

OUR LOSS—OTAGO'S GAIN Reports In Brief

From the second day of Tournament Otago looked likely to repeat last year's success. As tourney results continued to come in the dailies were looking for variants of the basic "Otago winning" headline formula. Although Otago finished with a clear lead, Victoria, Auckland and Canterbury never let the local teams get complete control.

The first day, Monday, Auckland, Victoria and Canterbury showed up as the soccer teams to beat, while Canterbury took a lead in the squash. The only other clearly defined leader was Otago in the badminton.

On Tuesday morning Canterbury clinched the squash and took the first section points. A last-minute NZUSU decision had made squash an official tournament sport. Victoria came second.

The basketball codes took on a clear pattern with Victoria and Otago unbeaten in men's and women's games respectively. Snow stopped play in the golf, leaving Otago with its first-day lead.

By night, Victoria seemed certain of table tennis points and Otago of men's hockey. The cross-country title had gone to Otago and a little later the home side took the badminton.

In women's hockey the Australian Universities team shone out with the over-all result still in doubt.

In the evening session of the men's basketball, Otago and Victoria fought out what was virtually the final. The game went to Victoria, but the Otago women left no doubt they would win their section.

Judo was won by Otago, and when Tuesday passed into Wednesday at many a party, Otago was in front in the over-all points tally.

Wednesday's headlines told the story: "Otago has comfortable lead" — Evening Star early edition; "Otago increases its margin" — Evening Star home edition; "Otago now unbeatable" — Otago Daily Times, Thursday morning.

In the early fencing results that came in on Thursday, Victoria took an early lead. By the end of the day they had clinched the fencing, with Canterbury runners-up. Men's hockey went to Otago, and Otago also took the unofficial billiards section from Canterbury.

In other mopping-up games Otago took the golf from Canterbury and Victoria and Canterbury took smallbore points from Lincoln.

In soccer Otago continued to win until the competition resolved itself into a tie between Auckland-Otago. Both sides had needed a win for tournament points, but they were held to a 3-all draw.

Thursday was a day of NZU v Otago provincial matches—a day of mixed fortunes. Otherwise, apart from the Otago chess win, major sporting

attention shifted to Mount Ruapehu and the Bowling Green Hotel, Cumberland St.

At the BG a packed gallery watched the drinking horn. A partisan crowd, encouraged by the sight of Otago's first genuine drinking team in two years, helped the locals on with cries of "redrink" whenever the issue seemed in doubt.

And the home side did make a good showing, but missed out in the final reckoning against Auckland. Otago was disqualified for excess spillage and the crowd drifted off to the Captain Cook Hotel.

At skiing tournament at Ruapehu disqualification was also the order of the day. Lincoln and Massey were not eligible for points, not being entered in all events. Otago was disqualified in the women's slalom and Canterbury and Victoria fought out the finals. Winners' points went to the South Island team.

Over-all tournaments points were:—

- Otago, 69 points 1.
- Victoria, 44, 2.
- Canterbury, 41, 3.
- Auckland, 33, 4.
- Massey, 7, 5.
- Lincoln, 0, 6.

—NZSPA

Arts festival should not be held in at the same time as tournament sport, was the opinion of NZUSC president Gault. Mentioning that it was a fairly contentious issue, Gault did not fully explain why.

Victoria and Canterbury, however, complained that handling both Arts and sports arrangements together was awkward. Berham (Victoria) pointed out that although sports clubs presented no great tournament organisation difficulties, cultural clubs did.

Otago responded with the opinion that it was preferable to organise arts and sports together.

Gault informed the Sports Council that Doug Mackie, veteran Blues Panel member, was to resign next Easter. He spoke highly of Mr Mackie's contribution to University sport in the past.

The introduction of skiing as an official tournament sport was to be discussed at Easter tournament. This will be after notification has been received of the formation of a ski council, expected to be formed by the student skiers competing on Ruapehu.

Awards for the winners of events not qualifying for blues were approved. The format is to be decided by the various individual Sports Councils.

Possible sporting fixtures with Australia in the next few years are cross-country, table tennis, judo, golf, athletics, swimming, badminton and defence rifles, fencing and soccer.

Blues Committee were instructed to investigate any sports which could be too weak for Tournament. One mentioned was women's basketball.

With a considerably improved organisation, NZUSU felt able to pay more attention to international sport. In this respect they are interested in hearing from any New Zealanders abroad who can help with hospitality on tours. Gault told of the former method of competing abroad; any ex-student who just "happened" to be around would join in.

Sports Council have tidied up their Constitution, including a definition of those eligible for Tournament. People who come to Varsity to play sport mainly, will find quite a few stiff regulations to be met. Information on this is to be sent to the individual sports clubs.

—NZSPA

CONGRESS

So that students can extract the maximum value from Congress lectures, it was suggested that outline notes, and perhaps a reading list if relevant, should be circulated at least a fortnight before Congress convenes.

Speakers this year may include Professor Platt, professor of music at Otago, Mr Kurt von Meier, Elam School of Fine Art, Professor Lawden, Canterbury's rationalist, Sir Leslie Munro and Mr Bollinger, author of "Grog's Own Country", who may discourse on sex, grog, religion and politics, not necessarily in that order.

DRAMATIC ART

It will be recommended to NZUSA that a unit of Dramatic Art should be founded at at least one university. Promising playwrights, producers and actors would receive professional tuition in lighting, set design, etc., spending a year away from their parent universities.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

In principle, exchanges with Australia met with approval. However, practically, it would prove expensive to send, say, a play to Australian centres. Since a team of actors cannot be chosen as a sports team would be, it was argued that only one university would provide the players, and non-participating executives might find the financial problem unbearable.

If a unit of Dramatic Art existed, this situation would, of course, be obviated, since the touring players could be selected, rehearse and travel as a team.

Other points raised during the reports were:—

CANTERBURY'S RESIDENT QUARTET

The University provides a Junior Lecturer's salary for the members of the quartet, who accepted the post from America.

The quartet's main function is performing; they appear in concerts, lunch-time recitals, and on broadcasting. They take a maximum of two honours students for teaching each year.

The Canterbury delegation reported that the existence of the professional group had stimulated interest and participation in music, rather than discouraged amateur effort.

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TOURNEY OPENS

Tournament was opened in the Union Hall, which contained a colourful assembly of students who had come especially to see the ceremony. The official guests arrived amid hollow-sounding applause supplied for the occasion by Otago's NZUSA delegation. The students watched, talked and dubiously regarded one of their number who was chewing a carrot.

Richard Wilton, the tournament controller, hoped that all would make new friends and then surprisingly congratulated all participants on arriving.

MAYOR SPEAKS

Apologising for the absence of the Mayor, Mr Sidey, Councillor Patterson said: "Anyone who comes from less fortunate parts of New Zealand is welcome to enjoy the beauties of Dunedin and share in its goodwill. Dunedin is a very university-minded city which likes its university and tolerates the problems it brings, especially at Capping. When your headaches and hangovers disappear I hope you return to Dunedin". He added that anything that

brought money into Dunedin was welcome!

BRENNAN — NO NEW FIELDS

Murray Brennan, president of OUSA, opened no new fields with his speech. He welcomed everyone.

The acting Vice-Chancellor said: "I don't know whether to open the Tournament, but I have just been assured that there is nothing I can do to stop it being opened. I thus have the pleasant task of

In Sunshine!

declaring the tournament and arts festival open". He reminded those present that they were enjoying untypical Dunedin winter weather. (The sun was shining.) Some time after he spoke snow fell around the hills and rain flooded most of the playing fields.

THEN WE ALL WENT HOME . . .

The tournament controller then rose to remind the students of the day's programme, forgetting to mention "O New Zealand". Then we all went home.

—NZSPA

★ ★ ★

★ Massey's Alpine Club show initiative in fund raising. In order to build an Alpine hut, they cut costs by cutting their own timber.

CIRRI CONCERTO HIGHLIGHTS

The strength of the University Chamber Orchestra lies in its handling of rhythmically strong passages. For instance, those portions of the Handel Concerto Grosso in G minor, Op. 6, No. 6, in which the music spoke for itself, came off well. But the more demanding slow movements and passages requiring attention to melodic detail received sluggish and hesitant interpretations.

Undoubtedly the most musical performance of the evening came from Marie Vandewart in a seldom heard 'cello concerto by Cirri. Miss Vandewart possesses a real soloist's aplomb. Her approach was assertive but controlled and the orchestra, visibly on its mettle, supported the soloist with some of the best playing of the evening.

In the Bach D minor concerto the soloist, David Bollard, was not at his best. While his over-all conception of the work was good, his tone lacked the warmth and clarity that we have come to expect of him. In fact there were times

when the sounds were almost brutal, particularly in the slow movement. The orchestra was, in a previous performance of this work, uninspiring.

Other works presented were Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings and Concerto Grosso in D Minor, Op. 3, No. 11, by Vivaldi.

To finalise, I would say that the ensemble defects of the University of Auckland Chamber Orchestra are at present too numerous and obvious to warrant reasoned criticism. However, I would state most emphatically that under inspired guidance this group could be led to considerable prominence.

A VARIATION

I have been more than interested in the recent melodrama — Patrick Flynn and the Auckland University Music Society. Why Mr Flynn ever loaned his talents to such a dreary charade I'll never know.

Having been previously shocked and amazed by the attitude of local almost-musicians to overseas teachers and performers, who have attempted to overcome the barbed wire of "Musicians' Mecca", I was almost dehydrated by their recent exhibition of appalling taste over Mr Flynn's critiques of their Winter season.

In my opinion, his criticisms have been generous and helpful to a fault, but as the Music Society has never before been truly criticised — apart from local critics, who have neither time or reputation to waste — they couldn't be expected to reflect intelligently on the benefits of musical advice — advice from a fine musician who has studied under some of Europe's most prominent teachers. These, I have taken

the trouble to find, include Kenneth Leighton, Professor Alan Bixter (prodigy of Weingartner), Clarence Raybould, Cyril Smith, Phyllis Sellick, Myes Foggin, Tessa Birnie and currently Professor Jules Wolfers — you may yet hear of them before you die.

How well I remember Julius Katchen's brilliant report of Mr Flynn after teaching him in Singapore. This accounts for my shocked amazement after hearing mere students (and others) describe him as "unmusical, uneducated, ignorant and rude".

However, manners and music have very little in common except that some people in a cultural backwash can learn by rudeness alone.

Yours in similar taste,
—D. J. P.

AN IMPROVISATION

In the light of several letters received by Craccum concerning the music critiques written by Mr Patrick Flynn, we feel it is time for the editor to place a few details in their true perspective.

Mr Flynn, at the expense of valuable time, has written critiques which have been entirely satisfactory to Craccum. That these criticisms have offended some persons can hardly be avoided. The job of a competent critic is to present a musically honest opinion; this is a difficult and often upsetting task, and it has become apparent over the past months that great thought has been given to every published word.

While loyalty and unity are expected within any department at a University and within any affiliated society, it could be termed bad manners for first and second year

students to question Mr Flynn's professional competence.

Craccum does not feel it necessary to list examples of 15 years' training in all fields of music. The quality of the reviews must stand on their own, despite harsh and sometimes misguided criticism by certain students.

If there is anyone with the years and great variety of musical experience to match that of Mr Flynn, we would perhaps be more interested in their opinions.

Further correspondence will be welcome, provided music criticism, rather than personalities, are involved.—Editors.

AT CROSS PURPOSES — THE THEME —

Dear Sir,

Your music critic, Mr Flynn, has had undoubted experience as a conductor, yet from his comments on the conductors of the groups performing in the Music Club Annual Concert, one is tempted to wonder if his criticisms of their conducting are not based on what this looks like to the audience rather than on the sounds they get out of their performers. This is a mistake commonly made by those whose knowledge of conducting has been gained entirely as a member of the audience, and is strange to find in someone of Mr Flynn's experience.

His criticism of Mr Rive — "his baton seemed to overstate most of the time at the expense of detail. He gave little 'space' for the singers — most of whom were untrained, and often clipped his phrasing alarmingly closely" — is all very well, but in actual fact the performance itself was not overstated, nor was the phrasing clipped, so why criticise the conducting if it gains the right result? Mr Flynn complains about lack of detail — but to get anything approaching the right dynamics across to an audience in the University Hall is a major achievement, and he should realise this.

It is difficult to know on what precise grounds Mr Flynn bases his criticism of Dr Nalden's conducting, or to know what standard of conducting he considers worthy of the University Chamber Orchestra. Certainly Dr Nalden's conducting has nothing of the "fine romantic frenzy" that audiences love because it gives them something to watch. It is, however, eminently suitable to guide young players — as has been shown repeatedly by the standard of playing he achieves with the Auckland Junior Symphony Orchestra. As for suggesting that pressure of work has prevented the development of his interpretative ability — this is ludicrous, as anyone who has heard him discussing music would know.

Perhaps Mr Flynn is wise in that he limits his discussion of the orchestral playing in the concert to approbation of the Handel Concerto Grosso No. 6, and a sympathetic enumeration of the various difficulties the soloist, David Bollard, had to contend with in playing the Bach D Minor Piano Concerto. He seems to have realised that he doesn't really have the background knowledge necessary to a technical discussion of this nature. It is a pity that he did not limit himself even further (if he absolutely must indulge in technical criticism) and confine his remarks to the piano — an area in which his knowledge is presumably greater.

—Jane Waters
—Irene Ferwerda
—Robert Davies
—M. W. Brunsdon

Dear Sir,

I have not yet recovered from reading some of the most unfounded drivel ever to reach print disguised in the fair, and recently much vaunted, name of "enlightened criticism".

Mr Flynn's comments on the choral portion of the Music Society's annual concert, "reviewed" in Craccum X, display a lack of sound criteria which I hope stems only from inexperience. Vague opinions, contradictions, failure to title and credit a choral performance, are included in the article.

Mr Rive instituted the Madrigal Choir sixteen years ago, not to satisfy any demands of musical students as Mr Flynn implies, but simply to enjoy with students the singing of music from a neglected era of history's repertoire. Enjoyment arises from Mr Rive's personal scholarship and interest in music of this period, the high standards reached by and the enthusiasm of the choir being a just indication of his ability.

The detail required in performing Arcadelt was knowledgeably translated to the choir by their conductor, who also, knowing the capabilities of his untrained singers, set the appropriate limits to their "space". However, Mr Flynn's patronising attitude allowed him to enjoy something he

found "inoffensive enough".

One might infer from the shortest paragraph in the article that Mr Drake performed some frigid solo as a grand finale to the concert. The reference actually was to a performance by the University Singers, accompanied by the Chamber Orchestra and conducted by Mr Drake, of three pieces from "Musikalishes Exequien" by Heinrich Schutz. Poor Mr Flynn is afraid that he "just did not like the music" for reasons that "do not matter". What a pitiful admission of critical incompetence.

