

CRACCUM

Auckland University students' paper
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EDITOR, FRANCIS J. LILLIE : SUB-EDITORS, DIANE M. HARRIS, ROY McLENNAN : ADVERTISING, PAMELA MEEKING : CIRCULATION, JANET CRAWFORD, JANINE GARDINER : ILLUSTRATIONS, LES GIBBARD
LITERARY AND ARTS, IAN PRINGLE : OVERSEAS NEWS, BILL RAYNER : SPORTS, ROSS PARDINGTON : REPORTERS, KEN McALLISTER, BARBARA JONES, MEG SHEFFIELD, BOB CATER, DIANA RICE :
MANAGER, ANNIE WILSON : PHOTOGRAPHER, ARTHUR HON : ARCH. SOC., ROGER McK. DODD : PROOF READER, JUDY ARNOTT

TOURNAMENT AT CHRISTCHURCH OTAGO, 3 AUCKLAND

New Zealand Universities Winter Tournament in Christchurch was won by Otago University with 54 points. Canterbury was one point behind, while Auckland was third. Auckland won Tournament at Easter. Auckland obtained 37 points, with Victoria (Wellington) 31. The two agricultural colleges — Massey and Lincoln — had four points each. Auckland won the Soccer, Cross-country and Table Tennis. Seconds were obtained in Women's Basketball and Judo. Auckland won all its games in Soccer, 3—1 against Canterbury, 8—0 against Lincoln, 1—1 against Massey, 6—2 against Otago, 4—2 against Victoria.

CRACCUM

TOURNAMENT SHIELD POINTS

	AU	CAC	CU	MAC	OU	VU
Association Football	8	—	2	2	—	2
Badminton	2	2	2	—	8	—
Men's Basketball	—	—	4	—	2	8
Women's Basketball	4	6	2	—	8	—
Cross-country	8	—	2	—	4	—
Fencing	11	—	4	—	1	8
Golf	2	—	4	—	8	6
Men's Hockey	—	—	3	—	3	8
Women's Hockey	1	—	8	—	4	1
Judo	4	—	2	—	8	—
Shooting	—	—	8	2	4	2
Skiing	—	—	8	—	4	2
Table Tennis	8	2	4	—	—	—
Total Points	37	4	53	4	54	31

ABBREVIATIONS

AU = Auckland; CAC = Canterbury Agriculture; CU = Canterbury; MAC = Massey Agriculture; OU = Otago; VU = Victoria.



HOST — UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

NEW CAPPING BODS

Capping Committee for 1963 has recently been appointed. The new holders of portfolios are:

- ★ Controller — Herb Romaniuk, Law
- ★ Business — Barry Dibble, Accountancy
- ★ Revue Director — Warwick Brown, Law
- ★ Capping Book Manager — Jerry Nathan, Arts
- ★ Publicity — Tony Steemson, Arts
- ★ Process Controller — Peter Ragg, Law

- ★ Secretary — Robin Blake

A new position, which has as yet no official name, is what might be called Bright Ideas Department, and is held by Brian Harkness, of Law Faculty.

Master-mind Romaniuk is advocating a bigger and better Capping Week Festival. That's old stuff, of course, but there are in fact on the drawing board some cool schemes which will make quite a difference. Process and the Book, Herb feels, could both stand a shot-in-the-arm. The aim is that Capping Festival should 'amuse and interest the people of Auckland, without giving offence', and so various innovations are being considered to this end.

Script for Revue is already being written, Capping Book is in capable hands, and a top secret Grand Plot for Process is incubating. Also two fairly spectacular stunts are planned.

If you have an idea for brightening up Capping Week, you are invited — beseeched — to write it down, address it to the Bright Ideas Department, Capping Committee, and drop it in to Capping Committee Room in Hut Six, or to Stud. Ass. Secretary. office.

CRACCUM

**COPY CLOSING
CRACCUM'S
LAST ISSUE
WITH LITERARY
SUPPLEMENT ON
5th WEDNESDAY
THIS WEEK
PUBLISHED 17th**

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR McGOONS

McGonagall fans have received letters from Dame Edith Evans, and Professor Alexis L. Romanoff, Professor Emeritus of Chemical Embryology at Cornell University, as well as from the White House, Washington.

OVERSEA TELEGRAM

FROM GOONS TO GOONS ACROSS THE SEA WE EXTEND AND OLD
RHEUMATIC KNEE LONG LIVE MCGOONIGAL

SEECOMBE SELLARS AND MILLIGAN

Tel. 10 CT 31

PETER SELLERS

37 Panton Street,
Haymarket,
London, S.W.1.

24th May 1962

Dear Mr. John Crawford, B.A., of 31 Wright Road, Auckland, Which, as everybody knows is a long way to the west of Falkland I deem it a great honour to have received your letter, And, it is my only regret that I cannot answer it any better. But with these few words I am doing all that I can, For, of Magonagall I am also a great fan. And, if I could think of any greater disaster Than the Tay Bridge, I would have mentioned it already or even faster.

I think the Graf Zeppelin was also of great dimensions, And all the survivors got very high pensions. It does not come close to the wondrous Bridge of Tay, Which remains the greatest until the present day. And now to wish you well on your inaugural meeting, I hope for all those present you will have plenty of seating, And it is my express wish to give you all my greeting And so I sign myself to all you fellows With my correct name, which as everybody knows is

Peter Richard Henry Sellers.

John Crawford, Esq., B.A.,
31 Wright Road,
Auckland, W.3.
New Zealand.

N.Z.U.S.P.C.

The New Zealand University Student Press Council combines the six student newspapers of New Zealand for purposes of informing other countries about New Zealand students and for the purpose of improving the standards of student journalism and newspaper production.

A resident Executive in Wellington consists of a president, vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and two publications officers who are responsible for sending overseas the NZUSPC bulletin. This bulletin reports on student life in New Zealand.

Press Council meets twice a year for business at Tournaments and also at Queen's Birthday for technical sessions. These technical sessions have some expert lecturing and advising on journalistic subjects such as 'layout'.

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GEORGE COURT'S

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and at Papatoetoe

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

CRACCUM CENSORSHIP DEPLORED



At the meeting of the Student Press Council in Christchurch a motion was unanimously passed asserting the principles of the freedom of the press. This was passed with the position of Craccum in mind. Press Council, with two delegates from each of the six student newspapers and members of the resident executive from Wellington, deplored the censorship of a student newspaper and the meddling in the policy of an editor who should be solely responsible for his copy as long as it does not infringe the laws of defamation, obscenity, libel, etc. Granted that the paper is financially a burden on the Association, and granted that the Executive is supposed to represent the students, nevertheless if there is to be a student newspaper of some quality, if there is to be an organ of opinion other than that of the Executive, then the Editor — once he is appointed — should be given full control with no interference. There can be no half measures: if a student is willing to spend his time collecting trivial news and collating the views of a very few students he should be trusted to act in a responsible manner. He is equally liable legally with the printer and with the publisher, i.e. the Students' Association. While one can realize that the Association could incur a libel suit, etc, the risks it takes with Revue (cost £4,000), and the nature of the newspaper's comment, makes this argument for censorship ridiculous.

There is no doubt in the present Editor's mind that the quality of Craccum is very poor: there is also no doubt in his mind that Executive, whether by pestering ('I mean I didn't really mean to say that in an Executive meeting, I mean really there is no need to print that'), or by the direction of the President of the Students' Association, exerts an unhealthy pressure on the editorial policies of this newspaper. This Executive is better than the previous one. Much better. But there are elements of the 1961-62 Executive in this year's Executive.

Did you know that last year the Executive went to the printing press at 1 am in the morning and burnt all copies of a particular page because they claimed that an article on it was not suitable? Was the Editor then told of this burning? Yes — the morning after.

That Editor had been told not to print the particular article, and had done so. The Editor did not resign since it was the last issue. Had Executive the power to do this? They had. But they should have fired the Editor and called a meeting to discuss the whole matter. It was up to those in this case administering so-called justice to consult the student body.

Let us move to the present Editorship. President Strevens, invoking a clause of the Editor's schedule, instructed the present Editor not to print anything on the Harbour Cruise which ended with the police being called by radio-telephone from the ferry. (Their advice was asked, and everyone went home to mum and lived happily ever after.)

This Editor did not print anything except an official report, and report of Exec's reaction to the report, because he understood that this was a binding schedule to which he had agreed. He also thought that it was in the interests of the students for this story to lie at the bottom of the harbour. But time shows that the facts as long as they remain in context should be presented. President Strevens's clamp could be interpreted as an attempt by him to cover up the inadequacies of the organization by his Social Controller of a university function. Anyone who knows Mr Strevens will not think so — but the fact remains that students are entitled to know and should expect to be informed about something such as this which, after all, was a fairly serious matter.

If the Executive thinks that the interests of the Students' Association are threatened by an Editor's actions then they should fire him, but let them not confuse the Association's interests (4,400 students) with the interests of the Executive, a seventeen-man body which is holding power at that particular moment. And, above all, let them realize that there are values other than those of expediency. These values are such that they cannot be defined in the pedantic terminology of a megalomaniac's motion on some bureaucratic technicality; these are the values that we all profess to believe in — some sort of truth whether of God or Satan. These are the values associated with some aspect of recording facts and commenting on them. We have considered that these values exist and have talked of freedom of the press as a necessity in a 'democratic' society.

The writer will be accused of sensationalism and everything else, but this is written because the freedom of the Press does matter and affects us all, whether it is allowing a communist to talk on Seato, or insuring that Bill Smith is given credit for a try.

The Editor is responsible to the publishers, but for Craccum's sake let the Executive of this Association act in the interests of the students they represent and not with a mind to propagating their own existence and propping up their petty empires.

CRACCUM EDITOR 1962

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO VISIT UNIVERSITY
FRIDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER **COMMON ROOM, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.**

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...

