

CRACCUM

Auckland University Students' paper

price 6d subscription 5s

vol. 28 no. 12

LIBRARY

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 9 1963

MUCH BINDING IN EXEC

Studass Art Controversy

Some weeks ago culture-conscious President Romaniuk approached the Elam Students' Association for the loan of works of painting and sculpture to display in the Studass Office and Exec Room. However, he took with him a suggestion that, considering the susceptibilities of some members of Exec, perhaps no nudes be included. This antagonised the Elam people, and Vice-President Brenda Hartill insisted on including among the three paintings sent to Exec (all by herself) a female nude 48" x 20" as "a matter of principle". And naturally certain Fine Arts students followed up the loan with a good deal of curiosity as to how Exec would take the thing.

So Herb carts the paintings back to Studass and starts a campaign to have them accepted as Art. The females on Exec don't co-operate, however, and the story goes that at one time the controversial lady gets her face turned to the wall and a note pinned on her back, "Only to be turned round by dirty old men"; and this happy description is promptly applied to the President himself when he does turn the painting round and insists that it be hung as originally planned.

When the Elam Students' Exec gets wind of all this, they're not very happy, as you might guess. A couple of succinct missives appeared promptly in the Inwards Correspondence file of the Association, one of which refers to "this kind of Victorian attitude", and threatens that if the Exec cannot change its policy there will be no further exhibitions of any kind held in the main University by Elam students.

Elam makes good use of the advantages it has. A large and vociferous minority of students would lynch the Exec if it was found out that an offended Fine Arts School had withdrawn itself and its art from the prudish body of Philistines . . . so at the meeting of September 25 Exec gets cracking on the job of formulating a policy motion to satisfy the Elam Exec.

The first draft was, however, a trifle vague in its wording: That the Executive approve the hanging of works of art from the Elam School of Fine Arts".

Suitable ! ?

"Hang them where?" inquired Social Controller Matheson. Women's House Committee chairman Buchanan suggested the addition of the word "suitable" before "works of art". Women's Vice-President Naumann: "Who's going

to decide what's 'suitable'?"

Some members objected that the motion had been designed so as to give certain members the power to foist anything they chose on the student body. An amendment was offered: Exec was to approve the hanging of exhibitions from Elam students in any part of the Student Block that was accessible to all students. Others said that this was meaningless in that it said something that was already taken for granted.

There was a good deal of veiled and embarrassed talking around the issue because of the large number of observers present at the meeting. Sports Rep Tunnicliffe: "People are hedging the issue"; he bluntly pointed out that a number of Exec members had objected to the painting on grounds both of suitability of subject and artistic taste; this was the question to be discussed.

See for yourself
Page 3

Subsequent debate clarified the issue. Exec had no desire to foist artistic or other standards on the students and were most willing to accept the guidance of the Elam Exhibition Committee regarding the public hanging of art works. On the other hand, the Exec Room was their workroom; it was not normally frequented by other students; it was used by Exec members for long hours. Members had the right to decide on the type of art-works to be hung in their room, amicably, among themselves.

Members had no business to object violently and rudely to paintings they didn't like; on the other hand, non-Exec members had no business to protest if for any reason at all members preferred not to hang a particular painting in the room they had to use each day. The motion was amended as above and carried.

Craccum approached Exec members and others who have seen the painting, and recorded informal and some of them frivolous comments:

New Buildings Officer: "I look at the painting as a piece of art and not as a nude".

Capping Controller: "He means 'not in a perverted way'."

Capping: "I was embarrassed when it turned up only for the sake of the female members of Exec". New Buildings: "He's a hermaphrodite himself". Capping: "But I'm in favour of keeping it here".

Warren Lindberg (Vice-President) when asked his opinion, emphatically blew his nose.

John McCowan (Engineering student) examining the details of the anatomy of the figure: "Well, it's certainly got a focal point", later admitted: "It would be helluva hard to work up a lust for it".

Roger Dodd (President of Architecture Soc): "The more contentious these paintings are the better it is — we've got some better ones at the School of Architecture anyway".

Prof. Beadle Writes
Page 3

Brunce Tunnicliffe (Sports Rep): "This is a workroom for Exec. The painting is perhaps all right if genuine art, but one always suspects the motives behind this type of art".

Vicky Barrett (Studass Assistant Secretary): "Well, I just don't like it. The subject is quite all right, but it would be better if it was truer to life".

Tony Katavich (Treasurer): "You may publish this comment from me: Katavich said, 'No comment'."

LIBEL

Progress To Date

A writ for libel has been served on the Association (1st defendant) and on Mr K. von Meier (2nd defendant). £5,000 is claimed in damages to compensate the firm of Beatson Rix-Trott, Carter & Co. for injury to their professional reputation caused by the publication of a letter by Mr von Meier in issue of Craccum, July 23.

The Executive has been having a series of short meetings so that all members can be kept completely up to date on all developments. No one except the legal advisers may make any moves in the case without the decision of the

whole Executive. Mr Young has been asked to prepare bulletins from time to time to inform students as to what is going on. No other publication of details of these court proceedings will take place without Exec approval, except that Craccum may publish such matter as is approved by the leading counsel (Mr Leary).

Exec discussed the action to be taken with Mr Arthur Young in committee — for three-quarters of an hour. The record number of observers to this meeting (some 35) was much whittled down by the icy wind which was blowing that night.

Come To Congress

Sun, sand and native bush provide a backdrop for Congress; discussion, debate and talks from distinguished speakers provide its substance; swimming, diving, volleyball, sunbathing, tramping, water-skiing, partying, films and more talk and relaxation; "that Congress shall be primarily a gathering to discuss, on an intellectual plane, questions of interest and importance to the modern world", gives it serious purpose.

