

CRACCUM

Auckland University students' paper
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LITERARY AND ARTS, IAN PRINGLE : OVERSEAS NEWS, BILL RAYNER : SPORTS, ROSS PARDINGTON : REPORTERS, KEN McALLISTER, BARBARA JONES, MEG SHEFFIELD, BOB CATER, DIANA RICE :
PHOTOGRAPHER, ARTHUR HON.

MURPHY SAYS NO GROG

At the first meeting of the new Executive, newly-elected Social Controller John Murphy proposed the abolition of the Executive grog cupboard. This is the first mention from an official source that a grog store for the Executive exists.

Students, of course, are forbidden to consume alcohol in the student block. It seems the Executive has been par-taking. As soon as the discussion on this highly interesting subject came up, Executive moved into committee so that there is no way students can know what occurred in that half-hour while Executive discussed the subject. Craccum remained during the discussion, but is prevented from commenting on what was said in committee.

Before Executive moved into committee, John Murphy said that as Social Controller he felt it was morally wrong that Executive should have grog while the students could not. Terry Power, co-opted temporarily as Public Relations, agreed with Mr Murphy before Executive moved into committee.

CRACCUM REPORTER

Mr Rankin said
that at no time had
the new Executive
had alcohol in
Exec. Room.



EDITORIAL NOTE

PERKS AND EXECUTIVE

Mr Murphy's point at the Executive meeting was that the Social Controller was having to fill an Executive cupboard with alcohol for Executive's use. Members apparently then paid the Social Controller for it.

John Murphy maintained that if students did not have and were not allowed alcohol for consumption in the student block, there was no reason why the new Executive should have privileges such as this.

Despite the onerous work that is done by Executive members, there is no reason why such perks as having a grog cupboard should exist. It is recognized that students have elected people to do a particular job and not to enjoy a quiet tippie.

Executive work is hard and generally without reward, but students cannot condone the keeping of a cupboard for

Executive while other students can be fined for consuming alcohol in the precincts of the university.

The existence of a grog cupboard makes hypocrisy of Executive statements banning liquor at such times as Cap-ping.

EDITOR

A revived Craccum
Sports Section is on
page 8



JOHN ...
'MORALLY WRONG'

AN ORIENTATION
CONTROLLER
IS WANTED FOR
1963

Apply Studass

Where have all the posters gone?

Following the theft of several posters from notice-boards, Women's House Committee have issued a warning that any one removing posters will be brought before the Executive.

Students are asked to co-operate in this matter, and also not to cover up other people's posters.

CRACCUM



FUND-RAISING AHEAD

Start Thinking

As can be seen in the Seventy-second Annual Report of the AUSA, much work has been done by the Executive and its sub-committees on the job of planning and financing a Student Union Building.

The only aspect of the overall plan which may be said to be lagging at the moment is the task of fund raising. Such buildings (at present scheduled at 62,000 square feet) are expensive; we estimate that to build the first stage will cost in the region of £400,000. At the moment the financial picture is this:

Present building fund	£37,000
Total from annual building levy	55,000
Government subsidy	121,500

Total cost of building	400,000
Funds to be raised by Students' Assn.	186,500

Working on the established principle that any fund-raising campaign on this scale is professional work requiring a director on full time and in full charge, University Council has been asked to appoint an outside businessman as organizer of the whole campaign. He will direct all fund-raising activities, including those of Students' Association.

The full campaign is planned to begin early next year.

The major jobs to be done by our fund-raising committee between now and the launching day of the full appeal, then, are these:

1. Fully investigate any ideas on fund raising so that fully detailed plans can be put into operation immediately when called on.
2. Good public relations is an indispensable aid to raising funds. Before asking for money, an institution has to explain its work skilfully to its constituency, which can never be too well informed. Hence we much implement a directed public relations programme as a preliminary to the campaign.
3. Organize a large body of volunteers to approach graduates, etc., in conjunction with a circularized appeal.

So a fund-raising committee is to be set up to organize and direct all the resources of the student body.

If any student has ideas on how to raise money, please hand them in to the Students' Association or place them in the suggestion box soon to be provided. (If this box collects nothing but wisecracks, it serves as a good reminder.)

The student supplying the idea then sits on the committee while his scheme is discussed. The fund-raising committee becomes a core of constant members, supplemented

by those different students tendering ideas.

It now, too, becomes a duty of every department and society to set about compiling statements, suitable for press publication, on their work, with the emphasis on how their work reacts on society as a whole.

To quote another principle: 'A belief in the quality of an institution, and in the importance of what it is doing, is the main reason for contributing to it.'

The school of architecture is already engaged in the preparation of just such a supplement, and I suggest that this may well become a model for other departments to work on.

This is only a brief explanation of our approach to the question of raising funds for this building, but as we progress I hope, through more such articles, to keep the student body as well informed as possible.

Providing this building is going to be a joint effort between town and gown, we can afford to have no one, especially those nearest at hand, ill-informed.

O. McSHANE,
New Buildings Officer.

ON OTHER PAGES . . .

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CLASS ROLLS AND A UNIVERSITY

A university is, according to academics, an institution where students can acquire knowledge, a qualification, even attain a little wisdom, and obtain guidance from others who have achieved a high intellectual level.

This level is higher than the interests of most people in that society, and this must account for much of the suspicion with which the university is regarded. But within the university itself one should expect there to be some accord and maturity in the treatment of the students.

Despite the low entrance standards then, we must presume that at this university there is a group of people with a degree of mental maturity and intellectual sophistication that warrants better treatment than is meted out by one of the schools at this university.

At a Stage I level perhaps there is some excuse for using a class roll, but when a student advances

into his second or third or fourth years of a degree it is regrettable when a measure of a student's success is his attendance at lectures. If a student can pass the required terms tests his attendance at lectures should not be considered.

Perhaps someone will consider a metered turnstile to count the hours a student spends in the library or lecture room. After all, it does not matter if a student goes to his lectures and falls asleep or draws on the desks—as long as his presence has been noted and the appropriate columns in an attendance book filled.

If a university is to be a place of learning, where students learn and learn to learn, where their intellectual appetites are whetted, then a more mature attitude will have to be taken by the authorities. Unless, of course, the ultimate aim is a half-baked night school for zombies.

OUR COAT-OF-ARMS

On another page the colour and style of AU's blazer, coat-of-arms, scarf and tie receive a drubbing. The writer advocates that they be scrapped and/or altered. The point is made that although these are not matters of world-shaking importance, they are at least worth looking into. It could also be said that this is one of those affairs in which students are in a position to do something. But two attitudes militate against any strong student move eventuating.

The basically oafish and tasteless nature of some New Zealanders will undoubtedly come to the fore. In this matter the attitude will be: 'What's wrong with the Kiwi?' Having refused to recognize that there is a problem, it therefore does not exist.

Further, our celebrated student apathy may prevent students from taking action (by writing for Craccum, etc.) and expressing their views.

If, however, sufficient interest is generated, a petition could be signed and presented to Exec and the Council. Some good could come of it; any change in our colours and coat-of-arms would almost inevitably be for the better.

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Moon McCowan's Pain

Sir,

Your paper gives me a pain in the pelvis.

In the issue dated 12 June your editorial exclaims in tones of flatulently righteous surprise that the engineering representative on Exec has attended only five out of twenty-four meetings. From this you deduce that apathy enfolds Ardmore like a sago overcoat.

However, on the front page of the same issue I read that engineers cast 13.3% of the votes in the recent elections.

Out of a total of 201 engineers, 133, or 66.5%, voted. Out of a total of approximately 4,200 students eligible to vote at Auckland, 867, or 20.6%, voted.

I think, therefore, that your charge of apathy is more suited to those students in town who are, according to my calculations, just 3.23 times as apathetic as those at Ardmore.

I will put this in a way which will be more readily understood by those great men at the helm.

Let us consider a hypothetical aspirant to a throne of power tippy toeing to and fro before the elections struggling to convince those around him of his sterling worth. Let us imagine his securing himself two certain votes.

