

ADRIENNE RHODES; SECRETARY, BILL RAYNER; ADVERTISING, MIKE DAVIDGE; DISTRIBUTION, TONY READ, GRAHAM KING; BUSINESS MANAGER, TIM NUTTALL-SMITH; EDITOR, WILLIAM A. TAYLOR; CHIEF READER, JEREMY NATHAN; PRODUCTION, BRYAN DEW; GENERAL SUB-EDITOR, BARRY LOVEGROVE; CHIEF REPORTER, FRANCIS; GENERAL REPORTERS, BRUCE BABINGTON, GEOFFREY IRWIN; OVERSEAS NEWS, DAVID PITT; SPORT, JUSTINE WALTER; LITERARY AND ARTS, ROGER HORROCKS.

is of a
Part One
ough the
tly one
oice bland
heights of
Seems
not like
power, no

es of a
Part Two
avoiding
on the
und the
nd turned
REECH! So
bits of
— you can
ars who
the dev
base of

interesting
ated the
n and
remont
onbly poin
ing to do
in the
rk here, to

e did! W
nd I tried

ing up
concrete
to bash
th wood
then shov
trying to
y a gent
g on the
Oh, well,
ne roof of
h helmets

SSIAN TOUR
Universities of NZ will be
resented on the Russian Tour
next year — by two non-
ents, recently selected at the
ings Conference of NZUSA.
are Mr Arthur Young, the Auck-
University Stud. Assoc. Representa-
on the University Council, and a
Florence Jones.
reasonable that Mr Young should
considering his ability and experience
here they
our new
n the door
ve of acad
s empty ex
a latest ap
nonplused
se we belie

up about
Just comp
role with
aemic lot
bloody min
t fuss over
without the
with comm
war over
I troops to
flex. Yet
be dedica
ition, what
ote of the
common
cut our
Europe. Inst
lp the Rus
NY NELSON

Miss Jones is a lecturer at Victoria
member of the resident executive
NZUSA.

Professors Retire

THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF SERVICE

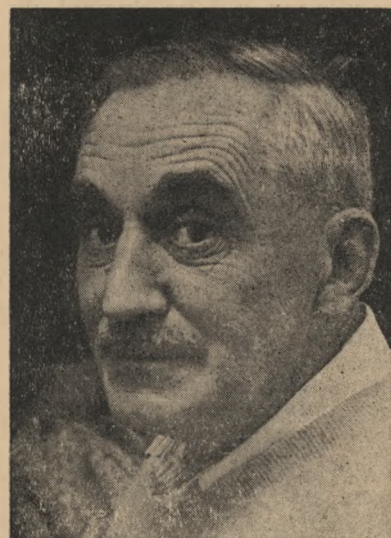
Professor R. P. Anschutz, who has held the Chair of Philosophy since 1955, has announced that he will retire at the end of this year.

Educated at Auckland Grammar School, he first became associated with the University, as a student, soon after the First World War; graduating BA in 1923 and two years later, MA with First Class Honours in Philosophy. The next two years were spent on post-graduate study at the University of Edinburgh for the Ph.D. degree. This course was completed in 1928 and the following year he returned to Auckland to take up a lectureship in the Department of Philosophy.

In 1939 he became Senior Lecturer, while in 1950 he received the appointment of Associate Professor; a post he held until his appointment to the chair five years later.

The years spent on the staff of the University saw Dr Anschutz in many roles—from Dean of the Faculty of Arts to the Censor of students' *Capping Book* (a task which he carried out with such tact and diplomacy that he was subsequently appointed a life-member of the Students' Association!).

During his years on the Professorial



Professor Anschutz

Board, Professor Anschutz strongly advocated that the University should be retained and developed on the present site. He expressed his dissatisfaction at the great delay in coming to any decision.

Dr and Mrs Anschutz will be leaving New Zealand early in the new year to make their home in England. During the next few years he hopes to write a book on F. H. Bradley and at the same time see something of the Continent.

CRACCUM

STIMULATING LECTURES

Willis Airey retires this year from his position as Professor of History in this University.

After graduating MA at Auckland, Professor Airey went as Rhodes Scholar (of 1920) to Oxford where he took a BA degree. He returned to New Zealand, where he taught at Auckland Grammar School and Christchurch Training College until he was appointed Lecturer in History at Auckland University in 1929.

Professor Airey founded our International Relations Club and has been President of the New Zealand Institute of International Relations.

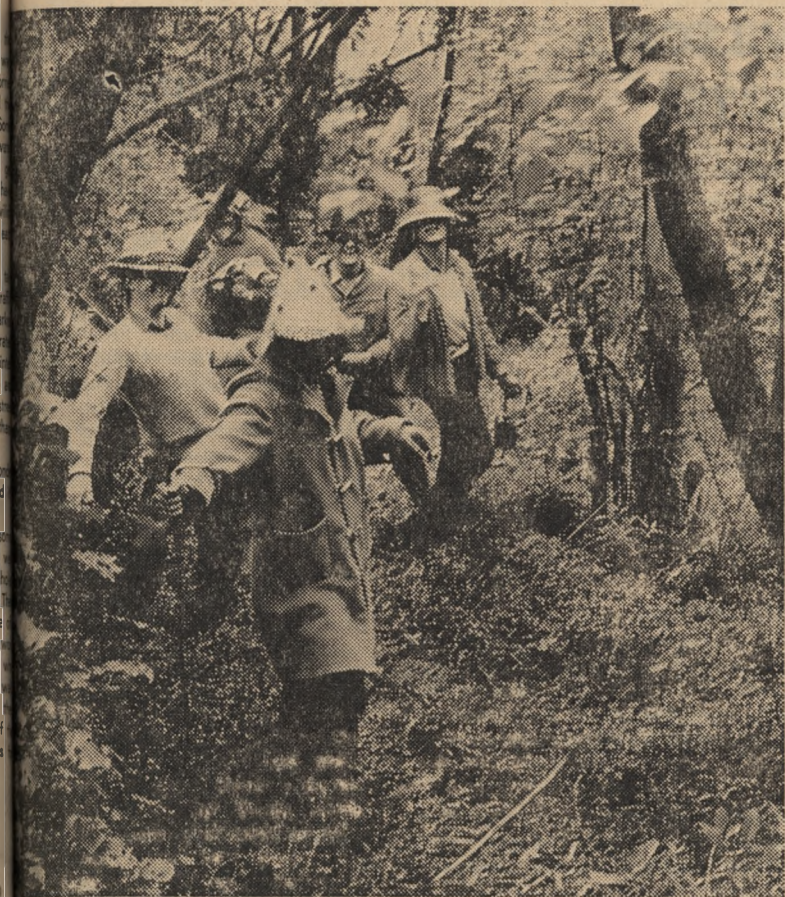
Since 1935 Professor Airey, in collaboration with Dr J. B. Condliffe, has revised and rewritten *A Short History of New Zealand*, a book which remained for many years the only comprehensive account of New Zealand history.

Professor Airey's sympathetic concern with students and their affairs has encouraged and guided students for over thirty years. His whole-hearted interest in International Relations and history in general has resulted in informative and up to date lectures that have stimulated students at all stages.

Students past and present will regret the retirement of Professor Airey. However, it is welcome news to hear that he is to do a little part-time lecturing next year, and we are glad that his association with the University is to be continued.

D.H.B.

CRACCUM



— W. A. Taylor

Spring inspirations. 'Craccum' staff in a leafy setting at Sturges Park model the latest in students' clothes for between season wear. This photo was taken before the third term commenced.

ON OTHER PAGES

That Statue Again	3
McMahon Painting	7
Thugs on the Waterfront	8
Protest	9
Preview of New Opera	10
Congress	12



Professor Airey

Art exhibition

For the last few years the students of the Fine Arts Faculty have held an exhibition towards the end of the academic year.

Two years ago it was a modest affair in Albert Park; last year a well arranged but very poorly attended show in the Auckland Art Gallery.

This year, from 22 September, a Fortnight's exhibition will be hung in the Society of Arts rooms, Eden Crescent (corner opposite former Trans-Tasman Hotel). It should prove of interest to most students, some of whom may be familiar with the School of Arts' work by way of NZU Arts festival, and also to those who are only slightly aware of the active Fine Arts Faculty within the University.

The Exhibition will contain a fair number of oil paintings, some sculpture and other sundries. The Fine Arts students intend to make it a reasonable representation of the sort of work that

they produce in their own time, as working artists, rather than pupils but at the same time as students, inasmuch as they are still aware of the need to fully resolve their theories and techniques.

The result as displayed should indicate both the scope of the students' vision and the range of technical experiment. At its best the work should reflect a healthy, consistent demand for a standard in painting or sculpture that has not perhaps been realized completely in the work displayed. This demand identifies the student, apart from the artist who has frequently, prematurely finalized his means of expression to suit perhaps the limits of spirit or thought of the public.

FINAL EDITORIAL

Varsity rabbit warrens

A seminar on hostels is being planned by NZUSA for May of next year, along the lines of the recent Student Union Buildings conference.

