receiving meals vastly improved in quality and quantity.

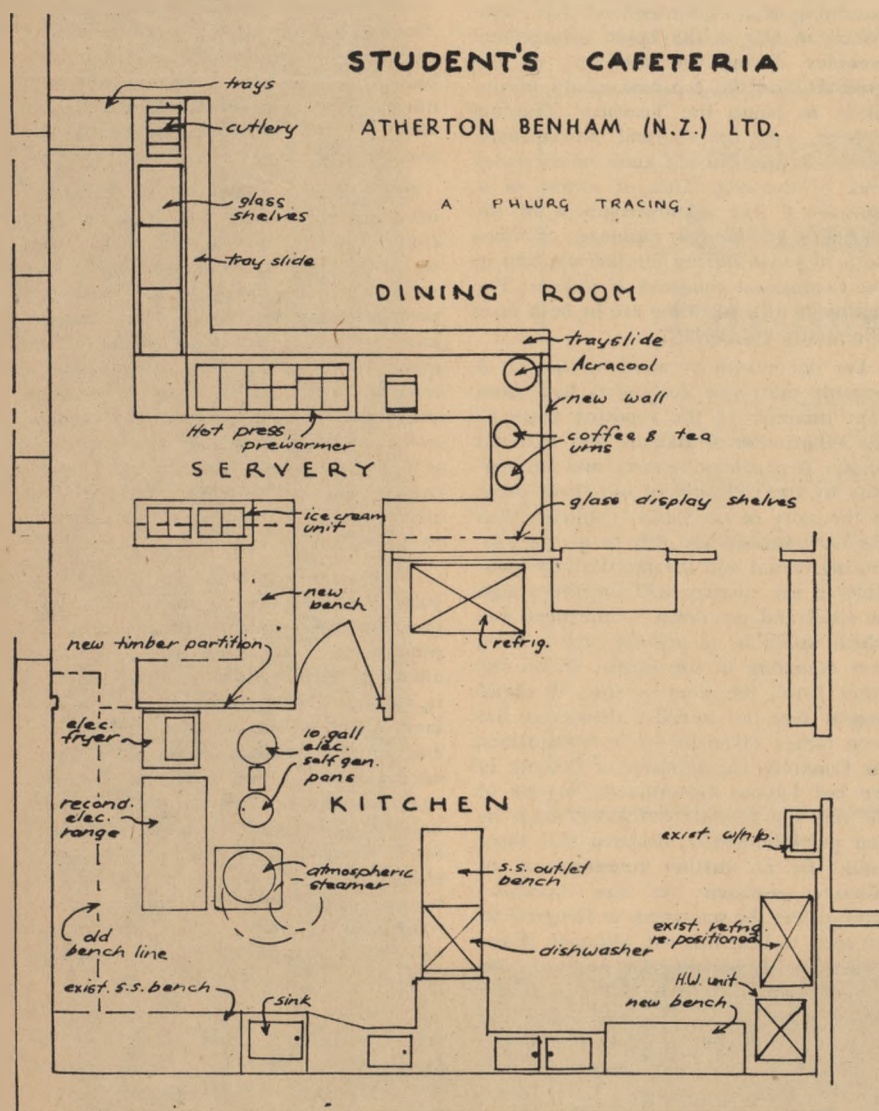
To replace an antique gas stove which could cook either on top or inside, but not in both places at once, and an amazingly inefficient bain-marie which allowed more heat to escape than the food originally contained, we have installed over two thousand pounds worth of new equipment. Of this, the first £2000 is being paid by council and the balance will be met by the Student Association. This includes an all-electric stove, a deep-fry unit, a rotopan and a new bain-marie. (A rotopan, for the uninitiated, is a four-compartment steam-cooker, supplementing the stove.) The new bain-marie will keep the food hot, and its new position is intended to speed up service. All this means there will be a more varied menu — planning is still at the experimental stage, but envisages two soups, three or four meat dishes, and hot and cold desserts at dinner this year.

For those who do not dine, but frequently have coffee in the caf, we have installed a new coffee machine — a double dripolator which will ensure standard good-quality coffee. For all customers, improved servery facilities mean a wider range of other food, such as soft drinks, ice-creams, confectionery, etc.

An admonitory note — last year, and in previous years, we had inadequate and outmoded equipment. But even more undesirable was the behaviour of a small and loutish community who found amusement in wrecking what amenities we did have. We have spent a considerable amount of time and money on improving the facilities. We hope there will be a proportionate improvement in behaviour.

We apologize for the delay in getting things under way. The Students' Association and Mr White have been preparing plans for the new scheme since August, but failed to allow sufficient time for the full process of the plans being passed by the necessary sub-committees and approved by the relevant experts before being implemented in their original form. But once all the equipment is in and operating properly, if complaints still arise or constructive criticisms occur, Mr White or the Cafeteria Controller will be, if not pleased, at least willing to hear them.

CAFETERIA COMMITTEE



VARISITY HARBOUR CRUISE
SAT. 25 MARCH



Courtesy Auckland Star

DAVID BELL, Treasurer

Exec notes

Meeting held Tuesday 14 February

Students' International were given a special grant of £5 for Orientation activities.

UNDEMOCRATIC

Congress Controller 1962: Guess who? Why, our Jon, of course. 'Moved Hamilton/Cater that Mr Hunt be appointed Congress Controller for 1962 — subject to ratification at NZUSA Easter Council'. Even Craccum knows that he is the most capable and suitable person for the job, but it DOES NOT approve of the undemocratic way in which he was elected.

Women: Locker fees are now 5/-; last year they were 3/6.

STOP PRESS: WHC has decided that, as there are few locks left, women students must now pay 2/6 locker hire and buy their own locks when the supply is finished.

Painting costs for student rooms now approximately £400 — rather than previous estimate of £200.

Partial exemption from fees has been granted to students at Ardmore Teachers' Training College (£1 Students Association fee; £1 Building Fund). Complete exemption has been granted to part-time students doing Fine Arts, and to extra-mural students living more than 10 miles from Auckland.

Censored: The last two exec. meeting notes were censored. Press freedom has been denied Craccum reporter!!

Meeting held Tuesday 28 February

BELL'S BUDGET

Treasurer: David Bell has tabled his 1961 Budget. Income £8,735 is mainly made up from £8,000 received in student fees. Main item of expenditure is grant of £3,235 to AU clubs and societies, Elam, the Engineering School, NZUSA and NZUSU. Craccum loss is tabled at £600; £80 less than last year's. Budget was accepted. Treasurer's work was sound and competent, to say the least.

Exec. and Liquor Costs: No money is spent on liquor just for exec. members. Some association money is spent on liquor — for such events as the cocktail party after the Inaugural Address. Rumours that exec. members are guzzling funds away are untrue and completely unjustified.

Half Yearly
Annual General Meeting
Thursday,
23 March,
8 p.m.

Craccum's delegate to NZUSPC will have second class rail and air fares paid this year. Also, observer delegate has been given some financial support as a sports reporter. Both Craccum delegates will have a full-time job at Tournament: this motion is to be applauded.

REVUE 'REALISTIC'

Revue budget is £2,585; this is £500 up on last year. Extra cost is for provision of 15 to 18-piece orchestra under Vivian Jacobs. Final name for Revue, 'Ban Hur', script is now finalized.

Quotes from Cater: Revue is to be 'one out of the bag'; 'best revue we've ever had'. Amendment that £90 spent on Revue cast parties be cut from the budget was defeated. Once again it was Mr Cater who spoke: 'Let's be realistic'.

Public Relations Officer: Constitutional amendment proposed by Mr Power — a sound scheme involving the creation of a new portfolio to be held by an extra executive member, Public Relations Officer would, as likely as not, become a key position.

KIWI FLAPS A WING

Kiwi Editorship: Exec. took an hour (in committee) to reach decision. Bill Broughton and Wylan Curnow are to be joint editors of Kiwi 1961. Other contestants was a partnership of Felicity Maidment and Nancy Hart.

Copies of the Annual Accounts to be presented at half-yearly AGM, Thursday 23 March, may be obtained from Stud. Ass. Office, three days before the meeting.

NZUSA COSTS

Constitutional Amendment to be ratified at half-yearly AGM concerned the AU share of cost of NZUSA. Instead of Association paying 2/7 per enrolled head to NZUSA, a fixed share of the budget is now paid. NZUSA will have to work on a divided sum in the future and our association will spend less on NZUSA affairs.

Chairing of Mr Strevens managed to bring law and order to what could have been an otherwise difficult meeting.

CRACCUM REPORTER

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



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INTERNATIONAL STUDENT POLITICS

Throughout the world student unions of various universities have combined at some time or other to form national unions of students and these have combined or co-operated in various ways in the international sphere.

At present there are two main international student organizations — the IUS (International Union of Students) with headquarters in Prague, and the ISC (International Student Conference) which has a co-ordinating secretariat (COSEC) in Leiden.

The IUS was formally constituted in August 1946 at an International Congress of students at Prague.