At Auckland he will have to convince ten (yes, 2,100/20!) students of his suitability for the position before he can be sure that two will actually bother to go to the poll and vote for him.

To secure the same number of votes at Ardmore he will have to convince only three (2,100/66) students.

This shows that, because of apathy in Auckland, one supporter at Ardmore is equivalent to 3.23 supporters in town. Your accusation backfires.

Finally, may I remind you (or did you never know and never bother to find out) that our representative has a lot of work to do, has been sick, and has a round trip of 52 miles to make to attend a meeting. (Perhaps Exec would like to buy him a van?)

I say bum to your editorial. I also say bum to the twaddle you printed about the SGM.

J. H. S. McCOWAN

EDITORIAL NOTE:

A second, less entertaining letter has been received on this topic. Mr McCowan's statistics prove only that two in three engineers vote. Ardmore representatives do not, however, attend Exec meetings, nor bother to apologize for absence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE

At its first meeting the new Executive made the following appointments:

Sports Representative: Mr John Collinge.

Sports Secretary: Mr Colin Harvey.

Finance Committee: Mr Nuttall-Smith (chairman), Miss

Meeking (secretary), Mr Rankin, Mr Wilson, Mr Strevens and Mr Bell.

Women's House Committee: Misses Rosemary Bishop, Lois Butler, Anthea Chappell, Daisy Janiff, Treve Lewis, Naera Naumann, Jennifer Wilson.

PENNANTS AND PATRIOTISM

At the first meeting of the new Executive it was resolved that the Business Manager would look into the question of the production of a University Pennant.

'I think the essence of the thing is a feeling of patriotism and unity! I want to ask the Business Manager if she has considered an AU sweater,' said Mr Murphy!

CRACCUM REPORTER

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB

meets on WEDNESDAY 18 JULY with a speaker — MR E. ISBEY (prominent Auckland Trade Unionist & speaker at this year's Congress at Curious Cove)

'A TRADE UNIONIST LOOKS AT INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS'

A.M.C.

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FIRST AID

Sir,

It is felt that it is about time that the WHC should look into the matter of re-stocking the first-aid cupboard. Especially after the week-ends it has been noticed that there is a very obvious lack of codeines, disprins, etc.

We would be appreciative of your attention to the matter.

HUNG OVER



'Thank heavens for the Student Health Service!'

SERVICE

Executive have presented the Association's Service Badge to Miss Hasman (WHC 1961-62), Miss Pam ('You may kiss me') Meeking (WHC 1961-62), Mr Power (Public Relations Committee 1961-62) and Mr Oettli (Public Relations Committee and Student Liaison Committee 1961-62).

CRACCUM REPORTER

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A DEPARTMENTAL COUNCIL?

CRACCUM 3
MONDAY 16 JULY 1962

Exec's cliquey . . . they're not interested in me—I'm just an ordinary student . . . oh, he's on Exec, doesn't bother about knowing me . . . there is a complete lack of liaison between the executive and the student body . . .

Familiar comments around this place, aren't they? Justified?

The Executive thought so—in part: The last Studass AGM thought so—in part.

Result . . . a meeting is to be held to discuss the possibility, suitability, desirability, workability, etc.—stability of setting up a Departmental Council.

★HOW each University department is to be represented by one member: student member. Applications are being called for at the moment; they close on 20 July.

★WHEN meetings would be called whenever the Council

thought necessary.

★WHERE the Association Cafeteria . . . supper.

★WHY something is missing . . . fings ain't what they ought t'be . . . this could be a possible solution. At the moment a large gap exists in the working of the Association (which was formed for the benefit of STUDENTS after all). Together let us walk into the golden future where such shortcomings will be no more.

Lecture clashes, department complaints, nervous breakdowns, capping, education, caf,

newspaper, hostels, the Union, public relations, department societies . . . and so the list grows.

★WHAT this the first meeting of those interested will have to decide.

On the basis that students as a group are responsible, all interested students are asked to apply for positions on the Council, before 20 June. Forms are available at the Students' Association office.

The responsibility is ours.

NEIL WILSON,
Man Vice-President.

The recommendation of the Annual General Meeting to the Executive to set up a Departmental Council was discussed by the meeting.

President Rankin ruled that the Executive would not have to act on this recommendation.

Whilst Craccum agrees that this ruling is correct, as it concerns only a 'recommendation', not a 'directive', we feel strongly that the Executive would be ill-advised to fail to act on the recommendation

without very serious consideration.

The last action of the meeting was to empower Mr Wilson to deal with any Capping matters that arise until the new Capping Controller is appointed.

CRACCUM REPORTER

CRACCUM COPY DATES

Issue	Copy Closing	Published
10	JULY 24	AUGUST 6
11	AUGUST 20	SEPTEMBER 3
12	SEPTEMBER 4	SEPTEMBER 17

CAPPING COMMITTEE

Applications are called for:
BOOK CONTROLLER
REVUE CONTROLLER
PROCESH CONTROLLER
ADVERTISING CONTROLLER

forms at
secty's office

WAIKATO NEWS

Waikato Correspondent

Marion Bedggood, a full-time university student and woman vice-president of Waikato Exec, has been selected as one of three New Zealand representatives for the World Gymnastic Championships to be held in Prague this month.

Marion and her supporters had the task of raising £500 for her fare. Due to enthusiastic public support, more than this amount has been raised. Waikato Studass made a donation of £10 for personal expenses, and have arranged for a telegram to be delivered to her on her arrival in Prague wishing her success from Waikato students.

Marion will be in Prague for three weeks and in London for one week before returning home in July.

* * * *

By far the most ambitious evening yet of the Society of Arts was a symposium of the impressionist painters held in the Waikato Branch 'Varsity Library recently. Mr P. Wells, who is in charge of the French department at Waikato, chaired the symposium.

Mr Wells opened the even-

ing by describing painting before the impressionist movement. Three students then gave a brief outline of three individual artists, Monet, Manet and Renoir, and described their lives, their ideas and their masterpieces.

Mr R. Anderson, head of the art department at the Hamilton Teachers' College, gave a similar outline of Seurat as an example of the extreme to which impressionism went.

Mr Wells then showed his colour slides of those paintings that had been mentioned during the evening. Prints and books of reproductions had been arranged around the library for members to see and discuss. After a cup of coffee some lively discussion followed.

The exhibition of paintings remained in the library for a week for the benefit of students.

This meeting was, as to be expected, a fairly formal and mechanical one which concerned itself largely with the passing of various motions of thanks and making a number of appointments which are mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

A letter of resignation was received from the newly elected (unopposed) Capping Controller, Kerry (1962 only) Rogers, and the Executive decided to call for applications for this position.

Similarly, it resolved to call for applications for the position of Public Relations Officer, unfilled at election time.

Mr Terry Power was, however, appointed to this position until the next Executive meeting under the understanding, which he asked to be clearly expressed, that he would resign immediately prior to the new appointment.

This appointment was made after a peculiarly bad and repetitive debate during which Miss Hilt asserted on three occasions that it was illogical to make such an appointment after passing a motion calling for applications, whilst Mr Collinge maintained, also three times, that there was no conflict: 'We can do both of these things without being perverse.'

Mr Wilson maintained that it was unnecessary to appoint

anyone for such a brief period, as the work involved could well be handled by another Exec member. He volunteered.

Other members, including Mr Williams and Mr Nuttal-Smith, argued that Mr Power's experience made him the person best fitted to carry on the work during the period of

transition.

The voting on this motion was interesting in that Mr Nuttal-Smith and the new Exec members, except Miss Meeking, voted for Mr Power's appointment, whilst Miss Meeking and the rest of the old members voted against it.

CRACCUM REPORTER

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This is the first of a number of reports to be published by CRACCUM on the progress that is being made in the planning for the New Student Union Building.

SITE

The question of the siting of the proposed building has caused much concern. The site originally allocated on the overall plan for the development of the University in the Alfred Street, Princes Street, O'Rorke Street block may prove to be inadequate and is not yet regarded as definite by the co-ordinating architect.