An obvious and necessary move when one considers that the only University hostel in Auckland is O'Rorke, it is designed to bring home the student viewpoint to the University administration and the government.

O'Rorke Hall was originally a decrepit hotel bought up by the University in 1949, along with a few adjacent old houses and the understanding that repairs would be needed.

It is rumoured that the former Trans Tasman Hotel may be used as a student hostel, but that this building was closed down six years ago because the structure was unsafe.

The cost of repairs to O'Rorke has so exceeded planned expenditure that one hopes the mistake of buying any building in a bad state of disrepair will not occur again.

Benevolent associations, too, should be chary about donating old buildings for student use and warren spread. It is only unfair to students, many of whom are already forced to live in appalling conditions.

There is one space (allocated only) on the University block plan,

for an International Hostel. Possible ideas have been discussed for supplementing and augmenting any Auckland Colombo Plan grants by other funds, and for hostel development for both NZ and overseas students generally.

Overseas students from up to 3,000 miles away must state that they have lodgings guaranteed in NZ before they receive a permit.

The Overseas Students' Bureau now sends blurbs via the Department of Labour to any students planning to enter the country and arrangements for board can be made through the OSB.

Still, however, many students once they arrive in NZ, have to spend 2 to 3 months at the immigration hostel where no English is spoken, and many quote examples of racial discrimination when seeking lodgings.

The government has two hostels, for male Colombo Plan students only, in Wellington, and is planning residential hostels for CP students in Otago and Massey. Any aim of CP to introduce these students to the NZ way of life is thus defeated.

Surely the government could finance hostel development for all overseas and NZ students. Thus further rabbit warren development of present student boarding conditions could be prevented.

EDITOR.

Gymnasium plans

Why can't we have sports facilities like other varsities?

How often have we heard such remarks from Auckland students in tones varying from resignation to justified indignation? But 'it is better to travel hopefully, than to arrive' so they say, and certainly the proposed plans for developing our present, virtually non-existent sporting facilities sound A1.

The new gym, to be situated probably in Government House grounds, next to the Zoology Department, will cover 15,000 square feet.

The top storey will comprise two indoor basketball courts, reducible to one when the collapsible seating round the wall is in place. Badminton, fives, etc., will also be played on these courts; and even outdoor basketball (not quite sure if the ceiling lifts off to make the 'outdoor' genuine).

Downstairs there will be rooms for fencing, judo, smallbore rifle shooting and squash, as well as changing rooms and showers.

All sports clubs will be able to use the gym for 'get fit' sessions, and there will be ample equipment for those disciples of the 'I can make you into a strong man in ten easy lessons' cult.

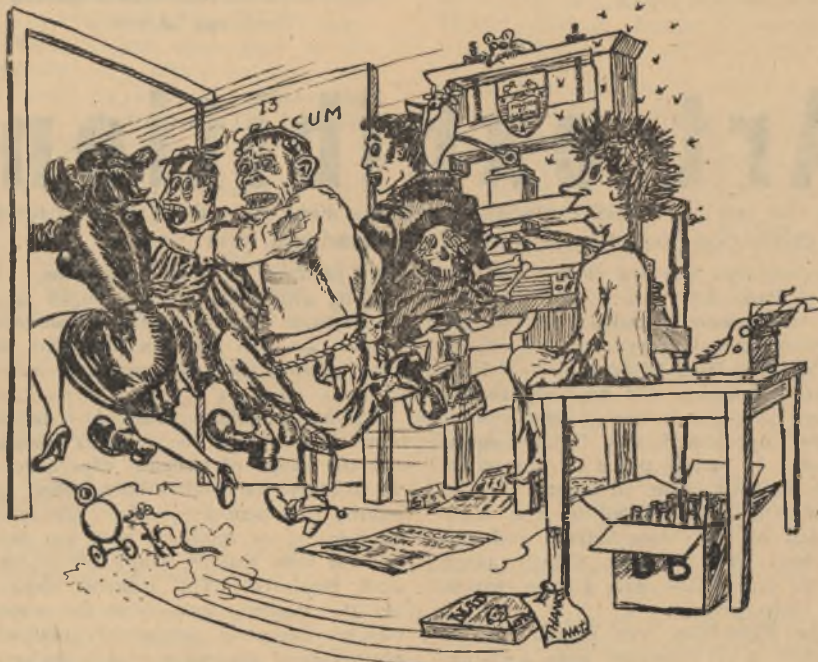
A swimming pool and tennis courts are to be erected nearby, but there will not be sufficient space on the actual campus for rugby, hockey and soccer grounds, which will probably be out at Tamaki. Still, the prospect of such facilities is almost such as to make us consider prolonging failures so we can enjoy varsity sport in five, ten, fifteen(?) years hence.

J.W.

ANNUAL
AFTER-DEGREE
CELEBRATION
FRIDAY, Nov. 10th
Tickets at Caf
Soon.



Also
CONGRESS
Applications now available at the
Stud. Assn. Office, outside MCR.



'Hey, come back! I need you for next year'.



Souvenir from the Arts Festival

W. Groen

WILSON'S
NOTES

Russian tour

Many Executive members complained at the way in which NZUSA chose Mr Young and Miss Jones as the 'students' to go on the Russian tour next year. Complaints centred around the fact that ordinary students were not invited to apply, and that the two chosen are out of the student age group. It's too late now to alter this particular decision, but Exec members are intending to make sure that the selection of future University tourists is better conducted.

Student Liaison Committee are setting up a comprehensive Employment and Boarding Service.

Ardmore Rep.

Bruce Menzies is the new Executive representative of the Ardmore Engineering students; at the same time as welcoming new member Menzies the Association will miss the blunt counsel and honest opinions of ex-member John List.

President Strevens is congratulated on being elected as NZUSA delegate to the tenth international student conference.

KIWI 1961 is excellent. Congratulations to editors Broughton and Curnow on fine production.

Various Exec members have complained about wastage of expensive office stationery by other various Exec members.

Plans are under way for inviting Staff and Administration to join the Association in raising money for the new Student Building.

OFFICIAL EXECUTIVE REPORT

Finance Committee is looking into cost and possibility of glassing in cloisters; a long overdue improvement put it mildly—the howling cloister and lakes of rainwater are more than student should have to put up with.

Procession Controller for next year there is to be a Processh, which at moment is in doubt—is Neil Wilson?

Long discussion on future of Drama Debating as far as Winter Tour and Arts Festival are concerned, with an amended motion of Cater Bell stating the status quo, being passed. The AU Exec recommended that Drama and Debating stay in Winter Tour until the Arts Festival competition is finalized.

Societies Committee—of some shape—will be set up by the beginning of next year.

Plans are afoot for a long overdue University tie.

Posters and Notice Boards

WHC have been given complete authority to determine the size of posters played in the student block and to move unsuitable posters. This is that poster-putter-uppers need not their posters stamped by WHC. N.B.: Would societies and clubs co-operate with WHC in keeping 'this-week-next-week' notice board to date. There is little that WHC do about it, unless societies inform of their meetings and functions.

Footnote: Time phrase 'common room' was dropped—considered means the same thing as 'Common room'.

NEIL WILSON
Societies

LIBRARIANSHIP

offers graduates in arts and sciences

wide range of professional careers.

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY SCHOOL

WELLINGTON

One year diploma course; generous living allowances paid to students.

Prospectus from Librarian, or write to the Acting Director, New Zealand Library School, Private Bag, Wellington.

That statue again

WELLINGTON NEWSLETTER

Well, real news this time! We're having a revolution! Workers of the world unite! Throw off your chains, etc. Man the machine guns and picket the lecture rooms.

started, appropriately enough, with the formation of an Anarchist Association by one *Mad Dan Irishman*. With the aid of a few rabid colleagues he called an inaugural meeting which was attended by over fifty people, some of whom were Anarchists. The official petition was filled in and the required number of names submitted to apply for affiliation.

It was decided to do this, although it was somewhat unanarchistic, since the Association wished to ensure that it was a recognized club and could take full part in the 'Varsity Campus', whatever that may be. On no account, however, did the Anarchists apply for a grant to have the symbol of the authority which they wished to overthrow. The meeting itself was held on a quiet line, no chairman and free discussion. I must say that everything went fairly well and the discussion was of the most stimulating yet.

Anarchists call SGM

The trouble came when Exec. refused to affiliate the Association. They did so on the grounds that it was not in accordance with the aims of the association, as stated, and not in accordance with the rules, etc, to which they would be bound. They granted full privileges to the Association.

This was by no means sufficient for prospective bomb throwers, since they wanted affiliation as a matter of principle, for the reasons stated. Although they can see the Exec's point of view, they do not seem right that they should be refused affiliation on the grounds of what is not ethically anarchistic. That will be left for the Association itself to decide.

The non-affiliation move has really ended into the anarchists' hands. They

promptly organized a petition and are arranging a Special General Meeting to be held next term. Motions include the affiliation of the Anarchists as well as a vote of no confidence in Exec. Also proposed are amendments to the Constitution.