Mr Flynn would do well to peruse the Constitution of Musoc to discover its real aims, to realise its allegiance, not affiliation, to the Music Department, and not accept apparent student opinion of the leadership that staff members invest in the Society. Above all, if his status as a music critic is to rise from the "junior reporter substitute" stage, he must concentrate more on the performance and less on the performers.

—John Revfeim

CODA

An amusing letter. I like the bit about the "junior reporter substitute" (unpaid, by the way). Mr Revfeim nicely avoids a direct challenge to the actual validity of my criticisms. The one exception being my comments on the Madrigal Choir.

The performance in question was distinguished by poor intonation and weak rhythmic and textural ensemble. Somehow these shortcomings did not quite suffocate the music and my description of the performance as being inoffensive enough was accurate and intended. I point this out just in case there are any readers of Craccum who may tend to take Mr Revfeim seriously. That he can eulogise about the "enthusiasm" and "high standards" of the Madrigal Choir speaks for itself.

A reply to Mr Revfeim's letter is also justified if only because of his seeming ignorance. He does not know what "space" is as applied to choral music, nor does he seem to have any knowledge of the conductor's art.

Mr Rive's erudite scholarship in his particular sphere, of which I am fully aware ("apparent student opinion" notwithstanding) unfortunately had little influence on

the sound produced by the Madrigal Choir. In my review I carefully stated the reasons.

My reasons for not liking the Schutz opus, however, do not matter at all. This is purely a matter of personal taste, and far from it being an admission of critical incompetence, by stating as directly as possible my feelings for this overblown music, I purposely avoided any insincere attempts at objectivity. Mr Revfeim should know this and I suspect that he does, but perhaps he prefers to play to the gallery.

Mr Revfeim would do well to peruse the Constitution of Musoc to discover its real aims, to realise its obligation not insulation to the paying public, and not accept apparent staff opinion of the interest that Craccum invests in the Society. Above all, if his status as a music critic's critic is to rise from the L. D. Austin stage, he must concentrate more on the critique and less on the critic.—Patrick Flynn

LOCKER HOLDERS

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SEMESTER PROPOSAL.

Sample poll questionnaire.

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No

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No

5. (1) Do you wish to retain the existing system of terms?

(2) Do you think that the semester proposal is a preferable system?

(3) Do you think that a different variation of the existing system would be preferable?

Have you any suggestions that you think would improve the semester proposal?

Student Liaison

Student Liaison Committee is engaged in circularising forms to see if they would like to employ students during the Christmas Vacation. In second week of third term they will be doing the annual School hours . . . getting in first and arousing in prospective employers an enthusiasm for student activities, before employers get a chance to swamp the poor things with great quantities of work.

Efforts will be made by the committee to improve news coverage of Exec affairs by co-operation with Craccum staff. Information will be provided when Craccum is unable to get it by itself (which, according to some Exec members, is just about all the time. Embarrassing it was at the meeting, listening to them talk about Craccum reporting service the way they did). Student Liaison is also interested in getting out to students a preview of what is going to come for Exec consideration in the near future. Students would then have the opportunity to state their views before the decisions were made. Perhaps they might even be interested in attending an Exec meeting if something was being discussed there which interested them particularly. At the last Exec meeting at Otago, (according to the Otago provision that one out of every fifteen would be held there) half the School of Engineering rolled up as observers.

COFFEE BAR HIRING New Rules

After a lot of indecision over the very tricky question of hiring the coffee bar to student groups, Caf Committee have worked out the following rules and had them ratified by Exec:

(a) A member of the Caterer's staff must be present and in authority during the meeting or function.

(b) A flat rate of 10/- an hour will cover wages for this staff member. In addition, coffee will be paid for as usual.

(c) All equipment will be operated by this staff member

(d) No more than 100 persons to be present at any one time.

(e) All applications to be made to MHC and approved by Caf Committee.

Of course, the Coffee Bar can be hired out in this way only during weekends and vacations. At other times it is kept available for individual customers.

CRACCUM, LTD. !! Protection for Studass.

President Romaniuk is busy chewing over the idea of turning Craccum into a Limited Liability Company with a relatively small stock of capital, mainly contributed by Studass.

Apparently the idea is fairly common with student newspapers overseas. Recently the Oxford paper Isis wound up its affairs with minimal losses, as a result of a libel suit. (This, of course, is what the whole idea is in aid of.) So watch out in the near future for Craccum Newspapers Ltd.

Letters To Admin.

Letters have been sent to Heads of Departments by Exec asking for two things:

- (1) No term tests during Capping Week.
- (2) Exam papers from previous years to be made available for sale to students.

The first of these requests needs no further comment. The situation with regard to Exam papers of the previous year involves administrative problems. Older students will remember the time when all subjects were kept for sale at a penny each at Mt Pleasant. But expanding office requirements squeezed out the papers, which took a great deal of room to store while on sale. Several departments have since adopted the practice of giving out the previous year's papers to the whole class at some strategic time of the year. Perhaps the University administration would find an extension of this practice to all departments the easiest and in the long run the cheapest way to get old papers to all those who would like them. We do, after all, pay a special fee for cyclostyled material. Most students would be quite pleased to have this increased by sixpence or a shilling if it meant getting this most useful kind of handout delivered with all the other trash.

Cook Islands Evening

Cook Islands Evening that Exec was planning (to draw attention to educational and other problems) didn't come off. Two main reasons for this were given by Vice-president Lindberg: No speakers could be found willing to support the idea and, as a result of this, appropriate advertising was not got under way.

New Appointments

At meeting of August 28 Executive appointed Societies' Rep Wily and Vice-president Lindberg delegates to a committee set up by the Auckland Junior Council to run a Junior Festival — this to be supplementary to the official Auckland Festival of the Arts. It is likely that students will participate in many fields if the thing gets going properly.

New appointments: Errol Kent to Student Liaison Committee; Gillian Jones, Business Manager for Capping Committee; and Dian Robinson, Assistant Business Manager to the same.

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BUILDING FUND

The Fund continues to grow steadily. In spite of gloomy predictions that it will bog down, it keeps going on. Most recent addition was the grant, finally, from the City Council.

This will give impetus to the requests to other local bodies. Our thanks go to the City Council.

Another boost was provided recently by the promise of £1,000 worth of materials from NZ Forest Products.

Fantastic !!

The Fund at the moment stands at £27,500.

The plans of University buildings are on display in the foyer of Mt. Pleasant, and anybody is welcome to see them.

George Courts

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Statistics show that the community with the lowest birthrate during the year 1962 was Scott Base.

★ ★ ★

The Ancient Mariner must have been about eight feet tall — otherwise he would have tripped over the wings of the Albatross tied around his neck.

★ ★ ★

Muscular J. Arthur Rank gong-basher is none other than ex-pro. wrestler Gunner Smith.

★ ★ ★

Much promoted canned apple juice on sale in this country is imported from British Columbia.

★ ★ ★

The Longest Day wasn't — Real longest day was June 21, or thereabouts. The Allies thus employed an element of surprise. Fiendish, cunning, the Whitehall Wallahs.

★ ★ ★

People who roller skate on ice should use chains.

★ ★ ★

Shrapnel was invented by one Colonel Shrapnel.

★ ★ ★

Gothman City ("Batman and Robin" stamping ground), is a nick name for New York.

★ ★ ★

Oddly, so is "Metropolis," Superman's playground.

★ ★ ★

Five out of the six N.Z. Student newspapers have names beginning with the letter "C."

Craccum
Critic — Otago
Chaff — Massey
Canta — Canterbury
Caclin — Lincoln College
Salient — Vic.

LOST

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Arts Festival Drama

Crowds were turned away from the first night of Arts Festival Drama, 1963; crowds were admitted, sporting blankets, duffle-coats, beards, long hair and other recognised symbols of intelligence. These symbols were about the only intelligent thing about a large part of this audience, which treated players and adjudicator alike to a display of stupid, drunken bad manners unequalled even in the unhappy traditions of this festival. Massey's "Electra" alone was performed in relative freedom from the dreary succession of coarse interjections and the servile guffaws which greeted them: chiefly, one supposed, because the rudest, drunkest, noisiest of the apparently illiterate boors who packed Allen Hall had fallen into uneasy bestial comas.

Patric Carey rose to comment, and the audience at once displayed a natural hostility, provoked, no doubt, by his beard, long hair and flowered waistcoat. Carey proceeded with his discussion of the plays amid a barrage of vocal, if uninformative, criticism. The disparity between Sartre's achievement for and his achievement in the theatre together with his stature as a novelist, mean his plays are often a disappointment, and "The Respectable Prostitute" is no exception: theatre of situation with theatre of character shut out. It stages as a rather flat little parable, a piece of propaganda which is competent only until the Senator appears speaking with the laboured villainy of second rate satire when satire is out of place, confusing the audience and undermining the subtler effects of the Lizzie-Fred dialogues.

"An emotion needs time for impression", said Mr Carey, and this was a criticism of Sartre as much as of producer Agar, whose cast performed creditably against the audience. Bruce Clarke and Jackie Clegg created an emotional effect that was brittle; they were hurrying, perhaps to get away from their adversaries in

the auditorium, and Clark's jerky embraces and twitchy hand movements were more suggestive of a short circuiting robot than of a neurotic southern rich boy.

Depths were only glimpsed, while Tom Finlayson's method-moving negro Brando was more remarkable for a certain studied brilliance of technique than for any great emotional impact. Weakest link in the chain was Tony Wilson as the Senator, wallowing in the impossible folds of a white suit that might have come off a sideshow waxwork of Will Rogers.

The production collapsed in the feeble violence of the final scene, toy pistols, toy emotions and toy gesticulations. But for this, as for many of the "Prostitute's" faults, Mr Sartre is no doubt in the last analysis to blame. The Canterbury production indeed set a standard more reminiscent of 1961's Festival than of the generally shabby level of 1962.

AUCKLAND AMUSES

Peter Shaffer's "The Public Eye" was begun by Auckland with considerable polish, and the dull-minded audience derived understandable pleasure from this rather uninspired amalgam of Noel Coward, neo-

Wilde, John Mortimer and "The Chocolate Soldier". Indeed, Graeme Whimp's Julian Cristoforou was delightful to behold, beautifully managed, until in came Catherine Wishart as Belinda Sidley and with her Mr Shaffer's moral purpose. Cristoforou changed abruptly from a latter-day Bluntschli to an anglicised Apollo de Bellue. Evidently bored by what he had to say, Whimp spoke faster and faster, lost the confidence and finally the attention of the audience.

Catherine Wishart and Peter Rankin, who lacked his mobility of voice and expression, ambled unsympathetically like dejected tourists through the ruined railway stations of their interminable speeches. "This pile of words", said adjudicator Carey, "leaves one rather cold . . . This play did not succeed because the actors



Auckland's Whimp rhapsodises

were not given the opportunity by the dramatist . . . they were left drifting between settee and table clutching alternately at the communication system and at that salvation of the English theatre, the telephone".

In many ways the finest production of the evening, Massey's "Electra" was distinguished by Jeune Pritchard's fine Electra and Dorothy Cooper's Clytaemnestra. Unfortunately, these extremely sensitive performances, though for the most part well supported, could not save the production from the barbarous hands of Mike Harris, abominable as Orestes.

And in a production in which the ritualistic element of the Greek drama was impressively brought out, in which the Chorus was effective (though disgraced by one piece of disastrous prompting) and in which the stage was used to such good effect, it was a pity to see Clytaemnestra lying dead in red velvet, like a fin-de-siecle Cleopatra, and the hands of Orestes and Pylades steeped in copious pink blood.

"Electra" showed Mr Carey that "words with meaning can have their effect", likewise words with effect can have their meaning. Effect and meaning — these things raised "Electra" as a play far above



Adjudicator Patric Carey, with Dunedin producer Tudor Bostock (left)

CATH. SOC. AGM HELD

The annual general meeting of Catholic Society was held on the last Thursday of Term II. A large number of students were present in the Men's Common Room. Written copies of the annual report were distributed. Don Simcock was elected president for the year 1963-64.

the Sartre and the Shaffer. While commending the production's "attempt to form a style", Mr Carey suggested it lacked "violence and hate in the centre", that it (especially the chorus) lacked "grandeur", so that "pity and terror" were not sufficiently worked, and therefore not sufficiently purged.

Mr Carey, in other words, was tempted to be bored. But one feels that in other circumstances, in another place, the production might have succeeded better, that "the damp patches" might have dried out, that "the sense of mobility and design" might have received its proper measure of praise.

If Monday was a boring and infuriating evening, it was not that the producers and the casts failed: the potential was for one of the best Drama Festivals yet — the audience have made it the worst.

Other committee members elected were as follows: Shirley Baldwin (secretary), Michael Kirton (treasurer), Pat Reid, Pat Daulton, Anand Satyanand, Peter Kelly, Dermot O'Shea, Dick Matthews.

General business produced an irritating but undoubtedly necessary legal quibble about the ratification of certain constitutional amendments. When this had been carried through a motion was put by Fred Bryan that a panel of competent persons be formed to direct the faculty discussion programmes. This was carried. A vote of thanks to the past president and committee brought the meeting to an (early) close.

It was pleasing to note that reps of other religious societies were present at the meeting, including Bruce Hucker, president of SCM. Cath. Soc. hopes that the forthcoming year will see yet greater interaction between religious societies.

A.M.C.