The ISC came about when twenty-one National Unions of Students, mainly from Europe, North America and Australasia, broke away from the International Union of Students in 1950, following a number of events in the late 1940s which led them to believe that the IUS had ceased to be a purely student body and had become an instrument of partisan political objectives. The expulsion of the Yugoslav Union of Students from the IUS just after Stalin broke with Tito, and the complete silence of the IUS when a number of Czechoslovakian students were killed during their protest at the Communist coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia in 1948, are two examples which have been cited. Some were also unhappy with the IUS statements, in 1949, calling President Soekarno of Indonesia and Prime Minister Nehru of India, tools of imperialism — a line which coincided with the Soviet position of that time.

The dissatisfaction was not only with the content of the statements or actions, but also with the organization's structure, which made it possible for action to be undertaken in the name of the IUS, and therefore its member organizations, without there being possibility for the member organizations to exercise effective influence on the action. The IUS countered by claiming that the Unions which withdrew from the IUS were opposed to the strong anti-colonial position being taken by the organization, a position which was opposed to the colonialist policy being practised by the countries to which the separatist National Unions belonged.

Since 1950 the ISC has grown to include almost all the national unions outside the Communist bloc. The IUS includes some unions outside the Communist bloc, and recently several South American unions, Sierra Leone and Liberia have become affiliated to the IUS, and it is probable that the number of unions belonging to both IUS and ISC will tend to increase.

There is, however, no reason to suppose that the IUS policy has become, to any less extent, a mere projection of official Cominform policy. In spite of calls for a protest by member nations outside the Communist bloc, they remained silent during the crushing of the Hungarian uprising. They later justified this stand

on the grounds of 'inadequate documentation', though such considerations had not noticeably diminished the number or eloquence of their protests when criticizing Western policy or actions on IUS executive meeting, after the Hungarian revolution. A protest motion concerning Hungary, moved by the delegation from Iceland, lapsed for want of a seconder.

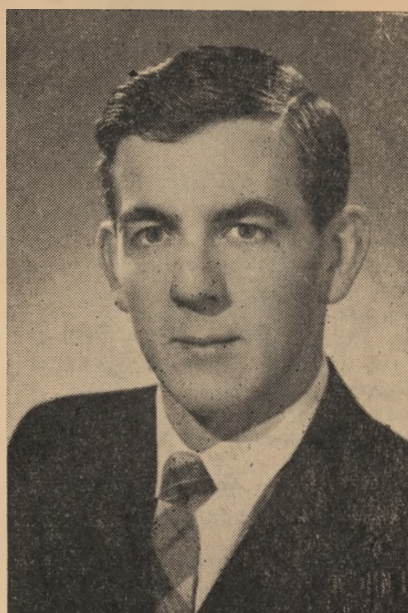
ISC Activities

Examples of the International Student Conference's work during the past year have been Regional Study Seminars—in Sweden for Europe, in Bolivia for Latin America, in Ethiopia for Africa, and in Malaya for Asia. The Malayan Study Seminar, at which were discussed student health, student travel and student press, was attended by three New Zealand delegates — Mr Ted Woodfield, now President of the New Zealand University Students' Association, Mr Brian Shaw, secretary of NZUSA, and Mr Murray Pickering. They were of the opinion that this Seminar helped considerably in spreading information and goodwill among the National Unions who took part.

Another activity of the International Student Conference has been an international student work camp in Sakiet-sidi-Youssef, which brought together 115 students from 54 countries to help rebuild a Tunisian schoolhouse which was destroyed by French bombers in February 1958. NZUSA contributed £30 to this project.

Since the Algerian Student Union was dissolved in 1958 by decree of the French Government, other student unions have contributed more than £50,000 in scholarships and almost £10,000 in the form of clothing and medicine to Algerian students, together with financial assistance to the Algerian Union in exile.

The ISC has a permanent Research and Information Commission, the RIC, which investigates alleged violations of student rights or University autonomy. Studies were made last year on the higher educational situations in Portugal and the Dominican Republic. Because of continuing oppression, supplementary studies by the Commission are being made on Algeria, East Germany, Hungary, Nicaragua, Paraguay, South Africa and Spain. A special study of higher education in colonial Africa is being carried out by the RIC to determine the influence, direct and indirect, of the colonial powers on African education.



ARTHUR YOUNG

The Ninth ISC

Every eighteen months, delegates from each of the national unions meet to discuss student problems and world affairs as they relate to students. The Ninth International Student Conference, held in August 1960 in Klosters, Switzerland, was attended by delegates from 73 national unions of students. The New Zealand delegates were Arthur Young, a former President of Auckland, and Peter Menzies, a former President of Canterbury. They will be presenting their report to NZUSA at Easter Council.

The most important motion at this meeting was the adoption of a new 'Basis of Co-operation'. This is an excellent summary of student rights and aims, and is, in effect, a student charter. Associated with this was a new 'Scope of Co-operation' motion which greatly widened the scope of topics which can be discussed at an ISC meeting, and almost completely removed the limitation that the matters discussed should affect 'students as such'.

New Zealand and the ISC

New Zealand enjoys a remarkably high standing in the ISC. This is partly due to good management in the selection of delegates and careful preparation for meetings, and partly due to the fact that the delegates represent a small country, with no axe to grind, free from guilt of colonialism or imperialism, and, as yet, comparatively free from the taint of racial prejudice.

Delegates from New Zealand have, in recent years, played a major part in the ISC conferences. For example, at Klosters, Arthur Young was chairman of the Credentials Committee, one of the two most important committees of the conference.

At present, the top administrative post in COSEC, that is the Co-ordinating Secretariat of the ISC, is held by Norman Kingsbury. A New Zealander, from Christchurch University, he was the delegate with Arthur Young to the Eighth ISC in Peru. At this conference he was elected one of the Associate Secretaries, and at Klosters, he was elected Administrative Secretary. As such, he holds a position in the international student world equivalent to that of Dag Hammarskjöld in the United Nations.

JOHN STREVS

CHASTITY WINS THE DAY

Oxford University students have decided chastity is still fashionable. The Oxford Union Debating Society defeated by 302 votes to 227 the motion that 'the Christian ideal of chastity is outmoded'.

—Auckland Star

STUDENT PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

Leiden, Netherlands, February 1961

All students of the world may participate in the Photography Contest organized by the International Bureau for Cultural Activities (IBCA) in co-operation with the well-known international student magazine *The Student*. IBCA is an office which was established by the International Student Conference more than three years ago for promoting student cultural activities and international cultural exchange.

Any student currently enrolled in a university in any area of the world may enter the contest. A maximum of six photographs is allowed, and the size of these photographs should be of approximately 13 by 18 cms, although other dimensions will be permitted if these are necessary for the full artistic effect of the photograph. Both black and white and coloured prints will be accepted. The contest has two subjects, one entitled 'Student Life' and the other 'The Society in which we Live'. These subjects may be interpreted as desired.

The contest started in January, and will remain open until 31 December 1961. There is no entry fee, but all photographs sent in for the contest will become IBCA's property, who will have full reproduction rights over them.

The photographs should be sent to IBCA, and on the back of each print should be clearly written the name and address of the photographer, the category and the subject of the photograph. Each contestant should also send in an entry form; these forms may be obtained from IBCA, Post Box 36, Leiden, Netherlands.

The prizewinners will be announced in the edition of *The Student* for 1 March 1962. The photographs will be judged by a jury consisting of the Director of IBCA, the editor of *The Student*, two well-known Dutch professional photographers and the staff of the Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC).

The prizewinning photographs will be displayed at the Tenth ISC. In addition, valuable prizes will be offered to the winners, and there will also be smaller prizes for each category, and some honourable mentions.

COSEC PRESS DEPARTMENT

NEW BOOKS

Books of interest added to the library recently include:

- Hannah Arendt: *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. 1951.
- Richard P. Blackmur: *New Criticism in the United States*. 1959.
- The Economist (London): *The Middle East and North Africa*. 1960.
- Denis Glover: *A Clutch of Authors and a Clot*. 1960.
- Michael Grant: *The World of Rome*. 1960.
- Aldous Huxley: *Collected Essays*. 1960.
- Denis Johnston: *Collected Plays*. 1960.
- M. Kharlamov, ed.: *Face to Face with America*; the story of N. S. Khrushchev's visit to the USA, September 15-27, 1959. 1960.
- Bruce Mason: *The Pohutukawa Tree*. 1960.
- Anthony Powell: *Casanova's Chinese Restaurant*. 1960.
- Philip Thody: *Jean-Paul Sartre*; a literary and political study. 1960.
- Hans W. Weigert: *Generals and Geographers*; The Twilight of Geopolitics. 1942.
- Guthrie Wilson: *The Incorruptibles*. 1960.
- William Wills: *Throw Away Thy Rod*; living with difficult children. 1960.
- Robert Wormell: *New Fibres from Proteins*. 1954.