Current reports from the grapevine find Exec getting slightly worried, since many of them were elected unopposed under rather unfortunate circumstances, and it seems that, since the meeting will be held in the period of traditional strain, the third term, they fear that there might be enough stupid —'s feeling bloody enough to vote them out.

There would be many disadvantages of course but at least it would turn the place upside down and we could see just what it is that makes it tick. All very jolly anyway. Everybody running around with amendments and grievances to raise. Still we shall have to wait and see what happens and if the revolution is in any way successful I shall let you know.

Incidentally if there are any budding child progeny, bomb hurling Anarchists up there who are thinking of forming a group, the comrades in Wellington would love to hear from you. Leading light Bill Dwyer can be reached through Stud. Ass. at Vic.

You remember the incident of the statue

the world unite! Throw off your

in my last letter. There has been a sequel. Seems that *Mr Kinsella*, Minister of Broadcasting, and of Post and Telegraphs, was opening a new post office in a Wellington suburb.

Not just an ordinary post office, however. This was the ultimate. Plush carpets and polished spittoons sort of thing. Anyway when he went along to open the affair after the usual sort of 'forward looking' speech, he marched up, cut the tape, flung open the beautiful swing doors, and low and behold there was the damned statue again.

Neuter With Child

It was returned afterwards to Varsity (apparently they didn't like it any more than we did), and it reposed outside the library for a long time, a nice dark corner. The staff finally held a meeting over it and after several 'suggestions' (some of the staff think much along the same lines as we do) the thing was stowed away, with all the geological rocks, in the Geology Dept.

Maybe in the future students will be analyzing this fossil of the Martian from outer space. Perhaps they will wonder just exactly how a Neuter can have a child, as the caption seems to indicate.

EXODUS.

Student Unions

A conference to discuss fundraising, construction and administration of University or Student Union buildings was held recently in Wellington by NZUSA.

The Conference was attended by approximately 120 people from all over New Zealand, including students and members of the University administration from each of the six Universities.

Those coming from Auckland included the Chancellor, Sir Douglas Robb, the Registrar, Mr Kirkness, the University Developments Officer, Mr Ellis, Dr Gash, Mr Turtill, Professor Toy and four members of the Executive (Messrs Stevens, Cater, Rankin and Wilson).

The Conference was opened by the Minister of Education and the first paper was presented by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, Sir George Currie, who spoke on the need for extra-curricular activities in University education.

The Conference then went on to consider various papers on different subjects relating to the construction and management of buildings for the use of students or students and staff.

In order to avoid wasting time on background details, twelve papers had been prepared describing the organization of student activities in each of the six Universities and the development of their buildings and facilities.

Discussions indicated a basic difference between the ideas of Auckland and Otago. Whereas Otago aimed to have the Union building as a 'University

Union' where staff and students carried on their activities together, Auckland intended to have a 'Student Union' which would be principally a base for student activities.

The Auckland concept does not imply an attempt to separate the staff and student activities. Auckland feels that better and easier relations could be encouraged between staff and students if the means for these relations, namely the Student Union building and the Staff buildings, were separate. Staff-student activities could continue in either building and members of the staff would be welcome in the Student Union Building.

The ideal situation for the management of the buildings would be to have a Secretary-Manager for the Building as at Victoria. There, the person appointed receives the salary of a senior lecturer and lectures a few hours per week.

Those who were at the Conference agreed that it was an unqualified success and NZUSA intends to have a similar Conference on Halls of Residence next year at Lincoln Agricultural College.

JOHN STEVENS.



Arthur Young

Young, Auckland Stud. Ass. solicitor and rep on the University Council. He was chosen to represent NZ with Miss Jones on the return tour of Russia next year.

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

SOCIAL CALENDAR:

SEPTEMBER

- 26 Tues: Dante Alighiere Society, Caf. Ext.
- 28 Thurs: Bridge Club, MCR, 7.30. International Relations Club, Caf, 8 pm.
- 29 Fri: SCM, Caf, 7.30 pm.

OCTOBER

- 5 Thurs: Bridge Club, MCR, 7.30 pm.
- 12 Thurs: Bridge Club, MCR, 7.30 pm.
- 18 Wed: Goethe Society and Modern Languages Club, 'An Austrian Evening', Caf. Ext., 7.30 pm.
- Classical Association, Caf., 8 pm.

CLASSIFIED ADVERT

FOUND

In cubicle in men's lavatory (in foyer) one wrapped parcel of non-borrowable library books. Owner may collect same from librarian.



W. A. Taylor

A conference on Student Union Buildings? What educational institution is ever 'with the time?'

Northland tour successful

In the course of a four-day tour of Northland, Terry Power (PRO), Peter Rankin and Peter Oettli, country students themselves, introduced 700 children in 11 schools to Varsity life. Tour's success lay in the relaxed, informed manner in which discussions were conducted with the children.

School teachers and Northland press alike gave the team a very good reception. Reason for tour was that of 1200 country students at Varsity at present, only 180 are from Northland.

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

A.M.C.

EAT AND ENJOY
1st Grade

MEATS

MONARCH

BACON, HAM and SMALL GOODS



QUALITY PRODUCTS
of

THE AUCKLAND MEAT CO. LTD

Mail-Bag

That Church Dance

Dear Ed,

Mr Wystan Curnow has *really* ripped off the bedclothes to reveal the sordidness beneath. I mean like wow! (to excuse a misuse of the language). He does not leave matters there. The sight shocks him not at all. With a chuckle, in fact, he slides in to join the couples abed.

Mr Curnow may cry for more if he pleases, but one may take refuge in the fact that the principles about which I wrote are 'a more serious and a more universal phenomenon' than the WC at this university.

While some people consider the distinction between a human being and an animal a difficult one to draw, as far as sex is concerned, it is up to the human being himself to draw this distinction. Morality may be an occult concept, Mr Curnow, but this need not provide us with an excuse to behave like animals.

As far as Mr Curnow's style criticism is concerned, I contend that we are both juveniles in the sight of the man who wrote that 'even rags are royal raiment when worn for virtue's sake'.

Mr Firth's letter commands less comment. He calls my writing pessimistic nonsense. Pessimistic maybe. But as he then goes on to state principles with which I am largely in accord, I can only conclude that we are idiots both. I hope I may be the less naive one.

B.R.I.L.

Dear Ed,

I am advising my grand-daughters to steer well clear of Mr Wystan Curnow and his mob. Should Mr Curnow come within range of my broly, at any time, I shall strike him hard where it hurts.

ANGRY GRANNY.

Gift painting

Dear Ed,

Much as the staff may appreciate modern-type art, I do not think they have any right to appropriate a picture which was donated to the library (presumably for the enjoyment of students) and hide it away.

I refer to Henry Salkauskas' *Fragments of the Harvest II* which is at present gracing the staff common room and bearing the following caption, 'presented by the Lithuanian students to the Library of the University of Auckland in 1960'. Why is it not in the Library? Plebs unite! Secure art treasures for posterity.

J.S.M.

Russian Students

Dear Ed,

Mr Procuta should have written his point of view before the Russian students' visit. He is at least to be thanked for attempting to present the feelings of those students who openly displayed resentment against the passive reception of the visitors in a body.

He will even be forgiven for overmuch emotion in his article by those

who are sympathetic enough to substitute the tragedy of the Baltic States for a possible similar tragedy here at the time of the impending Japanese invasion.

It is known that the Communist goal is world-domination. The Party is represented subversively or openly in every country on the globe and its political movements can be backed by a tremendous war machine when the time is right. It has happened before; it will happen again, unless we free, Christian peoples wake up and seize every opportunity to display opposition.

Until the AU Exec settle the matter of representing student opinion satisfactorily they are powerless to seize important opportunities.

We are all in this cold war and if we ignore its existence we deserve to be swallowed up by the most carefully designed threat to human liberty and Christian ideals. Anyone who ignores this threat is a fool since it is so obvious.

We must educate ourselves more on Communism, compare ideals, come to agreement, and seize opportunities of presenting our feelings.

We were recently unable to do this though the opportunity was obvious. It is to our shame that it was left to those harden: hurt among us to point the way.

K. E. BENSLEY.

Pauling Petition

Dear Ed,

Mr R. L. P. Jackson has written a long and emotional letter to *Craccum* in reply to my brief note on the objectionable nature of his criticism of those who rejected the Pauling Petition.

His latest polemic would certainly indicate that what I wrote hurt the gentleman, though that was certainly not my intention; and indeed I still believe that a man who can write, as he did, an article so critical of so many people, must be able to take a little criticism himself.

What I, and many others, found objectionable in his writing was that he appeared eager to brand as *illogical* the arguments of the overwhelming majority of those 3900 Auckland students not signing the petition.

Here I suggest that it is the whole trend, tone and content of his article which counts. So my reply to Mr Jackson is to suggest people read his original article in *Craccum* 8 and judge for themselves whether he grossly oversimplifies anti-petition views and is too eager to criticize the student body.

I wish Mr R. L. P. Jackson nothing worse than that he learns to live peaceably with people who happen to disagree with him.

JOHN O'CONNOR.