Curious Cove, its name rather suited to the tortuous and wide-ranging argument of Congress, is a fairly shallow indentation into the side of Queen Charlotte Sound, three-quarters of an hour by launch from Picton. There is a piece of flat ground for volleyball, a rather shingly beach, a jetty, a raft, (which capsizes when about thirty people try to stand on it at once), cabins, mostly two-bunkers, for congressites to party and sometimes sleep in, and a large hall where the lectures are held, morning and evening.

The parties are part of the Congress tradition. They involve cramming people into a two-berth hut, stacking them from floor to ceiling on bunks and shelves with standing room only on the floor. Last year's largest party, well over forty, smallest, two.

Lecturers face the unnerving sight of a prostrate audience, and can usually gain a fair idea of how well they are going over by the proportion of their listeners who are flakers. Talks are followed by discussion — not merely questions. Speakers are usually subjected to a fairly searching inquiry into their lectures.

Application forms will be on hand shortly at your local Studass office. Enrol early — places are strictly limited — and the week January 24th-February 1st, 1964, will be remembered by you for the rest of your life.

For just £9/10/-, it's an all-inclusive holiday. Should you need convincing further, just ask any ex-Congressite — you will get no better recommendation to come.

Paul Richardson, Deputy Congress Controller and Publicity Officer.

CAREERS SUPPLEMENT INSIDE

FOOD PETITION

Mr White (Caf caterer) faces his perennial problems. A recent petition signed by 80 students reads:—

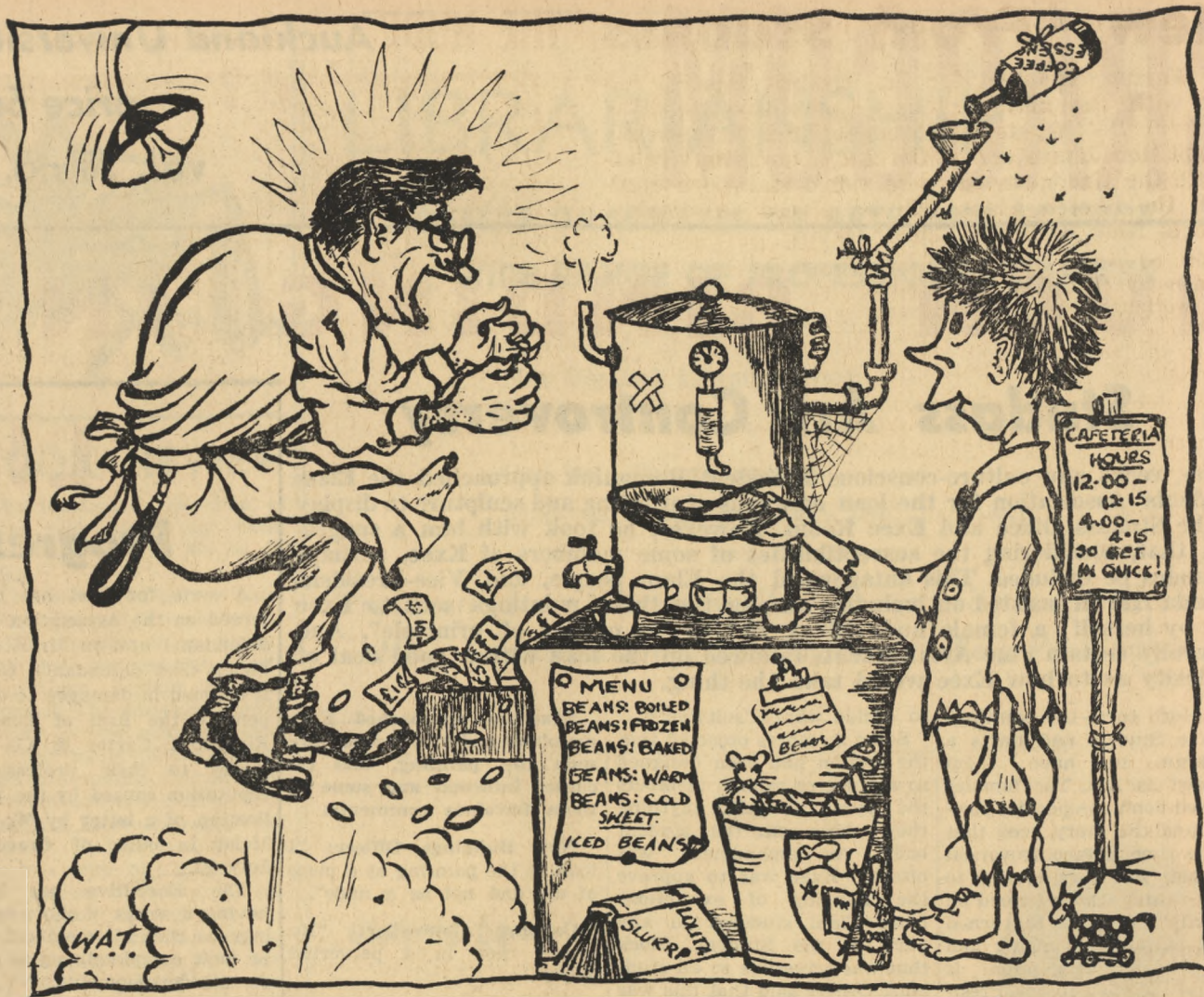
"We, the undersigned, protest against the inconsistent quality of the cafeteria meals. We would cite, for example, the atrocity served up for human consumption on this night, the 19th of September, of a slice of salami in fatty batter, with vegetables, for the exorbitant price of 2/9. This 'meal' was served from 6 p.m. onwards".

This is merely one of the many complaints which Caf Committee have to deal with and they have issued the following release to clarify the present position and current problems (prepared before the above petition, by the way):—

Do you complain about your cafeteria? If so, do you realise the problems that have to be faced by the caterer in providing good meals for students?