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HERE AND THERE AT TOURNAMENT

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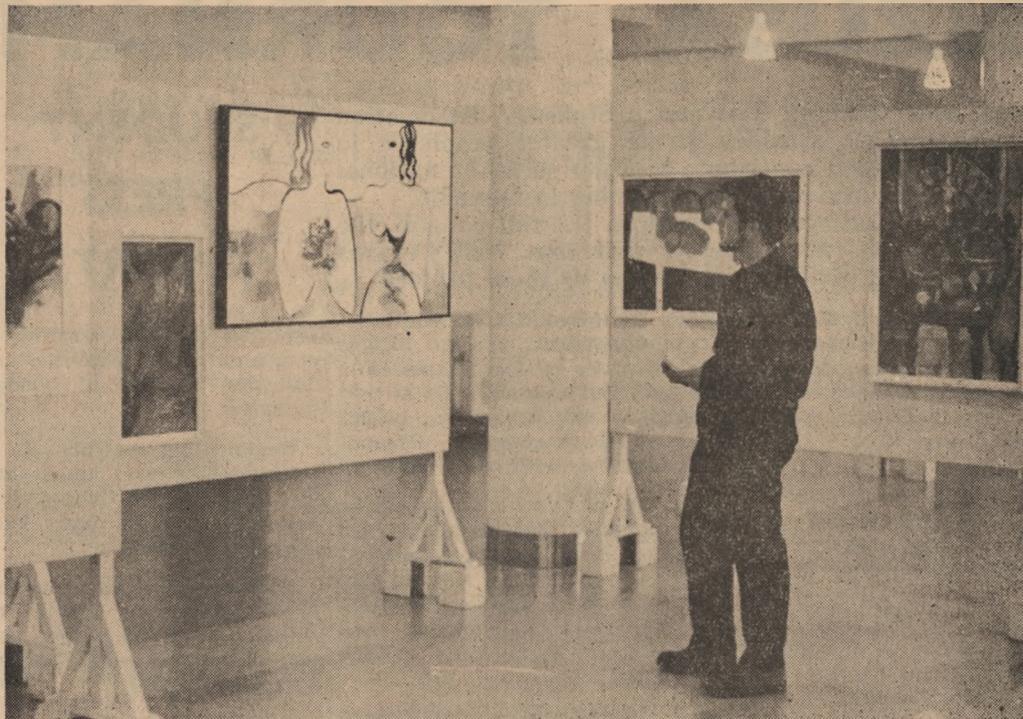
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DAVID ALI plays chess for Auckland



STUDY IN ABSTRACT — a view of the Arts Festival Exhibition



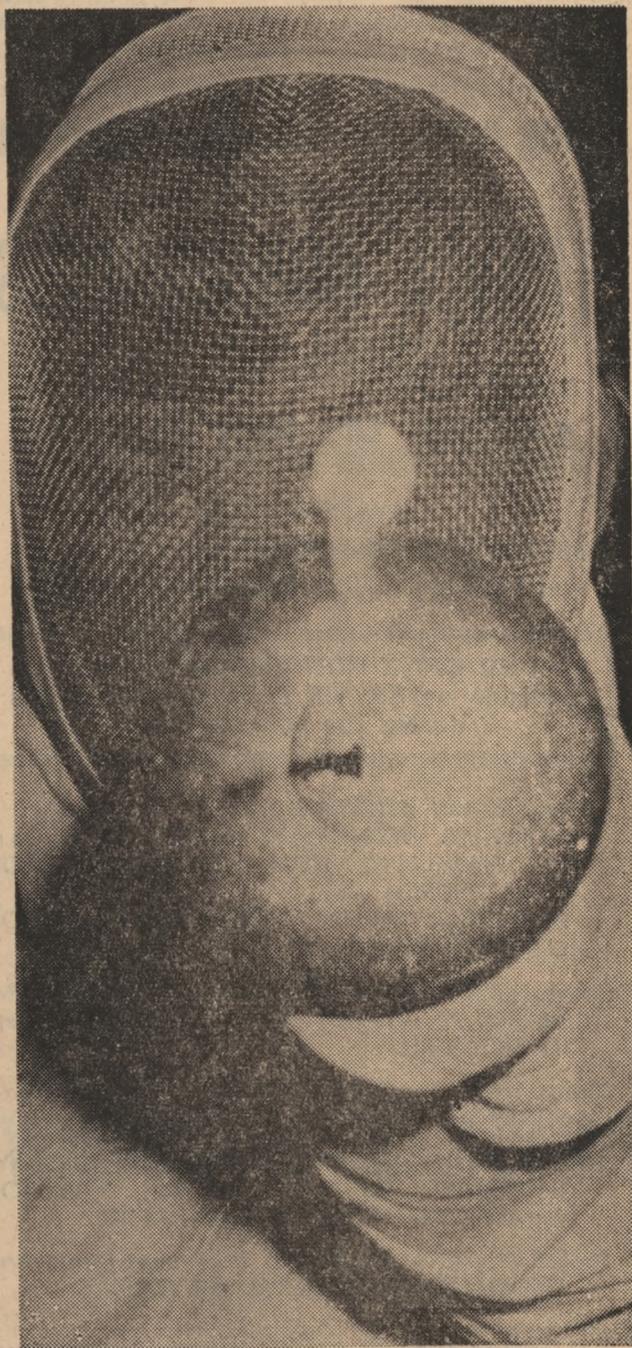
AU Soccer team — drew with Otago..



Kitty Wishart as Belinda Sidley in Auckland's play, "The Public Eye"



AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF TOURNAMENT. John McGowan applies himself to the serious business of relaxing.



"HAVE AT YOU" — an Auckland fencer.

—Photo courtesy Otago Evening Star

NZUSA TOURNAMENT REPORT

The New Zealand University Students' Association was urged to consider giving greater emphasis to activities which contribute to wider social or national aims at its winter council meeting in Dunedin.

In his half-yearly report to the full council, the president, M. J. Moriarty, said that NZUSA was beginning to give more attention to these projects.

Remarking that it marked a slight change in the association's work, he added that he thought there were factors which made the change inevitable.

"For the past ten years NZUSA has been deeply concerned, and rightly so, with the shameful lack of higher education in New Zealand.

"In the early fifties and again in 1961-1962 our energies have been concentrated on bettering the conditions for university study, by pleas for more adequate bursaries, more teaching facilities and buildings, and more staff.

"In very general terms these objectives have now been realised, or at least widely accepted, as urgent and feasible requirements. It is perhaps time to raise our sights", said Mr Moriarty.

"We should also remember that students in high income countries get less interested in material improvements as they grow more prosperous. In this new environment new demands and other attractions emerge".

To sum up his argument, he suggested students should ask and study such questions as the Universities role in the community, what contribution it should be making and whether it is doing enough today.

However, Mr Moriarty stated in his report that bonded bursaries remained an unfortunate aspect of the present system, suggesting to the meeting that it was perhaps NZUSA's biggest problem in the education field.

Mr Moriarty asked delegates to discuss the matter, with a

STUDENT PRESS REPORTS

view to perhaps starting a campaign to publicise the undesirable aspects of bonded bursaries.

Commenting on this, P. J. Blizzard (Victoria) noted that it seemed to be Government policy to bond as many bursaries as possible.

Mr Moriarty replied that the Association was trying to reverse the trend before private firms offered bonded bursaries.

Canterbury's N. D. Thomson added that students have perhaps too much "academic load" to allow them enough time for speculative thought.

In sub-committee, the Association passed a motion urging the Minister of Education, the Hon. W. B. Tennyson, to allow discretion in the enforcement of bonded bursaries, particularly in regard to students who want to be freed to do post-graduate study overseas or to join one of the volunteer graduate schemes.

The council also voiced its opposition to bonded bursaries in principle.

A remit from Victoria urging the implementation of Maori studies in New Zealand Universities was carried. In

moving the remit Victoria noted that only Auckland University provided such a course and Maori culture was part of the NZ heritage.

A similar remit urging courses in Asian languages was also passed.

An Otago remit changing the Association's name to the New Zealand Universities' Students' Association was also passed, despite Vic. objections to the expense in changing letterheads. Otago's M. Brennan reminded the council that there was now no New Zealand University.

The council also passed a motion from Vic. urging NZUSA to protest to France over proposed Pacific nuclear tests, and to remind France that the test would contravene the South Pacific Council agreement, to which France is a signatory.

Mr B. Middleton (Vic.) outlined a three-point plan of action:—

1. Contact French students for solidarity.
2. Ask the Government to approach all South Pacific countries to get multi-lateral action in registering a protest.
3. Contact students in the area surrounding France for solidarity.

The Council also passed a motion of opposition to all testing in the Southern Hemisphere.

It was decided that NZUSA will send two delegates to the

Asian seminar on university reform and democratisation of education.

Delegates selected were N. D. Thomson (CU) and M. Brennan (OU). Mr M. J. Moriarty was also elected a junior delegate for the next International Student Conference meeting.

Mr Tom Jackson, 1964 Congress controller, outlined the arrangements made so far.

Congress '64 has no one theme and speakers will be limited to eleven. Those invited are: Prof. Lawden (maths, CU), Louis Johnson (Ed. NZ Poetry yearbook), Mr von Meier (architecture, AU), Mr Hodgkin (Russian lect., CU), Conrad Bollinger, author of "Grog's Own Country" to speak on "Sex, grog, religion and politics", Dr J. G. A. Pocock, Prof. Pol. Sci., CU, Sir Leslie Munro, Miss Tirikatene, prominent in Labour party and Maori affairs, Prof. Peter Platt (Music, OU).

The Council also recommended the institution of a special seminar, to be held either at Queen's Birthday or in the May Vac., for specially selected students on a selected topic.

Entry would be gained by writing a suitable essay on the chosen topic.

—NZSPA

★ ★ ★

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—MacHen

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FULL DETAILS AND RESERVATIONS THROUGH THE AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION (Mrs McComas)

JOYNT SCROLL DEBATING Standard High

The 1963 Joynt Scroll contest for Inter-University debating was held in conjunction with Arts Festival at Dunedin. Climaxed by the Australia v NZ debate, the Joynt Scroll season was enjoyed by all participants, and a high over-all standard of debating was attained.

The Auckland team, David Wright, John Priestley and Jim McLay, proved more successful than was last year's team. In the first match of the evening, they defeated Massey, who had to negate the motion "That a maximum age limit of 50 years be placed on all executive positions".

Victoria, the affirmative, defeated Otago on the motion "That the punishment of the violent criminal is more important than his reform". The final debate was won by Canterbury, who negated the motion of Lincoln, "That the Western Democracies should repudiate the support of dictatorships".

STANDARD HIGH

The standard of the three winners was high, as was that of the Otago team. Auckland was slightly unfortunate in that they were matched

against a weak team, and consequently they were not given the opportunity to attack any argument put forward by the opposition, for the simple reason that no cogent argument was presented.

SENILE DISEASES

D. Wright presented the team's case in fairly broad terms, examining the ideal qualities of an executive. J. McLay discussed the motion in medical and psychological terms, mentioning such senile diseases as thickening of the skull. J. Priestley devoted half of his time to the demolition and derision of the negative's case, and then examined the tendency of young men to look to the future, and of old men to look to the past.

Auckland's attack was not as vehement as it had been

against Australia, but the team's case was never weakened, and their victory was never in doubt.

All three members of the Canterbury team were selected to represent NZ against Australia, and David Wright was amongst the reserves.

TACTICAL VICTORY

The subject for the debating Test was "That morality proceeds from fear". Australia took the affirmative, and scored a tactical victory by limiting the definition of "proceeds" to "having passed through at some past point in time". The NZ team never came to grips with this approach, and as a result the Australians, who were considerably more polished than they were in Auckland, won the debate convincingly.

The Australians left Dunedin without a single loss on their tour to that point. Their narrowest margin (11 points out of 400) was against Auckland.

The debating season was concluded with a Council Meeting, at which routine business was discussed.

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OPERATION AUTCSAR

On August 10, the coldest, wettest, bleakest day in years, the Auckland University Tramping Club held a practice search in the Waitakeres. The recent plane disaster in the Kaimais still fresh in their minds (six club members helped in that search, two as team leaders), twenty-four trampers combined with twelve radio operators from the Amateur Radio Emergency Corps to look for two "missing", possibly injured victims.

Two public-spirited girls (after all, who wants to search for boys?) volunteered to lose themselves in a spot known only to themselves and a sealed envelope in the possession of search controllers Dr Brian Davis and John Utting. It was assumed that they had left a note in Muir's Cottage, a hut near Karekare, saying that they were off home by an unspecified route.

They had not arrived, which meant that they might be lying injured and starving on or near any of the numerous tracks and streams in the Southern Waitakeres. (In actual fact, they were much more comfortable than the searchers, but that is another story.)

From headquarters in a tent near Lone Kauri Farm the controllers, with the help of AREC men, Messrs. Ivan Gee and Kenneth Clark, directed the six search teams, who covered among them all the tracks and the major streams in the area. The searchers started at about 8.30 a.m. on Saturday morning, after spending the night either in Lone Kauri hut or at Huia.

Conditions were realistic in the extreme. The wet, cold weather and the fairly strenuous routes demanded a high standard of fitness from trampers and radio operators alike. Each team was accompanied by a radio and two operators, whose duty it was to establish contact with base every hour.

At about four in the afternoon the girls were found, at the junction of the first branch of the Pararaha and the main stream. "TWO FOUND, ONE INJURED" was the message received at base. The instructions came back: "PREPARE FOR STRETCHER CARRY". Within minutes other teams in the area were alerted and directed to the spot to assist the stretcher party.

However, after some delay looking for someone who nearly was lost, the stretcher carry was called off in the face of approaching darkness.

The main objects of the day were accomplished. The missing girls were found, even if they did have to walk out under their own steam. Most important, everyone in the field gained valuable experience of what is required in a real search. Co-operation with AREC was described by Club President Dr Davis as "excellent".

Verwoerd :

Hitler's Heir Apparent

Recently four political prisoners escaped from a prison in Johannesburg. An official, commenting on the escape, said it "bore all the signs of Communist planning." One wonders what distinguishes Communist planning of gaol escapes from, say, Wilder planning. Did the prisoners, Saint-like, leave sketches of hammers and reaping hooks on the walls of their cells? Or perhaps the odd "comrade" was picked up by the microphone in the lavatory cistern.

But the official's comment is more sinister than naive. It manifests a political device which though not new, has not lost its effectiveness with the passage of time. This device is the systematic injection and fostering of irrational fear in the minds of the public, for the furtherance of political ends. Ideally it results in the tuning of the public mind to such a pitch that any word or act that is not directed to the advantage of the ruling clique is construed as treason.

The object of the fear is not limited to anything in particular; it may be Catholicism, Judaism, Communism. Hitler settled for a combination of these last two, while the Klu Klux Klan (derivation?) settles for all three as well as Negroism, Socialism, and Franklin Rooseveltism. In the early 1950's in the U.S. Communism became a popular choice, and I believe in some areas it is still fashionable. South Africa finds Communism the most effective as far as fear value is concerned.

CONSPECTUS REVIVAL PLANNED

Literary Society is going ahead with plans to resurrect a magazine "Conspectus", previously published 1949-52. Distinctive feature is that the magazine will be devoted to literary criticism (not just of English literature, by the way) and will contain papers of weight — four or five will fill the 50-odd pages of text.

Staff and students will be contributing original work, with perhaps a predominance of student writing. First number in this series is expected out at the beginning of 1964 year, with G. F. Waller as editor, assisted by G. A. H. Hemus and E. H. Gould. Prof. J. C. Reid will undertake any

supervision necessary. Studass has agreed to a grant to subsidise "Conspectus" and at the moment this is understood to be an underwriting of publication costs, involving a probable loss of £45. It is hoped that 10 pages of advertising will be sold in the magazine.

A NEW ERA?