Dear Ed,

How many students have nervous breakdowns, develop strange habits or die of lung cancer or nicotine concentration on the elbow? How many more fall a victim of demon drink? ... Well, most of us.

What I'm trying to say before my time is up is this: Must we have finals at the end of every year?

Surely a test each fortnight with perhaps a three-hour paper at the end of each term would be better. Knowledge would stay more firmly in our minds as the incentive for knowing would be ever present and concentration would not die during 'slack periods'.

The point of education is not so much to attain the ability to put eight months' work on to twenty sheets of paper in three hours on a certain day, as to begin to appreciate the arts, to understand and use the tools of science and law, and to learn how and where to find facts and how to use them.

STRATH.

Dear Ed,

I must correct Mr Procuta when he criticizes certain aspects of the Russian tour reporting, much of which I was responsible for. A reporter should state the claims of someone, whether he is correct or not. Mr Procuta said that he thought *Craccum* should have given some indication whether the claims were accurate. It was left to the individual student to interpret whether he thought Marxism the most correct.

Mr Procuta then says: 'Let us see how true this *most correct* interpretation of history is'. He then proceeds on an impassioned history of Lithuania instead of pointing out any discrepancies between Marx's predictions and Socialism as applied by the Soviet Union.

F. J. LILLIE,
Craccum Reporter

Russian tour

Dear Ed,

I have read in the *Herald* that Mr Young has been selected to visit Russia representing the Universities of New Zealand. I realize that Mr Young has done a lot of very capable work for the interests of New Zealand students, but wonder about his selection, not doubting Mr Young's suitability, but looking at the two other overseas trips he has had on behalf of the University.

No doubt these trips have come to be regarded as 'perks' for the executive-type student clique, and can be looked upon as rewards for good work in the New Zealand student associations. Surely they can be spread around a bit more. That one man gets three trips abroad seems to me to be a bit tough on many of the other students who have done their bit.

Also, there are many suitable candidates, who are not Students' Association

Oops, too late now to answer letters! Next issue 'Craccum' rolment 1962.



officers, or even on Executive, among student bodies of the various universities, who should be considered for a trip, especially a trip along the Russian one, where the main purpose of the visit is to create goodwill. A NZ representative needs for such a visit is an excellent outgoing person with all-round interests, a person who can meet people and make friends.

The ideal way to select the candidate would be to call for applications from all applicants, selecting on the basis of personality, interests, academic standing and interest in university affairs.

I realize that for such conferences ISC, a delegate who is familiar with University politics could be better than a non-Executive student. Even so, the conferences seem to go on for great length on rather airy-fairy ideas about freedom, etc.

Perhaps the position could be set up for future student exchanges.

BILL RAY.



'Wedding Breakfast', a painting by Bryan Dew of the Elam School of Fine Arts, attracted much attention at the recent Fine Arts Festival at Massey College.

**Been to
Tournament?
Then see you at
Congress!
Last Week in January**

w to answer
e 'Craccum



executive, among
ie various un
e considered
along the li
re the main p
ate goodwill.
needs for s
outgoing pers
ests, a perso
make friends
select the cand
or applications
ew and screen
on the basis
academic sta
ersity affairs.
such conferen
nd tenure is the key to any permanent
o is familiar
ould be better
udent. Even
however, as, in
s seem to go
ion front. Support is being sought
om Governments, who have been asked
set up National Campaign Committees
further the ends of the campaign
ationally; trust funds have been set up
nd action programmes have been
anned and are being put into operation.
Widespread public interest and concern
erated by information and education;
ew methods of production and of
conomic expansion discovered through
earch; more people being enabled to
e a free and worthwhile life in a state
hich is truly human through action
grammes; these are the goals the cam-
gn seeks. A heroic effort, a warlike
st is needed; the worth of the goal
mands it.

BILL RAY



of Fine Arts,
Massey College.

Freedom from hunger

On 1 July 1960 the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations launched the world-wide Freedom From Hunger campaign.

This campaign, to extend through 1965, with a World Food Congress in 1963, aims to encourage a co-operative international effort towards the solution of the pressing problem of world hunger.

What sort of problem is this? Over half of the world's 3000 million population are victims, in one form or another, of hunger or inadequate nutrition. Inadequacies of diet cause a serious incidence of such diseases as kwashiorkor (protein malnutrition). A vicious circle of economic stagnation, ignorance, poverty and population pressure acts so as to frustrate development in poor countries and to create an ever widening gap between the minority who live in economically secure countries and the majority in underdeveloped areas.

Agriculture is the centre of the problem—the effort to assist under-developed countries to make effective agricultural progress amongst conditions of fluctuating and unremunerative prices for agricultural products, inadequate marketing facilities, and unsatisfactory systems of land tenure is the key to any permanent solution.

What form is the campaign taking? The campaign is being waged over three broad fronts: the information and education front, the research front, and the action front. Support is being sought from Governments, who have been asked to set up National Campaign Committees to further the ends of the campaign.

ationally; trust funds have been set up and action programmes have been planned and are being put into operation. Widespread public interest and concern generated by information and education; new methods of production and of economic expansion discovered through research; more people being enabled to live a free and worthwhile life in a state which is truly human through action programmes; these are the goals the campaign seeks. A heroic effort, a warlike spirit is needed; the worth of the goal demands it.

New Zealand's Part

What is New Zealand's part in this international campaign? Our government has contributed 4213 dollars to the campaign last year. (The German Churches gave 10000 dollars.) The Government announced its intention of setting up a National Campaign Committee as early as August last year. Now it is intended to launch a joint UNICEF-FAO appeal

'later this year or early in 1962'. (I have never seen the campaign, or Government statements about it in the press—my information comes from FAO sources.)

Another unauthenticated statement from the Government indicated that it was intended to hand over responsibility to CORSO—although the Auckland organiser for CORSO has not heard this.

In talking to Auckland students, I have not met one who had ever heard of the Freedom From Hunger campaign (indeed one advanced student did not know what FAO stood for)—discussion, debate, informed opinion is impossible because no-one has taken the initiative in bringing the campaign to the public notice. (Incidentally, the U.K. committee, 17 Northumberland Ave, London W.C.2, is the best source of information.)

Do we students believe that men have a right to be free? Do we think New Zealand has money, knowledge about agriculture, materials and information to contribute?

Government Attitude

FAO's campaign provides for participation by governments, by non-Government organisations and by individuals. New Zealand has something to contribute. We cannot do so if we know nothing about the problems of hunger and FAO's campaign towards lessening them.

The official Government attitude, after

more than a year of the campaign, is one of silence, or when pressed, of stalling. When unable to avoid making some sort of statement, our representatives show that their attitude is one of disinterested philanthropy. (In my opinion, this is on a par with Government policy on external aid and the Colombo plan.)

Bad earth

China is learning the hard lesson that not even the best planned society can regiment nature. Even Peking's usually optimistic Press had to admit that China had experienced last year 'the most serious natural calamities in the past century', and reports of similar troubles are filtering through again this year.

Of course flood and drought are nothing new in China. It has been estimated that China has been 'ravaged by natural calamities 5200 times in the course of her history'.

But the Communists have claimed, instead of passively submitting to the whims of nature, it was now possible 'in the era of the Peoples' Democratic Regime' to solve 'all problems in their entirety'.

In actual fact, a good deal has been achieved. The weather, of course, cannot be controlled, but much has been

done to mitigate its effects. Last year food was dispatched to relieve famine; insecticides were aerially sprayed to combat pests; medical and agro-technical teams were sent to needy areas.

It would, however, be incorrect to say that China in the midst of her 'great leap forward' took it all in her stride. The achievements required an immense effort. Tens of thousands of city workers including many professional people 'volunteered' to help in the distressed areas.

Red Army meets the 'calamities'

But a more significant factor in meeting the crisis last year was the Army. One report claims that over 70 per cent of the 46 million man-days contributed by the Army last year was in agriculture.

The Army dug ditches and wells, and rescued victims of flooding. The Air Force helped greatly, too, making over 1800 sorties to produce artificial rain in Shantung and Honan, as well as spraying thousands of gallons of insecticides and dropping food supplies.

Certainly much was achieved by the Peking regime, but it is worth asking whether or not the extent of the natural disasters, which are recurring so regularly, are a result of Government policy.

Indeed some cynical observers would go so far as to say that the 'natural calamities' were merely fronts to explain food shortages, really attributable to the Communist regime's drive to obtain food for export, to pay for machinery and supplies needed to build up industry. But despite some Japanese weather reports which suggest that recent years have not been meteorologically unusual, there is much other evidence from reliable witnesses attesting to the reality



Courtesy People's Voice

Many mouths to feed. Children dining at the Chengming Street nursery run by the Haichu urban people's commune in Ningpo, Chekiang Province, East China.

We will give a token contribution we can afford, and some day get around to having a public appeal. But we will not join the world and face up to the realities which the world contains. It is warmer and safer and more comfortable at home.

MALCOLM FRASER.

of the calamities.

The Government's Agricultural Policy

The connection between the Government's recent agricultural programme and the severity of the calamities is easier to see. The desire for quickly increasing yields from the land has led the Communists into risky ventures in marginal areas and prompted crop policies which have led to soil exhaustion.