At the last Cafeteria Committee meeting it was decided that our present caterer, Mr White, should be given an opportunity to inform students of some of the difficulties involved in providing service to students.

"Variety of food in industrial catering is a constant challenge to any caterer. I am sure that you will appreciate that we have no idea how



WHITE-MAN'S BURDEN?

many students are going to eat at any given time or what their selection is likely to be until they reach the point of service. Over-preparation of items on the menu will mean an endless amount of left-overs. These left-overs mean more make-up dishes the next day and so on ad infinitum — how many students would like dishes from left-overs? Variety, while it may be the 'spice of life', is always expensive.

"When I took over this contract six years ago, less food was being served (i.e., one scoop of potatoes) and prices then were set out by Studass. I agreed then to maintain prices at this level. The quality of food being served at evening meal time is governed by the price structure, which, I would remind students, has remained unchanged for six years despite a spiral of increase in costs. Please remember, too, that I am in no way subsidised by Studass. I pay rent — I pay for power used, supply and replace all crockery, cutlery and certain types of equipment. Contrary to general belief, the operation of the Coffee Bar constitutes a loss on my part and substantially affects my over-all cost structure. I consider the extra portions available to be reasonable in cost.

"Despite the limited kitchen capacity and cold room storage, lack of preparation area and many other handicaps, we are constantly trying to improve the service. We do not operate a push-button machine to produce your meals and things do sometimes go wrong the other side of the counter.

"If your coffee is cold, or your meat is undercooked,

please don't just walk away grumbling to sign some petition or other — tell me or a responsible member of my staff and let us put it right immediately.

"Believe me, none of this is intentional. You will never be treated with a 'take it or leave it' attitude. Your Cafeteria Committee and I meet every two weeks to discuss complaints and suggestions. I have tried in many ways outside the commitments of contract to establish a goodwill relationship with students, but I cannot cater for individual tastes.

"These remarks are not intended to spark off a natural stimulus for argument amongst students, but are an appeal to those with some sense of reason.

"I shall be pleased at any time to talk to any student who feels that he or she has received bad service. Your suggestion box has been installed now for more than three weeks, and wherever possible action has been taken. If not immediate, it is certainly being considered. The impossible takes a little longer.

"Plans for your new Cafeteria are now under way and many of you will enjoy the new facilities. Every consideration is being given to layout and equipment which will facilitate smooth operation, quality and variety of food, and other ancillary services. Until that day your caterer will be faced with unnecessary problems where facilities in both kitchen and dining room will limit service".

CATERING 1964

Since the TV set was removed from the Coffee Bar there's more room for tables for people to sit at. Studass is buying seven new tables at £14 10s. each, plus seven chairs at £2 3s. each, to replace equipment belonging to Mr White, which he had temporarily loaned to us.

The contract for the Caf is being re-written for the period from February 1964 till the opening of the Caf in the new Student Centre. The Coffee Bar will probably be independent of the Caf contract and will possibly be run by Studass. About £3000 is still owing on the Coffee Bar renovations and furniture etc, and if the gross takings were to go to the Association the paying of this debt would proceed at about twice the rate, and could be completed within four years.

"Tightening up' clauses are being introduced into the 1964 Caf contract . . . Hours of opening will be the same . . . Meals and costs will be stipulated by the tenderers in detailed menus . . . The question of one meal per evening or a variety each evening will be taken into account . . . Salads and fruit will perhaps be added to increase the range of food available . . . Samples of food identical to that which the contractor intends to supply will be examined by a sub-committee set up by the Executive for this purpose, and the successful tenderer will have to keep up to the standard of these samples . . . The caterer would pay no rent (at present £10 per week) but would pay the full power bill.

At present about 460 students eat in the Caf on an average evening.

Exec is also considering a profit-sharing basis with regard to the Caf — under such conditions all the books of the business would be open for Exec inspection.

Coffee bar is doing such a roaring trade these days that it seems that it won't be long before we'll know the Men's Common Room as the Coffee Bar Extension. Wonder where men students will indulge in their four-to-a-table occupation then.

—MacHen.

Seen in the dining caf one evening recently; Education's Professor R. Winterbourne.

Wonder what he thought of the food and what sort of meal he was given — no adverse comments were heard.

—O'Deran.

Sale of Studass pennants, reports Secretary Mrs McComas, nil. Badges? "Well, about three a month". Rules and Constitution of the Association not selling very well either. Cuff links in silver with or without enamel are priced at 26/6 a pair, so, as you can guess, stocks of these are still available.

HUGE SHIPMENT OF NEW BOOKS!

Mostly new 1963 titles in all subjects English, American, etc. on the shelves now

GIVE BOOKS THIS CHRISTMAS!



TECHNICAL BOOKS LTD.

27 VICTORIA ST. WEST
PHONE 22-385

News From Studass "THE NUDE"

Painted by Brenda Hartill

CRACCUM 3
WEDNESDAY OCT. 9 1963

Mr Warren, architect for the Student Centre, has met with the new Buildings Committee, and the Revised Sketch Plan has been accepted in principle except that details of the Caf and a few points relating to the theatre need to be tidied up. When finalised, the Sketch Plans will be placed on display, reports New Buildings Officer Gavin.

But, he warns, there are often many changes made in the working stage, and it might be up to two years before the building begins to materialise.

The Building Fund benefited to the extent of £202 from the showing of the film "Late Autumn".

Mr Gavin at Exec meeting of September 25: "It's high time students started giving us some fund-raising ideas". He appeals for any bright flashes of genius that students might have — they can be sent to Fund-raising Committee through Studass Office.

Vice-President Lindberg asked if anything had been done to try to replace Peter Rankin as chairman of Fund-raising Committee.

Gavin: "Well, the president and I talked this matter over and we couldn't find anyone suitable, so I'm taking over Fund-raising Committee temporarily".