In November, Pacific Congress is going to bring out a 72-page publication "Report 63", as a summary of its studies in architectural problems of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific generally.

The magazine will be distributed gratis to all those who have participated in the Congress, to all NZ practising architects, Government specifiers, draughting offices, building firms, libraries, city and borough mayors, town clerks.

It will contain the papers presented at the Congress, along with exhibits and other material, and will have a professional editor, Dick Scott

(author of Pictorial History of NZ) to supervise lay-out, etc. Aim: 4,000 copies. No one involved in the housing industry or in city redevelopment will be able to ignore this vital attack on central questions of South Pacific architecture.

Two-thirds of the magazine is being devoted to quality advertising, which should more than meet the costs of publication. With £2,500 worth of advertising space sold by the end of August, the expenditure budget is already exceeded.

Trouble is, explained Magazine - and - Finance - Committee-chairman I. A. Tarulevich at an Exec meeting of August 28, the funds of the Congress are short at the moment. The advertisers would be paying after publication. A city bank had agreed to £600 accommodation if Studass would guarantee the enterprise (which was under the eye of a qualified accountant). Perhaps the Association could undertake to lend that sum to Arch. Soc., interest-free, itself.

A long argument developed at the Exec meeting as to whether or not the matter should go through Finance Committee first.

Business Manager Laird: "Surely the matter is not so urgent as to require Exec decision on the spot? Finance

Committee should not be bypassed in this way". It was pointed out that tacit agreement to a future loan had been given by Exec in July. Also that Finance Committee would have been called the previous week, but members were absent at Tournament. The matter was, in fact, urgent: salesmen needed to be paid immediately.

Matheson: "Let us consider what, I will stress, is a hypothetical case. What happens if the money cannot be repaid?"

Tarulevich: A very hypothetical case indeed.

Gavin: I feel that Finance Committee can be over-rated, not so much as to what it knows, but as to how much it needs to be consulted.

President Romaniuk vacated the chair to speak in favour of an immediate loan being made available. "Exec would be blocking this enterprising activity of Arch. Soc. by an excess of caution".

Motion authorising loan passed, after half-hour wrangling over what part of the Association machinery should be dealing with the question. The President congratulated Arch. Soc. on vigorous and courageous planning of Congress and magazine.

Treasurer Katavich: A new era in student activities".

FOR LEISURE —

FOR PLEASURE —

FOR KNOWLEDGE —

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N. C. Anderson.

Dear Sir,

I have always been given to understand that the standards of behaviour, the morals, of what are reputedly intelligent people are of a higher level than those of people who are, unfortunately, endowed with not quite so much grey matter. The longer I spend at the Auckland University, the more sceptical I become of this view and the more ready to dismiss it as an "old wives' tale".

As a member of MHC for more than a year now and previously having been on the staff of the library I think I have had my fair share of contact with the results of the despicable actions of a section of the microcosm of society which is our university.

What I am referring to is the distressingly high level of petty theft which is rife among the students. I, myself, have had personal experience of these people as, I am sure, have most other students.

Just recently, in one week, I had reported to me four cases in which people had put an article (a valuable article) down somewhere and on coming back to get it, found it had gone. Now, there are ten members on House Committee; if all had received this number of reports we would reach a total of forty, and this does not include those things which people do not report as stolen.

I cannot understand the mentality of people who do such things.

This is not all; we read in *Craccum* every few months that the Caf and the Coffee Bar have lost large numbers of cups; the contractor who operates the *Star* box in the Cloisters reports a large number of *Stars* unpaid for; MHC are continuously having to replace light bulbs — not because they wear out but because people take them. Most people will remember the Studass gefuffle not so long ago when a large amount of stationery went missing.

Another thing I have noticed is the amount of unclaimed mail in the men's letter rack which, although unclaimed, has been opened. These are invariably letters which do not have the appearance of being accounts. I can only assume that someone other than the addressee has been responsible for this action.

WHC are continuously having to replace First Aid equipment in the student block. That's only natural, you say. But the number of AP Codeines used is phenomenal — sometimes WHC wonder if the students eat them. No one can tell me that scissors and other such necessary items of First Aid equipment are things which can be used up. Yet WHC are continually having to buy new equipment to replace the old which has been stolen. This is a particularly mean, thoughtless and animal type of theft more fitting to

a hoodlum tenement than a university.

All this leads me to the grave, but unfortunate, conclusion that there is among us a large section of irresponsible and dishonest people.

As yet I would not say that this section is a majority of the student population, but with present trends I would not be, regrettably, surprised if it became so.

I deplore this trend and would appeal to all students to respect that property, including University and Studass property, which is not their own.

I would welcome other students' views on this matter.

—N. E. Archer

DID YOU ?

Did anyone notice the new emblem indicating "Varsity Voice" in the *Star*? It was very insignificant when compared to the old one. Perhaps the old one wasn't very popular — especially with students — but the little figure in mortar board and gown had immediate and obvious associations with Varsity.

Not so the pen writing — it could mean anything. Just what obvious connection has it with Varsity?

Perhaps we could point to Public Relations that the idea of the emblem heading is to attract the attention of readers, not just students, to the Varsity articles. The little figure did this ideally, but the new emblem hardly attracts a glance (let alone a second glance).

How about it, Mr Quennell? Let's have the old one back.

—O'Deran

★ ★ ★
DO YOU ?

Sir,
The editorial of *Craccum* VIII implied that "it's not common to hear people (students) telling dirty jokes . . ."

What do you think of the cartoon on page 15 of the same issue.

—P. K.

I think it's funny — what do you think?—Ed.

AVE, CAESAR!

SNARL !!

Dear Sir,

Isn't it about time that someone in control and around the Unniversity accepted the responsibility of improving the condition of the cloisters. It is obvious to anyone who dares to brave the cloisters during some of the wet weather we have had recently that the condition of this part of the university is deplorable. The worst part of this is that people have to brave this point during bad weather either to get into the caf, read the notice boards, sell or buy tickets or just as a means of travelling between the Student Block and the Main Block without actually going outside. However, the condition of the cloisters is almost as bad as being outside. For anyone who (amazingly) doesn't know what the conditions are like may I briefly say that not only does



the wind and rain sweep almost right across the cloisters but the roof has a number of leaks. Moreover, the lighting throughout is virtually non-existent and primitive.

Why can one side of the cloisters have windows, the other none?

I realize that attempts have been made in the past to provide better facilities but surely by now these attempts could have eventuated into some action. The roof has been repaired but a more permanent job would not be difficult. It is only three and a half years since the part of the cloisters which are now embodied in the Library were glassed in.

Why cannot the remainder of the cloisters have the same treatment complete with louvres, and a few more lights?

This is something the Exec, through the Men's House Committee; and the administration should get together on and get something done. Perhaps one day the administration will realize it is here to serve the students, not the other way around.

—O'Deran

Incidentally, it is a curious fact that the unglazed side of the cloister faces due southwest, i.e. the coldest, wettest and windiest point on the compass.

—Ed.

Dear Sir,

In my letter you kindly published, part of a paragraph was unfortunately omitted, making even more nonsense of my letter. I was alluding to Dr. C. K. Stead's review of Alister Campbell's "*Mine Eyes Dazzle*" in "*Landfall*" No. 40. Therein Campbell's "Elegy" was murdered and dismembered into three heaps—abstract nouns, adjectives and "Tennysonian participles."

Of course I agree with Mr Arvidson's statement: "What is needed right now is a fullness of expression. Sound values, urbanity, and breadth of culture are a measure of humanity." However, such is En Zed society that to treat of these virtues is to imply (if they can be found) a criticism of the sad reality. To apply this "measure" will be tantamount to literary persecution of those worshippers of that "trinity." We have screeds of lampoons so that our great New Zealand norm is a hidden Pasquino (representative, please,—of the Howick school), but we have very little satire as a "kind."

I am not against literary criticism as such but it seems to me as if the academics are moving in as they have done across the Tasman. Dr. Stead's is a critical intelligence which has demonstrated in "*Landfall*" No. 65 and "*Comment*" No. 16 that the best critical analysis is a response to that magic which enchants the critic into performing an act of devotion to the poem.

Yours etc., "Wills."

Sorry about the delinquent para. It got the chop during paste up!

—Ed.

MUDSLINGING

Sir,

Remember the elections for Presidency of the Students' Association? Remember the record number of votes cast? Remember the policy speeches? Remember the pros and cons that were bandied about? Above all, remember the mud-slinging that went on?

Politics is a dirty business wherever it occurs. Even in this university. It is not, in fact, to be wondered at that election campaigns in the university could get dirty; but what disgusts me is that ever since the elections certain parties in the student body have maintained a Fabian policy, harassing the Executive, and particularly the President, wherever possible.

Admittedly, Mr Romaniuk has his shortcomings, just as other members of the Executive have; and admittedly criticism, where it is constructive and sincere, is a fine and desirable thing. But, when it is malicious, when it is spiteful, and when it is not a product of a sincere desire to improve, criticism can only be destructive.

So let the persons concerned forget their partisanship, let them leave personalities out of it, and let them work with the Executive, rather than against it. The new Executive lacks experience. Correct them when and if necessary, but don't exploit this weakness purely for the sake of making them look ridiculous. You cannot achieve anything worth while by resorting to such tactics.

—Anon.

Ode To A. Nonymous

I cannot say I've never seen him smile:
Occasionally a yellow tooth appears,
Product not of humour but of guile,
Some tremor of the sludge between his ears.
I cannot say he never cracks a joke:
When serious, he's the essence of a fool;
Prescription for his "wit" — take some poor bloke,
Sarcasm, shouted threats . . . we're back at school?
Short of breath, tact, temper, stature, sight;
An air (assumed) of weight of world on shoulder,
The hair (perfumed) of billiard ball or boulder . . .
A tuppenny-halfpenny Hitler? You're quite right!

Apology To The C.N.D.

I lower my gutful of tea
Into my chair. Torpid with food
I sprawl with the evening and
The paper outstretched before me.
The book backs as waiting armies
Mount their night attack on my mind,
Batter the newsprint and music wall;
But I with deaf ears and blinded eyes
Resist. Lose myself among worn
Out minds, dog-eared ideas in that
Oblivion? I'll escape now, now,
But this my rising flesh shall burn,
Return to a seared, sterile earth.
Protest! March! Fling my body down
At the gate. Better surrender
To dead minds than bear men's mirth,
Their blue order. Let words rally,
March in my mind. Titles tramp their
Weary order — these ghosts triumph
Now despite my rumbling belly.

—S. W. McG.

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CLARIFICATION

Dear Sir,

I read your editorial on "Lectures: A Waste of Time?" with interest, and not a little sympathy. Similar complaints about the uselessness and boredom of lectures are heard the world over — sometimes a good deal more trenchant than your moderate sentiments. But the difficulty is to find anything which, on the whole, will be better, given the conditions imposed upon us in modern times.

As regards Oxbridge: the teaching emphasis there is on the personal tutorial; lectures are given by those who want to deliver them on their favourite subjects, and attended by those who are interested and on the advice of the tutor. This is a brilliant system for a select and leisured body of undergraduates, and a band of eminent scholars, with the strength of an ancient residential college system to back it up morally. It is not easy to see how it could be reproduced under our conditions in the foreseeable future.

As regards lecture technique: It is not always the attractive and popular lecturer who is remembered with most gratitude in later years. Technique is a poor substitute for "fire in the belly". What makes a lecture "go" is sincerity on the lecturer's part, and animation on the part of the audience. Students are sometimes as much to blame as lecturers for dull discourses.

If "lecturer training" were introduced, the danger is that the University would be turned into a kind of model school; the last vestige of the adult university spirit would disappear; students would become hothouse flowers. Perhaps it is better to put up with lecturers' vagaries and deficiencies than to run this risk of degenerating into a forcing house.

Lastly, let us remember that the present troubles about the lecturing system stem mostly from the sheer bulk of student numbers and the emphasis on examinations. If we are going to maintain the national policy of a university education for all who can pass the entrance test; if, in accordance with public demand, university degrees are going to be organised about a hierarchy of examinations; then we are committed to the mass lecture system whether we like it or not. Small improvements in lecturing are possible and desirable; an extension of the tutorial scheme may be expected if the staff/student ratio can be increased; special kinds of universities, on a more select basis, flourishing as supplements to the national system, may be able to break away into more serene pastures. But the lecture as the staple of teaching for the typical university is likely to continue for as long as the philosophy of mass education prevails.

Yours sincerely,
G. W. R. Ardley,
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy.

Craccum thanks Mr Ardley for his thoughtful letter. It is curious to note that this was the only response from the University staff.—Ed.

1944

With a mesh of gears the Merlins caught,
With a flare of orange flame.
With a blast of sound that the eardrums fought
Giving fear another name.
(Every night the same —
Along the dog-leg high-ruled track
They thundered. Clouds and radar-flak
Could not protect the Fuhrer's sleep:
The Sheffield steel smashed fast and deep.
And five per cent would not come back;
If six, we'd have lost the game.)

Two miles high, the Ruhr below,
Five hundred miles from base.
John was nineteen a week ago
What twenty's like he'll never know
For his skull's smashed in by nickel-chrome
His blood's on the floor in a thick red foam,
He no longer has a face.

She came in heavy, low, and fast —
A tyre burst as she hit debris.
A sickening, slewing, sliding turn
(Not enough in the tanks to burn).
She crumpled, her fighting past.
The crew climbed out and went for beer.
(Most of them. John would stay
Until the men took him away.)
Around the bar, a silence clear —
A boy from Canada, very new,
Slightly drunk, in tailored blue:
"Who'sh thish John? You talkin' 'bout me?"

POMES

"I know the value of the £"—Mr T. H. Peace, during the City Council debate on "Torso II."

No patriots we, for be it understood

We left New Zealand for the Rugby Union's good.

To meet the wishes of the Land of Apartheid

Without regret we ditched our Maori mate.

"Don't go," said Rangī, with a pleading look;

We back-heeled him and quickly slung our hook.

—Sam.

TO A SHELF IN A BOOKSHOP

With many a well-pondered rhyme

Poets struggle to gain a foothold

In the vast shifting sands of time.

But all those books remain unsold.

They strive to weave the mystery

Of words, to gain an audience

And a place in a history.

Browsers, clutching their sweaty pence,

Pass on. These books remain unsold.

The racing page and magazine

Thwart dreams of domination

Of a bright literary scene

In a small cultured nation.

Dreams! for these books remain unsold.

And so the scene is zealously

Played by these nervous amateurs

To the echoes of an empty Theatre, whilst the brewers, Jockeys, and trainers make a mint.

These books all remain unsold
And have long since gone out of print. —S. W. McG.