Lack of foresight led to other mistakes. For instance, the intensity of the ravages of insect pests last year can be directly attributed to the campaign against sparrows in 1959.

The consequences

But whatever caused the calamities, it is probably not as important as the consequences. China has been forced to look outside the Communist 'pale' for help; to Canada and Australia among others. Although it might be premature to look for the bridging of the yawning gap between China and the West, this is at least a start.

Secondly, it is now obvious that as a means of solving the problems of developing a backward Asian economy, Communism appears to be less effective than was once thought. The commune system has not failed in itself, but it has failed to produce consistently an agricultural surplus so necessary to pay for industrialization.

Perhaps the Peking Government will realize, too, that Communism cannot work miracles, at least, not overnight. China's millions must struggle on the bad earth for a long time yet, as they have done for thousands of years.

D. C. PITT.



Courtesy People's Voice

Peasants harvesting on a commune in China

Jazz in NZ

'Oh, he's sort of just learning', I said. 'You know, he's coming along'.
'Who does he blow with?' asked Bruce.
'Oh, he doesn't blow with anybody'.
'New Zealand', observed Bruce, 'is producing a new kind of jazzman. The guy who blows just by himself'.

My article will deal with jazz as it is performed publicly in this country, who and what has influenced it and the forms it takes. There is little contact with America's music at first hand. The aspiring jazzman's contact with and tuition in the art comes from records and whatever playing experience he can get with other local musicians.

He can, if he wishes, keep in touch with the newest sounds and trends through the medium of magazines such as *Downbeat* and *Metronome*, records brought in from overseas, and the programmes of the latest jazz recordings circulated by the Broadcasting Service to its various stations and played by them over their late night jazz programmes.

The forms most favoured by jazzmen are modern ones, though they retain strong mainstream influences. The Traditional Jazz revival which gained such an impetus in England was hardly felt here.

The influences on local jazzmen are just about all the jazz greats ever recorded, ranging from Monk and Miles back through Stan Gotz, Bill Harris, Coleman Hawkins, Johnny Hodges and Pres. No matter from whence come their influences, all share the same desirable (unfortunately not always attained) goal—to swing.

Small groups

With the exception of the occasional big band assembled for a jazz concert, or the more commercially inclined large outfits organized for Broadcasting, jazz groups here are seldom larger than five or six pieces, for by keeping the size of the group down, a leader has more chance of finding musicians of equal musical competence and similar jazz orientation. The larger a group is, the more difficult becomes the task of finding compatible

musicians to fill it and the more time which must be spent in writing for it and rehearsing.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the Dave Brubeck Quartet's popularity among many of the younger jazz musicians is the effectiveness of its sound for a group of that size and the relative simplicity of its form.

It's unfortunate, but the jam session is almost a thing of the past, and it is therefore harder for the younger musician to gain the experience and knowledge that can come from playing with more able musicians.

With so little opportunity to play jazz in public a musician will object to playing with anyone who, though he may have lots of enthusiasm to blow, has little else and will be a drag on the session. For this reason, unless a musician is a known quantity, he will not generally be invited to sit in at a session.

Professional

In the field of popular music in New Zealand there are relatively few full-time professional musicians. Those who do work full-time at music usually teach it during the day, and play it at night. Most dance band musicians have prosaic day jobs and play dance dates for the extra money they bring in. Some do gig work and some have regular jobs in the resident bands of ballrooms or cabarets.

It is perhaps ironical that although in a lot of cases it was the desire to play jazz that prompted these people to become musicians, few if any of the jobs offer the opportunity to play much of it or for that matter anything even resembling it.

Because the personnel of these resident bands remain fairly constant, one should be able to find a fair degree of polish

and individuality of sound. That is, unfortunately, not the case. The sound of these bands is generally deplorable. Not much is done about this lack of quality.

What the Public Wants

Ballroom operators coasting along on the inertia their places have built up over the years are almost too tin-eared to know the difference between good and bad music, and too disinterested to care as long as their places are making their usual weekly gross. The musicians themselves tend to adopt a rather composite attitude that is both defiant and shame-faced: 'I know it sounds lousy, but we have to play it because it's what the public wants'.



Dave Brubeck

Whether or not it's what the public wants, it's certainly what it gets, and because the public is largely unaware of the way mediocre stuff is fobbed off on to it, it doesn't know enough to insist upon something better.

Because there is no cabaret or ballroom circuit in N.Z., places of entertainment have their own resident entertainers, and bands who get settled into these spots usually stay there for a very, very long time.

Although an entertainer or musician will occasionally change from one place to another within the city there is virtually no traffic in entertainers between cities; which situation doesn't exactly make for freshness around the place.

Soon the licensing laws are to be relaxed [Ed. A certain relaxation has already been allowed for dancing girls.] At present without the revenue that a bar provides, all restaurants, dance halls etc., must meet their overhead entrance charges. Budgets for entertainment are kept to a minimum, and entertainers and musicians are not paid above scale.

On the strength of liquor sales, clubs will be able to offer a larger budget for entertainment, and this will become a major factor in one's choice of where to dine and dance. It will also make economically feasible small places devoted to the more specialized forms of entertainment, such as jazz.

Jekyll and Hyde

The jazzman in NZ leads a somewhat Jekyll-and-Hyde existence. He refuses to spend more time than is absolutely necessary in improving the music he is often called upon to play and yet spends hours rehearsing for a concert which he will more than likely play nothing.

Whilst this 'Ars Gratia Artis' bit ensures that only the dedicated are the most players, as they grow older and pile up more family and financial responsibilities, tend to get discouraged and fall away from the music.

The knowledge that if you can good enough you can be paid for doing the thing you most like to do would be a powerful incentive to anyone who wanted to play jazz, and would probably be the most important single stride forward for jazz in NZ.

M. BARRETT

Student Poets

'Whenever I think of young poets in New Zealand I think of two men, one could be women, one young, the other not so young. The first may be a member of SCM, or else living uncomfortably with a series of girlfriends in a dirty little bach. It doesn't make much difference: the poems have a family likeness.'

'They are the fragmentary records of a spiritual passion, the convulsive movements of a soul in chains—whether of propriety or to Bohemia'.

JAMES K. BAXTER

Rock shelter art

In the annual report of the National Historic Places Trust, Wally Ambrose of the Department of Anthropology deals with Maori rock shelter drawings featuring men, rats, dogs and birds.

Found at Benmore, they are not the first to be discovered; they are the most interesting, particularly with captions.



are to be rela
tion has alre
rls.] At pre
hat a bar tr
ts, dance h
ir overhead
dgets for en
a minimum,
ans are not of

leads a somew
ce. He refuses
s absolutely ne
music he is m
play and yet
for a concert
an likely play

M. BARRETT

poets

of young poet
of two men, o
young, the o
st may be a s
se living und
of girlfriends
doesn't make
ave a family

mentary record
convulsive m
chains—whether
nia'.

ES K. BAXTE

art

Places Tru
y deals with
and birds.
discovered; b
s.



Courtesy Home and Building

exhibition of recent work by McCahon, The Gallery in Symonds Street, till 22 September.

exhibition of new paintings by Colin McCahon is an event of the importance to anyone interested in the art and culture of his own country.

discussed the exhibition with Mr Chapman of the History Department, who officially opened the show on 30 September. Chapman commented on the artist's development in recent years, Mr Chapman pointed out that McCahon is one of the New Zealand painters whose work has gone through a number of phases but still retained a recognizable personality. Most NZ artists are either stuck in the one style or pass through a succession of unconnected styles. McCahon's work has continued to evolve, since his first harsh Otago landscapes, through his monumental and authentic series of Maori faces, to his 'iconic' religious paintings, where he has transformed ideas into dramatic visual images.

new phase

A new phase began when the artist moved to Auckland. Also at this time, he made a close study of the painting of Cezanne. McCahon's response to the Northland scene was less harsh, and his landscapes became greener and softer, though still retained his strong feeling for form and space. The Northland Panels have an 'electric quality', as though a shower has just passed. After a fruitful series of Titirangi paintings, McCahon turned dramatically to abstraction. Once again his colours became reds and whites sizzling as though 'in a furnace'.

humour and paradox

In this latest exhibition, there is still a strong sense of tension, but the 'raw' and stoic bitterness' are gone. Solid objects defy gravity, floating bathed in light. There is also a great deal of humour and paradox. Paying tribute to Mondrian, McCahon gives his flat design a paradoxical depth. The two 'Gate' paintings state the theme of the exhibition—the opening and closing of opportunity, meetings between objects which have just happened and are on the point of happening. The usual shapes of some of the paintings further to our feelings of surprise and disturbed expectation. McCahon has a sure sense of design and form, also shown by his use of colour: for example in the interplay of light and shade, and in the variety of ways he has applied black. In several of the paintings, there is a skilful use of words to break up surfaces. At the same time, the artist has succeeded in creating forms of sufficient

interest to prevent the words dominating the design.