P. Q.

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TOP CRICKET SEASON

Perhaps more interest than usual can be focused on the progress of the University senior cricket team this season, since it appears that University could possibly win the Auckland Cricket Association's senior championships for the first time in twenty years. With extremely consistent performances, University became a very creditable co-winner with Papatoetoe of all the games before Christmas except two — a loss to Eden on the first innings and a thrilling drawn game with North Shore on Labour Day.

Probably it was thought that at this stage University had done its dash, as the holiday period would see the usual shortage of players and depleted teams. It is true that owing to representative commitments and the New Zealand Universities provincial tour only two regular senior players were available for the first game of the second round against Papatoetoe, but the following game against Grafton resulted in a heartening outright win for University. Once again we were leading the championship table. Now with two games to play University has a slender lead of four points from Papatoetoe.

The continued improvement this season is due to several factors. First, an ever-increasing team spirit, since the team's membership has remained fairly constant for some time. Secondly, the acquisition of a very sound batsman and all-rounder in John Collinge from the Eastern Club, an Auckland Colts and Plunket Shield representative. This season we can gladly state that University's batting collapses are a thing of the past. Thirdly, and perhaps the most important of all, a sudden realization of the team's own potential and a more aggressive outlook towards the game.

The team's strength has been its consistent batting and every batsman has come to light at some stage of the season. The backbone of the batting undoubtedly has been John Collinge, who has batted extremely well throughout the season



Courtesy Auckland Star
JOHN SPARLING

and enjoyed a wonderfully successful tour with the NZU XI. John Sparling has had his most consistent club season to date, and Milton Kayes, the left-handed opening batsman, has always given the innings a good start. In the past, University has lacked aggressiveness from the middle batsmen, but this has been remedied by the several bright performances of Peter Morris, Jim Morrison, Jeremy Collinge and Dave Hendl in particular.

It seemed that a weakness in the side would be lack of penetration in the bowling, but spirited performances by the opening bowlers John Bull and Mike Winterbourne, together with steady support from the slow bowlers, John Sparling, John Collinge and Errol Chadwick, have made up this deficiency. The fielding has sharpened up considerably, with Hendl outstanding, and Ralph Byrne's work behind the stumps has improved with every game.

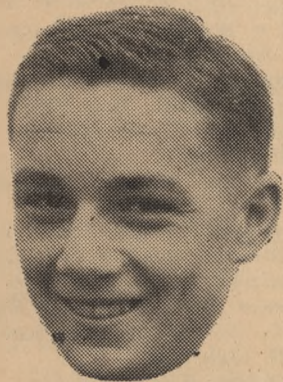
Whatever the final placing in the championships may be, University has had a most enjoyable and successful season.

JOHN SPARLING

HERE AND THERE

Leading lights in Varsity sporting circles seem to have made full use of the three months swot-free vac. to shine in their respective fields.

Cricket captain John Sparling, as one of the key batsmen in the NZ test team against the visiting MCC team, produced an undefeated 75 in the first Test and helped NZ to win its second-ever Test match by a personal tally of 60 in the second innings.



Courtesy Auckland Star
DAVE NORRIS

Members of the Athletic Club have performed consistently this season in both track and field events at various provincial, etc., champs. Two Agfa meetings were held at Eden Park in January with several overseas students competing. On the first day Gary Philpott and Tony Aston ran against the three Olympic medallists in the 880 yards, with Philpott doing very well to beat Roger Moens and finish third. On the second day Philpott

finished third in the 440 yards in the excellent time of 47.9 seconds. Dave Norris was another student to do well at 'Agfa' — he beat the Auckland record in the long jump.

University athletes did very well at the Auckland Championships. Jules Lees was 2nd in the 100 yds and Bruce McNeill ran 48.6 to be second in the 440 yards hurdles. Gary Philpott was also second to Peter Snell in the 880 yards in another excellent time. Dave Norris won three titles, adding the 220 yards to his specialty events — the long jump and hop, step and jump. Alan Kirkness ran a perfectly judged race for third place in the 3,000 metres steeplechase, and Andy Divich came third in the 440 yards hurdles. Once again Phil Murdoch performed well with the pole.

In our junior ranks we have three very good sprinters in Don Montgomery, Bob Dowsing and Bob Keenan. Middle-distance star is Gordon McKenzie, who followed a record-breaking mile win with second in both the 880 yards and two miles.

As far as Varsity tennis is concerned, women are definitely not the weaker sex, as 1960 fresher Christine Drummond proved by completing the hat-trick in the Auckland under-nineteen Champs, held earlier this year. Not content with winning the singles title, she played on top form to win the doubles and combined titles as well, with the help of Sheila Brown and Brian Young respectively. Keep up your good form for Tournament, Chris! And talking of Tournament, here's hoping we ensnare some new male talent from among the freshers — we could well do with some.

TONY ASTON

VARSIITY SWIMMERS IN AUSSIE

The New Zealand Universities' swimming team, consisting of eleven men, five girls and one enraptured couple, has returned from a tour of Australia, a tour that was a wonderful experience as far as sightseeing and social life was concerned and at the same time was competitively very successful. In fact, this team has been the most successful team of swimmers that in recent years has represented New Zealand in Australia. Early in January the team assembled in Auckland and on the evening of 5 January competed against leading Auckland swimmers in a carnival at the Olympic Pool, Newmarket. The racing was exciting and the times fast, several new national records being set.

The following day the team sailed for Sydney on the Wanganella and after a smooth trip (though some of the girls managed to be sea-sick) arrived in Sydney on 10 January.

The Australian inter-varsity tournament was then in progress and the NZ team was able to join in the festivities. The water polo team played a match against the New South Wales Colts team, being defeated by the Australians 5-3 after a fast, clean game.

The team spent four days in Sydney, then left by motor coach for Canberra.

In Canberra, the team was welcomed by Ian McDougall and his wife, formerly Ann Lund, who some years ago was secretary of the University Swimming Club at Auckland and also tournament secretary when the Easter Tournament was held in Auckland.

The New Zealand students were amazed to see the facilities for medical research, the well equipped laboratories and the high standard of accommodation provided for research workers at this University. Also they were very much intrigued by the semi-spherical science buildings surrounded by a moat, and with its copper sheeted roof. Several members of the team (partially anaesthetized!) were unable to resist the challenge of this slippery slope and made the perilous ascent.

The first test was held in Canberra and was won by New Zealand Universities. The NZU men scored 70 points to the Australian men's 45 and the women had an equally easy victory by 57 points to 23. Several NZ swimmers gave splendid performances, but the best effort was that of Peter Hatch, who in both tests won the 110 yards freestyle, 110 yards

butterfly and 220 yards medley, setting a new inter-Dominion record in the butterfly event. Peter is an exceptional powerful swimmer and his clashes with the top Australian butterfly exponent highlighted many a carnival. He was never headed at this stroke during the entire tour. A truly magnificent effort in Australia. Another very fine performance was put up by Alison Bell, who set three inter-Dominion records in winning the 110 yards freestyle, 220 yards freestyle and 220 yards medley events.

A brilliant display of diving was given by Len Hodge, of the University of Canterbury. Len represented New Zealand at the Empire Games in Cardiff in 1958. He won his first NZ national title at the age of ten years and has held a national title every year since then.

The water polo team was defeated 3-1 in this test.

From Canberra the team travelled to Bathurst and then to Dubbo for the second test. The New Zealand Universities won the second test also, winning the water polo as well on this occasion, with a score of 6-5. Four spells of extra time were played to decide the game, which must go down as being easily the most rugged inter-Dominion encounter on record.

After a brief stay at Armidale, the team eventually arrived at Brisbane, where they spent two days on the famous Gold Coast. The sea here was no more turbulent than the Waitemata, which was disappointing for the surfers in the team, but the night-life made up for this lack of surf. At Brisbane the water-polo team defeated the Queensland State team 9-3.

The New Zealanders returned to Sydney via Wauchope and on 21 February sailed for home.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the tour is the gradual and possible inevitable change that is taking place in the character and outlook of team members. In the early touring parties there was a large proportion of amusing and kaledoscopic characters, whilst in more recent teams are swimmers who are crossing the Tasman with the intention of bettering their own personal best performances to the exclusion, or curtailment, of social activities. This could, however, be the natural outcome of the sobering influence exerted by the presence of girls on these controversial mixed tours.

J. SNEYD



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VITAL RESEARCH

In the last fifty years tremendous advances have been made in the development and application of radio-isotopes, but although New Zealand-born men have often played an important part in the investigations, New Zealand itself has lagged far behind many other small countries.

The establishment, within this University, over the last few years, of a School of Radiochemistry within the Chemistry Department, by Professor D. R. Llewellyn and Associate Professor A. L. Odell, and the interest shown in other centres, therefore bodes well for the future.

Just before the turn of the century the phenomenon of radioactivity was first recognized, when it was found that compounds containing uranium would blacken a photographic plate, even through coloured glass, black paper, etc. Two years later, the famous Curies became the first to realise that these new 'rays' came from inside the atoms and were thus unaffected by the physical or chemical state of the radioactive element emitting them. This fact is of great importance to radiochemists since it also means that the normal rules of chemical behaviour apply to compounds containing radioactive constituents.