STREET CLEANER

Ignored he trundles his cart of filth

With shovel and broom handles protruding,

Past torpid babies in chromium prams.

Type of failure, society's remnant

He gleans in the aftermath Of the city's harvest.

—S. W. McG.

Never less lonely than when alone,

He notes the callow student's wrinkled lip, and smiles.

Not for him an adolescent moan.

"Street Cleaner"? — it's an honest job

Done well and truly by an honest man.

No reason, children, and no right to sneer.

Sancta simplicitas. —Ken.

ER, AH . . .

Dear Sir,

I was intrigued with an article appearing in your journal on Flying Saucers.

I am president of a Flying Saucer Group here in Napier and I also collect all press cuttings and send them to the Ariel Phenomena Research Organisation in America for evaluation.

We believe that UFO's have been visiting this planet for many centuries and are even mentioned in the Bible.

It is my personal opinion that why so many are seen in our skies these days is because of world wickedness in the use of the atomic bomb for destruction purposes.

We are also too mercenary and worship the Golden Calf. We know what has happened to past civilisations through this fatal error, and I believe that we are fast approaching another climax.

Why must we go into debt to get money for roads, bridges and non-productive projects? I believe we are still paying for the Maori War.

Can any of your so-called professors of Economics tell us why there is not enough money to go round and that all nations on earth are in one hell of a mess financially? Yet I believe that money and bank credit is the cheapest of all man-inspired commodities to produce, and overnight, if war was declared, literally millions could be found to export commodities most unwelcome to the poor people on the other side.

Every Sunday we see people going to church praying to a Super God to deliver them from Hell, while all the week they are forced to inflict their troubles on their fellow men through a faulty financial system.

This system of ever-losing purchasing power must stop if we are to survive, yet not one economist has ever condemned this system in recent years. Is it because that they

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believe that trading banks lend their deposits? Let me know of a church or religion that openly condemns the money system, that has no building and does not take up a collection, and I will be proud to join, and attend open air, summer or winter, rain or fine.

Now for a shocker.

● I believe that America is the heart of Communism, that they financed the Russian Revolution.

● I believe that the American financiers financed both sides of the 1914-1918 war.

● I believe that the American financiers financed both sides of the 1939-1945 war.

● I believe that President Roosevelt knew three days beforehand that Pearl Harbour was to be bombed.

● I believe that Japan never ever wanted to enter the war but was forced to do so by President Roosevelt who, without warning, cut off the Japanese oil supplies and closed the Panama Canal.

My information has been obtained from books such as Roosevelt's "Road to Russia", "Citadels of Chaos", and numerous others.

I believe that the Cuba issue was just a big stage show to keep the American economy going, even up to almost shooting their atomic missiles.

It's time we took stock of the real situation.

Students, let's hear your views.—I am,

—Not a Crank

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MONDAY TO SATURDAY

ALL MEN ARE EQUAL . . .

"It is note-worthy that authority always holds, that Liberty invariably degenerates into License, and forthwith starts framing restrictive acts and religions, and after two thousand years calls the result Christian Democracy."

—Maurice Walsh

It all depends on your point of view, of course—on your beliefs. If you conceive of man as primarily a soul, with an eternal destiny, then each man is an important unique being; an end in himself, and responsible for himself. On the other hand, if a man is to you no more than a well organised ape, you may rate the organisation more highly than the member. The individual dies and is not, but the state goes on.

Some even consider it a duty to proclaim the "rightness" of this doctrine. You may be quite sincere in a belief in the transitory nature of man; in a desire to exalt the group with respect to its components; and in a reverence solely for scientific truth.

Logically, this point of view should be self-destructive, because it is rather hard to give significance to such concepts as "duty" and "rightness" if our self-consciousness is just a flicker in the infinity of an unaware universe. If no other consciousness is there to note it, it may as well not have flickered, and even scientific truth is of no real consequence to it. However, we are not always as logical as we proclaim ourselves to be, and many self-styled rationalists see no inconsistency in evangelising this philosophy.

The other attitude gives rise to a very different set of conclusions. It postulates that all human beings are of equal value, irrespective of race, education, creed, ability, or any other qualities. They have equal rights, intrinsic to their humanity; they are created to be responsible for their own lives, and not to interfere in others'. This is often denied, you know, either implicitly or explicitly. Professional people desire the right to sit above a less educated populace and direct them—for their own good, of course. Professional people come from universities, so it may be a good time now, while we are still here, to make a plea for a little humility. A peasant may not be as valuable to the community as an engineer, but we're not accepting the community as a final judge of worth, we're looking to God. A man who knows what is best for his fellows should be "on tap, not on top." He has no pre-eminent rights over another man.

Authority is tending to become more impersonal, more remote from the citizens, as the aggregation of power proceeds. And this growth of collectivism is the most insistent trend of our age. Its proponents claim for it a certain road to peace and efficiency,

and cry "Parish Pump" and "Rabble Rouser" to those who hang back. If we doubt, if we resist standardisation, the threat of nuclear war is held over us, until we feel we are actually doing wrong in not throwing away the result of hundreds of years of political evolution. The growth of a ruling "establishment", co-opting suitable recruits, and allowing only conformist aspirants to achieve leadership in the community, is implemented by a rigid party political system, lacking any such safe-guard as the "right of recall." This party dominance is the fault of apathetic New Zealanders—university graduates, some of them—and leads away from true self-government, towards semi-Communism. So you see, fellow freedom-loving Western Democrats, by relinquishing "do-it-yourself" politics we may be building the very things we affect to decry.

MONOPOLY

We tend the Communist way industrially, too. Amalgamations; the extending influence of industrial empires; the growth of monopolies which suppress incipient rivals. Free enterprise? Well, I ask you! We won't mention any names, not with our memories of a recent libel case threat, but just you try to set up a little factory in Auckland to manufacture, say, tiles.

Of course big industrial groups are private enterprise in the sense that they are not owned by the government. No, but they may control the government, so we get there just the same. State official or money-lord, they may fulfil the same role, the distinction lessening as the field of operation widens, until they become identified. Yet either side of the Iron Curtain has its brain-washing, building up an image of life like a T.V.

Western, with "goodies" (us) and "baddies" (them), and arguing that violence is justifiable, because the other side is in the wrong.

Political reform, and the break-down of the party system, must come through the participation of individuals, if at all. It is hardly possible that it should be brought about by legislation; and if it were possible the attempt would still not be made. The other obstacle to practicable democracy, however, is more susceptible to direct attack. This is the control of elected government by a financial oligarchy. Now money has no longer any intrinsic value. It has ceased to be a commodity and has become an accounting technique, with hypothetical value units being credited to individuals.

NECESSITY

Necessary only under anarchic conditions, a commodity currency is vulnerable to arbitrary events (such as a gold-rush) which are unrelated to the monetary needs of the community. A credit system can be manipulated by the community to facilitate consumption of its own production. It is rather staggering, then, to learn that private organisations have taken, and have given, the privilege of creating almost all of the credits needed for the functioning of our economy. "Those who control the credit of a nation direct the policy of governments and hold in the hollow of their hand the destiny of the people," said Reginald McKenna.

INJUSTICE

The greatest injustice, lies in the fact that the money loaned to the community is created at no cost to the lender—a fact easily verified, if you're dubious about it. If I became rich by operating like this, my name would soon be linked with the names of such notable men as Trevor Nash; but the banking system does it. "Let there be money!" they say in effect, and lo! there is money. They don't believe, though, that a government should be able to do this, and when there is an enquiry, they are appointed to judge their own case.

Abraham Lincoln, speaking on this subject, said "The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of government, but it is the government's greatest creative opportunity." By breaking the grip of the money barons, we may yet achieve an order of personal liberty, and of basic justice.

And if this is an ideal beyond attainment, well, so are the planners' symmetrical Utopias!

R. M. Dick.

Choice Arguments ST.

This article is predominantly concerned with the test as run by the Physics Department for Stage students. However, most of the errors are inherent in all tests of its type.

The principle of the multi-choice test is that when the question is presented the examinee is given a selection of several answers. He underlines or indicates on a separate sheet that which he thinks best answers the question.

Tests of this nature are open to criticism from several aspects. Nervous students are naturally more likely to make errors than those who have a better nerve for taking examinations. A tick or a line is a very absolute indicator; it does not differentiate between a guess and a miscalculation. Also, Stage I multi-choice tests rely heavily upon a mathematical ability, a large proportion of the test items giving sets of magnitudes for answers.

The purpose of any test should be to examine concepts, not to use the concepts as a vehicle to test pure maths. Engineering is the only course that specifies pure mathematics for its degree. There are a large number of questions in each paper, so the student is required to work quickly as well as accurately. To date, the Physics Dept. has only been testing the subject in this indirect and shaky way.

To get away from a mathematical bias the answers could be given in a sentence form. This would be a vast improvement, as all students' level of English is about the same. However, the candidate can still guess and still be nervous, and so this form of answer lends itself admirably to ambiguity.

If these tests are to be used then they should be given to a standardisation group to facilitate the removal of the "odd" questions before the test is used. In this way ambiguities as well as invalid questions can be eliminated.

Checking for validity is essential if the test is to be worthwhile, and it is no improvement if the examiner merely passes it over to his colleagues as they, knowing what is required, will not be affected by the errors. The standardisation group must be of those people for whom the test is made up, namely, the students. This could not be accomplished within the university itself.

The advantages must be mentioned in all fairness. They are quick and easy to mark and as they cover a wide field they force the student to learn all of the work. Also, the examiner does not have to put up with, and possibly be fooled by a lot of irrelevant details. The advantages do not, however, outweigh the disadvantages.

While these tests could possibly be used moderately successfully in Terms tests, their use should not be extended to the final exams, for lack of differentiation between a guess and a miscalculation, while not affecting the two extremes of the plus-fail scale, become important in deciding on the borderline cases, especially in the event of a re-mark.

Either there must be some way of devising a "degree of rightness" scale or else the tests be dropped.

If the emphasis is on covering all of the work, then surely the number of written questions can be increased, by making them shorter and by dropping the system of options.

—G. M. T.

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STANFORD CAMPUS

Founded in 1891 by Governor Leland Stanford, one of the last of the Californian "robber barons", the University stands in the centre of 9,000 acres of what was once a stud farm. The University itself is a massive memorial to the Stanford's son, where even today the terms of its founding are law and no liquor is sold within a mile of the University because Mrs Stanford said so. Today some 9,000 students (approximately 3,000 women and 6,000 men) live on the campus or in its immediate vicinity, and owing to its wealth as well as the generally high academic levels achieved, it is accredited as one of the top six universities in the United States.

When I arrived at Stanford I was both impressed and disappointed. I was impressed by the campus, the care with which it had been laid out, the beauty of the surroundings and the almost tangle freshness of the Californian climate here, and the tremendous wealth everywhere apparent. But the disappointment did not follow far behind. As a university — a cosmopolitan group of students either interested in themselves or in other people — Stanford just does not work.

\$3m. CONVENIENCES

During my stay at the university, 3,000,000 dollars were spent on the Tressider Memorial Student Union, a gift by one of the many distinguished alumni. This is a building with every conceivable convenience, even a 13-lane bowling alley, and yet after 6.30 p.m. it was virtually deserted. The whole campus was overwhelmed with Stygian blackness except for the illumination from the library windows and those of the various dormitories and there was little evidence that this was an autonomous city (with a post office) of 9,000 people.

The reasons for this complete lack of any student life are twofold: the tremendous pressure placed upon students to work and the isolationism bred by the fact that this was an isolated community just far enough from San Francisco to deter the more independent from meeting "the man in the street" and surrounded by relatively sedate suburbia. I could not have been more impressed by how tragic it would have been to have placed Auckland University in Tamaki.

Apparently there is a trend in the United States to expand the "city colleges", viz, those universities that form an integral part of a city's format, rather than to create more universities of the campus type. The result of the attempt to make the university into an isolated unit, self-sufficient and independent, in a sense, of a city's growth, can be seen at Stanford. The community, by and large, is uninterested in the university and the students could not care less about a society in which they do not have a share.

Moreover, Stanford maintains a very high level of academic achievement which has to be taken into account. Since broadly it is possible to say that every high school student makes it his aim to go to a university of quality, a place at Stanford is highly sought after. Once he is in, however, he has to stay in, and this is not easy.

For a woman to get to Stanford is even more difficult than for a man, since the standards are higher and the authorities show little compunction in informing the girl that she should take up residence elsewhere. To deter the women even more, rigid rules of discipline are imposed upon them while the men are virtually allowed to do as they please — so long as it is within the bounds of the "fundamental standard", a part of the "Honour Code" which leaves all moral discipline to the individual. Consequently, the pressures from these various sources seem somehow to kill much of the individuality of the student body.

The conclusion appears inescapable — a university needs to be continually in touch with a community which accepts it as an integral part of its own make-up. Admittedly this conclusion is based upon my experience with one university, but it would be interesting to see if this were borne out by others who have lived on an American campus of this kind.

STODGINESS

Another factor which might be appended is that many of the students are married, which, for a reason quite incomprehensible to me, relegates them to bourgeois stodginess. It was horrifying to me to see these married students leaving home at 7 a.m. to escape the disturbance of waking children, going to the library directly after their classes to begin preparing for the following week's class in the subject, eating their lunches while poring over their work, going home at 6 p.m. just in time to kiss their two and three-year-old children before bed, and finally, after dinner, spending five or six more hours working solidly.

The weekend might be enlivened by a game of poker with a few friends — also married students — and the consumption of enormous quantities of alcohol.

TRAGIC

The reduction of a student to such conformity and anonymity is tragic and yet, in spite of this, I found that the experience at Stanford was very rewarding. It is possible to rise above the wave of conformity, and many of the students do make the effort and succeed. These are the people, together with the formidable array of Nobel Prize winners and first-class teachers on the staff, who have given Stanford University its illustrious name.

VIETNAM

By HAROLD COURLANDER
Senior News Analyst of the Voice of America

South Vietnam has been a country with acute economic, political and security problems ever since the partition of the nation by the Geneva Agreement in 1954.

A new political structure had to be devised and put into operation. Economically, South Vietnam had to function as though it were not half a nation but a whole nation, and, as though this were not enough, the country had to defend itself from large-scale terrorist efforts by communist North Vietnam to destroy the economy, undermine political stability, and eventually to seize power.

The United States was not a party to the 1954 agreement which partitioned Vietnam. But the problem of maintaining the independence of the non-communist southern half was all too evident even then, and the United States undertook to help the Vietnamese people.

In the American view, the security of most of South-east Asia was at stake. Developments in Laos during the past eight or nine years have only reinforced the logic of this view.