THE STEINWAY L.P. (Long Plead) Side Two

Why can't Jazz Club use the piano? Ordinary music students can use it just for practice... [Craccum 10] How ill-informed can reporters be? Music students are ordinary, and they can't use the Steinway for practice; only those who have graced Musoc concerts have been allowed to practise before their performances.

Having been to the Jazz Club concerts, I doubt whether all 'ivory-ticklers' heard can be said to play good jazz, and the way the majority played the upright piano gave me the impression that 'Steinway' qualities were in no way sought. Some played with a mechanical dexterity that could be likened to the Craccum photographer's Steinway 'portrait'—cold, direct and out of perspective.

The Town Hall Steinway has been refused to show pianists, and while I agree that near Peterson, Crombie Murch and perhaps Dave Brubeck would appreciate the small range of a Steinway, these pianists are not always available for Jazz Club concerts.

I welcome the advance from honky-tonk club to a truly appreciative jazz society, but do not feel that the standard of performance warrants the use of the Steinway yet.

The Jazz Club would be better off had they not written the Registrar after first being refused permission by Professor Nalden. When considering 'going over his head', it should have been obvious that the matter would be referred back to him. With that and the Craccum article, any hopes of getting the Steinway within the next decade have vanished.

I feel that a certain amount of diplomatic negotiation could have been employed in this matter, with the facts adequately presented and an invitation for knowledgeable musicians to personally give

consideration at a Jazz Club concert.

Jazz Club should not approach this matter again until they get official recognition of the standards of their performances, and present the petition of a well-founded and respected committee rather than personal requests by ardent 'leading lights'.

A 'qualified musician' with ATCL can have passed examinations in technique alone, and his or her presence in Jazz Club does not add to the appreciation of a grand piano other than as a status symbol.

Musoc has a Rogers grand piano of its own, bought by Music Club students many years ago when the nature of music performed and size of the Music Department indicates that the majority of contributing club members were non-music students.

This asset of the newly constituted Music Society was, pending formal committee confirmation, offered to Jazz Club provided they moved it to the hall under professional supervision and covered by insurance.

Professor Nalden was informed of this possibility and agreed to abide by the committee's decision. His only reservation was that as the Rogers grand piano was used for lectures, its absence for long periods would create problems. However, it was felt that jazz concerts could be arranged for days when it was not required for lectures.

Jazz Club preferred to plead vainly for the Steinway.

J.



Sir,

Plaudits on your magnificent article on McGonagall. Before reading it, I was a sceptic; after reading it I was transformed into a FOLLOWER. From now on, all my energies will be channelled (this last word may be mis-spelt, but I do not care, for I am inspired) be channelled into his poetic realm.

Now I have found this great man,

I will try to write as much poetry in his style As I possibly can.

QUILLS

Sir,

The editor of Capping Book must be a scurvy, bureaucratic knave. 30 September deadline for copy, indeed! Be damn'd if I'll contribute!

W. SHAKESPEARE

All this bull

Sir,

I have been stimulated to write in reply to the article 'Who is McGonagall?' which was featured in your last edition of Craccum. While I have never had any doubts about this man's talent, the article showed me conclusively that he just hasn't got what it takes. I'm sure you'll agree:

All this bull

Written by McGonagall

Grows on you like a canker;

You won't find me franker

When I say some think it

shameful—

But most I'm sure think it's

BLOODY AWFUL!

Hamish MacFuegos

KATIPO'S COLUMN

Like, I hope every one has stopped telling you what a great time they had at Chch or skiing, or whatever they had. Really no one enjoyed anything—everyone was thinking of their work. Isn't varsity fun? See the student. He is working hard. He is clever. Wouldn't you like to be a student?

Forseeable change has taken place. Remember that at the end of 1960 Women's Common Room was made Common Common Room? Psychological pressure or something has now made this a second MCR. Recent count at 1.30 pm, two females to seventeen males—while so-called Women's Common Room in Hut 6 is really a reading room for retiring types.

Another story still being told, although it happened a long time ago this year, is of the girl who changed her stockings in the common room, having announced to gogling audience that 'boy friend' laddered two pairs a day. Perhaps the common room is a bit too common.

Scandal of the year is some student's theory that the Queen's visit next year is pre-



venting university from taking over Government House. Seems that we have to wait Her Majesty's pleasure.

Some of official Auckland delegates to Chch were incensed by 15/- charge for cocktail party. Seems this is Tournament practice. The honour of being asked to pay is one of the privileges of these jaunting representatives.

Best sport of the year was kidding citizens of Christchurch that Auckland was on the mainland. The fuss that South Islanders make about it makes one wonder how parochial New Zealanders can get about two and a half 'piddling little islands'.

Canterburians were really intrigued to have some real snow flakes to show strangers the first Saturday of the holidays. People rushed about (well, two did) pronouncing that it was going to be a really

Sir,

J'ai lu, d'une forte sensation de dégoût, la fin de la lettre signée par 'Les Pacifistes'. On m'a dit que l'auteur de cette cochonnerie est une de nos charmantes étudiantes. Charmante ou pas, elle est assez culottée. Il y a quelque temps déjà, il y avait dans Craccum la phrase 'La Guerre de Troie ne devrait pas avoir eu lieu'. Votre ravissante correspondante trouve que c'est du français exécutable. Elle s'y connaît, sans doute. Mais est-ce qu'elle a passé plusieurs années à une université française elle? Je demande cela, parce que l'auteur de l'article intitulé 'La Guerre de Troie ne devrait pas avoir eu lieu', a été aidé par une Française, une étudiante qui est Française. Mettez cela dans la poche, mademoiselle, et le mouchoir par-dessus.

Vous devez vous être trompée. (Ou préférez-vous que je dise, 'Vous avez dû vous tromper'?)

J-C. RONCE

GROG

Sir,

Your recent correspondent, 'Betrayed', thinks, and quite rightly, that something should be done about the social life or deplorable lack thereof at the Auckland University. Most students will agree that the social life here is just about zero minus, compared with that of other universities, except perhaps with the Russian universities, where it compares quite favourably.

While I think Mr Murphy has greater prowess and more suitable qualifications for organising grog at social functions than anybody else at the University, and he has assured us that his election pledges will be fulfilled, I feel I speak for many, many students when I say: I wish to hell he would pull his finger out and do something.

P.L.S.

white arts festival. The only thing that was really white (no advertising) was the face of drama critic GLUE when he passed judgement. His standard of criticism was about the level of the Wellington papers. His criticism, interspersed with plays, was rather sticky, but I suppose, since Auckland got first, there should be few grumbles from us.

Jazz concert this week is going to be good—they're goin' to have people singin' and wailin' and everything.

This is second to last issue of Craccum, and readers are reminded that anything goes, so drop the staff a word or two and let it be squeezed in somewhere in the paper.

KATIPO

Exec decided that the Health Department should be granted permission to visit the University on Friday, 7 September, to administer oral polio vaccine.

CRACCUM

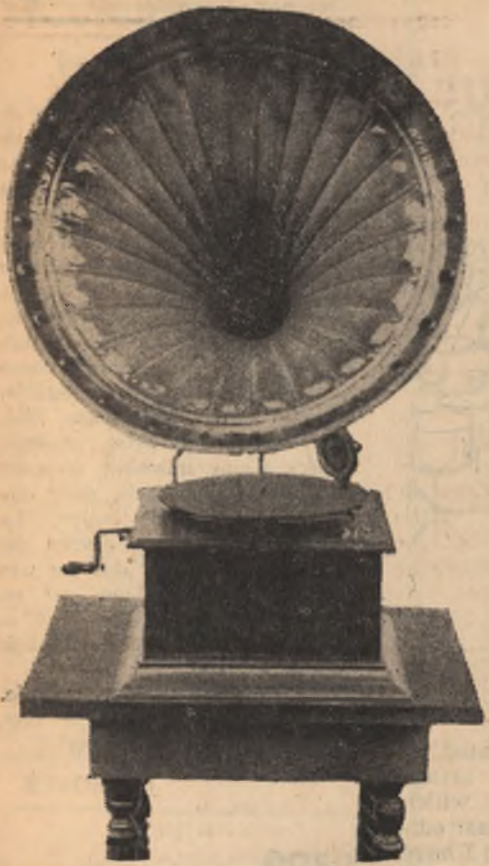
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FORESTRY and Mountain-Land Management

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In the mountainous parts of New Zealand rainfall is high. But as long as the vegetation remains intact, water flow is regulated, soil erosion held in check, and the lowlands saved from the worst effects of floods. Too often, this protective cover of forest scrub and grassland is threatened by the destructive feeding habits of noxious animals. By their trampling and browsing on new growth they prevent natural regeneration, leave the soil unprotected, and open the way to accelerated erosion.

Current programmes to control these noxious animals are part of the overall function of the New Zealand Forest Service — an essential factor in the prudent management of vegetation cover. And this has always been the aim of the New Zealand Forest Service.

Forestry is forever



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

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Editor - Can't think of a title. Can you?

Deep down inside each and every one of us there is something still and stagnant waiting to be let out. We must therefore let slip the dogs of war, gird up our loins, and so bear ourselves that if the British Empire . . .

So you are not quite with it yet, huh? Well, what I'm trying to say, man, is that we want your IDEAS. Jokes, puns, skits, songs and any old thing — Bumper Fun Book 1902, the odd four-act blank verse tragedy or song cycle . . . all will be received by the perpetrators of 1963 Capping Revue with utterly steaming gratitude.

Here's your chance, all you critics in the circle, all you soft-centre seekers in the stalls. So you've always thought revues were 'too ghastly for words', huh? Well, now see how you go. No thought will be too big or too small for our beady little eyes, so put it down on paper — it's therapeutic, you know. Just the thing for that frustrated degree examinatus feeling.

Seriously though, we intend to compile the next year's revue script in the same way as capping book, and from what we confidently expect to be a welter of material we will fashion a varied and diverse script. Whatever is accepted will, of course, be acknowledged in the programme, and out of 4,000 students we should

get a rattling good collection.