VOLUNTEER'S WANTED

The Men's Vice-President reports that Volunteer Graduate Service (Volunteer Service Abroad) is looking forward to a not-so-brilliant future owing to the fact that practically no new graduates have been volunteering.

Haif the trouble seems to be that Indonesia is not specifying what sort of jobs it has available for graduates on this service, and prospective candidates have no assurance that they will be given positions compatible with their talents, training and interests. The suggestion has been made

that powers-that-be could be approached to have VSA representative speak at Graduation Ceremony, or to have at least some mention of the Service made there. "After all", says Social Controller Matheson, "that's one place where you can be sure of having an audience of graduands".

★ ★ ★

The Committees' Meeting cum Religious Societies Room at the end of Hut 7 (near Maintenance Dept.) has been reserved for the latter of these functions only, and the room at the far end of Hut 6 (late Women's Common Room) will be used for meetings of sub-committees and similar purposes. The new Women's Common Room (next to the Women's Cloakroom) can now be booked through MHC, but only if no other facilities are available for the meeting or function, and only after 7 p.m.

★ ★ ★

It has been noted that Otago and Vic are each losing about £3,000 a year in the administration of their Student Union Buildings. Letters are being sent to these two associations asking about problems they may have had to face and seeking any advice they can give us.

Girls, do you want a gift for that man of yours? Studass have some snazzy little sterling silver cufflinks of the university crest for sale at a moderate price. They have to be ordered in advance though. —MacHen



Lighter Side of Exec Meetings

President asked Treasurer to comment on points that might be of particular interest in his Tournament and NZUSA report. Treasurer Katavich: "Mr Chairman, the whole document is one continual highlight — I can't give points out of it . . ." Studass accounts consisting of 78 items totalling £1,848 15s. 10d. requiring to be passed for payment. President thought this might be a lot for Exec to digest all at once — could Treasurer run through item by item and answer questions as asked. Katavich: "We don't want to give them too much encouragement to ask questions". (As it was, the meeting didn't end till 11 p.m.)

Plans were being made to hold an Eartha Kitt show to help the Building Fund. It was suggested that Studass might kidnap Miss Kitt as a publicity stunt to help sale of tickets. Social Controller Matheson enthused over the idea of a "token kidnapping". Treasurer Katavich wasn't so sure: "She'd bite yer head off". The danger in this escapade existed not for the "victim" but for the hardy souls who should dare to abduct her. Sports Rep Tunnicliffe: "We'd have to sell the tickets before Eartha Kitt arrived in Auckland. Would we boost sales by promising to customers that we would be kidnapping her later?" Matheson: "That's a good point; I hadn't thought of that".

Swords borrowed for use in Revue had to be replaced. Before payment was ratified by Exec, Buildings Man Gavin wanted to know what had happened to the swords: "Were they lost or broken or what?" Treasurer's reply (succinct, but not very helpful): "Damaged".

GENTLE RAP FOR EXEC

This is a copy of a letter from Professor Beadle to President Romaniuk concerning the Exec Room "Nude".

Dear Mr Romaniuk,

I would not normally interject in matters between one group of students and another but the affair of the nude in the students' executive rooms calls for some comment.

If the room in question were a private study or office there could be no question as to the occupant's right to choose what kind of pictures, if any, he or she would hang. Here we have the case of a committee room of a University Students' Association for which pictures were sought from students of Elam, a request welcomed as yet another "break through" to a better general understanding and appreciation of the arts.

But here a nude was included and I am told it has been removed, replaced and subsequently turned to the wall with its back inscribed, "Only to be turned around by dirty old men" or some such words. I am told also that

"lewd", "obscene" and "indecent" have been used to describe it. I know the work and can assure you that it has none of these qualities.

I find the act of relegating to the realm of strip-tease in the language of an ignorant prude a serious work by an Honours student to be all the more incredible for having come from among your Executive.

I feel a friendly apology would help to make amends. Otherwise we may find this ragged wound may take years to heal, and this would be a pity. May I recommend to your Doubting Thomases a reading of chapter 1, "The naked and the nude", at least, of Sir Kenneth Clark's splendid work "The Nude". (John Murray, London, 1956. 704.924. C 59 (Elam).)

Yours sincerely,
P. Beadle, Dean.

A QUOTE

"Of all the vivid memories I have of my university days, none is more so than my inauguration as a student. This was a purely private affair. Inducting myself, I entered the university by the great main gates, and walked slowly up the long drive. And now I belonged to this, I who had submitted to it as a barefoot, ragged-arsed bush kid, suffered for my inattention through preoccupation with the marvellous realities of the outside world and for my alleged stupidity. That seat of learning was revealed to me as little better than a diploma mill that ground out its wisdom to a schedule like a reformatory". — From "Disturbing Element", by Xavier Herbert.

ORIENTATION FORNIGHT 1964

Main change in Orientation next year will be the shift of Freshers' Prom to the end of the second week. The idea of this, explained Social Controller Matheson, was to live up the second week of Orientation as much as possible — previously it has tended to die away in this second week. Anyway, the second Friday of First Term was going to be Black Friday — "glorious possibilities". Anyone qualified to enlighten proceedings with the performance of a Black Mass should apply in writing, stating experience and other relevant particulars.

It has been objected by certain sober students that what with Capping celebrations edging back from the term vacation into a whole two weeks at the end of the First Term, and Orientation pushing out from the other direction, there soon won't be any room left in the First Term for such things as lectures . . .

TIMETABLE REFORM

Education Committee is investigating timetable clashes, which appear to be unnecessarily frequent, especially in the Arts Faculty. French III and English III were cited at a recent Exec meeting as two subjects which clashed to the extreme disadvantage of a comparatively large number of students. Combinations of Stage I and Stage III units were particularly prone to the same malady.