Shortly after this first major discovery, Rutherford made some estimates of the energy associated with the new 'rays', and actual measurements by the Curies showed that one pound of radium would emit enough energy in about twenty minutes to boil a small cup of water (they, of course, had only much smaller amounts of the metal available). The controversy and interest in the source of this new power was widespread among both scientists and laymen. In 1903 an interesting article appeared in the *St Louis Post Dispatch* speculating on this inconceivable new power, its use in war, and its potential threat as an instrument for world destruction.

A modern contrast is worth noting here. Although bulk quantities of uranium and plutonium can cause terrible destruction, much smaller amounts of other radioactive elements are being

used to uncover some of Nature's best-kept secrets of atomic and molecular structure on the one hand, and the very nature of physical life on the other. The radiations from radioisotopes have also proved most useful, e.g. in the treatment of some kinds of cancer and in the development of new and improved strains of plant crops for food and industry.

The Alchemists' Dream

Thoughts of converting baser metals into gold had for many years been regarded as just another facet of medieval mysticism. With the discovery of radioactivity, however, it was soon shown that transmutation of one element into another always occurs when alpha or beta particles are emitted by a radioactive atom. In 1916 Rutherford caused transmutation by the reverse process, i.e. firing alpha particles into atomic nuclei; a very 'hit and miss' process made possible not by accuracy of aim, which is impossible on so small a scale, but by having an extremely large number of shots. At last man could make gold from baser metals and also many far more useful elements.

For many years, more physics than chemistry was involved in these radioactive studies, since the only radioactive elements were those which could be found naturally occurring, and these were not always the most interesting to chemists. However, in 1934 Marie Joliot-Curie (daughter of the famous Marie and Pierre Curie) together with F. Joliot, caused the first transmutation of a non-radioactive element into a new radioactive one. Since then nuclear 'artillery' has produced nearly every known element. This state of affairs is very useful to the chemist, since now he can use radio-isotopically labelled compounds in nearly every chemical reaction he wants to study.

(Oxygen and nitrogen are here notable exceptions, neither having any radio-isotopes of conveniently long lifetimes for use in chemistry. However, both are available as stable isotopes of different atomic weight from the majority of naturally occurring oxygen and nitrogen atoms. The use and measurement of these stable isotopes requires some device for virtually weighing atoms. For this, we in Auckland are using a Mass Spectrometer which works on the principle that heavy objects are harder to throw than light ones. The throwing is actually done by electric and magnetic fields in a vacuum tube.)

The New Laboratory Concept

Although radioactive compounds react just like their 'cold' counterparts, the study and handling of them require some modifications of ordinary chemical techniques. Since extremely minute quantities of radioactive compounds can be detected by their radioactivity, it follows that they require a much higher standard of cleanliness and purity than is normally necessary, convenient or possible. Also, the actual detection of radioactivity in various types of compounds, whilst often being an interesting problem in itself, is usually a complicated and expensive one, requiring much electronic equipment of a high quality. In addition to both these factors, the health hazard associated with some radioisotopes compels further modifications to normal laboratory technique and layout. All this adds up to a large amount of forethought and an ever greater quantity of money; it is, however, necessary for the large-scale use of radio-isotopes. Recent financial assistance from a number of sources, and some equipment from the Eisenhower Atoms for Peace Programme, has allowed us in Auckland to begin two major undertakings: the teaching of radio tracer techniques to advanced students, and a programme of research by honours and Ph.D. students and staff.

Research in Auckland

The research programme is mainly concerned with a completely new type of chemical reaction, made possible only in the last couple of decades by the availability of isotopes of many of the common elements. This type of reaction, which usually involves two or more chemical compounds, is called an Exchange Reaction. Processes by which two chemicals react together to form two new chemicals have been known for a very long time. However, by the use of isotopes, exchange reactions have been discovered and studied in which two chemicals react together to produce the same two chemicals. This apparently useless process is proving to be of ever-increasing value in the study of the nature and reactivity of chemical bonds.

For example, if the bond M-B in a compound A-M-B was to be investigated, it was previously often necessary to react the compound with a second, e.g. C, to produce A-M-C, noting the rate at which the M-B bond was broken. These investigations are usually rather difficult, especially when a new compound, E, has to be introduced. The problem is therefore frequently simplified by reacting A-M-B with isotopically labelled B, say B*. As shown by the Curies, B and B* generally have the same chemical properties, and so the bond M-B* is the same as the bond M-B. Thus in the reaction A-M-B + B* → A-M-B* + B, only M-B type bonds are involved. The problem which continually arises in this work is whether or not a reaction has occurred, since reactants and products are chemically the same. One way of solving this problem is to use a radioactive isotope in B* and then to see

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if the compound A-M-B becomes radioactive in the course of time. If it does, then we know that some A-M-B* has been formed. Although it is chemically the same compound as A-M-B, it is distinguishable by its radioactivity.

The Practical Future

As shown by the bonding problem above, our research is frequently of a mainly academic nature. Nevertheless, the techniques that must be developed to deal with them can almost always find direct application to topics of wide interest and practical significance. It is here that the first-mentioned undertaking, the teaching of techniques, finds its place. All over the world, medicine, agriculture, industry and research are making progress in directions high impossible before radioisotopes came into common use. It is therefore in our best interests that we in New Zealand should be able to utilize the many standard methods developed overseas, and also devise others for our own special problems. The first and obvious requirement here is for people trained in radiochemical practice. While a very modest scheme had been under way for some years, last year for the first time in this country, radiochemistry became a significant and compulsory section of Stage IIIB Chemistry course. In addition to this, a concentrated course of one week is conducted annually in August for postgraduate chemists from industry, from Government departments, hospitals and various research institutions throughout the country.

T. C. et al.

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:—

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Bond: Six months after the completion of university studies. For further information and application details please write to:

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RELIGION IN THE UNIVERSITY

WHY ANGLICAN SOCIETY?

The AU Anglican Society was formed in 1956, with a view to providing Anglican students with the pastoral needs which other religious bodies in the University could not give them. Its formation was met with considerable alarm by many people (including some Anglicans) who felt that the existence of a denominational group such as this could do nothing more than weaken Christian witness in the University.

Moreover, at a time when Christians were thinking more seriously than ever about matters of church unity, this move was seen as a blow to ecumenical aspirations within the University.

Anglicans realize that in any discussions or scheme for church unity they will have an extremely important part to play, and it is therefore important that they be aware of their position in Christendom and well versed in what the Church considers the essentials of its faith and worship. Hence the Anglican Society seeks not only to increase the awareness of its members of its basic doctrines, which cannot be compromised in any ecumenical discussion, but also to prepare educated people who can make a worthwhile contribution to such a dis-

cussion — say in an SCM study group.

Anglican Societies exist in each of the four Universities and are affiliated to a national body — the NZ Federation of Anglican Societies. Each society has a chaplain, who can supply advice and give talks where needed, but more important, is available to supply members with the sacramental requirements which can come only from a priest ordained by one who shares Christ's episcopate.

Hence the centre of the Society's life is the Holy Eucharist, while Quiet Days, Retreats, Weekend Camps, etc., are also arranged. The Study Group, which meets at Tuesday lunch-hour, has in the past dealt with such topics as the 1958 Lambeth Conference and the Thirty-nine Articles. This term, a series of talks and discussions on the seven sacraments is being held.

I have tried to show that, by existing, the Anglican Society is not being deliberately exclusive, but is trying to educate its members both to a fuller and more meaningful spiritual life, and for the part which they should, and indeed must play in any discussion or scheme of an ecumenical nature.

WARREN DRAKE



WHY EU?

The Evangelical Union is a fellowship of students who know Jesus Christ as Saviour, Lord and God, and the declaration of such a faith is the only requirement for membership.

It is an autonomous group, organized with the aim of helping fellow-students to find a similar personal faith in Christ, and those who attend the meetings and studies find their spiritual lives deepened and their understanding of the Christian faith increased. The EU takes the Bible as its only seat of authority, and hence upholds the basic principles of Christianity as stated in the great Protestant Confessions. It outlines these in a Doctrinal Basis, but only executive members are required to sign this.

The Evangelical Unions from each of the Teachers' Colleges and Universities in New Zealand are linked together by the Inter-Varsity Fellowship of Evangelical Unions, which is organized to co-ordinate and assist the work of the autonomous EUs. The International Fellowship of Evangelical Students is the world-wide fellowship of national IVFs.

The main weekly meeting of the AUEU is held at 1 p.m. each Thursday in the Lower Lecture Theatre, and during the first term of 1961 various speakers will outline the basic Christian doctrines, and explain their relevance to student life. In addition, several weekly Study Groups will be held in order to find out what the Bible says, and to provide opportunity for discussion. All students are warmly invited to attend these meetings and studies, and details of all activities, including Prayer Meetings, Sunday teas and house parties can be found on the EU noticeboard in the cloisters.