The United States committed itself fully to the defence of South Vietnam. It helped the country build a modern army, provided military equipment, and sent technicians, advisers and other military personnel to assist the defence effort. In recent months it has seemed evident that South Vietnam was successfully making gains in containing Viet Cong terrorism and in counteracting communist military efforts.

The US Government has considered this to be the essential core of its commitment to the Vietnamese people — to help them maintain the independence that would make it possible for them to live within a political system of their own choice. The politics of the country, and the relationship between the Government and the population, were regarded as internal matters which the Vietnamese would have to work out in their own

way. This was the very premise for the defence of the nation against the communists, and it had to be this premise during the ordeal of the defence.

UNCHANGED

The current political crisis in Saigon does not change the basic assumptions, but it inevitably creates for the United States — as well as the Vietnamese people — a difficult situation which can only delight the Viet Cong. The Diem Government contends that the situation will not impair its ability to deal with the communist enemy, but this contention is not self-evident.

Friends of South Vietnam urged the Government to deal with this religious-political outburst through conciliation, and President Diem gave assurances that it would do so. The use of armed force to repress the Buddhist opposition last week was therefore a considerable shock to Washington. The State Department's expression of disapproval of the action was swift and strong enough to allow no misunderstanding of its feelings in the matter.

There is a clear dilemma for the United States. Its support of South Vietnam's defence inescapably has seemed to link it with South Vietnam Government policies. Even some South Vietnamese are reported to regard the United States as a partner in President Diem's administration.

DISQUIETING

In the opinion of American observers, the invasion of the Buddhist pagodas, the large-scale arrests, the martial law and the imposition of press censorship not only undermine Vietnamese political stability but could impair the effectiveness of American military assistance.

Diem is known to feel that liberal, democratic politics are not relevant to the present security situation in his country. But Washington obviously feels that repressive actions against religious and political opposition groups are not consistent with its own basic purposes, and that such actions cannot but injure the South Vietnamese national image and the ability of the country to stand up to the large-scale communist drive for power.

FERVENCY

What course the American Government will eventually take in dealing with this difficult situation is not yet known. The United States remains committed to help the Vietnamese people defend their independence. And it fervently hopes that the Diem Government will see its way to reopening avenues of conciliation with the Buddhists.

—USIS

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UNIVERSITY BUILDING - more criticism

I would like to thank Mr N. E. Archer for correcting in the twelfth paragraph of his article "Elam" two errors of fact that I made in my discussion of the building programme (elevators and Mt. Pleasant).

Apart from that, I would like to point out to him that he doesn't know what he is talking about: the fundamental reasons why the University is being redeveloped the way it is, and not in some other way, are economic, not aesthetic. University building must be seen in the context of construction and capital development throughout the country.

New Zealand is under-developed. It still needs many basic buildings and income-producing units in the same way,

though not to the same extent, as Indonesia, Pakistan and Bolivia. The situation is aggravated by a national addiction to Temporary Building (especially to the idea that the cheapest buildings are the best long-term investment). A large proportion of the country's building budget goes each year into reconstruction. Yet a glance at such a suburb as Manurewa South will show that much of our present effort is resulting in housing considerably less permanent than what our great-grandfathers put up in Freemans Bay (which we're busy pulling down at the moment). These houses of the 1900's will not only fall to pieces faster, but will date more quickly, in fashion and in function. Are they, in compensation, fairly cheap? I rather suggest not.

Semester Plan Re-explained

You probably had some difficulty in divining the structure of the semester proposal from the article in Craccum 9. The omission of the plan, now shown here, was due to the influenza epidemic which temporarily 'unhinged' the Editor (administrationwise). For a complete article you will have to re-read the original as only the constructive paragraph of the proposal is repeated here.

PROPOSAL OUTLINED

The proposed scheme is based on 1963 and the lecture year consists of 24 weeks divided into two semesters.

Commencement is 14 weeks before Queen's Birthday, which would be the last Monday in February, and the full academic year occupies 35 weeks. An Easter recess of ten days will divide the first semester in varying proportions ranging from 4-8 to 8-4.

Capping could be held either at the end of the year (there are seven weeks available after completion of exams) or in the last week of the mid-year vacation.

Specials

During discussion at the last Education Committee meeting the introduction of Specials was shown to easily adapt to the proposal. Specials are examinations held at the end of summer for students who, having failed finals the previous year, wish to be re-examined without repeating the whole course. This opportunity is available to Otago students and a corresponding system is carried out in Europe while 'Summer-School' in the United States makes similar provisions.

Naturally staff members are reluctant to add to the liabilities of their 'long-vacation' but few objections could be raised to holding Specials in the week provided at the end of the first semester. Regulations for attending portions of courses are not beyond administration and those who succeed in Specials could then concentrate on fresh topics in other subjects during the second semester.

In subjects where a pass is required in one particular paper, irrespective of high marks obtained in other papers, or where one paper, because of its difficult subject matter, weighs heavily against good marks gained in another paper, a student should have the opportunity of repeating that paper. Again by attending part of the course students could prepare themselves for re-examination in that one paper at the end of the first semester. Some examples are Harmony papers in all stages of Music, the Anglo-Saxon paper in English I, the practical paper of Geography I (introduced 1963) and micro-theory in Economics II.

Sample Poll

Now that you are better able to understand this proposal we can pursue the original objective.

During the next fortnight a sample poll will be taken with voting power based on a student's theoretical comprehension of the advantages of a change. If results are encouraging the proposal may be taken further and a wider opinion sought.

Of the New Zealand labour force, 8.43 per cent was employed in construction in 1961, very high by world standards, and the percentage continues to rise. A proportionate amount of capital is being devoted to the same ends. The building industry can afford to be sloppy and unprogressive, and can sit securely on a continuing strong market. It is, considering the NZ standards of living and literacy, the most backward building industry in the world.

This is one reason why university buildings of any sort cost so much. Anything over three or four floors runs into a fantastic amount, because more complicated techniques of strengthening are required. It's still cheaper to get people to give up their city land than to compel the building industry to improve itself. We presume the Government should be trying to tackle the problem, but in fact it is hardly keeping up in building progress with the insurance companies (who get their inspiration from overseas). No one except the Government can be expected to invest in high-density housing, because until New Zealand builders have learned to put up suitable buildings more efficiently, apartment-housing will lose money.

What is the Government doing with much of its development finance? — pouring it in the form of housing loans into the oozing neo-slums of Te Atatu and Papatoetoe, etc., so that newly-weds in their early twenties can have house, car, TV, motor-mower, spin-dryer, babies, and lawn and garden and 40-hour week right from the word go. These people are the new middle-class voters — they've got to be caught and kept while they are relatively uncommitted to Political Faith. Both parties will maintain this destruction of the economy as a major part of their "development" policies, and the real development of the country is thus being sacrificed for the sake of a dirty political bribe.

Anyone who puts up a big building is a mug, at least temporarily. He pays through the nose, and what he loses is gained by neighbouring proprietors, whose property is immediately increased in value. The Government had three alternatives before it when faced with the problem of increasing university facilities in Auckland:—

(1) Spend a lot of money on big but tasteful university buildings, more money than the taxpayer, in his ignorance, thinks necessary.

(2) Build cheaper, but substantial (if perhaps rectangular) structures, still leaving plenty of room for development of city and University on a large scale.

(3) Waste city land and build small and (some of them) aesthetically satisfying buildings. It did not require over-much courage or vision for the Government to lay down as the one guiding principle: "Don't be a mug for the sake of Education, or for the sake of Auckland, or for the capital development of the country as a whole".

No one suggests that a mid-city University can expect to have sports grounds round its buildings. However, too many people still assume large spaces must be between the buildings where sedentary students and staff will be forced to derive the benefits of physical exercise as they walk from place to place, out in the sunshine — and rain.

For an establishment which is virtually unused for six months of the year, has the University the right to usurp a "tenth of the inner city area"? Will it supply facilities and room for one in every five of the people who come into town to work each day?

—A. E. Thomson

Postscript: Now Council is busy planning Halls of Residence. . . . But where are they putting them? Out on the Tamaki Plains, miles away from Varsity. Perhaps the idea is to prevent the Halls, and the transit housing for staff, from being too popular. Students should protest strongly against this exceptional example of feebleness on the part of a body which should have so much at heart the interests of students that they demand from the Government moneys to get students and staff who find it inconvenient or expensive to stay at home or buy a house of their own adequately accommodated within walking distance of the University.



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TO-AST OR NOT TO-AST

If you want toasted sandwiches from the Coffee Bar, you would be well advised to let the Exec know about it. A reliable source tells me that there won't be any toasted sandwiches, etc., until there is quite a demand for them. That is, we have to kick up a fuss.

My suggestion is that Craccum print the names of those who want this sort of amenity from the coffee bar.

So that's it — if you want toasted sandwiches, etc., just let Craccum know.

February	25th	
March	7 weeks	
April	Easter Recess	
May	5 weeks	
June	Exams Q.B.	
July	6 weeks	
August	6 weeks	Mid-semester Recess
September	6 weeks	Swot Fortnight
October	Exams	

Please return the questionnaire on this proposal to Studas. Office, or to Terry Briggs at Ardmore.

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot..."

Ken continues his epic

A carload of partygoers had hit an 11,000v pole, and the wires had swung, arched and melted. The old Chevrolet that had caused the trouble had bounced back about four feet, and everyone had been flung out the doors.

Luckily, neither the pole nor the wires had hit anyone; the pole was still up. The authorities had everything well in hand, so I raised my headgear to a surprised policeman, accidentally dazzled him with the acetylene lamp, and strolled on.

From Rotorua to Rotoiti is fifteen miles. They took me three hours, with a half-mile lift from one side of the Kawerau corner to the other.

The lights — the light — of Rotoiti at 2 a.m. Monday morning was a most welcome sight. Just as I was about to sit down, permanently, at the general store, along came a carload of Jehovah's Witnesses, and I found myself travelling Kawerau-wards at 30 mph, swapping theology with an elderly gent in the back seat of an Anglia (1937). He appeared to be a Literalist, so I — I am ashamed to say — gave him all I could remember on RNA, the expanding universe, the evolution of the horse, genes, heredity, natural selection, extra-terrestrial life, and the "Observer" on "Honest to God" . . . This, plus a vigorous recommendation that for literary value and moral guidance the Koran was more reliable and at least authentic, left him somewhat confused, and, especially as they were kind enough to go four miles out of their way to drop me at Kawerau, I felt a bit of a cad. Would he, if this should reach him, accept my apologies and an assurance that not all University students are the brash young bigheaded know-alls they appear?

At 3 a.m. I tiptoed into my friends the Innes' home, and flaked out on the living-room floor.

OOOF!

About four hours after I had flaked out, any dreams of sinuous roads winding on for ever were interrupted by the twins, Billy and Sandra, jumping on me with glad cries. Ooof!

I raised a bleary eyelid, said hello to Mr Innes, who was just leaving for work, and went back to sleep. The kids disappeared outside (it was a school holiday as well).

Some time later I found myself persuaded to accompany Mrs Innes, the twins, a friend, Carol, and her 'appy, 'ealthy Michael John, aged 13, on a shopping trip in Carol's car to Whakatane.

The town seemed full of English cigarettes. I managed to get some Sobranie, but moments of high comedy there were when I asked the girl if she had any "Passing Cloud" (Willis' poshly oval fag). She thought I was referring to the

filthy weather the Bay of Plenty had been having lately, and said "Yes, take as many away with you as you like . . ."

Back in Kawerau, the weather was still not the best. Such is the layout of the town that a land breeze envelops the place in thick smoke from the ever-burning, rat-ridden rubbish dump (just up the river, about five hundred metres from the maternity hospital) and a sea breeze means that fumes from the paper mill blot out the sun, strip paint, discolour washing, and allow one to follow olfactorily the processes of paper-making. All is readily forgiven, however; "Uncle Tasman" is a remarkably benevolent chap (the only hardware shop in town exists only by selling fishing licences).

My thoughts of Kawerau (I had better add if I want a job there this Christmas) are not as unkind as the above would indicate.

I left town at about 5 p.m. A mob of kids (typical of Kawerau in that there were representatives of Finland, America, Britain, NZ brown, NZ pink, and Bermany) took me in a battered jeep (olive green, open, no windshield) to the main road (Kawerau being on a loop road off the Rotorua - Whakatane highway).

There I was instantly picked up by an empty Tip-Top truck who belted into Rotorua, rarely dropping below 55. The company, the driver told me, pays his fines, except in built-up areas.

It was pretty dark by now. Somehow, it seemed, I had got into the ridiculous position of hitch-hiking by night and sleeping by day. Shift work is all very well, especially working for Uncle Tas, but I can't recommend it for travelling. I trudged on south.

The rain gusted along Highway I, the moon flickered clammily behind the bedraggled pines, my carbide lamp hissed and spluttered. Pumice wedged itself in awkward places in my sandals, and water sheeting off my parka slowly soaked my shorts.

Two hours, two lifts and ten miles later, I was vowing to crawl under the next thick pine hedge and kip off for the night. Unfortunately no pines were in the immediate vicinity, my last driver having dropped me in a bare and desolate wilderness. O woe!

About 10 a.m. a timber salesman (whom I had at rather a disadvantage — he was going so slowly up a steep incline that by leaning on the roof of his Volksbuggins I could have stopped him) picked me off the side of the

road and we beetled Waiouru-wards. As we slammed from left to right (the wind was gusty on the high topps) he muttered balefully of the iniquities of Fletchers, Tasman, TTT and the other monopolistic capitalists putting the small timber retailer out of business. The poor chap's irritation stemmed from his constantly having to keep one day ahead of the opposition jokers.

PRUSSIAN DISCIPLINE

At Waiouru he disappeared towards Ohakune and I once more made with the feet.

I am most grateful to the NZ Army for its Prussian discipline — only the firm control of a grinning sergeant-major prevented about thirty fat and unfit 20-year-olds from breaking ranks and lynching me. All I was doing was putting them out of step with my mouth-organ as they panted past at a high-stepping jog-trot. Should I be unlucky in next year's Government Gamble . . . ugh!

Then, of course, a minute Morris chugged up, halted, crammed me and my pack in, and belted onwards.

Not only was he going to Taupo, he was travelling another twenty-odd miles, to Motuoehu, at the bottom (end, naturally) of the Lake. The driver, the Motuoehu teacher, had with him his mother and his sister, who (a primary school infant teacher) had just recovered from a nervous breakdown.

So I idly chatted. We chugged through the hills, stopped at Taupo for a Sobranie (outside — his mother got car-sick), whined down the lakeside, the lights glistening on the choppy water, negotiated those ★ ★ ★ hills, returned to the lake, and finally drew up, the rain having started again, in front of the complex of three army huts and a garage that he and his school bus lived in.