What has been done to tackle the problem before now? The Capping Controller reported that several students had approached the administration about the problem and had simply been refused. "Therefore I support strong action by the Association to bring timetable anomalies to the attention of Admin. and have them rectified wherever possible — strong action may be necessary".

COMMON ROOM SPACE

Dear Sir,

What is the Students' Association doing about the provision of more space for students?

We all know that present space is inadequate both from the point of view of holding meetings and for use as general common-room space.

The total space available for these types of activity in the student block is the MCR, the WCR and the Committees' Meeting Room (old WCR), the latter of which is available for women students to read in when it is not required for meetings.

This is not enough.

It is not so bad for the men when a meeting is held in MCR, but women are in a more difficult position. Women have no wish to be alone in dark, lonely places late at night even if they are quiet. Yet where are they to go if they want a little comfort, to be with one or two friends and perhaps talk a little in between study, when both the WCR and CMR are booked for meetings?

The library is a cold, draughty, cheerless and (surprisingly) noisy place and closes at 10 o'clock. Other places are usually closed earlier.

Cannot the Studass do something about this?

Particularly, could not MHC, when the MCR is booked, refuse booking for the WCR, except in exceptional circumstances, and suggest to the potential hirer that he book a University lecture room?

Further, could not MHC, WHC and the Exec combine to put pressure on the administration to allow the use of one, or more, large rooms for Student Common Rooms in buildings currently being taken over by the University?

These buildings, which are being vacated but not always demolished, are available for university work, as is witnessed by the fast egress of the departments from the



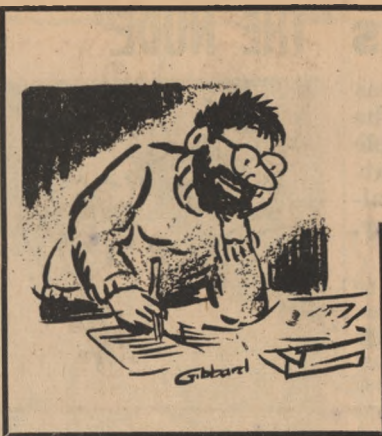
ANY ROOM INSIDE?

main building to little houses dotted round the University site. To name a few: Education, Economics, German, Vaile Seminar Rooms, Library Storage, two staff buildings, Building Appeal, Town Planning, several Psychology, a number of Anthropology, and many others.

Surely one of the buildings near the main arts block could, under a suitable arrangement, have rooms made available for common room space, for women, at least, if not men as well?

What about it, can we have some action in this matter and can the administration, for once, do something for the students and not just for itself.

—O'Deran.



"Kati Bugs Me"

Dear Sir,

Your last issue of Craccum contained an extremely large amount of interesting rubbish. We had a lengthy lecture from N. E. Archer on petty theft, we had another telling us to be nice to the Exec.

What a gem was the crank who insists he is not a crank, who believes that "Roosevelt knew three days beforehand that Pearl Harbour was to be bombed", who believes "Japan never wanted to enter the war but was forced to by President Roosevelt", who likes Flying Saucers, is president of a Flying Saucer Group in Napier, and collects newspaper cuttings about them. What a man! Say, you must be a crank, sir; you may think your ideas are good and that you mean well. Boy, oh boy, you need modifying — or do you?

I'm fed up with people who aren't prepared to sign their names in Craccum. Are they afraid to stand up and defend what they write, whether it stinks or not?

Craccum seems to be publishing little verses now. I've never seen such poor writing before. Has Craccum anybody on its staff who has any inkling about writing. S. W. McG. — whoever he is — can't write poetry, his poetry is hypocritical, dead, it lacks any rhythm altogether, and he has no sense of any poetic technique whatsoever. His poem in your last issue — "Apology to the CND", "1944" and "To a shelf in a bookshop" are good examples.

Kati bugs me, he has ever since he appeared in Craccum. Surely someone can jump on him. Perhaps the editor could, for surely that's his job.

Kati, Kati on the wall!
Pin him up, make him squall.
Kati, Kati up so high
Your femininity (sic) your Pride,
Your Collar and your Tie
May they choke you till you die.
Kati, Kati have some more!
Another pin to make you sore.
—Tyme Curnow

At least all these people have written for Craccum, which, apart from this present letter, is more than Mr Curnow can say.—Ed.

★ ★ ★

Men students, do you ever look in the letter rack outside MHC room? Most of the surprising amount of unclaimed mail in it will be 'Returned to Sender' during the vacation so you'd better check if you want your love letters.

—MacHen.

LAST

DAFT

Social Credit ?

Dear Sir,

It seems hardly likely, somehow, that all the statements of your correspondent "Not a Crank" will be received with general agreement and acclamation by students. Now I don't believe in calling a man a crank — no, not even if he believes in flying saucers as divine agents of retribution.

However, I have been gnawing frantically at my fingernails (this is written by typing with the elbows) ever since finding his letter back-to-back with a screed of my own; because he says some of the things I said, and places them in a context I would hardly have chosen for them.

He is at pains to cite the antipathy of all economists and of all churches to his views, but he mustn't be allowed to carry the whole body of monetary reformers with him into the wilderness. The Congregational Union in Scotland recently condemned the financial system as unjust and dishonest. Two economists who felt that major modifications were necessary were Professors Irvine (Sydney) and Irving Fisher (Harvard).

But the main impulse, paradoxically enough, came from an engineer — Major C. H. Douglas — and from a physical chemist, Professor Frederic Goddy. Perhaps scientists are better able than economists to distinguish between laws inherent in the physical world, and laws which are made by men (and therefore alterable).

Of course, you don't have to believe in UFO's to advocate monetary reform. The

Labour Party believed in it once, you know; they swept into power in 1935, aided by the votes and the campaigning of a strong Social Credit movement, and promising a debt-free money system, and all the rest of it. (I have seen a letter written by M. J. Savage to this effect, incidentally).