Anyone wishing to get in touch with EU can leave a note in the EU letter-box (beside the Men's Common Room) or contact any of the following Executive members:

President: Keith Walls. Vice-President: Esther Douglas. Secretary: Peter Woodcock.

D. J. C.

WHY CATHOLIC SOCIETY?

A 'society' is an association of persons united by a common aim. The Catholic Society exists at the University because it is an association of existing members united by the four-fold aim of providing for the spiritual, intellectual, cultural, and social needs of Catholic students.

Christianity is essentially a social religion, and Catholic students strengthen their own Faith by practising it in unity with others. The Catholic Society provides additional opportunities for its members to practise their Faith as a way of life to be lived seven days a week and not just on Sunday.

That we may increase our knowledge of God and our Faith we need to be given instruction in such theological studies as we may need to do this diligently. These studies, provided by the Catholic Society, also enable the members to fathom out errors caused by faulty judgment on controversial, moral or religious topics which may arise both within the range of our studies and externally. That discussion on religion is necessarily limited by a so-called 'official belief' is held by us to be essentially false. In the present

WHY SCM?

The Student Christian Movement exists because it believes that in Jesus Christ, crucified and risen, the nature of God and the true nature of man are made known to us; and that through His life and triumphant death, and through the living energy of the Holy Spirit, we share in the redeeming love which overcomes evil and find forgiveness, freedom and eternal life.

Our purpose is therefore to enable students to hear Christ's call and to serve Him in the University. What we think is involved in this can best be explained by telling what we care about and why we hold our various meetings.

'Study' covers a variety of SCM life and activities. A student must ask questions, and he must be prepared to seek to find the answers. He cannot take refuge in an ivory tower, or palm off questions with waffle. There are two aspects of our study. One is that of a student studying the Christian faith, and he should be prepared to do that on a level at least equal to that at which he studies anything else. The other is our belief that Christians can bring some insight to the intellectual life and the purpose of the University. We are concerned that students face up to the fundamental issues of the day and grapple with them, and that they fulfil their role in modern society.

We pray together to seek to find God's will for us and His power to guide us in His purpose, to bring our personal relationships into the context of God's love, and to ask His will for students and the world.

The motto of the World Student Christian Federation, the federation of

age some trustworthy guide is needed when faced with the unthinking perpetrations of irreligious and materialistic ideologies. Catholic Society provides the Catholic student as well as any inquirer with both the revealed word of God and the teaching of Christ's Church as divinely ordered constitutions which Christ promised should not fall before the onslaught of opponents.

'To know, love and serve God' is taught to us from our earliest days as the reason for our existence. Catholic Society provides opportunities for its members to further impregnate their studies with the aim of worshipping God in offering their academic labours to Him. The Christ-given Sacrifice of the Holy Mass is offered for and by the members as a society, and daily opportunities for prayer gatherings at the University are provided that Christ may frequently be among those who come together in His name.

Here in Auckland we are one small limb of that part of the Universal Mystical Body of Christ of which Catholics are the members. Our particular limb, the students, has both a national headquarters and an international secretariat which co-ordinates the activities of similar University Catholic Societies the world over into acting to bring the Faith to

SCMs throughout the world, is 'ut omnes unum sint': 'that all may be one' — a phrase from Christ's prayer at His last Supper. The SCM is an ecumenical movement ('ecumenical' is derived from the Greek word for 'the inhabited earth'), involved in the movement for Christian unity, which is not an optional extra, but springs straight out of the will of the Lord of the Church for His followers, as recorded in the Bible.

However, the SCM takes confessional loyalties very seriously, and it is because we are not a Church that we do not ask members to accept any belief, which they are not already accepting by being members of their Churches. Our basis is the Word of God witnessed to by prophets and apostles in Holy Scripture and affirmed by the Church in its worship and creeds, but our only condition of membership, a 'desire to understand the Christian faith and live the Christian life', which means that we welcome to our fellowship those who are full of doubts, but who are sufficiently interested to want to join.

The SCM works for the understanding and acceptance of the Lordship of Christ over the whole life of mankind — 'for God so loved the world . . .'. It is concerned with international relationships, with the situation in under-developed countries, with the world mission of the Church, with the threat of war, with the health of our own society, and many other things. We realize that being Christian does not necessarily mean we have profound insight into these complicated problems. Neither do we assume that there are, or that we have them if there are, so-called Christian solutions. We are involved because Christ's love constrains us to love our fellow men, and we work that men everywhere may become men in Christ.

BRENDA BRACEWELL

both members and others. We hold, as students, that the Academic Apostolate is our own special field and a most worthwhile one.

Furthermore, Catholic Society is a society consisting of persons who firmly believe they are practising Christianity the way Christ desires it to be practised.

This discussion on 'Why Catholic Society?' has been restricted to emphasizing the Faith which unites the members and forms them into the Society. Nevertheless, as members are well aware, Catholic Society activities are varied and educational, aimed at a wide audience, and run the gamut from serious theological discussions to coffee evenings and revues. There is an open door for any and all interested persons.

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THE CRISIS IN THE CONGO

Crises in the Congo are nothing new. The tangles and trials of that unfortunate country have made headlines ever since Belgium left it, pathetically unprepared to shape its own destiny.

But with the murder of Lumumba, the crisis has worsened, perhaps decisively. The Congo teeters now, on the brink of civil war. And that civil war would, almost indisputably, be like the Spanish Civil War with the Great Powers deeply involved.

Yet Lumumba's death is less the cause of the new crisis than a symptom of the whole Congo tragedy. Admittedly Lumumba was a key man to any political settlement, but the curse of faction and private armies, of which he himself was a victim, must first be dispelled before any sort of political settlement can be obtained.

And what makes the Congo so significant in world affairs, is that the United Nations is committed to this political settlement.

The Intervention of the UN

The United Nations has taken a big weight on its shoulders. Interference in a country's domestic affairs is not, after all, usually within its mandate, even if internal secession and civil war ensue. For example, when the Mali Federation broke in two last year, the United Nations tranquilly accepted as new members the two new separate States. Again, it never concerned itself with the abortive coup in Ethiopia in December, nor with the more successful take-overs by the army in recent years in the Sudan or the United Arab Republic, nor even with full-dress revolution like Dr Castro's.

Clearly, the United Nations' intervention can be partly explained in humanitarian terms. There is no doubt that, without the presence of the United Nations, much more blood would have been spilled and famine would have brought suffering on a vast scale. But this is far from being the complete or even the basic reason for the United Nations' presence, or for its new mandate to use force if necessary. The fundamental task of the United Nations is to insulate the Congo's domestic affairs from external forces and interests, and thus stop the fatal clash of the great powers which might ensue.

The Outcome of the UN's Efforts
Obviously, much hangs on the outcome of the United Nations' attempt to reach

THE SILVER LINING: PAEONS FOR THE PRAISEWORTHY

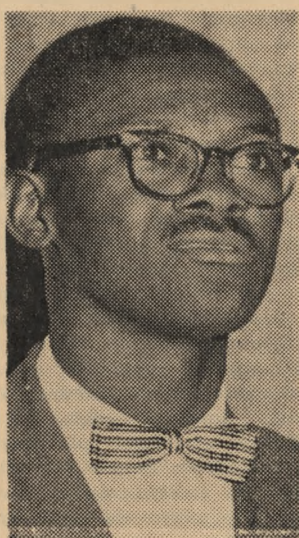
To the majority of Auckland citizens, the most important feature of the degree results at the end of 1960 was the increase in the numbers of qualified lawyers and accountants. Law and commerce produced more graduate material of immediate use to Auckland than any other faculty. May we join in congratulating these worthy additions to Auckland's professional ranks.

Last year's increase in graduates demonstrates a trend resulting in the growing number of university educated businessmen. One can only see as an improvement the superseding of the self-made man by the university produced article. The strengthening of the bond between the city and ourselves is also obvious.

It has long been remarked that the professional apprentice acts as a liaison of a sort between Princes and Queen Streets. Responsible for the legend that some students (i.e. accountants and lawyers) are not as bad as all that, these students also protect the crowd from 'Procesh' as it advances dangerously up Queen Street. We should be grateful to these valuable Public Relations Officers.

Would that others could realise the value of the university education, and follow in the wake of these pace-setters.

J. N.



Courtesy Auckland Star

PATRICE LUMUMBA

a solution. If it does succeed, the United Nations will greatly enhance its prospects of becoming the instrument to end the cold war, instead of being 'the arena in

which it is fought', in President Kennedy's words. This would be a very definite step towards finding some comprehensive scheme of world government. Moreover, decisive action on the part of United Nations would act as a deterrent to potential unstable elements in other parts of Africa and elsewhere. And the United Nations has won the first round. The gravity of the Congo crisis has impressed itself on all but the unimpressible Russians. Mr Hammarskjöld will stay in office, and the United Nations will remain in the Congo to settle the situation, with authority to use force in the last resort.