It appears that the gymnasium which the Executive wished to see in close proximity to the Union Building will have to be built separately, either in the grounds of Government House or on the slope below Symonds Street.

Organisation

The work of preparing for the new building is in the hands of two committees: one, the Association Building Committee, is a sub-committee of the Executive and is responsible for preparing detailed material for submission to the other, which is a sub-committee of Council with representatives of Executive on it.

When it reconstituted the Association Building Committee on 23 March, 1962, the Executive set up what it intended to be a permanent committee which would remain basically the same until the first stage of the building was completed.

This committee was defined as follows: Chairman, John Stevens; deputy chairman, David Bell; secretary, New Buildings Officer; members, the President, Bob Cater, Peter Rankin, the Student Appointee on Council, two representatives of the Architectural Society, and such other persons as the Executive may appoint for such period as they are appointed.

Those members mentioned by name will remain on the committee permanently in the positions specified unless there is an Executive motion to the contrary.

The New Buildings Officer for 1962-63 is Owen McShane; the Student Appointee on Council, Arthur Young; the representatives of the Architectural Society, Andrew Goodfellow and David Mitchell.

Messrs Neil Wilson and Lyn Maingay are also members of

this committee.

The University Council's Student Building Committee comprises the Chancellor as chairman; the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, Mr Tizard, Mr Young and Messrs Stevens, Bell and Cater representing the Association.

The New Buildings Officer's duty is to co-ordinate all the activities of the Association which are directed towards the erection of the New Student Union Building. To this end, the New Buildings Officer is secretary of each committee set up by the Executive to work on any aspect of the planning for the new building. Such committees include the fund-raising and research sub-committees.

Selection of Architect

One of the major tasks undertaken by the Association Building Committee during the past year was the selection of an architect for the New Student Union Building.

At a meeting of this Student Building Sub-committee on 6 October, 1961, the following motion was passed:

'Resolved to recommend that the Students' Association be invited to submit a recommendation regarding the appointment of a suitable architect.'

This recommendation was adopted at the October meeting of Council.

The Executive requested their Building Committee to prepare this recommendation.

The question of an architect for the proposed Student Building had already been discussed at length by the Students' Association Building Sub-committee, and in a series of meetings over the following month they drew up a list of thirteen architects. This list was checked with Professors Toy and Kennedy and Mr Ellis, the University Development Officer, to ensure that it included those firms which should be considered.

The committee wrote to



DAVID BELL, who was New Buildings Officer 1961-62

these firms and asked if they were interested in designing the Student Building, and, if so, to forward details of buildings they had designed and names of their clients. All thirteen replied that they were interested, and forwarded to us the required details, together with various photographs, plans and slides showing their work.

On the basis of the replies received from the architects and the material submitted by them, the short-list was reduced to ten architects. In the case of each of these architects members of the committee took the following steps:

(1) Visited the office of the architect and discussed the project with the partners.

(2) Wrote to or called on former clients of the architect concerned.

(3) Inspected those buildings which the architects regarded as their best.

Members of the committee inspected 32 buildings distributed geographically: Auckland 15, Wanganui 2, Wellington 2, Christchurch 9, Dunedin 4.

To see the buildings south

of Auckland five members of the committee spent a day in each of Wanganui, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. While inspecting these buildings, an attempt was made to evaluate them in terms of (a) good design; (b) sound construction; (c) attention to detail.

This investigation occupied about two months. Members who visited buildings or discussed architects each wrote a report giving their impressions.

The question was discussed at several informal meetings during their period, and at a formal meeting on 23 January, 1962, the committee resolved to recommend to the Executive that Messrs Warren and Mahoney, of Christchurch, be appointed architects for the New Student Union Building.

The Executive adopted this recommendation, which was forwarded to the University Council through its Student Building Sub-committee.

Council made the appointment at its February meeting.

Mr Warren has discussed the space schedules with the Association's Building Committee, and has had talks with the University authorities and the co-ordinating architect on the siting of the proposed building. He has commenced work on the preliminary sketch plans for the building.

Space Schedules

The space schedules as revised after discussions with Mr Warren provide for a first stage of 61,150 square feet. This figure excludes the gymnasium.

These schedules, however, may be subject to further revision as the architect progresses with the preliminary design work, and lack of finance may necessitate some curtailment of the original plans.

To build the first stage of the building will cost in the region of £400,000, of which

the Association has at present £37,000. Allowing for £55,000 from the annual building levy and a Government subsidy of at least £121,500, it will be necessary to find nearly £200,000.

It is particularly unfortunate that owing to the lack of foresight of earlier generations of students the task of collecting so large an amount should fall on those attending Auckland University over the next few years.

However, the duty of working for a new building has fallen on this generation of students, and all must give some time to this project if the Association is to provide for its members the facilities that should be available to them.

A questionnaire was sent several weeks ago to all clubs and societies affiliated to the Students' Association, designed to ascertain the requirements of these groups for meeting space in the New Student Union Building.

The house committees and other groups have been asked to prepare comprehensive reports on the space and facilities they will need.

Exhibition of Overseas Unions

The Architectural Society's representatives on the Building Committee prepared an exhibition of overseas Student Union Buildings which was placed in the lower foyer of the Arts block in the first three weeks of the first term.

Other Committees

Research

The Building Research Sub-committee has completed its work on the Association's records compiling lists of past students and their interests for use in an appeal to graduates for funds. These lists have been given to prominent former members of the Association in order that they may add addresses of past students which are not known. Many hours were spent on the compilation of these lists over a period of three months last year.

Fund-raising

No workdays were held during the past year because of the great administrative problems involved in organizing these. Also a certain amount

Continued p. 5, col. 1

**CRACCUM 10 —
FULL COVERAGE OF
ARCHITECTURE**

Craccum is published by the Auckland University Students' Association and printed by R. W. Lowry, 32 Gladwin Rd, Epsom.



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of adverse publicity resulted from the failure of a number of students who had put down their names as being willing to work to turn up to the job allocated to them on previous workdays.

All of the Association's fund-raising activity so far this year has been concentrated on working for the financial success of Capping.

The Fund-raising Committee is now being reconstituted and will work in co-operation with the Appeal Organizer, and organize schemes for the raising of funds by students.

Public Appeal

Another very important task which has fallen to the two building committees during this last year has been that of finding a suitable person willing to organize a public appeal for funds for the New Union Building.

The type of person regarded as most suitable for this is a recently retired businessman of high standing in the community, and preferably with some connection with the University, who is prepared to devote some six months to organizing such an appeal. However, very few people fall into this category.

There is no professional fund-raising firm in New Zealand, and enquiries have shown that professional fund-raisers in Australia have met with varying success in conducting similar types of appeal in that country.

The employment of a professional fund-raiser who would have to come from Australia and set up an office in Auckland has been ruled out. Enquiries have been conducted among Auckland businessmen, and an appointment will be announced within a very short time.

George Court's

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AU, THE COLOURS AND THE ARMS

AN ATTACK ON THE SYMBOLS OF OUR UNIVERSITY

Many students and graduates feel that our University colours and coat-of-arms are rather childish and vulgar, and do not do justice to our Alma Mater. 1962 is a good occasion, with the coming of Auckland University's Autonomy, on which to get together and work for better things.

The Colours

Our colours, like our crest, are a little vulgar. The present dominant colour of 'squadron' or 'royal' blue is the sort of thing worn by many bowling clubs and children's schools.

It should, therefore, be a simple matter to find something superior. Perhaps navy blue, something like the colour of reefer jackets, would be acceptable. Better, a dark green-brown with a contrasting gold would be much more sophisticated.

Neither of these proposed colour schemes would look at all similar to those of other New Zealand universities. They have, in addition, the virtue of being wearable. It is too bad when so many students and graduates of AU will not wear a blazer simply because it is so unattractive and so plain ugly.

The Coat of Arms

The usual criticisms made are that AU's shield has a rather vulgar—even comic—appearance due to the use of the kiwi as the dominant symbol. We all know that the kiwi is one of New Zealand's best-known trade-marks. However, there seem to be two good reasons why we should dispense with it:

Firstly, it appears to advertise boot polish. Secondly, the kiwi is, to say the least, a bird of unfortunate proportions; although a worthy animal, it is anything but dignified.