But radicalism was soon sold for respectability, anyone who was un-co-operative being liable to political extinction. A poor story; the story of the growth of a party superlatively designed for the selection of the mediocre, either in intelligence or in integrity.

And the National Party? The "tea and cakes" party. "Don't try and understand it all, just vote for us, and we'll run things on sound, business-like lines". It's enough to make a joker bite bits off his angry young pencil.

But you have three further choices: Liberal, Communist and Social Credit. The Liberal Party in NZ really only stands for a nostalgic memory — the Communists for the sort of organised life you live when doing your military training. So which is it that I'm trying to sell you as a good thing? Right first time!

—Roger Dick

YOU ARE WELCOME AT THE BNZ

Come in and discuss the opening of a Cheque, Account with us. A BNZ cheque book gives you confidence, and standing in the community. It opens the way to many banking services that can be very helpful to you. A discussion places you under no obligation.



BANK of NEW ZEALAND
New Zealand's Leading Bank



ASP!

LETTERS
to the
EDITOR



Profitable War?

Dear Sir,

"Not a Crank's" letter in your last issue contains much sound sense. Its one fault was that America alone came in for a drubbing.

Each year money depreciates at the rate of 3 per cent, a fact well illustrated by our New Zealand £ note. On the black market an English £, allegedly of the same value, costs 26 shillings in New Zealand currency.

Our national debt never decreases. Private individuals find the repayment of a mortgage these days virtually impossible, what with high interest rates and the ever-increasing cost of living. To pay off the interest is a task, let alone reducing the principal.

"Overnight", says Not a Crank, "if war was declared, literally millions could be found . . ." So true. There is immense profit in war for some, and thus to some war is actually desirable. The cost of human life can't matter a damn to men who possess enormous wealth, and yet know that each day 4,000 people die of starvation. These men, I believe, own big businesses, are respected citizens, men who hold office in Parliament, who govern the lives of the people. President Roosevelt knew in advance that Pearl Harbour was to be bombed. Did PM Neville Chamberlain, a big shareholder in the Krupp munition works, not know what Germany intended? Not all members of Parliament possess huge bank balances or even, perhaps, personal ambition. But that power behind the scenes, moneyed influence, can break the career of any man who stands in the way.

It was not American financiers alone who financed both sides of the two World Wars. British and German financiers had money in both sides too. Shareholders stick together. Why else should Krupp, one of the very men who brought Hitler to power, be granted £5,500,000 compensation for damage to his factories, and later be allowed to resume complete ownership?

"We are too mercenary and worship the Golden Calf". Once again I agree with Not a Crank. The Churches do not give the world a positive and united voice protesting against the existence of weapons. Praise is given to the test ban treaty — a step once again "too little, too late". What is needed is the destruction of all weapons existing and no

further testing them. But the Churches themselves are not without guilt. "The Road to Freedom", a book written by a man who knew the inside story of the Wall Street Stock Exchange during the 1939-45 war, stated frankly that churches had invested large sums in armament concerns. The book was banned.

Surely Christianity is something which cannot be organised. Yet today churches are involved in so much organisation, in building funds, land investments and the procuring of a regular annual income in various ways, that in character they are just like a big business. Christ collected no money. He did not expect people to come to a building to hear Him, but went to them in the fields and the streets. No present church can openly condemn the money system because it is itself a slave to that money system. It seems impossible that God can be present in an organisation whose leaders sanctioned the use of the atomic bomb.

Not a Crank believes that the Cuban crisis was "just a big stage to keep the American economy going, even up to almost shooting their atomic missiles". I believe that wars are created by big financiers for personal profit. Hitler's sincerity aroused enthusiasm in the German masses, but I believe Hitler was being used by the men who dominate world affairs behind the scenes.

And I believe that the churches are putting their faith not in God but in money, which is what nearly all people today are doing — cause or result?—I am, yours sincerely,
—J. Grimmer

Second year Arts student

EXTRA HOURS IN LIBRARY

Administration has acted quickly to Education Committee's request that the Library be open longer hours as exams approach. Provided enough students keep coming to make the idea worthwhile the Library will be open Sundays 9-5 until Exams are completed. Also, although Studass offered to pay, the Administration will meet in full the extra salaries involved in the period.

I Believe

Dear Sir,

It was decidedly refreshing to read of the views of "Not a Crank" in *Craccum* XI. I would endorse his views, and go further in stating that:—

—I believe that America is financially supporting Russia and China in their present dispute.

—I believe that America brought about the Boer War by imposing a supertax on imported South African peanut butter.

—I believe that Wall Street probably even assisted William the Conqueror financially in his invasion of England.

No wonder the gold reserve is dropping.

Finally, I would like to propose that a toll be imposed on all NZ roads and bridges so that the Government can get ahead with its flying saucer programme.—I am,
—Crankcase

ODDS AND ENDS

Honorary degrees conferred by Auckland in August to men connected with the University: DSc to Prof. Bullen and LittD to Prof. Macbeath in recognition of scholastic work, and LL.D's to Sir William Goodfellow and Mr Norman Spencer as friends and benefactors of the University.

Council is considering the request by Rugby Club to get official lease conditions established for the area on which the Rugby training shed is now built.

By the way, maximum amount for fines imposed by Senate (old Professorial Board) has been raised from £1 to £3. So, you people with a taste for climbing towers, and so on . . . BEWARE OF THE CUSTODIAN.

Staff drift to Australia is becoming noticeable again and it is getting difficult to fill positions in some departments. The question of a fresh revision of salaries has again risen in Admin circles.