Russia's Attitude

Of course, all this would not mean very much if Russia really intended to 'cash in' on the Congo. Certainly she has enough dupes amongst the African States to make things unpleasant, and there have even been rumours of arms being shipped through Conakry and other African ports. But on the eve of a new attempt at negotiation with the Americans, and more significantly, faced with opposition from the Afro-Asian bloc, Russia is unlikely to stir up the cauldron. On the other hand, she will not meekly acquiesce, and will certainly use every threat to prevent the Western solution to the Congo. Soviet-UN relations are not out of the woods yet.



Courtesy Auckland Star

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD

The UN's Immediate Problem

Because the United Nations has a reasonably clear run, it does not mean that its troubles are over. In the Congo, Tshombe and Gizenga would offer no real resistance without foreign support. But even the disciplining of the local units, which must precede the reconvoation of the Congolese Parliament, requires a far greater force than the current UN contingent. And troops, though basic, are not the only urgent need. If foreign advisers and technicians are to be withdrawn, replacements must be quickly found. Obviously United Nations members face heavy calls for troops, officials, equipment and, of course, funds. It is to be hoped that the spirit of support for the United Nations that most members have shown will not now evaporate. Fortunately, most members realize that the alternative of a Congolese, and possibly a World War, is not very pleasant.

D. C. P.

STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL CROSSES CREVASSES

Prior to 1956 Auckland University knew very few students from overseas. The year 1956 saw a handful of Malaysians and Fijians who, unfortunately, with the feeling of being in the minority, formed two segregated groups. Both were almost totally separated from the New Zealand students and no attempts were made for them to adapt themselves to the students' life.

In the following year a good-sized batch of students from Asia came to the College — and the danger of more students being cut off from the main student body. The strangers formed small groups sitting together at lectures and at meals in the Cafeteria. They knew practically nothing about the New Zealand students and the New Zealanders knew much less about them. The situation was absolutely ridiculous! Fortunately, however, the situation was realized by a few New Zealand and overseas students who had broken the barrier of shyness and self-consciousness. The need for an organization for the strangers and the residents to mix and learn about each other was appreciated. A small group of these students finally got together and discussed the formation of such an organization, and on 19 September 1958 the Auckland University International Student Club was founded.

The club, usually referred to as Students' International, or simply SI, had all the qualities associated with youth and immaturity. Like a fresh mountaineer it tried to conquer the distant peak, majestic and attractive, but with the crevasses and dangerous overhanging cliffs well hidden. The club persevered in an attempt to achieve its aims — to foster closer relations between overseas and New Zealand students, to stimulate an interest in the cultures of the representative nations, to promote racial understanding, to act as a voice for overseas students, to help overseas students to adapt themselves to University life and to provide such amenities as accommodation and

social activities. Blessed with the enthusiasm of some members, the club climbed with confidence and overcame many of the obstacles it was faced with. Has SI reached the peak? This is rhetoric rather than a question. To those who have taken an active part in the club it is apparent that the ropes and the pickaxes have been shouldered — SI has fulfilled its aims through the National Evenings, the Concert, the outings and the sincerity and interests of its members.

The activities of the club in 1960 were highly successful and highly acclaimed. The concert, which was presented for three successive nights, received an audience of over 1500. The concert was held in high esteem by critics and audience alike.

Behind the stage, members undertook the difficult task of organization; to get a cast of over one hundred artists of twelve ethnic groups representing over twenty nations. The production of this concert owed its success to the many generous people who appreciated the good-will objective of the club; and to those who unfortunately missed out on the concert, the Latvian, Lithuanian, Polynesian, Chinese, Indian and the South Seas evenings provided ample opportunities for members to meet and make friends. The National Evenings are socio-cultural functions, a means by which different peoples learn about the customs, ways of life, costumes and foods of different races through the items and suppers included in such evenings.

To fulfil the social aspect the club had a Malayan Coffee Evening and or-

ganized an after-degree weekend camp during the summer. SI took part in graduation activities as well, and last year had a float at Procesh; the theme was 'Down with Dis Crime Nation — SOOT Afreaka'. Goodwill activities last year included selling of Christmas cards for UNICEF, the donation of £10 for the relief of earthquake victims in Chile, the presentation of a painting to the University Library and the help given to non-Varsity organizations to encourage knowledge of peoples and their cultures amongst the public of Auckland.

Indeed, SI was very active last year and received much publicity in some of the leading newspapers and magazines in the country. But has it climbed to the peak? The answer to this question is relative. Any organization is a body. Any imperfection in an organ weakens the body. SI exists because its members exist, but if the members lose interest and fail to cultivate an exemplary sense of responsibility the club will fall down the slopes. Well, members, it is up to you to keep climbing, and it is also up to you to cause an avalanche. Your co-operation is indispensable if the club is to climb higher. You can help to organize concerts, National Evenings, outings, to make freshers, both New Zealand and from overseas, feel at home. And perhaps in the near future, you can help organize exhibitions of arts and crafts and film evenings of overseas interest. Remember always that it is you, your enthusiasm and your help, that keeps Students' International going.

LAURENCE FUNCK

MODERN MAN SEARCHES FOR A SOUL

MYTHS, DREAMS AND MYSTERIES. By Mircea Eliade (Collins) 1960.

Something is poisoning the flow of European literature — some grim relic of war or body of dead beliefs. This disease has little in common with the 'contemptus mundi' of the Middle Ages, the melancholy of Hamlet and the sorrows of Werther. It attacks equally novelists (such as Camus and Sartre), dramatists (Beckett and Ionesco), philosophers (Heidegger and Jaspers).

'The later Victorians', wrote Sherwood Taylor, 'moved out of man's ancestral home, with its temples, palaces, cottages and cathedrals, golden with age, into a fine new city of science . . . This loss has never been repaired and man today is still a displaced person in a land he has yet to make his home'. So Albert Camus writes of the modern anguish: 'Man feels an exile in the universe, and his exile is without remedy since he is deprived of the memory of a lost home or the hope of a promised land'. Instead our writers find themselves in 'a burning and frigid, transparent and limited universe, beyond which all is collapse and nothingness'. The world is alien and indifferent, and they sense keenly 'to what degree a stone is foreign and irreducible to us, with what intensity nature or a landscape can negate us'. All that 'the absurd creator' can do is try 'to enlarge and enrich the ephemeral island on which he is landed'. (One might apply this to New Zealand.)

Now it is the turn of M. Eliade, an authority on comparative religion, to diagnose the anguish of his age. Western civilization has taken a wrong turning, he believes, and it is only by studying the lives of primitive and Oriental peoples that we can find our true course. 'It is not enough, as it was half a century ago, to discover and admire the art of Negroes or Pacific Islanders. We have now to re-discover the spiritual sources of these arts in themselves'. (One thinks of the growing non-European population of New Zealand and how this could transform and enliven our European culture.)

The basis of religion, begins M. Eliade, is myth. Then hasn't everything been explained by the psycho-analysts? The

answer is emphatic: man does not live by sex alone. 'He had violent unfulfilled desires for new myths and books on comparative religion'. Rather than some by-product of the unconscious, myth is a work of art, a cultural creation, which enables each man and each society to transcend personal or local history. But Christianity has become 'fossilized and externalized' (in Jung's words), and 'can no longer be lived deeply by the whole human being'. Thus the West is in search of a new vision, 'which alone can enable it to draw upon fresh spiritual resources and renew its creative powers'.

Some French writers have settled for communism. But M. Eliade *pour mieux sauter*, retreats further into the past. Having reviewed the life and 'distractions' of the modern community, he asks: What is the attitude of primitive man towards work, environment, sexuality, time and death? We are shown how primitive religions coincide with or differ from Christianity. The examples cover a wide range, including a chapter on 'mystical experience among the Eskimos'.

What, for example, is our new relationship to nature? We find that 'Contemplation has been replaced by exact observation or calculation'. Our 'elegies in country churchyards', love of country or province, admiration for the familiar landscape, etc., cannot match the spiritual or mystical empathy of old agricultural societies — 'a relatedness deeper than familiar or ancestral solidarity'.

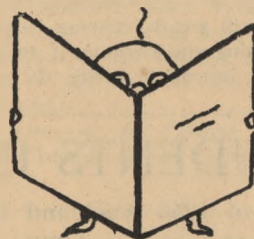
Most important is the change in our attitude towards Time. As an historian himself, M. Eliade predicts that a civilization with such a 'passionate, almost abnormal' interest in history is near to death. (For us, 'the eyes of God' are now 'the eyes of History'.) Death, in primitive societies, is associated with the initiation ceremony, an experience which detaches a child from his parents and from his infantile ideas, and makes him a mature, conscious and responsible adult. Taking on himself the tribal traditions, he becomes aware of a reality which transcends him, though he is part of it. The initiate 'dies' to his former life and is born again to a greater reality, so that

anguish and death go hand in hand with rebirth. Here M. Eliade makes a detailed analogy with the state of modern man. 'Anxiety is indispensable as an initiatory experience. In no culture other than ours could one settle down in a situation apparently without issue'. The crisis can only be resolved by 'coming out of it at a higher level, awakening to consciousness of a higher mode of being'. By interrupting the initiation one remains 'inside the whale' and is neither adult nor child. (One thinks of Samuel Beckett's self-pitying victims of time.)