Here are some possible themes: things you love to hate, mate, the absurdities of canned culture on radio and TV, the space race and — well, you fill in the rest. Also stunts, running gimmicks like the water one last year — only better.

So you can't write — well, not to worry. Can you stand on one leg and drink a glass of water while playing the piano with your left elbow? Can you introduce us to your sister who has nice legs (intentions purely theatrical)? or again can you put your left elbow in your right earhole, or even your left earhole for that matter?

Come to think of it, where can you put your left elbow? Don't know? Well, we can tell you. You are all talent scouts, and as far as we are concerned revue is a university affair. It should make you as student a lot of money, and it should give you a lot of fun, the more so if you contribute.

If you don't like doing things for love, how about money? For those of you who are prepared to nut out a complete

script for a section of the revue we offer the fabulous sum of ten fully reversible made-in-New Zealand pound notes. To write a sketch with good theatrical situations, with a good song or songs and a really punchy end gag or line is not an easy task, believe me — that's why we decided to offer a ten-pound reward.

That then is the message on this all-leather script gathering. Ideas and bits and pieces from you all, please, and fully worked out sketches eligible for the prize should now inundate the Students' Association office.

The cash prize entries will be judged on the three points already alluded to — namely:

1. Good situation comedy.
2. Good songs, either lyric only or lyric set to some well-known tune.
3. A good end gag.

Place your entries in plain wrapper at the Students' Association office by the last day of October, and beetle-browed producer Collin Broadly will then decide their fate.

A. G. NELSON
(Script Controller)

SUPPORT FOR NZUSA

It was decided at a recent Exec meeting that the Auckland delegation to the Winter Council meeting of NZUSA should support if it prove necessary 'the efficient running of NZUSA'; either an additional allocation of money in this year for the re-fitting and re-furnishing of their present offices, or be prepared to support a removal of NZUSA officers to another building with a higher rental.

It was also decided that Auckland should invite NZUSA to hold a Seminar in August, 1963, in Auckland on the subject of Student Advisory Services.

Finance Committee recommended on the request of Men's House Committee 'that a further cleaner be hired for cleaning the student block for three hours a day, five days a week, over the period of each university term'. This was supported by the Executive.

CRACCUM REPORTER



NZUSA at Chch. Auckland Delegation in centre — Curson, Nuttall-Smith, Wilson. ABSENT: RANKIN.

AFFILIATIONS

The Radio Club was given permission to affiliate to the New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters, and, in order to alleviate their difficulties of catering for their members by obtaining suitable plant, the Rowing Club was granted permission to affiliate to the Auckland Rowing Club.

CRACCUM REPORTER

THE RULES

A tender from the Penrose Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd. for the printing of the Rules of the Association was accepted. This means that new copies incorporating all the amendments that have been passed at the last few general meetings should be available shortly.

CRACCUM REPORTER

MOOLOO CONSTITUTION

An ad-hoc sub-committee which had been set up to discuss the proposed Constitution of the Waikato Branch University Students' Association brought down its recommendations to the Executive at this meeting. They were:

1. That the proposed Waikato Constitution be referred to Mr Young, the Association's solicitor, for re-writing.
2. That members of the WBUSA should be members of AUSA and that such members should pay their annual NZUSA levy through AUSA.
3. That while AUSA must always be ready to advise and assist the WBUSA whenever it is asked, the WBUSA is entirely responsible for running its own affairs.
4. That AUSA be responsible for representing members of the WBUSA at NZUSA.
5. That the WBUSA be ad-

vised to set up a Building Fund as soon as possible. These recommendations were all adopted by the Executive.

CRACCUM REPORTER

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

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TO MARK OR NOT?

Probably the most interesting issue that arose at the Executive meeting on 1 August came out of a recommendation of the Education Sub-committee, 'That Auckland students be asked to refrain from marking School Certificate papers'. The motion was moved by Miss Hilt and Miss Hasman and produced the most heated debate of the night.

Mr Collinge started the guns firing by saying that he didn't think that attempting these strong-arm tactics' did the teaching profession any good. He suggested that they should try the legal remedies available to them. He said that it didn't quite seem the function of the Association to ask students to refrain from this, because it appears that we are supporting a single section of our graduates, namely the teachers. He feared that an attitude may arise amongst students comparable to the 'black-legging' of a trade unionist. He claimed also that a decision of this nature would prevent the individual student from making his own judgment on the rights or wrongs of the case. He concluded that he thought that the Executive should agree with the idea that teachers should receive higher remuneration for this marking, but go no further.

Mr Nuttal-Smith said that he was not happy with the motion because we are asking students to do something — 'I think a motion of principle would be better. We should support their cause but not their tactics — although we should put this a little more tactfully.'

Miss Hasman pointed out that asking students to refrain

from marking put them under no compulsion. 'We are, though', she said, 'making our attitude of support much stronger. The refusal to mark papers is about the only way that teachers can register their dissatisfaction with the system.'

'Miss Hasman seemed to have her morality slightly awry,' said Mr Shenkin. 'I consider it morally wrong to try these strong-arm tactics.' He said that tactics of this kind smacked of trade-unionism and were below the dignity of professional people. He supported Mr Collinge's contention that legal remedies should be tried first.

'I am aghast — I say aghast!' said Mr Browne. 'It surely cannot be suggested that any course of action which is not in terms of the law is wrong.'

Miss Hasman, speaking again, said that the Minister had gone ahead and asked for people to mark papers while the matter was still under arbitration. 'We are not telling but asking students to refrain and at least this will make students think about what they are doing.'

'I think this motion has been spoken for most strongly by people who are going to be teachers—who are on student-

ships,' said Mr Murphy. 'Not that I suggest any personal motives, but we don't support the wharries in their squabbles about money, so why should we in this case? The teachers can go out and work on the wharves or in the factories in their fairly long holidays as Varsity students do... A little hardship breeds character; we mustn't molly-coddle them in the warm bosom of the Welfare State.'

Mr Wilson then said that he felt that as this was a recommendation of a sub-committee it should be passed and quite quickly. He then moved the motion of closure, which was seconded by Mr Harvey.

In her reply Miss Hilt made the following three points:

- (1) That all post-primary teachers are or will be or have been members of the Association.
- (2) There was no question of bargaining with the Government or anyone else — 'we are not indulging in trade union tactics'.
- (3) We are not telling students to refrain from marking, we are only asking them to.

When put the motion was carried on the voices without a show of hands.

CRACCUM

m.h.c. reports LOCKERS!

Students are advised to note that their locker rentals fall due as from 25 October. The locker steward exhorts those people who have hired them either to renew their rentals or claim their key deposit back before this date. Failure to do this usually results in loss of said deposit. He assured me that after the shambles of previous years he would not be granting any leniency this year.

LOST PROPERTY SALE!

The Lost Property Steward regrets to report that few students answered his appeal for owners of lost property, so he has great pleasure in announcing A MONSTER LOST PROPERTY SALE to be held in the second week of term, so keep your eyes open and be in and buy!

BOOKINGS

The last meeting of the Committee thrashed out the ancient and contentious subject of bookings in the Student Block — a problem as old as the present block itself. With John Matheson violently opposing the action, the Committee passed a motion rescinding all previous motions on the subject, and that in future all bookings be arranged at the discretion of the Bookings Officer.

CRACCUM 5
TUESDAY 4 SEPTEMBER 1962

CLUB GRANTS

A grant of £52 was made to the Indoor Basketball Club and loans of £35 to Swimming Club and £30 (together with a grant of £15) to Golf Club.

These latter are interesting and rather contentious matters because neither of the clubs concerned are really active in the field of student sport, both mainly getting together for the purpose of arranging Tournament teams.

The loans were both made to subsidise the costs of forthcoming tours by Australian teams, and repayment of the loans was arranged by the Executive to be subsidized on a pound for pound basis.

Various members of the

Executive opposed the making of these loans on the grounds that as we did not have sufficient money to grant our own clubs what they needed, we should not be squandering our funds on outside tours.

It was also mentioned, but no one could produce the documentation, that the official policy of NZUSU was that the sports arranging such tours should finance them themselves, and not rely on the constituent societies to do so.

CRACCUM REPORTER

The spate of early (Association) year appointments to sub-committees continued, and the following were ratified at an Exec meeting:

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Sally Mills, Warren Lindberg.

SOCIETIES COMMITTEE: Anne Macedo.

CAFETERIA COMMITTEE: Mrs Lorraine Bartley.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE: John Herbert.

The Executive gave the Association's Arts Festival Council delegates permission to support a motion formulating a policy of awards to outstanding Arts Festival participants, the award to be equivalent to a Sports Blue. This motion was proposed by Messrs Williams and Wilson, who had been protagonists in an abortive attempt at the AGM to have Blues made available to Arts Festival participants. This new move to establish a new award, separate but equal, is obviously a much sounder one, and one that will probably have the support of most of the people who opposed their efforts on the earlier occasion.

CRACCUM REPORTER

ENORMOUS DONATION TO TRAMPING CLUB

Speculation Rife as to Identity of Anonymous Benefactor

RUMOUR HAS IT that when the Tramping Club finally did manage to open the door of its 10 x 10 cubbyhole in Hut 7, it was discovered that a large geological specimen had been left there by some unknown admirer.

Weighing slightly under four hundredweight and gaily spotted,

it was greeted with cries of rapture as the wrappings were removed.

'It's a perfect sample of puddingstonium conglomeratium Whatipuium!' exclaimed a watcher to Craccum (on the spot as always). 'The Committee shall treasure it always.'

CRACCUM

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TRAMPING CLUB NOTES HUT BIRTHDAY PARTY

'Ongaruanuku', the Club's Waitakere establishment, has been the 'students' retreat' for just over 19 years, and last Friday fortnight Tramping Club gathered, in the MCR because of the weather, to let its collective hair down and commemorate the event in the usual exuberant manner.