University Council is planning new International Hostel for overseas students, to be built with the aid of Colombo Plan Funds which have accrued over recent years; the hostel will probably be situated in Whittaker Place (off Symonds Street). . . Architects are now making a comprehensive survey of University land in Tamaki with a view to advising on hostels and sports grounds. They're also looking, reports, Mr Arthur Young, "at some eleven acres in Parnell".

More Flynn "I Wrote It"

Dear Sir,

Ignoring the bulk of Mr Flynn's peculiar reply to my letter I would again suggest that he takes time to peruse the constitution of the Music Society. With regard to his effort at parody where he suggested that I should read the Constitution I need only say that I wrote it!

Yours sincerely,

—John Revfiem

★ ★ ★

Strong Protest

Sir,

I wish to take issue with your music critic, Patrick Flynn, and voice a strong protest against his most unjust criticism of the conductor of the Madrigal Choir. Fair's fair. Regarding Mr Flynn's accusations, nothing could be further from the truth. As a choir member, I can vouch for Mr Rive's infectious enthusiasm and keen interest in the work of the choir. He demands the highest standard always and pays close attention to detail. The choir is very fortunate in its conductor.—Yours faithfully,
—J. Linton

CRACCUM 5

WEDNESDAY OCT. 9 1963

110 GREEN PEAS

Dear Sir,

Recently I had dinner at the Cafeteria. On my plate were placed two scoops of potato, two sausages, and about one hundred and ten green peas. All these aforementioned were arranged on my plate in the form of a hollow square, the peas to the north, the sausages to the west and south, and the potatoes to the east. In the middle was a courtyard about half an inch square.

Do you know, sir, the amount of gravy that they gave me did not even fill that half-inch square? It's a bit rugged when the Caf. won't even give you enough gravy to fill a courtyard.—I am, etc.
—Quills

We suggest that next time you move all the food into the centre, thereby leaving plenty of aesthetically pleasing white space around the edge of the plate. This will satisfy intellectual hunger, at least!
—Ed.

★ Auckland's Judo Club aim to bring out a post-graduate instructor of Black Belt fourth Dan level from Japan. He will teach Judo in the other universities, and pursue a post-graduate course.

what do you look for in a motor scooter?

Before making your decision to buy, check this list of features and weigh the benefits up very carefully. Think, and think hard. Compare N-Zeta with this line up of other best known makes currently available on the New Zealand market.

FEATURE	N-ZETA	MAKE A	MAKE B	MAKE C	MAKE D	MAKE E
What is the horse power output and capacity?	9.5 175cc	3.5 50cc	not stated 150cc	6.2 125cc	6 150cc	18 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	5½" 35w	5½" 30w

* Can be omitted if desired.

There is no question that N-Zeta scores every time. Feature by feature, benefit by benefit, C for E, N-Zeta is the finest motor scooter in the world.

Priced from £209/10/-

N-ZETA Supreme

Built for New Zealand's rugged conditions.

Test ride N-Zeta now at . . .

LAURIE SUMMERS LTD.

Licensed Motor Vehicle Dealer.

83-85 MT. EDEN ROAD, AUCKLAND. TELEPHONE 30-545.

Cut out this advertisement and mail to Laurie Summers Ltd. together with your name and address, for further information.



"SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT..."

KEN CONCLUDES HIS EPIC NARRATIVE OF PERIPATETIC WANDERINGS

Christchurch streamed past me on its bicycles as I stood outside an early-opening milk-bar, jamming the food I'd bought into my pack. (I've never known a New Zealander go visiting empty-handed.) It was cold but fair, and I set off briskly towards Riccarton, towards Ed and Jenny's place, somewhere in Crumpleigh Square.

Breakfast, I thought, would be most welcome — I was feeling somewhat hollow, the Lyttleton ferry having bucked into a stiff southerly all night.

Further cogent reasons for not dawdling by the wayside were (a) I hadn't seen Ed or Jenny since they married and left Auckland (b) I was getting tired of every second bicyclist's wobbling dangerously and muttering "Gawd! Shorts!"

87 Crumpleigh Square, when I finally found it, turned out to be a monstrous 20-foot stud, heart kauri, etc.) wooden mansion, set in its own quarter-acre of luxuriant jungle.



"Yes, but you should have seen it only six months ago", said Jenny ten minutes later through a haze of fried eggs. Tremble, ye weeds; Ed advanced bearing spade and Yates Garden Guide.

Ed actually had left for work, Jenny was busy spring-cleaning, and neither the weather nor my clothes were suitable for visiting cathedrals, museums, etc. So I spent most of that breezy, blustering Wednesday of Mid-Term Break six hundred miles from home, browsing through their comprehensive library — like most of us, Ed could never throw anything away, and there was everything on his shelves from Biggles, through Donne and Nietzsche, to a (brand new) Stone . . . add to this lot



JENNY ED

Jenny's dowry, more books, and you can see that there are worse ways of spending a day

It is possible that I owe an apology to Form 3GTCM of the Riccarton Boys' High School — should their lesson on mediaeval agronomy that Thursday have shown signs of hurried or no preparation, the blame may well be mine . . . Jenny, having served one of the most beautifully cooked dinners I have seen outside the pages of The Queen or the Tatler and Bystander, sensibly retired, but I kept Ed chatting about shoes and ships and sealing-wax, cabbages and kings, why the sea is boiling hot, and whether pigs have wings, until past three o'clock in the morning.

Finally, though, I stretched out in front of the fire, inside my Snowline, on top of two Arctics and a sheepskin rug, and fell asleep . . .

To wake up the next morning with a mouth like the bottom of a parrot's cage, a feeling of having talked too much, too loud, too often, a happy sense of having found? — acquired? — regained? —



two kindly, intelligent and literate friends, and a desolate realisation that I'd be ★ ★ ★ lucky to get to Picton by 2,20, when the ferry left.

The effort was worth making, however, and after walking and bussing through Christchurch, I pounded North from Kaiapoi, limbering up the old thumb.