It is therefore clear that the kiwi is unsuitable for heraldic purposes.

There are a number of more fitting symbols. A ship, as used in the coat-of-arms of the City of Auckland, would be a suitable alternative. Better still, why not have a stylized pohutukawa blossom?

The first suggestion should find some support. It is representative of one aspect of our city's history. In addition (and this should please some people), its adoption would be



KIWI: unfortunate proportions

a suitable and friendly gesture to the citizens of our city.

The second alternative, a pohutukawa bloom, is original, graceful, and surely an apt symbol for a university in the north of New Zealand.

The other features of our shield, the open book, the stars, and the motto, should be retained. This writer has no quarrel with them.

Something for the man-about-town

Two further points need to be made. We should have a tie designed and produced, a tie of sufficient quality that it can be worn on other occasions than digging the garden or holding up football shorts. Also, why not do something radical like designing a cravat?

Conclusion and Exhortation

No doubt many readers will disagree with the above suggestions. This is not important. But it is to be hoped that a sufficient number will be interested enough to forward their own ideas, so that it can be argued out, some alterations agreed upon, and Exec

and the University authorities approached to have changes made.

Alterations in our colours and to our shield obviously do not warrant the serious attention that Russia, the atom and the West command. On a lower level it should not be thought that this writer is trying to bring about changes that will provide him with a stylish set of casual clothes.

The point is that it is surely ridiculous that a university with a school of art should possess colours and a coat-of-arms that offend good taste.

Auckland University means a good deal to us; why not adopt university dress that looks like it means a good deal?

AU GRADUATE

See Editorial — p. 2



KIWI: Boot Polish

EDITORIAL NOTE:

Passive resistance to AU's colours and coat-of-arms has been going on for years. Seeing the passive resisters are apparently the ones that appear to be better dressed, perhaps a little status game could be invented: 'U' is the man (or girl) who wears no blazer, scarf or badge; 'Non-U' he who does. Where do you fit in?

FORESTRY and working plans

In any business, correct planning is important, and never more than for long term enterprise. But when it deals with assets of the magnitude of New Zealand's forests, a well-considered plan is a first essential. The New Zealand Forest Service, for each forest under its care, prepares a Working Plan. It prescribes every operation for continuity of management, it can be revised to incorporate new methods and techniques. The Forest Service maintains constant research to secure maximum yields per acre, a maximum use of wood

from thinnings, and a maximum financial return. As with any other business, the management of timber crops is expected to be prudent and profitable. This is the task of the New Zealand Forest Service.



Forestry is forever



Issued in the interests of forest protection by
The New Zealand Forest Service

EXEC CO-OPTS

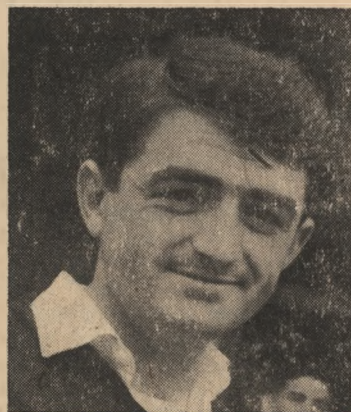
At an Executive meeting on 4 July, Executive co-opted Denis Browne to Public Relations and Herb Romanuik to Capping Controller.

Public Relations had no nomination when the portfolio elections were held, but Dennis, unsuccessful in standing for Social Controller, stood against Karol Johnstone, Richard Norris and Owen Gager.

Murray McInman, Herb Romanuik and Nick Lubbeck stood for Capping Controller.

Executive took two hours to decide on the two positions.

CRACCUM REPORTER



New Capping

Controller Herb

LA GUERRE DE TROIE NE DEVRAIT PAS AVOIR EU LIEU

Of course I went on the wrong night.

The most novel touch of the evening was before the performance, when members of the cast mingled informally with their minute audience. (How come so many were warned and not I?)

Off went the lights, and remarkable noises came forth from behind the curtain. Then 'Sssssh!', curtain up, and so off to a serious start.

Alas, the last trumpet sounded woefully for common sense, and from then on havoc reigned, personified in the first priestess, second producer, Busiris, W*st*n C*rn*w, et al.

Of the sad melee, only a few dim memories are retained: the way Helene failed to keep her hair on ('Now I've got nothing to play with'); a sign 'Eggheads of the world, be trite' (relevant, if students can be called eggheads); a frequent but only potentially relevant indebtedness to QUAKE, QUAKE, QUAKE; the pregnant Shakespearian ending.

It might have been worthwhile from the point of view of the cast—who knows? Certainly it was not from the point of view of the audience.

Humour is a very broad field indeed, extending as it does from the subtlest of wit to the broadest of farce, and all parts of the field have their merits. (Brian McKay's burlesque over-acting in Hector's oration was really funny.)

But even this field has its limits; and the action of most of the play took place well outside them.

It would be rather fun to treat it all very seriously. You know, 'This is Giraudoux's description of a sleeping tiger which must inevitably awake.'

'The genius of the producer and his cast has thrown a new light on his thought: the tiger is no longer young and strong; it is old; its teeth are falling out; great chunks of it are missing. Its claws are made

of cardboard, its body of paper; and the vast gulf between its growled threats and its hobbling actions show the difference between appearance and reality. And the terrible reality is that the world is crazy; life is meaningless; the snark is a boojum...'

At least this would be kinder than to say that the chief impression I got was of puerility. But my real sympathies lie with those members of the cast who walked off, or didn't bother to walk on.

—P

DRAMA SOC.'s 'ZOO'

In keeping with the recent trend towards modern American drama in Auckland, the University Drama Society will present Edward Albee's 'The Zoo Story' in the Varsity Hall on Wednesday, 18 July.

The first production of the play was in 1959, as a translated version in Berlin.

Written in 1958, 'The Zoo Story' aroused considerable controversy among prominent producers prior to its American premiere in 1960.

Following the outstanding success of this play in New York, Edward Albee has become regarded as one of the outstanding 'modern' dramatists in the Western world. He has earned further praise for his more recent works, which include 'The Death of Bessie Smith' and 'The Sandbox'.

Even the construction of 'The Zoo Story' is unique. It is presented in one act, but runs for over one hour; it has only two characters, both men, and nearly all the movement and important lines are delivered by one of them.

The play brings together a paranoiac bum, Jerry, and an example of restricted suburban life at its worst, called Peter.

'Ella,' we are told, 'was a chimney sweep.' But she is no ordinary chimney sweep, for she has a friendly neighbourhood godmother who has the power to make the dream which Ella dreams every night in front of the TV in her lonely furnished room come true.

Her dream is to be a beautiful glamorous film star, and her friendly neighbourhood godmother's power is such that Ella becomes Passionella, the most incredibly busty film star that ever lived.

But her friendly neighbourhood godmother has power only from the 'Mickey Mouse Club' to 'The Late, Late Show'. During those hours Ella is ravishing. She is Passionella. But the rest of the day she is 'on sustaining'.

And so the scene is set. What is really remarkable is

not the originality of the ending of this rehash of the original good luck story, but the 'deadly aconite' with which the writer's pen is filled. For the writer is Jules Feiffer, master satirist, and in the course of his tale he has some wonderful things to say about the American film industry.

In the same book are three other stories. One is about George, who lived on the moon. No kidding. George's story is the story of a very lonely, very introspective and very imaginative man. This means, in short, that he is doomed to humanity. So when a rocket comes to his moon from space, he reacts as a human would.

Another story is about Munro, who at the age of four was drafted into the army. The bureaucracy was so efficient that no one would believe that a mistake could have been made. But the terrible sadness of Munro's situation is out-weighted by the value of this opportunity to see the army as a four-year-old child would.

'The sergeant couldn't speak English very well. (TEN' HOOT!!).

'He spoke in code. (FOOR' IT HOO!!).

'Munro thought he was crazy. (HUP HOOP HIP HO, HUP HOO HIP HO...)