True abstract

Mr Chapman feels that it is important to distinguish true abstract art from 'abstract expressionism'. The latter school of painting frequently exploits semi-controlled accident, and is, in fact, the ultimate in artistic romanticism. Correctly speaking, this kind of art is not 'abstraction' at all, since it does not attempt to abstract or simplify forms from nature.

True abstract art, on the other hand, deals with the shapes and forms basic to all human visual experience. This is a more 'classic' stream of art, and it is to this tradition that McCahon's work belongs.

McCahon's abstract art bears a close relationship to what we see around us every day, in the shapes and spaces of the urban landscape. When we ride a bicycle, we estimate speed and distance in the same way McCahon arranges the objects in his paintings.

All his forms could be simply reproduced in nature, say by a toppling stack of boxes (though the boxes 'would not have such interesting surfaces or be bathed in such beautiful light').

Few pictures

Summing up, Mr Chapman said it was clear that a large Retrospective Exhibition of the artist's work was urgently needed.

Mr Chapman also pointed out the fact that paintings by McCahon have recently been bought by several NZ Universities. In comparison with other centres, Auckland University has few pictures on its walls, and Auckland students should not allow themselves to be underprivileged in this way.

If the University and/or the Students' Association were to purchase a painting by McCahon from the present exhibition, they would have a very valuable asset, in view of the growing interest in his work and the increasing recognition of McCahon as one of the country's most important painters.

M. J. MORRISSEY
R. HORROCKS.

NEW ART SCHOOL

The steel frame of the new Fine Arts School on the site behind Symonds St is partly completed. Estimated to cost £145,000, it will be the first permanent structure of the new University plan. The main block of four storeys, with an adjoining two-storey block, is due to be finished about March of next year.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Students who are leaving University at the end of this year and who would like to sell their no-longer-required-texts can do so.

Tie your pile of books together and leave them in the Students' Association Office.

Please write your name,
list of books, plus price you would like for each book,

address to which cheque should be sent;
on a piece of paper and put on top of pile of books.

The books will be sold by the AU Second-hand Bookstall Committee at the beginning of 1962; and cheques will be sent out in the second week of term.



The Gallery, at its opening last year.

Tee-Cee Fever

*Oh, let's go down to the flicks
again,
To the Civic's purple sky,
For I've got a secondary student-
ship—
Two units a year and I'm by.*

*Keep your varsity bursary,
Fit for the nursery!
Yes, and I'll tell you why—
All I ask is a studentship
And a Harvey to steer me by.*

*I've sold me soul
To the Training Coll.
Two units a year and I'm by.
OSCAR HAMMERKLAVIER*



Courtesy Auckland Star

Igor Stravinsky

Stravinsky VISIT IN NOVEMBER

A visit to New Zealand by one of the world's greatest living composers will make 1961 a year to be remembered in our country's musical history.

At 79 Igor Stravinsky is producing work as original and energetic as ever. Now writing mainly in the serial technique, he has recently composed a three-movement work for piano and orchestra, and several choral works (e.g., *Threni* and a *Homage to Gesualdo*).

When Stravinsky visits New Zealand he will be accompanied by Robert Craft, a leading American conductor, well-known for his recordings of Gesualdo, Webern, Schoenberg and the music of contemporary composers. In reply to a letter from *Cracum*, Mr Craft remarks that 'From no other country in the world has Mr Stravinsky received so many kind and informed letters before a concert tour, and no other country in the world attracts us so much. Unfortunately, the time will be very short.'

Concert Tour

'I believe we arrive (in NZ) on 11 November and leave on 19 November. We will be coming from Berlin and London via Cairo, Bangkok and Sydney. I do not yet have a rehearsal schedule or confirmation of the programme, but I believe that Mr Stravinsky will conduct *Apollo* and parts of the *Firebird* and I will conduct *Pulcinella* and the *Symphony in Three Movements*.'

The concert in Auckland will be on 14 November—fortunately after examinations are finished—so it is to be hoped that as many students as possible will take advantage of this wonderful opportunity to hear Messrs Stravinsky and Craft conducting the National Orchestra.

R.H.

Carl Jung warns

'Flying Saucers', by Carl Gustav Jung—Routledge & Kegan Paul.

'What is it like to live on a volcano?' a famous essayist once asked.

Today, we are poised on the brink of a suicidal nuclear war.

Do we spend much time worrying about it? No, not consciously—but unconsciously, our anxiety may reveal itself in strange ways, according to the psychologist Professor Jung, who devoted one of his last works to the study of this problem.

Jung died two months ago in Switzerland, so this seems a fitting time to review his strange little book on contemporary events. Of course, Jung was acutely aware of the difficulties involved in writing about the psychology of one's own age, about a situation in which one is personally involved—but his 'conscience' forced him to deliver this grim warning to the human race.

It is frightening to remember Jung's similar prophecies three years before the Second World War.

Obviously man is in a terrible predicament today. 'It could easily be conjectured', he writes, 'that the earth is growing too small for us, that humanity would like to escape from its prison, where we are threatened not only by the hydrogen bomb, but, at a still deeper level, by the increase in population'.

As a psychiatrist, Jung watches for the 'wish-fulfilment' fantasies in which we reveal our secret fears and hopes for the future. Few people can now expect 'an intervention from Heaven' as a matter of course. If we dream today of supernatural aid to solve the predicament in which we find ourselves, it is probable that we will visualize it in 'technological' form.

Jung interprets the 'flying saucer craze' as a typical myth of this kind. He does not attempt to prove or disprove the existence of such objects, rather he is interested in why there should be 'a tendency all over the world, to believe in saucers, and to want them to exist'.

Jung analyses the particular kind of person to whom the saucer myth might appeal, paying special attention to the fact that most reports come from 'America, the land of superlatives and science fiction'. He also mentions the famous panic which H. G. Wells' play about Martians invading New York aroused shortly before World War Two.

Basic problem

Jung's psychology has always had as its object the health and maturity of the individual personality. Hence the basic problem of our age, as he sees it, is the loss of psychological 'wholeness'; specialization is producing one-sidedness, 'fragmentation', or 'disorientation'.

Jung depicts an airline pilot 'whose field of vision is occupied on the one hand by the complicated control apparatus before him, and on the other by the empty vastness of cosmic space'. This job, with all its solitude and monotony, is typical of many in which the intelligent man is engaged today.

His conscious mind is occupied by the control panel, while his subconscious mind is left to its own devices to roam through the void in search of spiritual or other needs. Hence the feelings of 'inferiority' and of 'the senselessness of a merely functional existence'. Jung adds: 'Anxiously we look around for collective measures, thereby reinforcing the very mass-mindedness we wish to fight against'.

The problem of the individual's relation to society is closely connected with another's problem, that of the individual's relation to his own subconscious mind.

It is amazing to hear Jung, a world-famous psychiatrist, at the very end of his career, stressing how little is still known about the unconscious mind and its processes. Man emphasizes his will without knowing to what extent he is shaped by his animal instincts. ('People imagine that only the things they are conscious of affect them, and that for everything unknown there is some specialist who has long made a science of it'.)

Modern art

Art is an image of society, and Jung analyses some surrealist paintings to show how modern art 'tears the mask of adaptedness off the face of civilised man'.

A painting entitled *The Fire Sower* is interpreted in a particularly convincing manner. A burning phantom is shown walking through a city in darkness. This is man as he really is, burning with unconscious energy—yet the image is ambiguous. Is this fiery figure a bringer of salvation, or of disaster? A force of healing, or of destruction?

The creative powers of the unconscious can be 'helpful if (man) understands them, but dangerous if he misunderstands them'. To recognise this is not only

the role of the artist, but the responsibility of each individual.

Man is sick—and unless he can acknowledge and cure his own sickness, he will be driven, as Jung predicts, to suicide.

M. KAGEI.



APPLY NOW
FOR
POSITIONS ON
'CRACCUM' STAFF
1962

Christian Socialism

A Socialist Society sponsored meeting last year discussed the subject 'Socialism and Religion'. The discussion was inconclusive, except for one common assumption—that Socialism and Christian Faith don't mix, that there can be no Christian Socialism.

I write to refute this, to suggest that:

(a) The Christian Faith demands a complete rejection of capitalism, and
(b) Socialism is fully revolutionary only when it is Christian.

But first we must dispose of two contemporary groups who might be mis-called 'Christian Socialists'. These are:

(i) Those who try to be both Socialists and Christians. This is impossible, as a socialism divorced from the Gospel is, however well-meaning, sub and therefore anti-Christian. Such people usually have an inadequate theology, particularly of the Atonement. The 'Red' Dean of Canterbury and N.Z.'s Dean Chandler might be placed here; and,

(ii) those Romans and Anglicans who seek a more co-operative form of society. They hark back to Medieval class harmony. They are unable because of the capitalistic nature of their ecclesiastical bodies to be thoroughly revolutionary. (Remember the fate of the worker priests.)

What then is CHRISTIAN Socialism? It is the result of the application of Gospel ethics to the contemporary social system, of subjecting the moral foundations of economics to the scrutiny of a critique of biblical theology. One of the most radical of the results of this is stark and simple.