O'nuke had a long and colourful history before the Club took it over in 1943. Originally the kitchen of a logging camp, it reverted to the City Council as most of the Waitakere Ranges was gradually taken over to become watershed and the Centennial Park.

Its central position and commanding aspect were noted by the early trampers, and the Council allowed the University Tramping Club, which had been active for some years, to rent the building for a nominal sum—at present £10 a year.

Timber and iron from a demolished farmhouse at Simla, a large pine-covered hill an hour north of O'nuke,

were used to renovate and enlarge the building, and many alterations and improvements have been made since.

It is calculated that over a thousand people, not counting non-members of the Club, have made use of the hut at one time or another, and the number of man-nights would be astronomical.

Ninety people can, and have, on occasion slept there—the Freshers' Hut Weekend is an event early in the year which breaks records annually, and it is rare for O'nuke to be unoccupied for more than a day or two at a time.

CRACCUM

CONTEMPORARY PRINTS
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50 SHORTLAND STREET 45-081

An exposition on the joys and insidefuns, and little quirks of getting with IT (?) when all the most intelligent students find themselves having a Chch on the roques a la manhat. Folks! It's true! It's reality, it's the land of Canterbury lamb.

CRACCUM

TUESDAY 4 SEPTEMBER 1962

★ FUNSIES AT ARTS FESTIVAL ★



'TARRY AT JERICO UNTIL YOUR BEARDS BE GROWN' — 2 Samuel 10: v.

The first week brought another Tournament to Kiwi students, also another arts festival which is created once every 365 days.

Arts festival is when all the non-outside sports types get together spontaneous-wise and have themselves a ball (a great big one). Plays, jazz with musicians, cube music and, in fact, every kind of sound counting a few blues and beats on a bare beer bottle.

Arts festival is fun — everyone is gone and crazed and gives only a continental for the town, the cats, helmetwearers, medical students, taximeters and themselves.

Some chief is in charge of 'organization' — he usually retires halfway through and his position is taken by some earnest crumb, sexcessor who believes in organization with a capital O.

Christchurch, that staid-sounding name by the Avon (rhymes with Bacon), received US and other screaming hordes (legally) this year.

Palmerston North students, as well as Lincoln, where they study things to do with farming and animals, are particularly infamous for their exploits with animals called communing (nothing to do with communists, Chinese or the security police). They do it with sheep on the hills (if there are any hills).

One beatnikola at Palmerston North said after a session with the baalambs: 'Man, they sure go bump in the dark!'

Aside from all this, there are the serious facets of inter-varsity life such as parties. Parties are where there are students, and since there are so many students — well, you can imagine the algebra you

need to work out the parties. The cops look sour, the old ladies say they were young once, and the old men who had the good time anyway growl jealously. Like pow — the young outers make with it, but they don't get sent off. They are almostest like the oldies except they can't hold their oily water* and get kicks from doing like what a real you did when you were a baby with pink-blue ribbons.

And the babies or chicks or girleens or what you will are really in the wind at Tournament. They blow from pad to pad on their little feet going pitter-patter. And when they are foetal — get there, MAN!

Of course, the sports which every thirteenth bod really went to play no one gives a second-class subsidized New Zealand railway fare for.

While there are a few delegates who no one knows and who you keep asking where the blazes they come from, except when they are a PAIN in the head — then you put them in the sand — ostracize them.

Christchurch is flat. All the travel pamphlets say so. So when you want to find a tasty

party you can't climb a hill to see where the most cigarette glows are, but you have to hike round until you find a BIG crowd all gathered like bluebottles around a gateway.

And you better get in fast cause they've been thrown out and the party isn't going to last like the noise with all the stings around.* So you go through the back window which had been left open, you don't know why, and give your credentials to the back doorman and he drinks straight and wipes his mouth on your duffel (navy surplus) coat. You cancer stick him a peacepipe and jump with the twist or jive or rock or slop or tango or what you will. And have a 'good time'.

One warning for future generations: do not play hide and seek on the inter-island steamer. The fable is that some male calling coming ready or not got into the tide and wasn't going to Tournament in the swimming team. They say the night ferry really a witch in organza, but don't bother — just doze on deck amongst the packets and parcels and people and talk of life and love and the things that really matter.

[* Spirits made in New Zealand.]

[* Stings = cops.]

JAZZ?

EVENING OF JAZZ IN CHRISTCHURCH

Christchurch jazz groups featured several people several times in their evening of jazz, so that numbers tended to be stylized and unimprovizational and not in the true spontaneous jazz spirit.

The best entertainment of the evening was provided by a group of dancers — male and female — who danced with polished ease and grace, and with synchronized movement.

The dearth of good jazz was unfortunately due to the fact that other centres did not provide musicians.

A harmonica was played by a charming young lady. It was well executed, but it was not jazz, even if one uses the broadest of definitions as a criterion.

A dixieland group was the swaggiest, and covered up some shaky timing with smooth showmanship. The only trumpet who played with a quartet was awful. The saxophonist — compere was proficient on the sax, pity about his compering.

Reasonable dance-band jazz was confidently performed — confidence that was surely based on the many lighting changes.

ALCOHOLIDAYS ON THE AVON or CANOE PUNTING

Despite the antiquated licensing laws that bug us, many people had enough to drink while taking part in the multifarious activities of a New Zealand Universities Winter Tournament and Arts Festival. Many had enough to eat, many met enough people. BUT HOW MANY HAD ENOUGH PUNTING?

Some will not take this seriously, but drifting down the clearish waters of the main river of Christchurch can be really fun. A real genuine seaman launches you with a belated wave of his hand, while reminding you not to pick flowers or put your punt on the bank.

Canoes are either — or appeared, to the unavonated, to be — one- or two-man. Paddling was performed with a paddle with two or one blades depending on whether there were two or one people occupying the craft.

Special Correspondent

After a hard day tramping the streets, or an exhausting evening listening to what other people have to say, or an afternoon crawling around the floor looking for the soda-siphon, sailing jocosely on pleasant waters provided jolly fine sport.

The banks were under-growthed, the sky was slightly milkily cloudy, and the soft calls from student to student

emphasized the rhythm of the dipping paddles.

O, ecstasy, to be away from those other awful young folk and to be cruising — but O dear, I forgot there was someone else in the canoe. How nice to have someone to share all the pretty things of nature. O hot bliss!

Hello birds, hello sky, hello heaven, just hell . . . O! The river is wet and the water comes six inches above your knees. O, I say, chaps, look at me having a splash — do jump in, leave that silly old punt alone.

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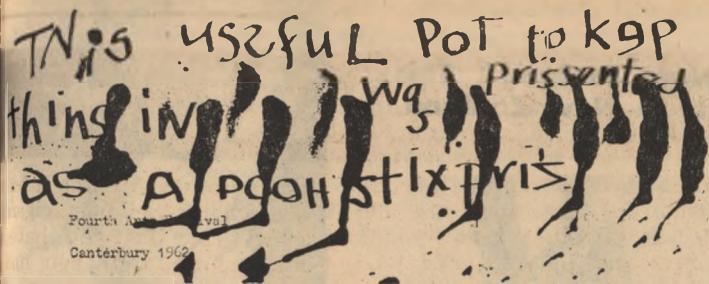
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DEBATING FOR MASSES

The Joynt Scroll inter-university debating contest was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, with three lawyers as judges.

The room was very small, as was the audience. Any volleys of interjections were silenced by the chairman.

Six teams took part. Auckland (D. Wright and M. Martin) met Otago to debate 'That mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the mid-day sun.'

Auckland, taking the negative, attacked the subject with a series of jokes that would have been successful in an Auckland lecture theatre at lunchtime but which fell flat in an atmosphere pervaded with law. Otago set about proving made dogs and Englishmen do go out in the mid-day sun in all seriousness and won the debate.

Canterbury Varsity (L. Moore and D. Page) and Massey Agricultural College argued round the subject 'That a European political union including Great Britain is desirable.'

Victoria, represented by J. Roberts and P. O'Brien, met Lincoln College representatives C. McKenzie and B. Milne to debate 'That the policy of laissez-faire is benevolent to an expanding community.'

From all the debates, Canterbury were placed first and Otago second.

Bledisloe Oratory

Although most of the competitors missed the point of oratory and gave cut and dried speeches, the Bledisloe Medal orations were of a high standard according to the judges.

An oration is meant to stir the hearers into action and make them feel that they are important in the scheme of things. None of the Tournament orations could have been said to do that; possibly because the audience was composed of nervous fellow-competitors.

The competition for the

trophy takes place once every three years. Each Varsity can be represented by two speakers. The subject is 'A great man or woman connected with New Zealand (Maori or Pakeha)' or 'An outstanding event in New Zealand's history'.

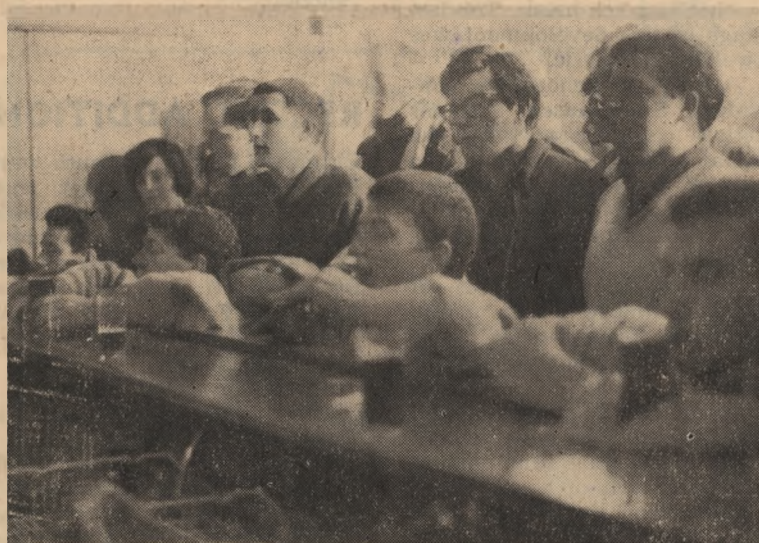
The winner was Merle Boyle, Victoria, whose subject was McIndoe, plastic surgeon.