It is doubtful whether M. Eliade's abstractions will persuade the existentialist to give up 'the grandeur of his authentic existence'. These are matters of faith, and 'To an "absurd man", reason is useless' — and there is nothing 'beyond reason' (Albert Camus). We are left with a universal religion of which M. Eliade is as yet the sole member.

Nevertheless 'we cannot minimize the fact that the archaic cultures succeeded in conferring positive values on anarchy, death, self-abasement, and upon chaos'. A fascinating book, nicely translated by Philip Mairet.

R. H.



THE STONES OF VENICE, by John Ruskin. Edited by J. G. Links (Collins) 1960.

Few men have received such wide acclaim during their own lifetime and yet fallen so quickly into oblivion as John Ruskin. Today Ruskin has almost ceased to be a proper name, so powerful are its abusive connotations; and yet to our grandfathers' generation this was the name of the supreme, if self-appointed, arbiter of art and architecture. The critical dismemberment and practical failure of his aesthetic system preceded his death, but this is not sufficient reason for dismissing his writings out of hand. For he was a man of keen perception, coupled with a mastery of descriptive prose, and was one of the most energetic and influential figures of his period.

The Stones of Venice, begun in the year of his marriage, is an attempt to make pleasure dependent upon morality and Christian Gothic superior to pagan Classical architecture. The work contains much of his finest prose and many of his most erratic judgements. Intended to force all who read it to see the true light and also to act as a guide-book, the original 450,000 words, containing extensive appendices and a vast index, proved too bulky and Ruskin produced an abridged version, but at the expense of the main text rather than the addenda, which he considered to be such important contributory evidence to his thesis.

J. G. Links' new edition of *The Stones of Venice*, whilst faithfully preserving the tone and substance of the original,



Courtesy Auckland Star

PETER QUENNEL

THE SIGN OF THE FISH, by Peter Quennell (Collins) 1960.

This book, the latest publication of the poet, critic and literary biographer Peter Quennell, is purportedly an analysis of the art of writing and 'the problems connected with the literary temperament'. In fact it may be considered as a group of essays, some of consequence and some merely pleasant. As Professor Quennell acknowledges in his Epilogue, there is little real coherence of theme, and several of the chapters, on recent personalities in the literary scene, are little more than reminiscence, chiefly valuable for the sympathetic insights of the writer.

But in spite of the book's thematic looseness, the bulk of the critical essays show both wide reading and perception — the studies of Romanticism and the cult of the personality, the character of the Nineteenth Century French Symbolists, and the function of style, are particularly to be recommended, while Quennell's discussion of biographical method in terms of his own specialty, Byron, shows the combination of critical awareness and biographical skill that characterizes his work.

A feature of the essays is Quennell's polished skill in his own prose style (perhaps influenced by George Moore) which makes even the less significant sections eminently readable. The finely reproduced illustrations and portraits, and the quality of the book itself are added recommendations.

The Sign of the Fish is a book for refreshment rather than for study. It says many things well, but contributes little that is new, and its merit is in the quality of its insights, rather than in their depth.

W. S. B.

reduces it to manageable proportions by carefully balanced deletions from the main text and a wholesale dismissal of the cumbersome and in fact inessential supplementary material. However, the failure to provide a critical introduction seems an unjustifiable omission, for it leaves the reader with no prior knowledge of Ruskin with the difficult task of disentangling his complex and often obscure digressions into the realms of personal experiences and associations, digressions which provide the key to so many of his apparently sweeping assumptions. Nevertheless this edition fulfils a long-felt want in providing an extremely readable introduction to the work of this troubled, genius 'whose mental pilgrimage is one of the most dramatic — perhaps one of the most pathetic — in the whole history of English letters'.

A. C. G.

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REVOLUTION ON RECORD

Given normal circumstances and the choice between two objects of comparable quality but widely differing prices, man is inclined to buy the cheaper of the two. His reasons for not doing so are usually either snobbishness or a firm belief that the quality of an article is in a direct ratio with its price. This well-known economic principle is best illustrated by the record industry since the introduction of the record clubs. Offering disks at what are, for New Zealand, bargain prices, they have caused the industry its biggest upset since the introduction of the Long Playing. In this article, I have attempted an assessment of their impact upon the industry and the public.

The idea originated in America with Columbia Records, whose capital commitments, as a result of the initial introduction of the microgroove disk, were so enormous that even the slightest drop in sales spelt financial disaster for them. As a purely defensive move, they promoted a scheme whereby private collectors could buy directly from the factory at wholesale prices. The response was overwhelming; other manufacturers followed suit and dealers were forced to cut their prices to compete. Out of these beginnings developed the manufacturer-controlled 'club' as we know it today; the need for mass sales dictating a repertoire of accepted classics aimed principally at the middle-brow collector. Of the two main clubs of this type operating in Auckland, the Ace of Clubs alone sells its records through established dealers. They are usually good pressings by good artists, the occasional disk, Boyd Neel's 'Water Music', for example, outstanding. The World Record Club, on the other hand, bypasses the retailer completely. Its releases are inclined to be variable in quality, although my experience has found most of their disks to compare very well with accepted interpretations. Employing such artists as Igor Oistrakh, Beecham, Anrau and Karajan, this club has produced many records worthy of the most selective collection. WRC also offers members much in the way of valuable technical and advisory services, even diamond needles of excellent quality being available from them for only 38/6.

To date, neither club has had a great deal to offer to those with an already established collection. Later this year, the World Record Club will attempt to meet this deficiency by launching yet another branch of their club, the Society Record Club, releasing works by Bartok, Stravinsky, Monteverdi and other less widely accepted composers. Just how successful this experiment will be is a moot

point and one whose result will be very interesting to observe. The quality of their records will have to be very high indeed to overcome the considerable anti-commercial prejudice deeply set in the type of person likely to be interested in buying records of this type.

Without doubt, the secret of the World Record Club's success lies in its magazine. An excellent publication, it contains a mine of information, written so that even the less musically-minded of its readers can grasp its meaning. In the most ingenious way the club has overcome the beginner's greatest obstacle to record purchasing — the uncertainty and lack of confidence bred by ignorance. Any member can now confidently order a work as not just vaguely 'a symphony', but as Brahms' first, for example, having at least a theoretical idea of what he can expect to hear.

I mentioned earlier the considerable distrust with which the WRC is viewed in certain quarters. It is only natural for the artistically inclined to deeply resent any form of commercialization of this art, especially when accompanied by the sort of degrading promotion employed by World Records. At times their advertising rises little above the level of the radio screamer. Almost every release is THE greatest in its field, magnificently played, packed with the most profound thought, containing 'towering and majestic themes'; glorious! thrilling! spectacular! Only Hollywood stoops lower in the abasement of our English language.

Nowhere has the impact of these clubs been felt more keenly than in the record industry itself. On the one hand, by introducing thousands of people to the habit of record collecting, these clubs are creating a larger potential market from which the ordinary dealer will ultimately benefit. In practice, however, the effect upon record sellers has been serious, country dealers and the larger stores being the hardest hit. The effect

on most of the smaller city retailers has been padded by their tendency in the past to build up a clientele trade resulting from specialization in a particular branch of music such as jazz. Country dealers have suffered through the Record Club's postal service, so convenient for the farmer. Using records now frequently 'jobbed out' by jittery wholesalers, the larger stores are attempting to meet the competition by cutting prices, often by more than half. The outlook, however, for these stores, is not bright. In Australia the combined effect of television and record clubs have devastated the industry. With its turnover in records reduced by no less than eighty per cent, one large Australian chain store has closed all its record departments. It may be that many New Zealand stores will be forced to follow suit.

The World Record Club, with almost unlimited capital resources in hand (it is controlled by HMV), has a further advantage over normal retailers in that it can spend vast sums on promotion. As an illustration of this point, most retailers stock a label pressed by Deutsche Grammophon, the Heliodore record, in all respects as good as most World Record releases, and selling at only 25/-. Yet to promote this label to the level of the World Record Club would cost a minimum of ten thousand pounds and no dealer could afford it. As it is, any retailer specializing in classical music must carry between £8000 and £12,000 in stock alone, a financial burden which the WRC neatly avoids through its system of advance ordering.

From the standpoint of the musical world in general, of what value are these clubs? Is there any gain which compensates for the dirty stain of commercialization? My answer is that, in the introduction of so many people to the enjoyment and understanding of music, they are performing a service which must earn for them at least the qualified sup-

NIHIL SCRIBENDUM ALIENUM

Since the 1920s Auckland University has contributed fully to the literature of New Zealand, and has been able to number many of the country's leading poets, prose-writers and critics among its staff and students. The AU Literary Society at the present time represents the hard core of student interest in our literature, and this year its vigorous and well-informed committee is planning as full a programme as possible to give expression to this interest.