Acceptance

God has established, by grace, in Jesus Christ, a relationship between Himself and sinful (but now atoned for) humans. Man accepts, by faith, this relationship established, and turns from the worship of alternatives (i.e. other gods, self, State, covetousness, etc.) to life with God, Eternal Life. But he must be always on guard against the sins of idolatry. According to Paul, idolatry reappears in the form of covetousness, 'pleonexia, bessa', Eph. 5:5 and Col. 3:5. Mammon (profit) is the type of all idols.

But mammon is the basis and the

essence of Capitalism. Private enterprise is personal covetousness. But Capitalism has been and is being reformed. And the more it is reformed in a humanistic way the worse it becomes, as more and more of the people accept its values to a greater and greater degree. (The reason why Marx's prediction failed.) The worker is now wedded to the system. Capitalism has succeeded where Communism has failed—in creating a one-class society. And that class is idolatrous.

Christians will never remove sin from the world, they will never make anyone a Christian by legislative or economic action. BUT ALSO they will never be free from contributing to societal idolatry until they turn from an economic system based on, and fostering, covetousness.

Socialist View

And what of the Socialist, who sees no need for Jesus Christ? He is challenged to examine the ethical basis of his Socialism. Secular Socialism isn't revolutionary enough. The Socialist view of economic organisation is a qualitative, not a quantitative one. It judges an economy by the quality of life it makes possible for every person. (20th Century Socialism, p22.)

Fullness of life is impossible without a restored relationship to God and the consequent revolutionised intra- and inter-personal relationships. Eternal Life is life-fulfilling, but it is not automatic. It demands decision. The need for a revolution of society points on to the need for a deeper revolution of divine and human personal relationships.

The above raises many questions—of the nature of a replacement for Capitalism, and of the nature of the personal relationships with which secular Socialism inadequately deals. But it does provide a theological starting-point—the choice between God and profit.

PETER KENNETT.

PROCESH?

Process or no Process!

That is the question . . .

Frankly, last year's effort isn't worth repeating, and that isn't being rude to the hardworking few who organized it—without them it undoubtedly would have been a worse shambles.

At the moment the Executive are undecided about holding a Procession next year.

With the Easter Tournament (to be held in Auckland), Capping Festival and the Building Fund Appeal, all occur about the same time. Something's gotta give—out Process because it's lousy. But it doesn't have to be lousy. To be not-lousy it will have to be bigger and brighter than ever before.

Regardless of what a few odd bishops, clergymen, University administrators and ladies say—the Auckland 'public' liked 1961 Process. Make it clean, witty and actually humorous, and they'll love

Process is an old student tradition: a tradition that is well worth maintaining, a tradition that deserves a high standard of maintenance. Process is the occasion of the year when the student population can give this city HELL! A Process for me.

NEIL WILSON

When looking ahead
have the B.N.Z.
behind you

When you are planning for the future the B.N.Z. can offer you advice and support. For 100 years B.N.Z. services have been helping men with ambition. Whatever your plans for the future now is the time to open a B.N.Z. cheque account and enjoy the convenience and prestige a cheque account gives you.



Centennial Year



BNZ

1861 — A CENTURY OF PROGRESS — 1961

BANK of NEW ZEALAND

New in the Library

A list of books recently added to the library may be both interesting and help swotting.

- The Dark Night of Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, Marshall Suther.
Shakespeare and the Craft of Translation, William Rosen.
Applied Hydrodynamics, Vallentine.
The Testament of Adolf Hitler, Cass.
Revolution in Teacher Training, Jeff.
Bunte, Steine und Spate Erzählung, Stifter.
On Shame and the Search for Identity, Helen M. Lynd.
Ghana—The Road to Independence, M. Bourret.
Living Italian, M. Valgimigli.
The Development of German Verse Form, Tehmann.
Origins of the American Revolution, John Miller.

CENSORED

PAUL'S
BOOK ARCADE
49 High Street



Text Books
Art Books
Good Books



in fact . . .
a collection worth seeing



OFFICIAL
STOCKISTS

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND
BLAZERS
Full range of stock fittings
for men and women always
available

Men's Women's
£6/5/- £5/19/6

Complete with Badge

Representative 'Blues' Made to Order

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

GEORGE COURT'S
Karangahape Rd. and at Papakura

HALF A WHEEL

KIWI, 1961,
edited by Wystan Curnow
and W. S. Broughton

'The kiwi is rare,
Almost abolished
Excepting where
Our shoes are polished'.

Kiwi is the University's annual literary publication. This year's issue is a minor bag, but it does provide us with a lively selection of recent student writing from Auckland, at a very reasonable price.

Contents include: *The Visionary Moment*, an interesting essay on A. E. D. Fairburn by Mr Mac Jackson; poems by Max Richards, Bill Broughton, Vane Lowry, K. O. Arvidson and H. Searle; and prose fiction by D. S. Thomas and Peter Webb.

There is also an excellent four-page art section, containing reproductions of work by Susan Goldberg, Don Binney, John Munro, and Bryan Dew (who has a *Wedding Breakfast* series created great interest in the recent Universities Art Festival Exhibition).

Kiwi 1961 is now on sale outside the library at 2/6 per copy.

CHARLES IVER

26th September, 1961.

Editor,

Craccum,

Miss Rhodes,

I have been asked by the Executive to write to you concerning their decision on the publication of the article concerning "A new opera" in issue No. 12 of Craccum. The Executive decided that this article should be deleted from Craccum for the following reasons:-

1) The Executive have not yet been able to obtain a legal opinion on the question of whether this article was libellous or defamatory in any way. It seems very unlikely that it would be but it was felt that the article did not warrant the taking of any risk in this matter.

2) The Executive agreed that the article was clever and that it was desirable, in general, to publish articles of social satire. But, in view of the fact that this satire is obtained by the use of what many people regard as obscenity, the Executive felt that this article should not be published by the Association.

3) One might find this type of article in Capping Book but Craccum is completely different in that it is, to a large extent, the official newspaper of the Students' Association and is regarded as such by many people. It thus has a certain respectability and standard to maintain which Capping Book has never had.

A person's reaction to what he sees in print depends to a large extent on the publication in which it is printed. An article that may go unnoticed in Capping Book could create quite a stir if published in Craccum.

Craccum is mailed to a large official mailing list and many of these people probably read the newspaper. Although the insertion and deletion of articles in the magazine is normally the editor's responsibility, the Executive has its own responsibility in seeing that the standing of the Association is not lowered. The Editor may decide herself that it is quite reasonable in view of the desirability of publishing such an article to lower the standard of Craccum in doing so. However, the Executive has the right to set a downward limit on any regeneration in the standard of an official publication of the Association.

4) The article's intrinsic interest would not seem to be worth the possibility of adverse publicity or criticism arising as a result of the article in such quarters as conversations amongst the staff and other readers or mention in newspaper columns. This is especially true in view of the fact that the Association is endeavouring to appear as responsible as possible in order to contribute to the success of our hoped-for building fund appeal. Although the possibility of any trouble arising from this article may be remote, the fact that this possibility does exist, however remote it may be, is a valid reason for deleting this article in view of the over-riding importance of our building fund appeal.

Having decided that this article should be deleted the natural course for the Executive to follow would be to instruct the editor to delete this article. However, the fact that the editor had expressed her determination to have this article published, whatever the consequences may be, left the Executive with no alternative but to implement this decision itself.

That it was necessary for the Executive to itself implement its decision in this matter is regrettable but was made necessary by the attitude of the editor.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Editor for bringing this article to the attention of the Executive in sufficient time for publication to be avoided.

Yours faithfully,

W. John Strevens

PRESIDENT

dmunc
'Ti
o avail
f jeeri

There is
ons who
s more c
r intelli
various w
ut as m
imes bus
ally, som
rases qu

issue con
beetles l
battle-maj
ally in qu
art, beer
not, sque
plaints, a
faces in f
photograp