'First thing, Munro and all

plays, which are produced by Dick Johnstone, will start at 8.30.

MONUMENTAL PANORAMA

Specialists in English medieval history or literature will need no introduction to G. G. Coulton's monumental MEDIEVAL PANORAMA, and most other people will want none.

The few in the first class, however, may be interested to note that this work has now

been published in two paperback volumes by the Fontana Library.

They have all the disadvantages of most paperbacks—the quality of the paper is poor, the print is small, and because of their size they need proper binding even more than most paperbacks do. On

the others were marched off to a big hall to hear an important looking man talk. The man explained they were all there because of a world struggle. It seemed that one side was in favour of God and the other was not. The man used very simple words. Even Munro could understand...

Most important story in the book is BOOM! This is about nuclear testing. Everyone should read it. It's a satire on vested interests, deterrents for peace, certain ways of maintaining full employment, disarmament conferences, the hypocrisy of the authorities, the amorality of Public Relations and advertising, and, above all, a satire on us, the common people, who say 'Of course I'm concerned, but what can one person do?' or 'I guess the Government must have its own sound reasons' or 'That's the way the cookie crumbles', and go about our business.

With the same aconite he used for his stories, Feiffer has drawn pictures to accompany them. This helps to make the book the masterpiece it is. Next time Whitcombes have a sale I think I'll buy another copy and send it to Mr K.

SKOGARMATHRINN

[PASSIONELLA AND OTHER STORIES, by Jules Feiffer (Collins), 12/6.]

ISSUE 10
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DOES
CRACCUM
STINK?

Opinions expressed in these pages are
not necessarily those of the Auckland
University Students' Association.

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SKOGARMATHRINN
[PASSIONELLA AND
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ER OCCASIONAL GREATNESS

is a singer Marian Anderson is past her best.

This is hardly surprising: her first major public performance, at the Lewisohn Stadium with the New York Philharmonic, was in 1926, and her first European tour began in 1930; it was in 1935 that Toscanini said to her, 'A voice like yours is heard only once in a century'. In 1939 that, the Daughters of the American Revolution, having refused to let her sing at their Constitution Hall in Washington, 75,000 people heard her sing in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

So what is really surprising perhaps rather that she still retains so much of her greatness and artistry.

Admittedly these qualities are no longer well displayed in rapidly moving songs such as Schubert's 'Auf dem Wasen zu singen' or Bach's 'My Heart Ever Faithful', and it is rather incongruous for a woman of Miss Anderson's age (without being disrespectful) to attempt Haydn's 'My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair'.

Sung with equal sincerity, but much more suited to her temperament, such songs as Brahms's 'Sind es Schmerzen, sind es Freuden' and 'Von weiger Liebe' seemed to carry much more conviction, while two of the lieder she sang, Haydn's 'The Spirit Song' and Schubert's 'Der Doppelgänger', were performed as well as could be wished.

But even the best of the lieder that Miss Anderson sang were thrown well into the shade by the negro spirituals she sang. It was with spirituals that she first won fame; so it is perhaps appropriate that at the other end of her career it should be with these that she shows the full capabilities of the con-

tralto voice and displays still the greatness that made her reputation.

This is the voice which was called 'Dark splendour': rich, sonorous, beautifully full and round in tone.

In these songs there was no sign of the rather disconcerting uncertainty which characterized some of the classical lieder, nor of her decidedly alarming habit of starting words she wanted to emphasize with a slow appoggiatura from a tone below the written note.

Franz Rupp, her accompanist, is also getting old. The suggestion in one of the daily papers that it was he who decided when each song should begin is, of course, nonsense, but there were some peculiarities in the singer-pianist relationship. For example on several occasions Mr Rupp seemed to be trying to hurry Miss Anderson by playing faster than she was singing. This was particularly noticeable in 'My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair' and Colius Dougherty's 'Weathers'.

His otherwise splendid technique is sadly marred by the small amount of control he has over his dynamic range. He is capable at the p to pp level and splendid at f to ff, but he seems to have no intermediate volume. Thus he was generally an admirable accompanist where quiet music was required, but where the accompaniments required *forte* playing he tended to drown Miss Anderson's voice completely: no small feat since Miss Anderson's voice can be very powerful indeed, but one which I would rather not have heard performed.

— I.

Does it perhaps occur to you that the standard of some of the reviews in this section of this issue is pretty low?

If it does, you have only yourself to blame: a person of such astute critical judgment should have made his or her ability available to the Literary and Arts Editor long ago.

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STRAVINSKY CONCERT CRACCUM 7

MONDAY 16 JULY 1962

(A Concert by the Auckland Society for Contemporary Music, 1 July, in the Art Gallery) Stravinsky's often quoted remark which appeared in the programme of the concert—'My idea comes from the music, not my music from the idea'—was borne out by the two works from his 'neo-classical' period, both in their style of composition and in the manner in which the performers regarded the works.

The **Duo Concertant** for violin (Francis Rosner) and piano (Diana Stephenson) is an interesting example of Stravinsky's manner of setting together two basically dissimilar instruments and of exploiting or negating this contrast.

In performance, this 'idea from the music' was excellently realized in all the differently conceived movements, especially in the difficult Jig.

The **Piano Sonata**, which is a rejection of all suggestions of 'pianisms' and 'keyboard sonorities', especially of the piano works of last century, contains largely techniques from Baroque music. It contains no development, but rather different presentations of similarly related rhythmic and contrapuntal ideas.

The pianist, William Trussel, preserved the essential economy of the work by realizing the dry staccato passages and the contrasting lyrical sections, especially in the second movement where these elements occur concurrently.

The **Clarinet Sonata** (piano, Ronald Tremain; clarinet, Ken Wilson) by Robin Maconie, a

Wellington music student, was, like the Stravinsky, essentially classical, tonal by implication and clear in its counterpoint.

The second movement was most interesting in that it employed rhythmic counterpoint, rather than melodic.

The third movement contained repeated-note figures (in both instruments), unison passages and canonic devices all used freely and imaginatively.

Of these three works, very little can be said in words, for any ideas are, as Stravinsky has said, from the music (e.g. the performance itself) and not words.

These remarks also apply to the Honegger **Sonatina** for violin (Francis Rosner) and violoncello (John Hyatt).

Honegger has said that he 'attaches great importance to musical architecture, which I should never want to see sacrificed for reasons of a literary or pictorial order. My model is Bach...'

The first movement contained interesting melodic lines and supporting harmonies, and the third movement, a march, but rather humorously interrupted by cadenza-like passages on the violin and 'cello.

N.R.

BRITISH SCULPTURE

To accompany the exhibition of British sculpture, the Auckland Art Gallery has arranged a series of talks and film evenings. These should be of special interest to students.

July 16 at 8 p.m.: Recorded talk and film strip.

July 19: Film programme repeated (except for Hepworth).

July 23: Recorded talk and film strip.

July 25: Slides of Recent British Sculpture.

There will also be lunch-time talks at 1.15 p.m. on July 12, 19 and 26. The exhibition will be open till the 29th.

OTCENASEK'S 'ROMEO AND JULIET'

This new variation of an old tragedy is set in Prague during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in the Second World War.

Romeo is Paul, a seventeen-year-old student who is hampered like everyone else by the darkness of the time.

His Juliet is Esther, whom he finds sobbing one night on a park bench. She tells him her life story. Her parents had recently been sent away to Terezin; and they hadn't written.

'Not long ago it was her turn—here in her pocket she'd got a card telling her to go to Terezin and listing all the punishments she'd incur if she didn't turn up at the appointed place at the appointed time to join the appointed transport. And that was all.

"When have you got to go?" he asked in an expressionless voice.

"I should have gone this morning."

Paul, being human, takes the condemned young Jewess to his den—a room to which only he has access, in the same building as his father's business. There during a few short hours of every day they live out the whole of their lives. But inevitably the darkness finds them out, and soon engulfs them.