It would appear that Mr Lockhouse-Wood (his name) makes a habit of rescuing stranded idiots from the elements: I had been wrapping myself round tea and toast for twenty minutes, keeping an ear cocked for vehicular noises, when he grinned, said "You're staying the night, you know!" and with uncanny legerdemain produced a camp stretcher.

"Er, ah, thanks muchly", said I, and he went on to recount tales of persons whom he had given lifts to, and persons who had given him lifts, while I sat and toasted myself, my shorts, and the rest of the bread.

Next morning, sunshine, light breezes, and steak and

eggs for breakfast. I tried to thank Mr Lockhouse-Wood, pressed upon him the few remaining Sobranie, and departed. Ho! for the Desert Road.

I hadn't realised that there were so many side roads. For the first hour or so I was constantly climbing into, over, through and off various vehicles, all of which were "just going a couple of miles down the road, mate". I found myself face to face with large colliers, sitting on two gross brand new spades, a frozen trout across my knees, and (need I add that these were all different lifts?) for a mile or two nursing a baby potted palm.

It is 170 or so miles from Waiouru to Wellington, 74 from Waiouru to Bulls. I don't know what it is that prompts people to gaze benevolently upon my when hitch-hiking (probably my natural good looks, charm and obvious modesty), but I did the trip in one lift. Well, that is, three lifts, but all from the same bloke.

This, of course, is nowhere near an AU Tramping Club record — single lifts from Auckland to Wellington are not uncommon, and one legendary trumper hitched from Arthur's pass to Wellington in one go. Not by hiding in a furniture van on the vehicular ferry (that's most uncomfortable and hardly worth the 27/6 (Picton) you save) but by stopping a chap who turned out to be an American pilot who — surprise — was taking a Globemaster from Harewood to Paraparaumu. The absolute record, I believe, is 4000 miles somewhere in Africa by an AUTC member heading for England, but that's not giving someone a "lift", that's adopting him!

Allow me to quote, at this juncture, from Chapter 4 of "The Girls' Own Book of Outdoor Hobbies", Lutterworth Press, 1960:

"You won't be favourably looked on by your fellow wanderers if you cover three miles on foot every day and rely on lifts for the rest.

"If it's simply riding about in other people's cars you like, be honest and go by bus. Sometimes you may be grateful for a lift . . . if one of the party is ill or exhausted . . . but don't make a habit of it or consider you have a right to flag any car going in your direction. A car is as much the owner's private property as his house and you wouldn't dream of rapping on the window of a perfect stranger's house and demanding a meal and a bed, would you?"

One way of looking at it. Remind me to plaster kiwis, fern leaves, Southern Crosses and an NZ flag on my pack before hitting the old A7. (Then I'll be excused as an ignorant Colonial.) But the book koes on, and this is genuine:

"Besides, there are drivers who think it's a great joke to offer a lift to a girl and

dump her miles away from where she wants to be . . ."

Where was I? Being transported towards Bulls by a Tours and Pub expert, as he said himself, i.e. an executive of the Tourist and Publicity Department. He had spent the last month in shepherding all over the country a top Kodak man from the States, whose hobby, not unnaturally, was photography on 8 x 10 plates. It appears that Grand Central Station, the big one in New York, will shortly have on one of its walls a 40 x 18 foot enlargement from one of these negatives.

We parted in Bulls. I sent a postcard or two, ambled on, and got the shock of my life to see the same rental station waggon draw up beside me. X having been closed, Y out for the day and Z in bed sick, he was travelling on to Levin.

COLD PIES NAUSEOUS FIZZY DRINKS

Levin's a miserable place. I may, of course, be prejudiced, having once taken six hours to get there from Wellington. (No pack, riary day, and two prison escapes the day before.) Even in the sunshine the place was 'orrible. The peasants (being urban, squat, and packed with guile) sold me cold pies 80 per cent potato. Their nauseous fizzy drinks caused me many an uncomfortable moment on the ferry — but I shan't bring that up yet.

Visible manifestations of shock I controlled well on being picked up by the same bloke once again. The pallor, the twitch, I put down to the pies. P, Q and R had apparently followed X, Y and Z's examples, and he was going home to Wellington. Rapidly. We did the 58½ miles in less than an hour.

One climbs steps, lots of them, from the Hutt road to Amritsar Street, Khandallah. Wellington is hilly as well as windy. By the time I reached the top the sleet, slicing in horizontally, was turning into steam about half a metre away. Phew!

My aunt and uncle were expecting me, and in one minute or less I was wallowing in hot water like a hippopotamus.

I didn't spend the night in Wellington, though, but caught the 8 p.m. Lyttelton ferry.

The only bright spot in the whole unsettling night was perpetrating on an unsuspecting steward one of the oldest Punch jokes there is —

"You can't be sick here!"
"Can't I? Watch!"

Wednesday morning came at last. Lyttelton and Christchurch were crisp, clean and cool. I crunched through the tinkling frost, heading across Hagley Park to Riccarton, heading towards Ed and Jenny's place, somewhere in Crumpleigh Square, heading towards a much-needed breakfast.

(To be concluded)

BACKGROUND TO RATING POLL

It is expected that a poll will be taken of Auckland City ratepayers in early October to decide whether or not the rating basis of the ACC area is to be changed from Annual Value to Unimproved Value. "Craccum" recently interviewed the president of the Auckland Unimproved Rating Association, Mr G. N. Caldwell.

What is this organisation which has so extensively distributed householders and pamphlets and collected signatures for its Petition? It consists of a school teacher and his wife, secretary H. G. Stanton (friend from up the road) plus a few friends and sympathisers. Typical of Auckland that a reform which has been effected in 13 out of the 15 NZ cities should be dependent here on the hard work of a few little-known home-owners and have negligible support from big names and big money.

Bad footpaths, bad roading, infrequent buses, etc., etc., yet some of the highest rates to pay — Glen Innes Ratepayers' Association grumbled, not for the first time . . . but some eighteen months ago they started thinking out reasons for it all. They found that our municipal resources were being over-extended. And no wonder — sprawling outer suburbs with no encouragement for owners to replace existing old baches with quality housing or use up accessible vacant land; decaying inner suburbs that for similar reasons could be renewed only by direct expenditure of Council moneys, a slow and painful process.

Probing deeper into the problem they found that the very system of rating gave minimum incentives to all types of capital development, especially commercial and residential. Auckland rates are reckoned on the annual rental that a property will earn, and if you increase the rentable value of your property by building, rebuilding or renovations, your rates go up, way up. Urban sprawl continues to make land prices rise rapidly, and speculation is encouraged.

If Auckland follows 85 (out of total 125) counties and 118 (out of 146) boroughs (not to mention every other NZ city except the heavy industrial Lower Hutt) and adopts Unimproved Value as a basis for rating, the uneconomic and unintelligent use of land which characterises the whole city, from Queen Street out to the new sections which bulldozers are carving out of the vineyards at this moment, will begin to be reduced.

Old two-storey buildings in the central area will have to be replaced by larger units

able to earn enough to justify their being there; they will be rated on the valuable land they are using. Large wasteful old sections will be cut into with right-of-ways. Flats, from two and three-unit size up to 20 floors, will replace the slum houses which landlords now rent at exorbitant prices to people who don't qualify for Government loans to build in the outer fringes, or who don't want to live in the outer fringes.

Present slum districts pay the lowest rates; being closest to shops, work, entertainments, Varsity, etc., they are in fact the best potential earning areas . . . Would heavier rates in some parts with Unimproved actually discourage commerce? Hardly, if the commerce is soundly based — there are tax exemptions . . . Most ordinary home-owners would actually pay less in rates (in Wellington, it was found, 80 per cent.) . . . Pensioners living in old family houses on valuable land who would have increased rates with Unimproved have available to them facilities for partial remission until the sale of the property. In these cases, and in most others, the increasing value of the land would more than pay the rates on it. Recent revaluation of Arch Hill shows an increase in land value of 50 per cent after five years. The municipality and the municipal services endow the land with this value. Improvements have an independent value of their own. Therefore the land should be rated . . .

Fine, so we're convinced, Mr Caldwell — we haven't heard all this before because in Civic politics the whole question is a hot potato, and anyway much of the brains and money behind Civic politics would lose personally — but how many people do you think will go to the poll? Aucklanders, you know, are not noted for turning out enthusiastically on a Saturday to write on ballot papers.

Everyone will make the effort who has something to lose — Mt. Eden, Epsom, Remuera, with big, valuable sections and older houses, are vested interest areas — so is most of Queen Street. Those who will save five to fifteen pounds a year in rates (most small householders) who will in fact gain more than this

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

because they will live in a Better Auckland under Unimproved Value rating, will be apathetic on the whole. With a tremendously strong case morally and economically we yet have the job of appealing to people's cupidity — bringing to their attention that if they have a section worth £1,000 their basic rate would be less than £24 with Unimproved. Getting signatures for the petition to have a poll was a long and exhausting undertaking. It is hard to get Aucklanders interested even in a key issue relating to themselves.

If you think this discussion of the question is biased, please study it further yourself. The Association is confident of the justice of its case. From now on anyone in whom they can arouse a curiosity about the rating system in Auckland will be a convert. The Auckland Unimproved Rating Association Inc., P.O. Box 5967, Wellesley Street.

—A. E. T.

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

Condensed from a broadcast by Radio Japan
Kyoto University, located in a quiet north-eastern part of the city, was founded in 1897 as the Kyoto Imperial University. At present there are nine faculties—Literature, Education, Law, Economics, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering and Agriculture. There is also a graduate school for higher studies and research in various fields.

The roll is about 7,500 undergraduate and 1,500 graduate students. Some of the more famous graduates of Kyoto University are Hideki Yukawa, winner of the 1949 Nobel Prize for physics, novelist Yasushi Inoue, the Prime Minister, Hayato Ikeda, and the Minister of Education, Masuo Arikii.

One of the research institutions attached to the university is the Yukawa Memorial Hall, which was established in honour of Nobel prizewinner Dr Yukawa. This institute is at the forefront of Japan's basic research into physics and has won world-wide recognition. It is particularly noted for its investigations into the mystery of plant growth and its nuclear fusion reaction research. From 1964 the research centre is to conduct general research and investigations on South-east Asia for an eight-year period. This is being financed by grants of 460,000 dollars by both the Ford

Foundation of the United States and the Japanese Treasury.

There are some 170 student clubs devoted to research, cultural and athletic activities at Kyoto University. Another attraction which the students tend to regard as a special privilege is what they term the "field lectures". This is an extra-curricular cultural activity involving visits to ancient shrines and temples in and around dKyoto and lectures given by instructors who specialise in various fields. Thus, students can familiarise themselves with many cultural facets of the ancient capital.

A favourite walking place near the University, especially for study, discussion and relaxation, is the quiet road known as "the philosopher's walk", after Professor Kitaro Nishida, a famous philosopher, who used to stroll there while immersed deep in thought.

—N. E. Archer

TOURNAMENT FARES

who should pay??

Over the years at Varsity criticism has been constantly directed against the paying of delegates' fares to the Council meeting at NZUSA, NZUSU and, more recently, NZUPA and NZUAFU.

The argument seems to run that if these people want to go to tournament they should pay for themselves, and seeing we are always being told how much we need the money for "THE BUILDING", why should we waste it on such things as delegates' fares? This year criticism has been especially harsh because Winter Council was held at Dunedin and the Student Association paid for 12 delegates at approximately £20 per person. However, the important thing to consider is the situation that our association would be in if fares were not paid.

If Auckland University is to take an active part in Student Affairs in New Zealand and abroad, it is essential that it should have efficient and informed representation at the National Councils. This is also necessary to ensure that Auckland students are considered and their needs catered for in executive and policy decisions of the National Councils. This year the delegates sent were considered to be the best people for the job. If fares had not been paid it is doubtful whether more than four or five would have found the money or time to go. This could have led to second string representation; though equally capable people could have been found from those already travelling, they would not have had the information about student affairs up here to take to the Council, and conversely the Administration

of the association would not have benefited from the experience and interchange of ideas taking place at Council. It runs a major Revue, it deals in thousands of pounds annually, and is committed to THE BUILDING — to the extent of £350,000. It is absolutely essential that the people running these ventures have the experience and the participation in national student politics. Therefore the argument that if delegates are not keen enough to pay their own fares they shouldn't be going at all is just not an accurate assessment of the position. These arguments, while attempting to show the necessity of paying delegates' fares, do not mean the Executive does not need to closely watch the amount spent, and this year's Executive could be criticised on this point. All delegates flew to Dunedin at a cost of £14 6s 2d each because term ended on Friday and Council meeting started on Friday night. The Executive need only have paid second class rail fares at half the cost if it had persuaded delegates to leave 48 hours earlier or made sure that Council meeting started later. Secondly, four delegates and one observer were sent to NZUSA conference. In view of the expense, perhaps three delegates would have been more fair, even though only half fare was paid for the observer.

The students at this university have to face up to the fact that while not being the big deal that some empire builders would make it, local and national Students' Associations are essential and do play a part in community life and a major part in procuring a better deal for the student. While this is a fact, we will just have to pay to ensure that we are adequately and properly represented.

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Tournament Results

Squash

Canterbury, last year's winners of the squash rackets, again swept the field in the teams' events. Victoria and Otago were placed second and third respectively.

Teams' Matches

Canterbury were again too strong and never lost a game in the teams' matches. Simons was outstanding and never really extended. Goodall was strong, as was Garrett. Henderson played good squash at times for Otago and he had a close game with Hawkes, which he lost. Simons (Otago) played poor squash throughout the tournament and never struck form.

Hawkes (Victoria) is a very fit player whose returning at times is remarkable. With more experience in the match he should be outstanding. Christie is a good natural player who has lapses of concentration which cost him many points. Auckland tried hard, with Romayne far their best player, but they were not the standard for other teams.

First: Canterbury beat each opponent by three games to nil. Second: Victoria, losing only one of its four matches.

Third: Otago — two wins, two losses.

Outstanding first round games were:

Henderson v Goodall

This was an excellent game in which both players struck top form. Goodall ran out the winner eventually (three to one) but games were very close, and it was only Goodall's greater experience that decided him through.

Hawke v Garrett

Christie's fitness won through this match. Garrett was inclined to play walls too much, and Christie's hitting won against excellent receiving by Garrett.

Individual Semi-finals

Hawkes (VU) lost to Simons 9-0, 9-3; R. Goodall (CU) beat Christie (VU) 9-5, 9-2, 9-1. In the final, Simons beat Goodall 9-4, 9-6, 9-5.

In the match NZU v Otago, Otago won 2-1 against the A team, but was defeated 2-1 by the B team.

Smallbore Rifles

What must surely have been one of the closest fought contests in the history of the South Island Rifle Association was the match NZU v Otago. Otago won 2-1 against the A team, but was defeated 2-1 by the B team.