T. S. M.
autobiogr
lished by
Time fo

scathing
illuminat
hate affa
American
Time j
Matthew
struttin
old with
He bega

time bo
the rank
exhibition
journal
A New
Times'
Backwa
mind . .
A few

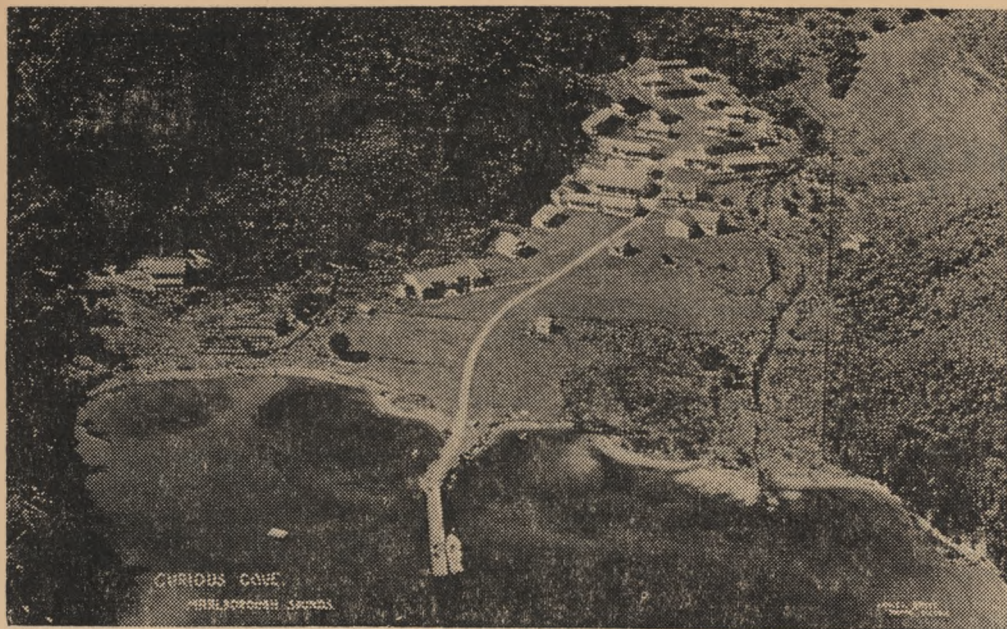
effort w
the acc
far ent
attempt
Time
read cr
were ill
wrote u
were th
sa

to succe
readers
his bu
self'.
—
—
CRICK
an

ATHL
Po
SOFT
in

EXC
P.O.
—





Curious Cove is eight miles from Picton and can be reached only by boat. Congress has been held here since its first session in 1948.

Come to Congress

According to the schedule of the NZUSA constitution, it is set out that Congress 'shall be primarily a gathering to discuss, on an intellectual plane, questions of interest and importance to the modern world'.

It is with this in mind that the Congress Committee for 1962, under its Controller, Jonathan Hunt, from Auckland University, has set to work.

The Congress Committee feels that with the list of speakers and the glorious site in Queen Charlotte Sound, that there will be a record number at Curious Cove this year.

Congress is, as Sir George Currie pointed out at an opening session a few years ago, the only place where staff and students can mix academically and socially for a whole week and really get to know one another. Curious Cove, cut off from 'civilisation', offers the ideal spot for this intermingling of lecturers and lectured.

It should be the aim of every student in New Zealand to attend Congress at least once in his or her student lifetime. If they attend once, they will want to come again.

An argument at 2 a.m. with the Catholic Chaplain on Papal Infallibility, a game of volley-ball at 5 a.m.; the sunrise from the top of the mountain behind the Cove; catching the twentieth fish in the harbour; frying mussels and dissecting Socialism at 3 a.m. on the beach; a pyjama party in Cabin 30f (the record is 35); water-skiing on the harbour and watching the lecturer of the previous evening fall off three times in a row; arguing to a late hour on topics indistinguishable—all these and more, if read by ex-Congressites, will conjure up many happy memories.

Every notable New Zealand figure has been invited to Congress—many have come more than once in the past thirteen years. This, the fourteenth Congress, will see a distinguished panel of speakers from four vital sections of literate New

Zealanders — the University naturally enough, the arts, the Public Service and Government, and the Trade Union Movement.

Notable figures

Chairman for 1962 Congress will be an Auckland, Mr R. M. Chapman, a senior lecturer in History at Auckland University. His topic will be 'New Zealand Politics, 1945-65', and in addition he will have the rather onerous and at times difficult job of chairing other speakers and stopping certain well known students from having more than three questions every ten minutes.

Other speakers who have at this time (early September) indicated their willingness to speak include: Professor S. Musgrove (English Professor at Auckland)—speaking on Contemporary American Drama; Mr W. Rosenberg (in the Economics Department at Canterbury University)—speaking on 'The Dangers of Being an Economist'; Professor P. Munz (from Victoria)—speaking on 'Ethics, Metaphysics and Mythology'; Mr M. H. Briggs (from Victoria)—speaking on 'The Origins of Life—on this and other planets'.

It is also hoped to hear the recently appointed United States Ambassador; Dr G. H. Satchell from Otago University; Dr W. B. Sutch; Mr C. McCahon, the New Zealand artist; and Mr E. Isbey, Trade Unionist.

From this list above (to which may be added the names of the two chap-

forms at secty's office

lains: Rev Lance Robinson and Father E. Sinmonds) it can be seen that Congress 1962 offers a stimulating, challenging list of speakers. They usually speak in mornings and evenings.

Volley-ball

The afternoons are left completely free for sun-bathing, swimming, table tennis, tramping, cruising, yachting, volley-ball and of course, sleeping. Sleeping because after the evening address there is a film (this year it is hoped to have 'The Red Balloon', 'Touch of Evil', 'The Man Who Watched the Trains Go By', among others); or a dance, and then the parties which last until . . . well, come down and see for yourself.

Come to Congress in 1962—it will do you the 'power of good'. The application forms will be on hand shortly in your local Association's office. Enrol early and the week from 26 January to 2 February 1962 will be remembered by you for the rest of your life. For £9 it is an all-inclusive holiday.

My final point—if you need convincing any further, just ask any ex-Congressite—you will get no better recommendation to come.

JONATHAN HUNT,
Congress Controller, 1962.

Ardmore grouch

The students at Ardmore feel unwilling to pay all or any of the £3 building levy in the £5 Stud. Ass. fee.

The students think that they should be exempt from this because they don't have the use of any of the Princes Street amenities. Also the £600 fine imposed on them after the O'Rourke raid was paid into the Building Fund.

The engineers also resent paying the levy, alleging that £300 is being spent each year on Executive grog bills.

Bob Cater answered all of these points, and no further action was taken. He pointed out that Exec have provided better amenities for the engineers at Ardmore than the rest of the students have in Princes Street. He also stated that there was no relationship between the Building Fund and the grog bill—of which Ardmore gets its share!

In reference to the £600 fine, Cater

said that at the time, the Ardmore Students' Assoc. had asked Exec not to take any action. They felt that the punishment was not unreasonable in view of the fact that some of the students involved could have been sent down.

The general opinion of Exec members was that a reduction of the engineers' building levy would, in effect, have been a reimbursement of the fine. They were sure that such a move would annoy Council, who judged the case, and deemed such punishment necessary.

CRACCUM REPORTER

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



RUAPEHU RETREAT

'Poosh mid your ankles wards. Slowly, gif you time to sink what you doing,' said the instructor. 'yes,' I mumble uncertainly, then, 'Oh, hello, sorry, c prod you with my ski stick. You know, I heard the priceless remark at the night shelter from a young thing who had curled her or something. She turned a ried face to her companion said, 'It's no use. I've gotten my hair drier!'

really, and there was I thinking myself because I brought some soap. Civilization creeps on apace as Canberras buzz the and that tank thing churns and chugs up glacier. One's communion with nature is interrupted by trippers. Next August I see that the only way to get away from all will be to stay in a quiet corner of library and—if you'll pardon a dirty w — WORK! Of course you'll be ejected for lack of heating.

MINISTERIAL MOUNTAINS

I hear that they are to name bits of arctica after parliamentarians, and appropriate, too. A granite type range is be named after Keith (solid man) and another protrusion containing fossils will be given with Walter's name. There is also to be Algy glacier. (Frigid, man, frigid!)

Putting his foot in it
Incidentally, one wonders whether the rent pop tune around House of Reps lobby is the 'He's opened his big mouth and Blues' played, of course, by Jimmy St and his band.

The Unprofessionals

Post-primary teachers conference motto: 'Strike while the air is hot.' Nice little comment on the unprincipled profession, seen exec room board . . . all those ex-teachers wishing to begin as members of the cab drivers' union, sign below' (Only takers though. Tennant and Skoglund.) did I say teachers were unprincipled; perhaps the trouble with some is they are too under principals! (Ouch! Watch what are doing with those ski sticks.)

. . . I complained about bursary anomalies.



'Doctor, I think it's my heart'

SPRING

It's here. Little girls are stealing daffodils from the Domain; zoo Hippos are off spring, television is repeating; and yes, I just see that man again with that perform Alsatian in the park taking his movies, nothing sacred?

Transistorization

It's got so bad in Europe, that I see so local authorities are fining people who listen to them in public places. I've even seen portable record players used in the caf here. What happens when lecturers try to compete with a Test match on relay from some other centre? Wow! A whole audience with ear plugs!

Have you thought?

What's going to happen to all those you encased in black leather jerkins who used to prop up motorbikes outside the Majestic? It's a pity they are knocking down. I always used to enjoy the enthusiastic audience reaction of boos and shouts at the comfortable feeling of those boots from the cowboy behind sticking into your hole. Still progress is progress I suppose. Parting is such, etc.

Since this is the final session of 'Craccum' I'd just like to give these comforting thoughts for finals. First, as Alfred E. Neumann would say, 'What, me worry?' And famous words . . . 'Oh, THAT'S not in the syllabus.'

TONY NELSON

WANTED URGENTLY!

ONE ADVERTISING
CONTROLLER!!!

Apply in writing to
Capping Controller,
c/o Students' Assn.



VALUABLES

MHC advises students not to leave valuables outside exam rooms. This is prompted by several thefts that occurred while some students were sitting a Maths test.