Jan Otcenasek has told his story with detachment, occasional gentle irony, and, most important of all, a consistent and admirable conciseness. This does not mean of course that the book consists of nothing but unadorned narrative, but descriptive passages share with purely narrative writing this same stylistic tautness:

'Even the air grew unbreathable.

'The apocalyptic tide rushed on towards the end, although none in the city had any idea what that end would be. A vague ultimatum was issued. The day, the hour. By then the chimerical perpetrators had to be brought to the light of the Protectorate day. If not... if not, what? Probably the sun would not rise the next morning if they were not produced.'

Again:

'He did not release his hold of her until he saw the tears in her eyes.

'He came back to earth. It had gone, like a tide, a fast ebbing tide; the tension had gone, leaving nothing behind but a shamefaced trembling, a bitter sense of longing. Distance had set itself between them again. He felt like crying, just like a small boy.'

The author's style exactly suits his plot. Narrative passages stuffed with violent, de-

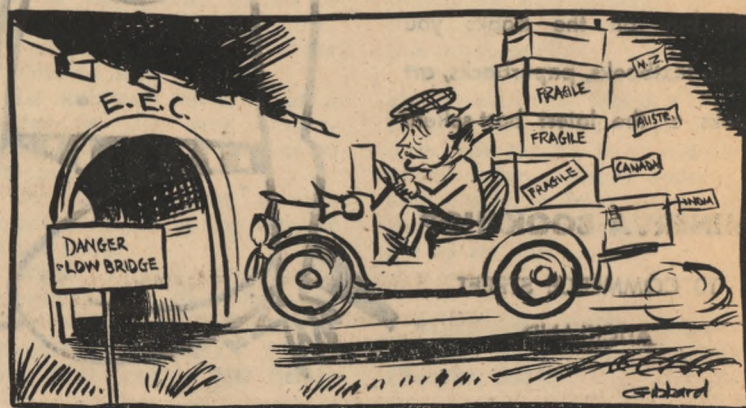
manding adjectives and adverbs, descriptions jangling with ostentatious ornament, could not have half the power to move the reader that this constant restraint has.

To what extent this is really due to the author's skill it is impossible for me to tell. But in any case the translator, Iris Irwin, deserves thanks for making this book available in an English version in which uncomfortable renderings are very rare indeed.

The book is published in Artia Pocket Books, technically of a similar standard to University Paperbacks (that is, of a very high standard for paperbacks), but only about a third of the price. This is understandable; they are printed in Czechoslovakia.

IAN PRINGLE

[ROMEO AND JULIET AND THE DARKNESS, by Jan Otcenasek (Artia Pocket Books), 4/9.



OUR HARRIERS TOPS

The University Harrier Club has gained top rating this season. Although the club has not yet attained the predicted success, they have recorded some notable performances.

The fourth fastest time in the Southland Centennial Relay against strong Owairaka, Lynndale and Onehunga teams, prominent placings in the Owairaka cross-country (the toughest course in Auckland) and the inclusion of two juniors, Kim McDell and Alan Galbraith, in the Auckland team against Waikato, are some of the major achievements.

Bruce Cooper, Don Willoughby, Dave Rae and Dick Smythe gained Auckland B

representative honours; however, Willoughby and Smythe were unavailable for the trip to Northland.

From the first two open competitions it seems as though the University Club will be a worry to the top Auckland clubs. The club has acquired two provincial representatives this year, Bruce Cooper from Otago and Dick Smythe from Canterbury.

Other members in the line up are track runners Keith MacKinley, Jim Farmer and

Bob Hamilton.

Improved runners this season are Galbraith, Ward and Walker, with R. Hill and J. Ready only needing some consistent training to come to the fore.

With club membership over thirty and interest high, the AUHC could be supplying Auckland representatives in increasing numbers. Last year only Willoughby made the Auckland team, whereas this year two juniors and four seniors have qualified.

jolly hockey sticks

Six teams have been entered by the Men's Hockey Club in the Auckland Hockey Association's grade competitions this year.

The University Club's strength, not only in numbers, but also in skill and experience, is at its highest point for many years.

With eight of last year's players back, the return of Magan Ranchod and the acquisition of Auckland representative Brian Rogers for the left wing and Malcolm Jarvis (South Island and Auckland rep.) at inside left, the senior team is in line for this year's championship.

The early season winning combination was upset when five team members were included in the Auckland team, and two successive losses resulted. However, with Don Davis, the New Zealand Universities and Auckland centre forward, returning to his previous form, and good back defence led by Graeme Atwell, a senior championship win looks likely.

In the representative sphere

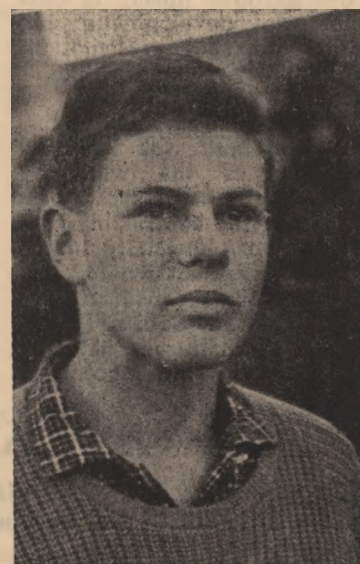
the club has been most successful. Don Davis, Brian Rogers, Graeme Atwell, Tony Palmer and Bob Wakelin were selected to play for Auckland against Country.

Four University players, Don Young, Alistair Stormont, John Harvey and Leigh Stevenson gained junior representative honours, and six second graders played for their rep. team.

Most club teams are doing well in their respective grades. The seconds are leading in their competition; the thirds, led by Bryce Bartley, are on the second rung, and the fourth A side, captained by Hugh Garlick, are clear leaders.

SQUASH

People interested in playing squash at Tournament are asked to get in touch with Sports Secretary Colin Harvey.



GRAEME ATWELL . . .
selected for Auckland

CRACCUM, with a circulation of 2000, is the largest student newspaper in New Zealand.

How long is it since you have turned out at a sports competition and supported a Varsity team?

Not every student takes part in a Saturday sport, yet our teams are sadly lacking in spectator support. Certainly we have not got a home ground and every game requires some amount of travel. All the more need for your on-the-spot encouragement.

The percentage of non-playing students that takes more than a passing interest in the sporting clubs is negligible. All of you must realize the demoralizing effect on team personnel when week after week they hear cheers only for the opposition. The players realize the value of having at least some of the spectators on their side and do appreciate it.

It is no disgrace to be cheering an Auckland University team. Every Varsity sports team has talent and is worthy of your support. Non-playing people interested in hockey, do you know where and when our senior team (one of the top in the competition) is playing this week? No? Well

find out and go along and watch them this Saturday. You will soon be vocalizing for them.

With the senior Rugby competition so even this season it is generally the well-supported teams that win. Is this why our team is not on the first rung of the ladder? They have the talent to be there.

The Indoor Basketball Club fields several teams in the Auckland YMCA League on Wednesday and Friday nights. How many madly shouting students go along? None. How many quietly appreciative students go along? None.

The players don't expect American college style cheer teams, but we do think quite a few students could afford the time to watch them compete once a week. Think about it. And then go and watch the Varsity team of your favourite sport as often as possible.

CRACCUM SPORTS EDITOR

Present University Rugby team positions and points are as follows:

Team	Position	Points	Leading Points
Senior A	3=	16	24
Reserves	1=	16	16
Seconds (Trinity)	4=	8	11
Thirds A (Blue)	8	6	10
(O'Rourke)	2=	9	
Thirds B (Gold)	2=	12	14
Fifth A (Blue)	4	5	12
Fifth B (Gold)	3=	8	12

CAMERA CLUB

The AU Camera Club has been given permission by the Executive to affiliate to the New Zealand Photographic Society.

CRACCUM

Remnant

The hunting instinct in civilized man, He must make use of as best he can; He catches trains and omnibuses Instead of tigers and rhinoceroses.

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WHITE SLAVE?