Results of the individual competition were:

D. Spencer (Massey) 992.70.
D. Cain (Lincoln) 992.69.
W. Campbell (Otago) 991.76.
In the teams' events, Canterbury were too good for the rest, and it well to lead home Massey 940.141 second, and Otago 935.135 third.

Out of a possible of 2,400,240 Otago shot for a total of 1,152.

South Island Universities (1,963,116) shot the North Island representative (1,930,115), the total possible being 2,000,000.

The NZU team was chosen as follows: Captain, W. Campbell (OU); D. Cain (Linc), Tom Fuse (CU), D. Spencer (MUC), Peter Champion (B), B. Ward (Vic), Dave Wilde (D), Gordon Leigh (MUC), John Massey (CU), Emergencies: T. Lock (D), P. Whitmore (Vic).

In a match against the NZU side, Otago representative side performed well to score 1973.141 out of possible 2,000, beating NZU's 1913.6.

Table Tennis

Although the standard of play this year was not very high, there were some very close games. In the men's matches, Victoria went unbeaten through the five rounds, although they had close calls against Otago and Canterbury, winning 3-0 in both matches.

Canterbury, who had earlier looked promising, were relegated to third place by the Otago team.

In the individual matches, unseeded Neale (Vic) caused an upset when he beat seed R. Armstrong and M. Massey to reach the final. B. Prendergast (Vic) coasted his way through the preliminary rounds, winning the final without losing a set. He proved too strong for Otago, winning over four sets. The women's title was won by Pat Otway (Vic), who outclassed Sue Manning in three games straight.

NZU team which played Otago on August 21 was as follows:— Men: B. Prendergast, B. Neale, R. Armstrong, R. Court.

Women: P. Otway, S. Manning, J. Massey (captain), S. Langridge.

After Tournament the NZU team went on tour of some of the South Island associations, playing South Canterbury and Canterbury. It is rather unfortunate that

the first NZU table tennis tour for some years should not have a stronger team touring, but the experience gained should have been beneficial. It is hoped that these short tours take place every year after tournament.

It is proposed to have a tour of Australia by an NZU team in May, 1965. A Sydney University team will tour NZ in the Christmas vacation this year. This team includes three Australian Universities representatives, and there should be some good matches against both NZU plays and provincial teams.

Tournament results are as follows: Final team places: Victoria 1, Otago 2, Canterbury 3.

Men's Singles

Semi-finals: B. Neale (CU) beat R. Armstrong (V); B. Prendergast (CU) beat R. Court (CAC).

Final: B. Prendergast beat B. Neale.

Women's Singles

Final: P. Otway (OU) beat S. Manning (CU).

Women's Doubles

Final: J. Baker and S. Langridge (MUC) beat S. Manning and A. Hunter (CU).

NZU v Otago

Otago were far too strong for NZU, winning 12-0 both the men's and the women's sections. The Otago team, consisting of B. Foster, W. Scott, J. Dougal and P. Collett, could hardly have been a stronger one and only two games in total were lost over the two sections.

Although there were few "name" players at tournament this year, it is expected that 1962 titleholders P. Alexander (CAC) and NZ women's seed Ann Mutch (AP) may be playing in Winter Tournament next year. Should other players of their calibre be available, both a higher standard of play and better matches against associations when on tour should be seen next year.

Billiards

Otago won both the billiards and the snooker in three straight games.

In the billiards Otago beat Auckland, Canterbury beat Victoria, Victoria beat Auckland, Otago beat Victoria, Otago beat Canterbury.

In the snooker Otago beat Auckland, Canterbury and Victoria, Massey and Lincoln defaulted, Canterbury beat Victoria, Victoria beat Auckland, and Auckland beat Victoria.

The individual winners were:—

Billiards: D. Freeman (Otago), 3 wins, 0 losses; K. Burke (Canterbury) 2 wins, 1 loss; R. Furkert (Victoria), 1 win, 2 losses.

Snooker: K. Ross (Otago), 3 wins, 0 losses; N. Chan (Canterbury), 2 wins, 1 loss; R. McKenzie (Auckland), 1 win, 2 losses.

The NZU team was:—

Billiards: D. Freeman (Otago), K. Burke (Canterbury), R. Furkert (Victoria), R. Saddler (Auckland).

Snooker: K. Ross (Otago), N. Chan (Canterbury), M. Mathews (Otago), R. McKenzie (Auckland).

The NZU team was beaten 7-1 by Otago.

Soccer

The Auckland team showed out in the first game of the soccer series. Close teamwork and accurate passing in the forwards gave them an 11-6 victory.

On the other field Otago met Canterbury. Both teams settled down quickly. Pressure was fairly even on each side, and poor finishing robbed the chances of high scoring. Otago forwards pressed hard on Canterbury's defence and penetrated with several good shots. Result was a 3-0 win to Otago.

In the afternoon Otago easily defeated Lincoln 7-1, while Auckland and Victoria, the two favoured teams, met in heavy and handicapping conditions on the other ground.

After an even first half, the Auckland forwards shooting gave them three goals in the second half and a 4-1 victory.

With the strengths of the teams beginning to emerge, the second day saw no surprises.

Massey and Lincoln ended in a 2-all draw, and Auckland beat Massey 3-0. Victoria defeated Lincoln by the narrow margin of 3-2.

Canterbury played well against Auckland, with a strong recovery in the second half, but a strong defence headed by goalie and skipper Curzon retained Auckland's 3-0 lead.

With only Otago and Auckland unbeaten, their match on the third morning became a contest for the Tournament victory. Although play was well fought and even, Auckland had an encouraging 2-0 lead at half-time. In some of the best play seen Otago recovered, scored early in the half and, maintaining pressure, scored five minutes before the whistle to draw the game.

With Victoria beating Canterbury 4-1, Otago and Auckland shared the Tournament championship, with Victoria in third place.

In a closely-fought match, the NZU soccer team was beaten by the Otago under-20 team, 4-3.

P. M. Curzon (AU), D. B. Fulton (OU), G. Wall (Vic), C. Davidson (CU), C. Lightbourne (AU), K. Hunter (AU), R. Sharman (Vic), T. Hayward (Vic), N. Keya (Linc), T. Junaid (Linc), C. Vause (Auck), Martin Marinus, from Otago, was selected but could not play. Emergencies were V. Oram (OU), Trev Witchalls (Linc) and L. Benninga, of Auckland.

Fencing

Taking first place in the Men's Foil and the Men's Epee and second in the Men's Sabre and Women's Foil, Victoria, last year's winner, went to a convincing win in the fencing. Canterbury was second and Otago third.

Victoria had three straight wins in the Men's Foil and won this section of the competition. Canterbury, two wins, was second, and Otago, one win, was third.

In the Women's Foil, Canterbury (three wins) took first place. Victoria (one loss) was second and Otago (two losses) was third.

Victoria won all three of its matches in the Men's Epee to gain first place over Otago and Canterbury. Auckland was fourth.

Canterbury's three wins in the Men's Sabre gave it winning points in this section. Victoria, two wins and one loss, was second, and Otago, one win and two losses, was third.

Men's Hockey

Beating Auckland 4-0, the Otago men's hockey team finished the tournament without one point scored against it.

Massey, the dark horse team of the competition, hustled its way to a win over Victoria, gaining second equal place in the tournament with Auckland. Both teams collected three tournament points each.

Canterbury beat Lincoln to put itself in fourth place, and Lincoln and Victoria shared fifth place.

Results: Otago beat Auckland 4-0; Canterbury beat Lincoln 2-1; Massey beat Victoria 3-2.

In a fast and keenly contested game, an Otago representative hockey team scored a somewhat surprising but well deserved 1-0 win over New Zealand Universities.

The Otago team was well below its usual representative strength.

AN-ARCHY

Round and round the mulberry bush . . . seems that in 1960, Craccum's 34th year of publication, somebody without a strong head for Roman numerals called issues 5-7 "Vol. XXIV" and No. 8 "Vol. XXV." (It is editorial convention, by the way, to ascribe all errors of this nature to the printer.) With a change-over to Arabic numerals in the next year the mistake went uncorrected, and 1961 and 1962 have been dutifully termed "Vol. 26" and "Vol. 27" respectively. This year, up to the last issue, anyway) we have been having "Vol. 28." Wait till some editor comes to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the paper and finds that the special issue was brought out for exactly this purpose in the year 1956. The late thirties is just the time, you will have noticed, when women start getting sensitive about their age.

—Arch.

AN-ARCHY

See where renovations alone to Dominion ('Patron of the Arts') Breweries Royal Hotel came to nearly as much as the whole Student Union is going to cost. Silly old Studass has its Fund moneys in Local Body Stock instead of in the shares that really bring in the fffl.

—Arch.

Recreation Centre For Otago

★ Otago Sports Council secretary, Dave Wilde, outlined plans for OU's proposed recreation centre. Immediate plans envisage:—

A seven-lane enclosed swimming pool with provision for a one-metre board and underwater observation. Spectator accommodation is on the long-term plans.

Large gymnasium 100ft x 62ft.

(a) One full basketball court (three practice courts).

(b) Three volleyball courts.

(c) Four badminton courts.

(d) Indoor cricket nets.

Spectator space is to be added later.

Teaching gymnasium 70ft x 50ft. Fully equipped with fixed modern equipment and portable Olympic equipment.

Ancillary service rooms (office, cleaners, equipment).

Many modifications have to be prepared as long-term additions to the centre, but the immediate problem is to get these above facilities underway.

—NZSPA

CRACCUM 15

TUESDAY SEPT. 24 1963

TELEVISION IN UNIVERSITIES

Television has come and gone to some Student Unions, reigns supreme at Lincoln and has yet to penetrate Victoria's Stud. Ass.

Canterbury reported that the idiot box had departed, after a year of consistent viewing on a slot-machine basis. With their main trouble being space to plant the vegetables who were watching, the set had been shifted further and further from the real world, the vegetables trailing along, but darkness and silence required for communing handicapped normal activities.

In Otago, a week's trial in the Union failed to hypnotise sufficient numbers. However, at Lincoln, cockies contentedly roam the Vast Wasteland while intellectuals cry for succour; Lincoln's hostel arrangement makes it prone to the blandishments of Crusader Rabbit and his team.

—NZSPA

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What is the horse power output and capacity?	9.5 175cc	3.5 30cc	not stated 150cc	6.2 125cc	6 150cc	10 250cc
Can it cruise at speeds up to the legal maximum on the open road?	✓		✓			✓
Has it an electric starter fitted as standard equipment?	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Has it a built-in lockable luggage boot? (N-Zeta has the largest in the world).	✓		✓	✓		
Has it an external luggage rack fitted as standard?	✓	✓				
* Has it got blinking trafficators as standard equipment?	✓	✓		✓		
Has it well designed suspension with hydraulic shock absorbers on both wheels?	✓		✓		✓	✓
Has it 12" wheels or larger, for safety under all conditions?	✓				✓	
Is weight distribution symmetrical for safe handling?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Does its shape offer some protection in case of a head-on crash?	✓					
What is the fuel tank capacity (in gallons)?	2.6	0.75	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
What is the headlamp diameter and wattage?	6" 35w	4" 25w	4" 25w	6" 40w	5 1/2" 35w	5 1/2" 30w

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CATIPO'S
COLUMN



Kati wants to thank publicly that lovely lady, J. McF., for her darling letter to little me in the last issue. I want you to know, sweetie, that I took your advice and have written to all the magazines like the ones you said Kati should be writing for, and offered them my services. I think you're marvellous for making the suggestion, it just hadn't entered my silly little head. Now I'm waiting for all the replies. Just think of the lolly I might make!

★ ★ ★

Tournament was fun. All those wonderful parties and things. Auckland did terrible well considering, and also preserved good relations in most places, Kati hopes. But, I would like to mention that a couple of VIP's from here seemed to be a tiny bit too aware of their official standing and obligations. I mean, dears, such obvious and continuous political industriousness is sometimes not accepted in the way it is meant to, you know.

★ ★ ★

Isn't all the fuss over Craccum's criticisms of the Music Department and Society fabulous? I mean, all these cute letters from both sides. Really it's been quite a year, one way and another. We seem to be disappearing up our nostrils with controversies. First there was "Fairy Tales of New York", then the Elam edifice, and now Music Soc. and its critics. Wonder what will be next?

★ ★ ★

The bit that really got Kati was the fun we all had with those cute wee white entry cards which were issued to all representatives with the news that they would admit us to everything for nothing. Well, on almost every occasion Kati and others tried to use these cards we were told that they didn't apply to that function. The only things they worked for were the jolly old dances in the Stud Assn. building. Kati thinks it was quite nasty of the organisers to fill our gullible little heads with such fairy stories at the beginning, dont you?

BOOK REVIEW

An illustrated collection of prose and poetry by Elam students, edited by Mr W. R. Allen.

The prose and poetry passages are muted "cris de coeur" which, because their authors have not imposed any form upon them, remain intensely personal. The emotion, though sincere, is not communicated, so that many of these passages are merely banal. One of them quotes the line "look we have come through"—but even D. H. Lawrence both in his free verse and in the purple patches of his novels imposed upon himself the discipline of the rhythms of the King James version. The artists have an extremely subjective vision and in consequence the pathetic phallacy and a primitive animism abound.

One resists the temptation to isolate any lines because to succumb would be like reproducing a paragraph of a corner of a painting. These collections of words (which know no discipline of grammar or reason) are organic wholes, but they never aspire to the state of poetry. They do not represent a triumph over circumstances, the mind imposing a verbal form of experience. They afford glimpses of mental landscapes and are doubtless expository and cathartic for their authors. Sensuous, often sensual, these prose-pieces were, once white-hot with molten emotion, but for the reader they were cold, shapeless slabs. There seems little to justify the printing of these private records of impulses which were originally directed towards other media than prose.

—G. W. McGillcuddy.

N.B.—Alfred Alvarez 'et alia' on D. H. Lawrence talk of influence of Authorised Version.

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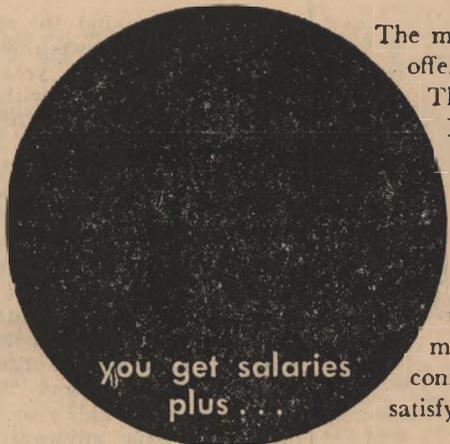
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