Terry Power and David Wright represented Auckland. David orated on Lord Cobham; Terry, after a last minute arrival by plane, spoke on New Zealand, Korea and the United States.

The other speakers were Bruce Robertson (who spoke on Sir Apirana Ngata) and M. Melvin (James Busby), Otago; R. Bristoe (Sir Peter Buck), Victoria; M. Ireland (Sir Apirana Ngata) and Gillian Paton (the Maori Education Foundation), Canterbury.

CRACCUM REPORTER

F.L.



AUCKLAND TEAM AT BAR. Left to right: Barry Dacombe, Murray Cockburn (new record holder, with 0.8 secs for 8 ounces). John Sinclair and Bruce Dickson at Christchurch.

POOH TO YOU!

At 1 p.m. a group of young varsity-goers gathered on a bridge crossing the Avon — that slimy stream that is classified "beauty spot" by raving Christchurlists. THIS WAS THEM — POOH STICKS.

In Winnie the Pooh tradition, Pooh sticks began with competitors leaning far over the bridge to hurl their 'sticks' ('their what sticks') into the current.

Congeaed blobs of spectators blocked the parapet from eager competitors who traversed the bridge to peer into the shadows for a sight of their little sticks crossing the dirty piece of stretched string that was the finishing line.

Races were floated between presidents and varsities, plus a stick for all. There was a separate race for the female 'stickers'. Auckland obtained one first (modesty prevents me from saying who).

Prizes were doled out by a typically pretentious young lecturer grasping a spread umbrella (the sky was empty of clouds). Prizes were jam-jars each containing a broken blue balloon and a certificate (see illustration).

Sticks were retrieved — or left to join the miscellaneous debris; and everybody shuffled off down the deep-guttered roads leaving the bridge to an alcoholic and a mother with a brood of fascinated kids who had at last seen a race of pooh-sticks in true pooh fashion.



WORCESTER ST BRIDGE — Venue of Pooh Sticks contest

Hands on the bar, ready, drink!

Drinking Horn

In a soaking Christchurch pub the drinking horn was taken by Canterbury from Auckland.

A bracing cold afternoon towards the finish of Tournament unbottled a Canterbury seizure of the Horn won by Auckland at Easter.

In McKendry's the beer-stained students slurped browns at fantastic rates. At last the swilling boasts of our nation's intellectuals are objectively tested.

The brown liquid dropped onto the floor, the clothes, the bared arms and the gaping mouths.

Auckland, holders of the Horn, had only a four-man team available, and so two of them drank twice to complete the requisite six 'eights'. Despite this disadvantage and some 'unusual' umpiring, we did well.

Victoria beat Auckland on a re-drink. The umpire was 'unable' to see the sloppings of the Vic team.

However, Canterbury, having beaten Vic, sportingly risked the Horn on a go with Auckland. The University of Canterbury six-man team won.

THE CROWD

The crowd of approximately 150, less than at Auckland, was at least as enthusiastic, and despite overcrowding in the horse-shoe bar behaved themselves — at least while the actual contests were spilling.

Individual races and medleys followed the main event. By this time the spectators, fem. and male, were quenching a thirst tickled by watching the BIG drinkers.

The pub closed at 6 p.m.

CRACCUM REPORTER



Arch. Soc. President Sinclair thinks 'DRINK!'

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DO YOU?

Craccum's Literary Supplement will be published with the last issue and not with this one as was originally planned. There is still time to contribute. Copy closes Wednesday, 5 September.

The 1960 Winter Lectures had as their subject 'The effects of remoteness on New Zealand'. This discussion did not include music, which was surprising because, of all the arts in New Zealand, music is the one most affected.

For the poet or novelist, as C. K. Stead remarked in his lecture, 'Almost anything of significance that has ever been written is obtainable if the writer wants it.' So the remoteness of New Zealand does not affect our literature in that way.

We have seen something of the art of our time in Paintings from the Pacific and the British Sculpture Exhibition. Nevertheless, as Mr Tomory has remarked: 'There is not one single great example of European art in this country,' and 'printer's ink (cannot) be substituted for oil paint.'

Similarly, recordings cannot be substituted for live sound. Where, then, can we hear the music of our time? (By the music of our time, I mean recent developments overseas, particularly in Europe. I'll enlarge on this in a moment.)

Judging by the programme for this year's Universities Arts Festival, some of this music is being played in New Zealand for the first time. Robin Maconie will perform the first movement of Boulez's First Sonata, and Jennifer McLeod is presenting 'Canteyodjaya', a piano work by Messiaen.

But elsewhere, little has been played, and the reasons seem clear: scores are expensive, the music is difficult to perform, and there is little public interest to encourage the musician.

Incredible

An incredible situation! Compared with literature, it is as though we were still reading only late Victorian writing—as though Eliot and Joyce were unknown to us.

This seems to me a particularly serious gap, because around 1950 there was a further revolution in musical thinking. If New Zealand composers do not take account of this revolution, they will become increasingly isolated from the 'main stream'.

What New Zealand needs is a composer like Charles Ives, enfant terrible of American

music at the beginning of this century. Isolated and ridiculed, Ives fought against the musical conservatism of his day.

'About eighty-three per cent of the so-called musical programmes lean more to the mollycoddle than the rough way up the mountain,' Ives remarked.

'Beauty in music is too often confused with something that lets the ears lie back in an easy chair.'

Ives' pet hate was Mr Rollo, the typical American musician — 'one of those white-livered weaklings who cannot stand up and receive the full force of a dissonance like a man'!

American music consisted of 'Rollos en masse. . . . They sometimes conduct orchestras, write reviews, or hold professorships in colleges. . . . Professors who take that stand are exactly like a Professor of Transportation who teaches all about steam and refuses to admit that any things exist such as electricity or combustion engines. . . .'

The new music

Heard singly, recent serial composers sound like isolated madmen, providing nothing that we can recognize as musical ideas, following no rules and conforming to no tradition. However, when the composers are heard more often and heard together, their music shows an amazing coherence.

The composers share common interests and are working together on the same problems. Most of their music is published by the same publisher: Universal Edition. They write their critiques and their manifestos for the same magazine: *Die Reihe*. Their works are performed at the Darmstadt and Donaueschingen Music Festivals, presented by conductors such as Rudolf Albert, Robert Craft, Bruno Maderna, Hans Rosbaud and Hermann Scherchen, and several brilliant instrumentalists premiere their new compositions: Christoph Caskel, Severino Gazzelloni, Yvonne Lor-

By
ROGER HORROCKS

iod, David Tudor, etc.

Most of these composers were born between 1925 and 1931 in France (Boulez and Barraque), Italy (Nono and Berio), Belgium (Pousseur), Argentina (Kagel), Sweden (Nilsson) and Germany (Stockhausen, Henze, Klebe and Koenig). There is also a group of young Japanese composers. And one might add the Indeterminists in England and America, such as Cardew and Feldman, though their music is not strictly serial.

These composers share an interest in Webern, who was virtually 'rediscovered' at the end of the last war. They look back also to the last works of Debussy, to the Rite of Spring, and to three composers of the middle period—Edgar Varese, John Cage and Olivier Messiaen.

Percussion

As for the music itself, one of its most obvious features is an interest in percussion instruments. To quote Stockhausen: 'Percussion instruments have previously received little attention. This can be explained by our one-sided harmonic-melodic development. . . . It can be said that until today, occidental music has been mainly music of vowel sounds—that is, pitch music. The last stage of this development was twelve-tone music.'

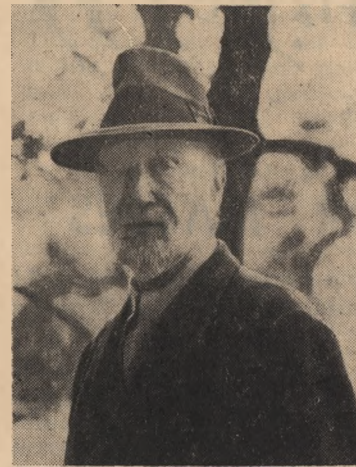
A study of Schoenberg convinced Stockhausen and his fellow composers that the serial technique had not been carried to its logical conclusion. If one serializes pitch, why not the other elements of music?

Schoenberg's treatment of rhythm, timbre and dynamics appeared primitive in comparison with his treatment of pitch.

To quote Stockhausen again: 'Schoenberg and his school spent their entire time dealing with problems of a new pitch composition in which new laws of equal rights for pitch were formulated, remaining at the same time slaves of classical rhythm and timbre.'

Thus, as Pousseur remarks, 'Schoenberg's music, because of its transitional position in musical history, is the perfect example of a semantically ambiguous, uncertain, partly contradictory structure.'

Their sense of musical logic drove the younger composers to extend serial technique to all elements of sound—a process already begun by Webern. (Stravinsky has said: 'A serial use of dynamics, as well as of articulation, is already clearly indicated in Webern's Con-



CHARLES IVES

certo.' The last Cantata also shows serialization of rhythm.)

Fragmentation

Schoenberg's technique of composing with twelve tones related only one to another resulted in the fragmentation of melody. The serialization of rhythm, timbre, etc., has carried this process further. The unit of music is now 'the single note', the musical molecule as it were.

To quote Eimert: 'It would never have occurred to a musician of the nineteenth century to define a note by its pitch, duration and intensity. At that time, the note was understood through its relationships to other notes and through its relationships to tensions within the structure of a chord' (i.e. melody and harmony). 'The nineteenth century did not ask what a note was, but only how did it function.'