'... weighing more than 110 lb, but not more than 160 lb. [They] . . . shall be heavily muscled and the loin shall be lengthy. The shoulders shall be smooth and relatively light in weight. The flank shall be of uniform thickness and shall exhibit no excess fat. The back-fat shall be of satisfactory thickness and of relative uniformity. The fat shall be firm, white, and free from taint, and the flank fat shall be free from seedy cut or other discolouration. The skin shall be smooth and free from any pronounced pigmentation or other blemish (except slight blemish), and shall be free from hair or bristles. . . . The flesh shall be fine-grained and bright in colour. . . .'

NO—an extract from the Meat Regulations, 1940, Amendment No. 13, recently gazetted. The words omitted at the beginning are 'The carcass shall be that of a barrow or maiden sow. . . .'

CLASSIFIED ADS

CRACCUM RATES—

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1/3 for Non-Students

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NEW ZEALAND'S FOREIGN COMMITMENTS

CRACCUM 9
MONDAY 16 JULY 1962

Once again a South-east Asian crisis has hit the headlines, and once again New Zealand has shown how firmly she has become attached to the foreign policy of the United States. The Communist victories in Northern Laos precipitated a rout of the Royal Laotian Army across the Mekong into Thailand.

The United States reacted swiftly, moving warships into the area, and flying Marines into Laos and Thailand. New Zealand, too, acting as a member of Seato, rushed aircraft and troops into Thailand.

How the Pathet Lao must have quailed in terror when the news that 40 New Zealand soldiers were coming reached them!

Was this a token force aimed at showing that New Zealand was genuinely concerned about an imminent invasion of Thailand, or was it more instigated by the US, intending to give an aura of righteous Western co-operation to American manoeuvres in Asia? The evidence available suggests the latter.

Unfortunate Move

To many people the sending of this token force to Thailand was most unfortunate. New Zealand is now committed to any war that may begin in South-east Asia, over the beginning and outcome of which New Zealand has no control whatsoever.

Not only has New Zealand almost irrevocably made her stand, but now there is unprecedented opportunity for the war-mongering faction of New Zealand society to scream about the 'inadequacies' in New Zealand's defence.

With the country experiencing great difficulty in earning foreign exchange, and having greater difficulties in the future, the Minister of Defence has great pleasure in announcing that we are going to have another 'ultra-modern' frigate at a cost of several millions.

Navy League

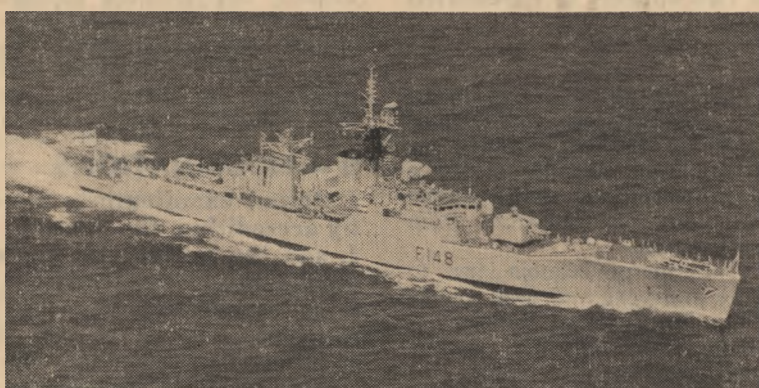
No doubt the Government was influenced by the pressure exerted by the Navy League, and the remarks by some top British Navy brass that three frigates are needed to form an effective anti-submarine team. It looks as though the enemy, real or imagined, will have to invest in another torpedo.

The insinuation is that New Zealand now has an effective sub-hunting squadron. The difficulty is that, to form a team, the three ships will have to act together, a situation that would not be very practical considering New Zealand's coastline and Pacific island commitments.

Also, when one considers the vulnerability of Auckland to attack from either coast, the futility of spending millions on a navy to protect the city from rocket-firing submarines is obvious.

However, the self-styled 'sons of the sea' who can polish the old telescope, recall the Achilles exploit, and go joy-riding in brand new ships at the taxpayers' expense.

The Army is similar. Too



H.M.N.Z.S. TARANAKI

NEW ZEALAND ANOTHER FRIGATE, THE ENEMY ANOTHER TORPEDO

many little generals who haven't realized yet that World War II ended in 1945.

What New Zealand must realize is that any part she is to play in a future conflict will be necessarily small, and the say that this country will have smaller still.

Any defence measures must be more fundamental. The issuing of every able-bodied man with a rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition to be kept in his home would be a greater deterrent to an intending invader than a couple of dozen frigates.

Too Dependent on US

The American Secretary of State, Mr Dean Rusk, during his recent visit to New Zealand and Australia said that these two countries must spend more on defence, and rely less on the United States.

The immediate thought that springs to mind is the economic implications of such a plan. To New Zealand the increased burden on an already strained economy could be dangerous. New Zealand has no spare overseas funds to spend on armaments, and the only alternative would be to gear our industry to the production of war materials. Once such a programme is begun, there is no backing out.

The United States itself is the prime example of the effect that armament production has on an economy. During World War II, US output increased enormously to cope with the demands of the war. When the war ended, this rate of output could not be slowed down without severe economic repercussions which were socially and politically unacceptable.

Today, a major part of US industry is dependent on Government orders for war materials and research and development of 'improved' weapons, etc.

This sorry state of affairs has probably contributed considerably to the highly militarized state of the US 'satellites'. Much of the highly publicized foreign aid sent abroad from the United States takes the form of military aid.

A similar situation no doubt

exists in Russia, although probably to a lesser extent as the military section of industry could be diverted to more peaceful production without serious disruption because of the great lack of consumer goods that exists.

Now the United States urges that New Zealand and Australia follow a similar course. The two countries are faced with inflationary trends now, and the effect of increased 'useless' military production would only accelerate this inflation, as the meagre resources of capital and labour were snapped up.

The emergent feature is the futility of armament expenditure in any form whatsoever, whether it be the United States' high altitude tests over Christmas Island, the Russian Mig's sent to Cuba, or New Zealand flying SAS troops to Thailand in ex-Teal DC-6's.

Would it not be better to send the Thais and Laotians bulldozers instead of tanks, hoes instead of rifles, and technicians instead of military advisers?

Disarmament Ideal

New Zealand should reconsider her commitments, discarding the military alliances, and strengthening the cultural and economic ties with Asia.

The idea of disarmament, beginning with nuclear weapons, and continuing on to conventional arms, is appealing to more and more people.

The desirability of such a plan is obvious, and endorsed by all except those who depend on arms and war for their living, although a practical way of carrying out disarmament is proving difficult to arrive at.

The main problem is that the two major power blocs wish to negotiate from a position of greater strength than the other, a system that has led to the 'anything you can do, I can do better' series of nuclear tests and space shots.

Such a set-up is based on distrust, and distrust is based on ignorance. Nobody, except the abnormal, wants war, with all its sacrifices and deprivations, but once the crisis

is reached, instead of mass protest, the population is herded like sheep into the military yoke, taught to hate people they have never seen.

New Zealanders are no different. Yet New Zealand is in an ideal position to be an international 'conscientious objector'. All alliances of a military nature should be

politely but firmly rescinded, and a more active part taken in non-military world affairs.

However, have the people, as represented by their Government, the moral courage to stand by their hate of war, and possibly be called 'coward' or 'conchie' by intolerant foreigners? Somehow, I doubt it.

BILL RAYNER,
Foreign Affairs Editor

FULBRIGHT AWARDS

One of the most popular and widely-known overseas study programmes available to New Zealand students is the Fulbright Programme, administered in New Zealand by the United States Educational Foundation.

Applications are currently being called for twenty-two travel grants available to New Zealand students who intend to study in the United States during the 1963-64 academic year.

Of the twenty-two grants, thirteen are available to graduates who wish to do post-graduate studies in an American university, four to teachers, three to research scholars for advanced studies at post-doctoral level, and two to visiting lecturers who have been invited to teach at an American university.

The grants cover return fares from the successful applicant's home town to his university in the United States and return. Fares for dependents are not covered.

Candidates will need evidence of dollar support and affiliation to a university in

America before a Fulbright award can be made, but candidates are advised to apply now, although not having this evidence.