By the time this *Craccum* is out, freshers will have been subjected to a barrage of propaganda at the Societies' Evening. The first full meeting of the year will be a poetry reading by staff and students in the week before Easter. Watch the notice-boards for details of the time and place! Other projects include Miss evenings, a panel discussion on the state of New Zealand verse today, and talks by writers and critics on their special fields. The highlight of the year will be a commemoration, on 16 June, of Bloom's Day — the day in which James Joyce's novel *Ulysses* is set. The intention is to re-enact as many of the episodic scenes as the police will permit; prospective Joyceans are warned that they have only three months left in which to read the book.

Literary Society is open to all students whose interests touch upon literature, whether as writers, critics, editors, or just readers. Come to the meetings, and for more information, contact the Chairman, Bill Broughton, or the Secretary, Christopher Reid, via the Society's letterbox.

port of all music lovers. Music cannot but benefit from a wider public, especially as that public is receiving at least an elementary education in the basic principals of the art.

From the student viewpoint, I maintain that the financial gains resulting from membership are such that if you are collecting records, you cannot afford not to join, even if only very limited use is made of their facilities. But whatever your attitude to Record Clubs, their impact cannot be denied. Given time, the industry will adjust itself to this new influence and not until then can the full significance of these clubs be judged.

DAVID GUTHRIE

'THOU HEAVENLY ART...'

The Music Society is rather different from most of the societies and clubs at Auckland University in that it is compulsory for students enrolled for Mus.B. to belong to one of its groups — the string orchestra, the University Singers, or the Madrigal Choir.

But although it exists primarily to provide music students with practical experience, Music Society encourages, indeed urges, students of all faculties who are interested in making music, to become members.

Possibly the most interesting group to the non-music student is the Singers — for here a fairly wide variety of music is sung. For example, four of the Singers' most successful ventures have been—

- ★ Bach's famous Cantata 'Sleepers Wake' (with the University Orchestra).
- ★ A group of Yugoslav folksongs, which were broadcast by the NZBS.
- ★ Benjamin Britten's Cantata, 'Rejoice in the Lamb'.
- ★ Faure's Pavane, with the National Orchestra, in one of last year's Prom Concerts.

'DOUCE MEMOIR'

The Madrigal Choir, on the other hand, has a more restricted appeal, but it is open to all students, especially those who feel they would enjoy singing music which is seldom heard. The choir will prepare as its main work this year, Orlando Lassus' mass 'Douce Memoir', and although it specializes largely in Church and secular music of the Renaissance period, music of later periods will also be attempted. The Lassus mass will be performed during the second term as one of a series of concerts in St. Mary's Cathedral.

Another activity of the Music Society which proves extremely popular each year, is the organization of a series of Lunch-hour Concerts in the second term. These concerts, which are presented on Fridays from 1 to 2 p.m., usually attain a high standard of performance and entertainment. Here, as in the other groups within the Society, students outside the Music Department are welcome to participate.

If you are interested, a note may be left on the letter rack in the Music Department. (Further information appears in *Fresher's Handbook*.)

G. W. J. D.



John Charnock

'A RESOUNDING TINKLE'

John Seymour, aided by Bryant Wakefield and Mac Hamilton, and watched by Felicity Maidment, tries his hand at electronic computing; a scene from N. F. Simpson's 'A Resounding Tinkle', recently performed by the University Drama Society.

FISH, by 1960.

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A. C. G.

'One Lord-One World'

On Tuesday, 27 December 1960, over 1600 young people, representing all the major Protestant denominations in New Zealand, met at Lower Hutt for the Third Ecumenical Youth Conference.

The main impression of the next week was one of immensity; the immensity of sheer numbers, the immense scope of the addresses and subjects studied, and the immensity of the task which faces the Church in the world of today.

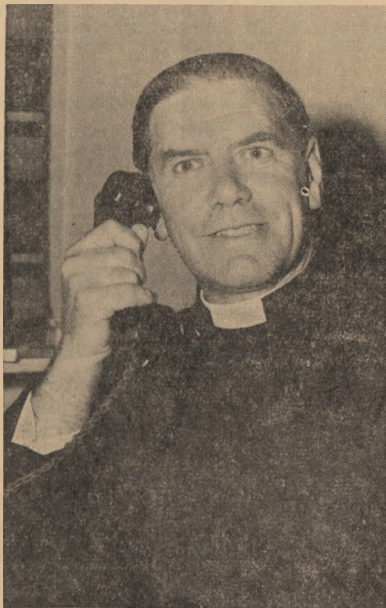
The theme of the conference was 'One Lord - One World', and this was studied under two main headings: a series of studies on the life and ordering of the Church based on 1 Peter 2:4-10, and evening addresses on the major problems of the world with which the Church must be concerned. Study groups were held every day, drawing on both sources.

Philip Potter, who was secretary to the Youth Department of the WCC and is Chairman of the World Student Christian Federation, conveyed in his Biblical expositions a picture of the Church as the People of God - a new creation and yet the continuation of the Old Testament People; a Witnessing People, because they find their true function in serving in the World and declaring to it God's concern for it; a Holy Nation, because it spans political and national barriers; a Spiritual House because it is a community in touch, even though imperfectly, with God; a Chosen Race, because it overcomes barriers of race, and points to the common humanity of man; and a Holy Royal Priesthood, because it worships God, the source of all true authority, in the world and on behalf of the world. It was seen that Christianity must result in involvement and service in the world, which is shown, by the Incarnation to be God's World. The Church does not administer 'Spiritual Tranquillizers'; it is not a Noah's Ark fishing people out of the dirty world, but a community of people called to worship by their service in the world.

The evening addresses were centred on Christian concern in the world. The Rev. Alan Booth, secretary of the Commission of Churches on International Affairs in London, gave a talk on the Lordship of Christ, and then he related this to international affairs, pointing out that the Church must never identify itself with a particular nation or power bloc, but should seek to understand and reconcile; and to the race problem, which he traced back to colonialism. He felt that New Zealand could be most effective by gradually building herself into a multi-racial society, free enough from direct Western affiliations to be above suspicion in Asia. Concern for South-East Asia was a major theme at Conference, and the danger and scandal of New Zealand's position as a largely complacent and relatively affluent society in an area of such extreme poverty and political tension was stressed. The Conference gave £1100 to welfare schemes in Asia, and the plenary session was evenly divided on whether to commit themselves to give a week's or a day's pay during the year.

Dr R. H. Locker gave a brilliant talk on modern science, Bishop Gowing of Auckland spoke extremely well on Church Unity, as did the Rev. M. H. Wilson on Worship. As all these problems were discussed, the need for Church Unity became apparent. We have already, as we daily realized, a unity of concern for the world, but as Bishop Gowing said, the real unity of the Church is a God-given fact, which we must recognize and express in Church life. Failure to do so is a failure to be the Church.

L. C. HOLBOROW



Courtesy Auckland Star

BISHOP GOWING

WHY A WORK DAY?

As you know, the Auckland University Students' Association is faced with the task of raising £500,000 for our new Student Union Building. This question has been discussed at length by our President, John Strevens, in the first issue of Craccum. But why does it seem necessary to raise money by, say, two work days per year? We only make £6,000 in four years, you may say; but that £6,000 is probably one of the most valuable contributions to the total.

The Public Needs an Incentive

As you know, the Auckland public, at the most, tolerates University students. We are not as fortunate as Otago or even Canterbury Universities, where the public of Dunedin and Christchurch support any effort made by their students to raise money, etc. We seem to be treated as hare-brained, long-haired drones who are a drain on the community. Since such an impression has become fixed in their minds, it is up to us to show the public that we are making an effort to raise some of the money ourselves.

One of the ways by which we are doing this is by raising our student fee to £5. Another way is by students working on the Building Fund Work Days.

Every Student Should Work

Since we should create a sympathetic, donating public, I feel it is the duty of

every student to turn out on 18 March, only to show the public that we are doing OUR best to raise the money.

To raise £1,000 per year in 1961 and 1962, it would require only 500 students to work for £2 per day once this and next year. Why should 500 students carry the brunt of the work and the student in general gain the kudos? If every student gave one day per year we could guarantee £1,500 per year.

Student Apathy!

What a slap in the eye this would be for those who cry 'Students are apathetic!' What a change to give that overworked few (who seem to work on sub-committees, work days, clubs and societies, execs. etc.) a chance to feel that they have ample support for once.

I appeal to you to work on 18 March and 15 April. This is not a great imposition and it is usually light and pleasant work. One job offered last time was with a wine and spirits merchant. This is your opportunity to show the public we want our Student Union Building.

MAC HAMILTON (Vice-President)
Work Day Controller.

Craccum is published by the Auckland University Students' Association, Princes Street, Auckland C.1, and printed by R. W. Lowry, 32 Gladwin Road, Epsom.

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- Vocational Guidance Centre, Auckland.
- Woolworths (N.Z.) Limited, Zone Office, Lorne Street, Auckland.

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