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PIERRE BOULEZ

Works in the comprehensive serial technique date from 1950. W. von Lewinski writes: 'Those who enjoy playing with numbers will be glad to have 1950 as the crucial year, for it marks the end of an epoch that began in 1750. This so-called "sonata" epoch was preceded as from 1550 by the epoch of fugue, which for its part was preceded by the canto-firimo epoch beginning around 1350. So easily detectable is this division of musical history that as early as 1938 it was expounded in detail by a musicologist—Hans Joachim Moser—who dared to express the opinion that in 1950 another major epoch would begin. Just for once an historian was not wrong in his forecasts.'

Dates aside, something important has taken place—the complete abandonment of classical methods of exposition and development—a gradual process over many years, but culminating in 1950 in the formulation of a new way of musical thinking.

('Electronic Music', another article in this series, will appear in the next issue of *Craccum*.)

SHELL POST-GRADUATE BURSARY 1963

Applications for the 1963 AWARD of the SHELL BURSARY, valued at £850 per annum for two years, are invited from men who have graduated or are about to graduate in Arts, Commerce or Law and who are interested in a commercial career. The Bursar will proceed to an Honours degree, or, in exceptional circumstances, a higher degree at a University in the United Kingdom, preferably Cambridge or Oxford.

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Lexical problems in Shakespeare

Dr Hulme's book *Explorations In Shakespeare's Language* is, by the author's admission, 'rather a report of work in progress than a report of work completed'.

Even as such it has a double value: by suggesting new elements of meaning for about 200 words or phrases, it seems to solve several notorious textual problems as well as many minor ones, and thus adds appreciably to our understanding of Shakespeare; and by thoroughly exemplifying Dr Hulme's methods it provides a useful guide for those who may wish to bring their knowledge and interest to bear on similar fields of study.

Dr Hulme is a linguist, and since she has previously made studies in dialect in Tudor drama, and in language, mainly in relation to Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire and Sussex in the years 1500 to 1700, from unpublished sources, many previously unexamined, such as church accounts, she is particularly well qualified for the task she has undertaken.

Kokeritz

Her findings will interest textual critics, since she invariably prefers First Folio or early Quarto readings to later editorial emendations when she finds linguistic evidence for the validity of the earlier forms. At the same time her work will commend itself to exponents of new criticism, of which she thoroughly accepts the spirit, though not the letter.

With Helge Kokeritz's *Shakespearean Pronunciation* she is rather more cautious, but she is glad to have Kokeritz's additional support for some of her suggestions.

After a chapter illustrating typical problems and the methods used to solve them, Dr Hulme discusses proverbs and proverb idiom, with particular reference to incompletely quoted proverbs; the less decent language of the time (the vocabulary of sex-unnendo); and then, in the light of Latin textbooks and dictionaries of the time, Latinate words in Shakespeare's plays which have hitherto puzzled the commentators.

In each of these, Dr Hulme has many valuable suggestions to make. I feel, however, that some of the last chapter is not worthwhile. Linguistic interest leads Dr Hulme into a search of the *Apophthegmes* of Erasmus, as translated and annotated by Nicholas Udall. Her searches are perhaps interesting linguistically, but her findings are chiefly suggestions as to the immediate source of some of Shakespeare's images. Such efforts tend to be worthless. We do not need to have discovered in Udall that 'Blushing is Virtue's colour' to understand Shakespeare's 'I think the boy hath grace in him, he blushes' (*Two Gentlemen*, V. iv. 165).

Common defect

Dr Hulme goes on to discuss spelling habits and pronunciation variants. Again her earlier research is of considerable value. The following two chapters, 'New External Evidence: the Language Shake-

speare Found' and 'Contextual Evidence: Single Meaning', are again very valuable, but are marred by a common defect.

Dr Hulme is, of course, right when she says that not all the spoken language of the time found its way into literature; but she has insufficient evidence when she argues that because she has found in the MSS she has examined some words not recorded in literature after a pre-Shakespearean date, but occurring in modern northern dialects until the present time, other words used by Shakespeare, even though not found in the MSS, may have the same meaning as the modern northern forms. On the other hand, her method is valid linguistically; and both chapters are redeemed by the number of valuable suggestions she makes.

In the next chapter, Dr Hulme discusses from contextual evidence the language Shakespeare 'made'. Here words are examined which Shakespeare invested with more meaning than they usually had in Elizabethan English.

Evidence convincing

The final chapter of the book, 'Shakespeare of Stratford', examines the influence of the Warwickshire and related (i.e. Midlands) dialects on Shakespeare's language. Dr Hulme finds more cases of influence than previous studies would lead one to suspect, but her evidence, orthographic and linguistic, is immediately convincing.

This book is, then, a valuable addition to Shakespeare studies, and should be in every reference library. The main purpose of the book, I take it, is not so much to present the new meanings which Dr Hulme has examined, as to provide an illustration of her methods to be used in conjunction with the Shakespeare glossary on which she has 'long been engaged'. If one can judge by the standard of this book, the glossary, when it appears, will be of great importance.

Explorations in Shakespeare's Language: Some problems of word meaning in the dramatic text, by Hilda Hulme (Longmans, 30/-).

IAN PRINGLE

CRACCUM'S LITERARY SUPPLEMENT in lieu of KIWI will be published with the last issue of CRACCUM and not with this issue as was originally planned.

A film with a lavastory theme.

GROT HOUSE ROCK or ELVIS AND THE JOHN

'What is a john?' A john is white porcelain bowl as any fool no.

Throughout Mr Presley's screen appearance in *Follow that Dream* the preoccupation of this under average IQ (was it only acting?) nature boy as Elvis Presley is with the water closet; whether welfare officer is seducing problem Elvis ('Has anyone ever told you that you are handsome?' 'Only women!'); or whether gangsters are pockmarking his little homestead with sub-machine, the john always features — it remains the central object in this tense drama of unhuman conflict.

Old POP gets showered in the closet, Elvis and 'sister'-girlie stand sheepily side by side outside its swinging door, while deputy-sheriff Pre-vis envisages imprisoning three Detroit baddies in the little house.

Lots of navel and swinging Presongsley almost redeem this sickly, sticky sentimental wonderland.

The only dream that Elvis follows is that of some consummation connected with big john.

FRANCIS LILLIE

5 SEPT. — 5 SEPT.

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OWEN McSHANE
JOE EVANS QUARTET
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CRACCUM 10
TUESDAY 4 SEPTEMBER 1962

THE

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Barman: a who ducl first sign Setting 'e Cavalry, U formed m place at versa — with Indi most of ously or around, in form a ci tidy; usua hitherto t who risks and redee even be h mated fro Cemetery: overcrowd Death: the bad thing Death, Fate imaginatic Denouement and villai on or o saloon, on these elen or in co accompani (qv.).

Draw, Quick skill of more pe matched w of hero — miring y expense (decoration.

Hero: (a) 1 limbed ('I we got; w school?' Punch on. Murphy; rangy, mo so, ma? Stewart, C Wayne; (semi-rangy (d) third usually w (Gene Au (e) music: extra-large along Cass Brown).

General Ch inevitably at first s sociable b Freudian horse (qv. (iv) path-complex (' to see wh ole hill'); finer (cf. on); (vi) moving ha (b). (d) a in retaini enced by to rescue h or fate wo

Heroine: limbs usu dence; (b from scri onening slightly di up intact) groomed f dance or (c) fiendi She: 'Wh He: 'Gosh when you' ability to chair at c be rescuee stagecoach sessive de

The policy of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament can be quite straightforwardly stated: It is that for the past ten years New Zealand governments, both National and Labour, have knowingly and wilfully led New Zealand into a situation where, in the event of a major war, New Zealand is committed to endorse the use of weapons whose use can only result in suicide for those who use them.

The Campaign has been described as a pacifist organization. It is the opponents of nuclear disarmament who are the real pacifists: they want us to rely almost completely for our defence on a type of weapon which can never be defensive, but only retaliatory — which will guarantee that if an H-bomb is ever dropped on Auckland, several H-bombs will be dropped on Murmansk or Hanoi five minutes later.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament urges, therefore, that in order that New Zealand may have any defence policy at all, this country should withdraw from Seato and Anzus, which commit us to making the ultimate sanction behind our foreign policy the nuclear bomb.

1961 Conference

This policy, we have tried to argue, is reasonably clear and straightforward. It was adopted, with little dissent as far as this writer knows, at the 1961 conference of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. It is this policy which is being quietly and deliberately jettisoned by the present leadership of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

It is not easy to say that successive governments of this country have been leading New Zealand increasingly into a position where it is more and more likely that in the overwhelmingly likelihood of a purely accidental nuclear war several nuclear warheads will be neatly deposited in New Zealand territory.

Anglican bishops find it difficult to make such forthright statements. Methodist Church leaders are unaccustomed to preaching sermons directed against anybody more important than brewers and publicans.

Communists and fellow-



travellers, who pop up frequently in minority movements, are afraid that any unilateralist stand in New Zealand might show up the bad faith and nuclear brinkmanship of the Soviet Union over nuclear tests.

The Christian Pacifists just don't want to be nasty to anyone. All these groups are either in the CND or thought important enough to be listened to inside the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The rank and file of the Campaign, who first urged the adoption of a militant opposition to Seato and Anzus at the 1961 Featherston-Wellington Peace March, are ignored. They are not, after all, respectable. They have not, like Anglican bishops, the ear of Prime Ministers. They have not, like the Stalinists, the complete unscrupulousness which passes for political understanding in this country. They are just ordinary people who think, so they can be ignored.

Myers Park

And so the result is mass meetings such as those held at Myers Park on Hiroshima Day. Here Seato and Anzus are not mentioned, although the CND co-sponsors the meeting. Here the necessity for unilateral

action towards nuclear disarmament is not only ignored, but repudiated. The motion passed calls for multilateral agreements on nuclear testing and multilateral agreements on general disarmament.

Every Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in the world came into being to support unilateralist policies — those policies which in New Zealand peace movements scorn to even mention in public.

Can the excuse really be that unilateralism is too radical, when in England the Aldermaston unilateralist marches grow stronger every year, when in Australia the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party has supported unilateral withdrawal from Seato and Anzus?