The Foundation's experience is that New Zealanders with a good academic record can usually obtain scholarships at US universities. Those provisionally chosen by the Fulbright Screening Committee will be advised how to apply for scholarship aid.

Students may stay in the US for three years, subject to their obtaining dollar support and doing good work.

Application forms may be obtained from the United States Educational Foundation in New Zealand, P.O. Box 1190, Wellington, with whom applications close on 31 July, 1962.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ED.

'ALARUMS & EXCURSIONS'

Tales such as might be told at a bar, or more probably over after-dinner drinks, seem to have been the inspiration of Doctor R. L. Kennedy for his book, *ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS*.

He draws on his eventful life for his anecdotes: his childhood in New Zealand, his years as a medical practitioner in England, his service in the Royal Navy during the war, more recent experiences as a medical practitioner in New Zealand, and also the macabre recesses of his own imagination.

Some of the stories are serious; most are in one way or another humorous. The writing itself shows signs of being forced, so that author's personality, which the content of the stories shows to be forceful and jovial in reality, comes through in a rather attenuated form.

His greatest resource as a writer is the wry understatement which he can use so effectively.

The preface gives a sufficient example of the quality of the book:

'When I had laboriously completed the first draft of these stories I suffered an ignominious setback. I was told quite gently but firmly

that my efforts showed symptoms of literary diarrhoea. Thus, an amusing and enjoyable interchange of letters ensued which led to the pruning of adjectives, weeding of sentences, and fertilizing of the content.

'I bear no resentment on this account, even though I am still convinced that considerable light and shade have been lost. But who am I to grumble? I am only the illustrator's father.'

As a matter of fact, he is. David Kennedy's illustrations, in varying styles, suit the yarns they accompany. The publishers also deserve mention for the high quality of this little book.

And after all that, it must also be said that this is a book to read once and once only, or a book to give to an elderly relative for bedside reading, and, lastly, a book of which the price seems disproportionate to its size.

—I

ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS, by R. L. Kennedy (Paul's), 12/6.

The occurrence, this year, of Easter within a fortnight of the May vacation has accentuated the need for revision of the existing three-term year, and two options are presented below.

A — TERM DIVISIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL YEAR

1. Three term proposal

A term of eight-nine weeks beginning on the Monday nearest to 1 February would be followed by a vacation of three weeks, this vacation including Easter.

A term of twelve-eleven weeks following this vacation would be conveniently divided by Queen's Birthday week-end. A second three-week vacation would occupy the last portion of July.

A third term of ten-eleven weeks would finish at Labour week-end.

First considering this proposal as it affects universities. When Easter occurs early or late in the existing first term there are major disruptions to study routine, particularly for those students concerned with Tournament and subsequent short tours.

As just prior to Easter is unsuitable for capping celebrations and ceremonies, the proposal is to hold these at the end of the second term in early July. Those graduates travelling to the Northern Hemisphere to continue studies are not prevented from being capped, as they usually leave New Zealand in August, while those going to Australia would miss the ceremony anyway. Those who have taken employment or moved to other universities are also not basically affected by the change.

The advantages are seen in allowing for eight weeks of uninterrupted study at the beginning of the year, and with the current habit of drama and music presentations towards the end of the second term continuing, these activities will finish well clear of exams.

The longer third term is more realistic as a term for the inevitable syllabus cramming. What has previously been crowded in five weeks can be more evenly distributed.

The whole scheme allows for an academic lecture year of twenty-eight weeks, which could better accommodate recent syllabus extensions in many subjects.

Finally, much would be gained in University-City relations by having a 'Capping Week' free from lectures, in which frame of mind students could better celebrate their own or their fellows' success.

Revue, Procesh and formal ceremonies free from lecture ties, to which could be added faculty demonstrations to the interested public and friends of graduates.

The public have a warped idea of what goes on inside the 'ivied walls'.

For secondary schools the proposed system would allow for thirty-one weeks in three terms, but the most radical innovation would follow Labour week-end.

The third and fourth forms, having no imminent external examinations, could easily be divided, in light of their internal examinations, into two groups of those prepared to advance the following year and those who need further revision, study and possibly another exam before promotion.

The former group could be instructed beyond the syllabus and have their proven knowledge confirmed by more interesting approaches to their subjects that normal teaching time does not allow for.

The latter group would realise the importance of proving their ability and not rely on 'social promotion' to reach the next form. Higher educational standards must surely result.

Fifth and sixth forms would have two and four weeks to prepare for external exams, realizing any shortcomings they showed in their internal exams.

This period of time eliminates the unnecessary time

allowance given before internal examinations for copious revision, and simply allows for examination technique to be demonstrated with sample questions and answers from past papers.

Too many schools try to give mid-year and final exams on a full external basis, even though only half the syllabus has been covered. This also causes a major break in teaching of three weeks or so, and requires special timetables to cope with options when a good indication of a pupil's ability can be realised in a two-period test of one and a half hours.

This latter period of the year would occupy six weeks after Labour week-end, which could be followed by a short week of the usual round of end-of-year school activities involving many senior pupils and currently detracting from their examination attentions.

A summer vacation of eight weeks fills in the year.

Ensuring in the proposed system that none of the weeks are encroached upon by Mondays or Fridays 'off', the school year occupies thirty-seven weeks, more educationally valuable than the flouted 380 half-day system.

2. Two semester proposal

This would apply uniquely to universities.

A first semester would commence on the last Monday in February and consist of thirteen weeks, excluding a full week's break at Easter, ending at Queen's Birthday week-end.

A vacation of four weeks would occupy the month of June.

A second semester of thirteen weeks, excluding a week's break in mid-August, would allow three weeks for exam preparation before Labour week-end.

In this proposal both mid-

semester breaks would accommodate the accepted student tournaments. However, difficulties arise for Training College students attending lectures, and for them to accept the semester system would

require the same move by schools.

Although simple in form, this system does not approach a uniform vacation system for all educational institutions as does the three-term proposal.

B — EXAMINATIONS

External examinations for secondary schools are blighted by accrediting, the over-lap between scholarship and Stage I, and the setting and marking system.

The proposal is for two external examinations with logical names.

1. **School Certificate:** the current examination with the five-subject passes necessary for those intending to advance to the sixth form.

2. **Higher School Certificate:** replacing the existing UE with a five-subject pass prerequisite for those intending to go on to university. THERE WILL BE NO ACCREDITING!

3. **Endorsed School Certificate:** for those who fail the above exam and gain a minimum of 35% average, or those who do not sit the exam, but on the recommendation of the school have completed a satisfactory year in the sixth form.

4. **Scholarships:** to the top fifty or so in the HSC exam on five subjects.

5. **Bursaries:** to a recommended percentage of the candidates or down to a fixed proportion of the leading candidates' mark.

For those proposing to enter University, prerequisites could be imposed, such as a mark of 40% in a language and general science in SC. The language would be recommended as German or Russian in the case of science students, and general science in the case of arts students.

All examinations should be set by a department instituted in Wellington and staffed full-time by persons appointed for certain maximum terms apart from certain administrative positions. These persons would devise the syllabuses, keep

them under constant revision, and tour the country investigating and demonstrating methods of teaching the syllabuses at teachers' conferences, etc.

Organization

To mark the examinations the department staff would be augmented by willing school-teachers and students operating in the six university and training college centres on a full-time basis. This organisation would speed up the marking and eliminate much of the existing controversy amongst teachers.

The results would be handled through the central department in Wellington, as would all recounting. Markers would mark questions rather than papers, avoiding any personal element in the result.

Primary exam

There should be some examination reinstituted for advancement from primary to secondary education which could be conveniently distributed as English, arithmetic and general knowledge tests to primary schools from the above department.

A certain minimum would be recommended on considering a sample of results, and the pupils' marks when sent to their intended secondary schools would eliminate third form tests and facilitate early form placing, streaming, etc. Any who did not attend primary schools in New Zealand could sit the test on enrolling at their secondary schools.

EDITOR, FRANK
LITERARY AND
JENNIFER WILKS

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