If in New Zealand the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is openly forswearing its declared policy, it is because of an alliance between middle-class and frankly Stalinist elements who are afraid of a popular peace movement, and want the safe, unembarrassing and persistently futile summit conferences on disarmament behind closed doors to continue.

Anything else might endanger, as Dean Chandler once said, the confidence of people in their leaders — and then where would Anglican bishops, Methodist leaders and even trade union leaders be? What would happen to those who believe in the verbal infallibility of Nikita Khrushchev?

Strange case

Take the strange case of Mr J. Gillies, president of the Auckland Carpenters' Union, who spoke at the Myers Park meeting on 5 August. Mr Gillies was one of the supporters of the Australia and New Zealand Conference for Disarmament and International Co-

operation, held in Australia in 1960.

This conference conducted dutifully the textbook witch-hunts against Trotskyites ('Trotskyites are not a political faction — they are a terrorist gang' — Stalin), which Mr Gillies probably approves. Certainly he has never publicly disavowed them.

Mr Gillies then made a statement at Myers Park which might have been expected to call forth angry protest from the Auckland CND. He praised Mr Caldwell, the Federal Labour Party leader in Australia, in endorsing his proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

Mr Gillies must have known that in the same speech where Mr Caldwell made this proposal he repudiated a Federal Parliamentary Labour Party resolution demanding unilateral withdrawal from Seato and Anzus — Caldwell deliberately opposed the policy of the Australian CND and tried to suppress support in his party for it.

Mr Gillies must have known that he was, on 5 August, by implication attacking not only Australian but New Zealand opposition to nuclear armament.

Mr Gillies is, as far as I know, not a CND member. Probably he was trying to explore how far he could publicly attack CND policy with the approval of CND leadership. He must be surprised at the equanimity with which his words were received.

The Wellington headquarters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament have endorsed Mr Caldwell's nuclear-free zone plan, despite its obvious dependence on impossible - to - secure United States agreement, and have not themselves dissociated themselves from anything else he said.

MISCELLANEOUS OLD RUBBISH

(a shambolic symbolic 100,000-word war play in free verse)

tippy toe tippy toe tippy toe
Tip toe
Past the censor
Past the censor
To the printery
Come tip toe
'Cause our press ain't quite free.

Try to
Keep it quiet
Want no riot
Is their philosophy —
In Craccum
There are things you don't see.

If we don't do as they say
We might be jobless next day
And better
Blank spaces
Than red faces
On Executive . . .
They've got money
We need money
To live.

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THE MYSTERY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(Reprinted from *Canta*; unfortunately fragmentary)

Barman: a nervous individual who ducks behind bar at first sign of trouble. Habits: Setting 'em up.

Cavalry, U.S.: band of uniformed men always in wrong place at right time or vice versa — for use in dealing with Indians. Habits: spend most of time riding furiously or being ridden around, in which case they form a circle to keep things tidy; usually fetched by man, hitherto thought a coward, who risks his life in attempt and redeems himself (may even be hero); they are decimated from time to time.

Cemetery: indispensable and overcrowded.

Death: the end to which all bad things come.

Death, Fate Worse Than: use imagination.

Denouement: isolation of hero and villain, involving fight on or off horseback, in saloon, on cliff, on train roof; these elements taken singly or in conjunction, to the accompaniment of Music (qv.).

Draw, Quickness on: legendary skill of villain rendered more permanent when matched with legendary skill of hero — passed on to admiring young disciple at expense of tin cans and decorations on saloon.

Hero: (a) fresh-faced, clean-limbed ('Look here what we got; who let you out of school?') . . . answered by Punch on Jaw) — e.g. Audie Murphy; (b) rugged and rangy, monosyllabic ('Guess so, ma'am') — James Stewart, Gary Cooper, John Wayne; (c) rugged and semi-rangy (Alan Ladd); (d) third-rate gun-toters, usually with musical ear (Gene Autry, Roy Rogers); (e) musical ear hidden by extra-large stetson (Hopalong Cassidy, Johnny Mack Brown).

General Characteristics: (i) inevitably rude to heroine at first sight; (ii) fairly sociable by last reel; (iii) Freudian attachment to horse (qv.) usually white; (iv) pathological curiosity complex ('I got a hankering to see what's over that 'lil ole hill'); (v) itchy trigger finger (cf. Draw, Quickness on); (vi) difficulty in removing hat experienced by (b), (d) and (e); difficulty in retaining shirt experienced by (c); (vii) ability to rescue heroine from death or fate worse than.

Heroine: (a) fresh-faced, limbs usually not in evidence; (b) metamorphosis from scruffy tomboy of opening shot (i.e. hair slightly disarranged, make-up intact) to immaculately groomed final shot at barn dance or regimental ball; (c) fiendish temper (e.g. She: 'Why, you, you . . .'; He: 'Gosh, you look purty when you're mad,' etc.); (d) ability to hit villain with chair at crucial moment or be rescued from runaway stagecoach by hero; (e) obsessive desire to make new

life somewhere else, preferably with hero.

Horse: 'four-legged friend', esp. Hero's Horse, usually white — hero's best friend (not excluding heroine) — may even be most intelligent character (not excluding hero). Uses: (a) for rescuing hero from imminent death in quicksand or over precipice; (b) accurately placed for hero's leap from first floor window of saloon; (c) answers immediately to monotonous whistle (hero's only); (d) skilled dancer (more so than hero).

Indian, Red (cf. Ugh!) diffident creature, first appearing on vast hill in silhouette to music (qv.) or leering from behind bush in full face. Characteristics: (i) monosyllabic, malevolent, misunderstood; (ii) simple, brave, 'good chaps', especially if Jeff Chandler or Burt Lancaster; (iii) quaintly named — Geronimo, Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Cochise — for reasons best known to themselves (sexual symbolism?).

Morality, Strict: (i) devotion to duty of hero inevitably conflicts with the desire of heroine for nuptial bliss elsewhere; (ii) heroes (d) and (e) may kiss horse, but not heroine (cf. Kiddies' morning matinee, possibility of wider family showing on TV).

Music: (a) Incidental; broad with horns to denote grass-land (He: It's all mine jest as far as you can see.' She: 'Gee, but it's beautiful.').; strident brass for chase or denouement (qv.); skittish and pizzicato for Old Timer; (b) Textual: guitar solo by camp fire at dusk; song by saloon singer (cf. Yippee!); sentimental ballad by sons of the pioneers (probably connected with the opening up of the West).

Saloon: most important place in Town after Cemetery (qv.); centre of urban culture and recreation. Characteristics: (i) creaking swing-doors through which hero or villain enters in expectant hush and exits in ejectant rush; (ii) quantity of tables and chairs (cf. Gambling), apparently solid but apt to break like cardboard over heads of all and sundry; (iii) balcony and balustrade to be torn down in fight; (iv) bar with polished surface for sliding bottles.

Ugh!: (a) cry of Red Indian — any context; (b) comment of good or indifferent man after being hit over head with gun or table by bad man standing behind him.

Villain: (a) generally has moustache, shifty eyes; (b) owns Saloon, hence friend of Saloon singer (cf. Yippee!); (c) owns bank, or large ranch; (d) fond of gambling; (e) smokes cigar; (f) agin Opening Up of the West, either (i) on principle, (ii) for profit (indistinguishable) — violent end inevitable — quick to realise necessity for climbing cliffs, saloon stairs, train roofs, etc.

OVERSEAS STUDENT NEWS

Mexican Crackdown

The leftist and liberal-minded Mateos Government has, in recent months, found itself obliged to take steps to curb a stepped-up Communist and pro-Castro campaign of subversion in which students are both the targets and the tools. Quantities of propaganda material have been entering the country from outside; recently, for example, carried in the suitcases of six Mexican students returning in September from the World Youth Forum in Moscow. As has now become almost routine procedure on these Soviet-financed student group excursions from Latin America, they stopped in Havana on the return trip. They were carrying not only propaganda pamphlets but detailed instructions for instigating terrorist activity among students; one of the group, a student at the Teachers' Normal School, had plans for the organization of a 'Communist revolution'.—*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, 19 September 1961.

New Czech University

The New University of 17 November in Prague which will, in the future, direct the study of all foreign students in Czechoslovakia, officially received its charter at a ceremony in the Carolinum of Charles University on 9 November and opened its doors for registration on 17 November. (On 17 November 1939 the Nazis executed nine Czechoslovak student leaders, closed all institutions of higher learning in Czechoslovakia, and deported thousands of students and professors to concentration camps. This was a calculated Nazi measure aimed at the liquidation of the intelligentsia in Czechoslovakia for its resistance to Fascism and to the Nazi occupation. Subsequently, during World War II the date became symbolic of the resistance of youth everywhere, and especially of the resistance of students, to Fascism. In 1942 at assemblies in London and New York, 17 November was proclaimed 'International Students Day' to commemorate the 'martyrdom of those who upheld freedom of thought', and as a pledge of students everywhere to 'defend true learning and free research' — quotations from the 'Declaration for International Students Day' published by the International Student Council in 1942.)

Scotland

The Conference of Student Editors, held under the auspices of the Scottish Union of Students (SUS), has decided to form a Scottish Student Press Association to represent the interests of Scottish student publications on a national and international level, to co-ordinate the activities of student journalists, and to raise the standards and prestige of student journalism in Scotland. Such a move has long been overdue, according to SUS, and as a result of a general conference to be held on 5 and 6 May 1962, Scotland may soon be able to send fully accredited representatives to international student press conferences.—SUS, Edinburgh.

S. Rhodesian School

The first college in Southern Rhodesia built entirely by African initiative will open its doors in January to an expected class of 120 students. Nyatsime College (an African word for 'fountain of knowledge') is a 25-year-old dream of an enterprising African businessman, Stanlake Samkange. Inspired as a young boy by reading about the successful efforts of the eminent American Negro educator Booker T. Washington to establish the first Negro college in the United States, Tuskegee Institute, Samkange began collecting funds for his college in 1948. He decided on a business college because of the eagerness of Africans to take up white-collar careers and the complete absence of business training facilities in all of Southern Rhodesia. Samkange himself studied first at Fort Hare College in South Africa and later at the University of Indiana in the United States, where he received a Master of Science degree in education. He is now the publisher of a weekly newspaper in Salisbury, The African Businessman. After several setbacks because of the Southern Rhodesian Government's segregatory land laws, construction of the college was finally started recently on a 400-acre site in Seke township, 11 miles from Salisbury. Three dormitories, kitchens, two classroom blocks, and three teachers' houses are now completed and ready for January's opening. Mr Matthew Wakatara, who was trained at London University, has been named headmaster.—The Guardian, Manchester.

CRACCUM 11

TUESDAY 4 SEPTEMBER 1962

Brain Drain

One of the most significant trends in the Union of South Africa today is the increasingly serious drain on the country's human resources. The reserves of professional skill are falling fast, with the educated leaving in a steady trickle for Rhodesia or London, or elsewhere. Particularly, it is doctors and university teachers who are going in the largest numbers. Witwatersrand University has, for example, lost seven professors and 14 lecturers recently. Professor Felix Seeba, one of South Africa's leading scientists, summed up the situation by saying in London that South Africa's present crisis in universities could bring 'industrial, scientific and academic process to a halt'.—The Observer, London.

ATOMIC REACTOR FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY

An atomic reactor for research and training will soon be built for London University with a grant of £250,000 sterling from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The reactor will be at Silwood Park, west of London at the field station of Imperial College, who will operate the reactor on behalf of the whole University. It will also be available for use by other research organizations in London. The reactor will be the Consort design produced by Britain's General Electric Company, which operates at a maximum power of 100 kilowatts. The design is one in which a cluster of slightly enriched uranium fuel elements, clad in aluminium alloy, are suspended at the bottom of a deep tank of ordinary water. The type is relatively cheap to build, is convenient and easy to operate, and the core, with its fairly high neutron population, is readily accessible for experimental purposes.

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SABIN ORAL POLIO VACCINE

On a grim day in 1881 a curse fell upon the little town of Umeaa, in the far north of Sweden. Suddenly 20 of the liveliest children of that little community were stricken. Their limbs withered and they were crippled for life. The local doctor, Bergenholtz, went from case to case.

He had no doubts about the identity of the disease—it was 'infantile paralysis'. Originally the disease, which was already well known, had struck only individuals . . . now it was becoming an epidemic.

In 1905 hundreds of Swedish children died, and over 1,000 were crippled. The name 'infantile paralysis' was rejected because it was not confined to children and it did not always paralyze.

In 1909 Karl Landsteiner made the first hopeful discovery. He managed to 'bring the disease into the laboratory'. He took nerve cells from the diseased spinal cord of a four-year-old boy who had died on the fourth day of his illness. He injected the tissue into a baboon and into a rhesus monkey. A few days later the baboon was dead of experimental paralysis and the legs of the rhesus monkey were paralyzed.

While the work of Landsteiner in Vienna, Levaditi in Paris and other scientists was going on, polio was rampaging through the Western world.

Epidemics were increasing and geographically spreading. The 1921 epidemic in the eastern United States claimed a victim whose polio left its imprint on history and whose history left its imprint on polio.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, while holidaying with his young family, was stricken. He was in his fortieth year and had lived a healthy, vigorous life. Seven years later he was Governor of New York State. In 1933 he began the first of his four terms as President of the United States. His influence and assistance led to the great research and treatment drive for polio in the US.

In 1949 the US had its worst epidemic so far, with 43,000 cases reported, but it coincided with the first major breakthrough. Drs John F. Enders, Thomas Weller and Frederick Robbins made a discovery which won them the Nobel Prize. They found they could grow polio virus in a test-tube on non-nervous tissue. They cultivated viruses in countless millions on the cells of monkey kidneys.

Events were moving fast. Following the research and experimentation of Dr Jonas Salk, in 1954 over 1,830,000 children in the US were given injections of his killed polio vaccine. The 1955 results showed a dramatic fall in the polio incidence among those groups who had been protected.

In 1957 the elaborate programme of work on live polio vaccines was begun in earnest.

In 1960 an International Conference on Live Polio Vaccine was held. Three Americans, Dr Albert Sabin, Dr Hilary Koprowski and Dr Herald Cox, had each produced tamed polio virus.

Following the conference, the WHO Expert Committee on Poliomyelitis met and reviewed the mass of detailed evidence about polio vaccine. It agreed that both the live and the killed vaccines had a major role to play in the control of polio.

Salk vaccine had achieved over 90% success in conquering paralytic polio, but was expensive and difficult to administer, while live vaccine was easier and more economical to use.

The new vaccine is entirely safe. It has not yet been in use throughout the world for sufficient time to say with certainty whether further dosage is necessary. There is good reason to believe that one course of protection will produce long and lasting immun-

ity from the disease, particularly if it is administered very early in life.

Intensive research on the prevention and treatment of polio has extended over a period of not much more than twelve years. Already millions of people have been saved from this dread disease.

The new oral vaccine marks an advance which may mean the end of polio. It is amazing to think that merely by swallowing a fruit-flavoured syrup or sucking a pleasant sweet, as in some countries, poliomyelitis can be controlled.

● The trained staff will answer all questions about the polio vaccine that may be worrying students. Please feel free to approach them. Further information can be obtained from the magazine *Health* (Volume 13, Nos. 3 and 4), from which the material in this article was gleaned.

Students who cannot attend the clinic in the University are urged to attend city clinics as soon as possible.

NEIL WILSON,
Man Vice-President

Liberia

The President of Africa's fast-growing Republic of Liberia has dramatically alerted his countrymen to the dangers of Communist influence in education and trade unionism. In an appeal for emergency powers delivered on 12 September 1961, before the state legislature, President William Tubman spoke of 'organized, underground movements' designed to 'undermine and overthrow the Government'. General unrest among youth groups and in certain labour organizations broke out into a rash of strikes and riots this past summer which have convinced President Tubman that a deliberate subversive force is working against his administration. — *The Guardian*, Manchester, 13 Sept. 1961.

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Indian Clash

An outbreak of Hindu-Moslem violence in the state of Uttar Pradesh at the beginning of October was ignited by the results of elections to the Students' Union held at Aligarh University on 1 October. In the university, a Moslem institution with, however, a substantial Hindu minority (1,500 out of 5,000 students), the Moslems captured all executive committee posts in the Students' Union, leaving the Hindus with no representation for the first time in many years. The Moslem students then launched a victory procession which aroused the resentment of the Hindus, leading to serious clashes at a student hostel on the following day. A crowd of some 10,000 townspeople from Aligarh tried to storm the university, and when checked by the police, turned to looting and arson. The rioting spread quickly throughout the state, first to Chandausi where 1,000 students, reportedly incited by students from Aligarh, began agitating against the Aligarh incidents. All universities in the area were temporarily closed. — *The Statesman*, Calcutta.

Singapore

A Borneo research unit has been formed at the University of Singapore with Professor K. Trengonning, professor of history, as its director. The unit aims at helping stimulate Borneo-centred research at the University, which has academic and financial links with all the three territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo. — *The Asian Student*, San Francisco.

S. Korean Meds Strike

The entire student body of the Soodo Medical College in Seoul went on strike for the reinstatement by the college authorities of six students who had been compelled to quit the school on the pretext of 'improper behaviour' because they had asked for a reduction of or exemption from the heavy tuition and other fees. Time and again the students of the college demanded the return of their ousted colleagues, but the educational administration of South Korea refused to consider this demand. The students, therefore, decided to take strike action. — Seoul report.

Japanese Appeal

Representatives of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Japan Management Association (Nikkeiren) have asked the Government to make the promotion of scientific and technological education one of its key policies in 1962. The two business groups requested in particular that the Government in the next three years plan to increase its student quotas for science and technology courses to 16,000. — *The Japan Times*, Tokyo.

Spanish Arrests

The Solidaridad Universitaria (SU) has reported the arrest of several Spanish students from the University of Barcelona on the occasion of the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the first Free Student Assembly in February 1957. Four students were arrested and tortured for writing anti-Franco slogans on university walls, and several thousand students took part in demonstrations in support of those arrested. As a result, the demonstrators were brutally attacked and further arrests were made.

Students Protest

Students at New York's City College are taking part in massive protests against the recent bannings by the college presidents of Communist speakers and sporadic bannings of other speakers. The most recent of bannings in the last few weeks was at Brooklyn College, where Democratic Assemblyman Mark Lane was banned by the president because Lane had been arrested. Lane took part in a "freedom ride" last summer to Jackson, Miss., where he was arrested on a breach of the peace charge and convicted. On 1 November, students at the Hunter College held a mass rally protesting the bannings. About 500 students heard Lane and three faculty members decried the ban. The students hope that by making their protest public, they will be able to bring enough pressure to bear on the college presidents to force them to reverse their ban on Communists. — *The Gateway*, Edmonton.

Sweden

About ten per cent of the students at the Swedish University of Uppsala suffer from psychically founded difficulties in adjusting and from other psychic disturbances. This was reported by the students' physician, who is visited and consulted by about 120 students per month. — *Ergo*, Uppsala.

Uganda

An exchange programme in political science began this year between the University of Chicago and Makerere College in Uganda, Africa. This programme is financed by the United States Department of State and has been projected for a five-year period. Makerere College has been until recently the only university college in East Africa (which consists of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda). It ranks as one of the most distinguished education institutions in Africa.

Maharajah's Visit

Durham was honoured by a visit from the Maharajah of Mysore. He was in the University to give a talk on 'Some Doctrines of Indian Philosophy'. Before coming to Durham the Maharajah had already visited the Universities of Birmingham, Oxford and Cambridge, and this visit to English Universities was itself part of a world tour. — 'Palatinate' (Durham).

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