"The Kaikoura Coast". You've heard that often enough during the weather forecasts, usually with unsavoury connotations. At least — let it be written — Thursday, July 11, 1963, in the blazing glory of its sunshine, the azure perfection of its cerulean sky — where's my Roget? (The kids keep pinching it for its inexhaustible fund of vituperative abuse) . . . anyhow, the weather was good.

At first I kept up well with the railcar, but gradually fell behind. Twenty miles to Kaikoura at 15 mph in a Council truck put the stoppers in.

Shall I mention the two Australian students doing the country — a process whose operative verb is "do" and whose result is the country's being "done"? The farmer whose de-armoured Valentine scrub-crusher I stepped aboard as it clanked past at 5 mph? The blind-bend-cutting brow-hill — passing heavy — footed speedster who turned out to be a Tr★ff★c Off★cr going home for the weekend? (Thursday? Perhaps he was having me on. He could have pinched the uniform on the back seat . . .) The elderly teacher in an immaculate square — cornered Mayflower who for ten miles cursed the dust, the stones and the Council, fluently and expressively,



and who may be cursing yet? — No, space precludes my doing so.

Shall I append a short list of the more euphonious of the

locations reeled and rolled through by this rambling Chestertonian road? Netherwood, Spotswood, Hawkswood, Cricklewood, Dashwood? Styx, Valhalla; Conway, Phoebe, Omihi, Spyre, Mina, Nonoti? . . . no, not I, this is a newspaper, not a gazetteer.

Blenheim, half-past four. Riverwards hurry-scurry. Empty sheds, dustscum green-water (coal dust, wheat dust). Chug-chug. Peewhooo klank klank klank. Pebbleplop from rickety wharf, knock knock: "Yers?" "Any chance of a lift on the Echo to Wellington?" "She left this morning with wheat, back tomorrow". "O, thank you, good afternoon". Damn. Picton it is. Ah, NZR. "Any chance of a lift to Picton — got any goods going through?" "617 at ten to eight, that's all". "O, thank you. I'll hit the road, I think". "Might be best. Thanks — don't mind a Players occasionally . . . see you".

Picton. Six pm. Glimmering gusty waterchop licklap at wharf piles. Shipping none. Hmmm.

It was growing dark. I wandered around the ferry wharf and up and down the railway tracks, inspecting various carriages and buildings, half-hoping a policeman would insist that I accept an offer of a comfortable cell . . . Eventually I ran into the Stationmaster, who said I could have the waiting-room when he went home at half-past eight (after 617 came in) as long as he knew nothing about it and the early gangs didn't find me. I strolled over to the town for fish and chips.



Now I had foolishly omitted to touch Ed and Jenny for the loan of ten bob, and simple arithmetic told me that after setting aside my fare I should have the munificent sum of elevenpence to squander on riotous living. But I had my watch, and the fish-and-chip man seemed willing to accept it as security on his wares . . .

Wedge I was into a corner, hanging over the fat vat and jiggling my chips as they bubbled, while the chip chap attended to two new customers. I came out, loosening my watch strap.

"Meet Allan the taxi-driver, who has just paid for your fish and chips", said the bloke with a grin, and, as this sank in, "and Dave Watson, who's offering you a bed for the night".



With bewildering rapidity, it seemed, we toured Picton, reclaiming my pack from the railway station (I think it turned out that the Stationmaster was Mr Watson's cousin), losing two passengers and gaining a sackful of sea-eggs somewhere in the suburbs, eating slashed open sea eggs under the street lights, finally ending up in High Street. Allan returned to his stand, and Dave Watson entered his uncle's house bearing half a hundredweight of sea eggs and an unexpected guest.

Short digression upon sea eggs (my regrets — I've forgotten the proper Maori name and my few poor reference books can't help): not,



I suppose, until the Japanese boil our sea eggs in rancid soya oil and sell them back to us at four and sixpence a 30-gm tin, will the stupid City Pakeha realise what's waiting for him at the bottom of the sea. They're a sort of spiny green round hedgehog — split them open, drain them — with finger or teaspoon detach the eight orange orange-segment-like wotsits from the shell — pepper and vinegar, or gulp them straight — how can you describe a taste? There's the stinging, ringing spindrift of a gale-lashed Cook Strait in them, and the turquoise flavour of living in the shadow of 80-foot high kelp as it dances its stately gavotte to the tides . . .

I found myself tucking into a second dinner, bangers and mash, tea and sea eggs, with Dave and Mr Watson senior,

while Mrs Watson officiated in the kitchen, and Mr Lake (it was Budget night) fulminated in the sitting room.

Friday, footloose and fancy free, freezing works, footpaths, fronting forests . . . ferry. Ship steams slowly, muted maroon mournfully echoes over fjords. Picton particularly pretty, hollow hand high hills. Utile dulci.

The rest of the story (back to Wellington, lift with my uncle to Hamilton, two hours thence to home) isn't worth telling.

I'll leave it there—the "Aramoana" quietly threading its way through Queen Charlotte Sound, the blue-green-blue of sky, hill and sea closing a door on Picton, Dave waving, smiling.

LOOKING BACK

This is a copy of a letter received by Building Fund. It was accompanied by a donation of £40.

Melanesian Mission,
Taroaniara,
British Solomon Islands.
July 18, 1963.

Mr P. J. Rankin,
President, Students' Asscn.
Dear Sir,

Thank you for sending me the appeal for the Students' Centre. I am afraid I can't help you much,

I was an undergraduate 1896-99 at the old University behind the Supreme Court; a member of the Studass Committee, and of the Rugby XV. Our buildings you would think little of, but I remember lively debates in the Debating Society with speakers like H. D. Bamford, Salewyn Mays, H. D. Mahon, Apirana Ngata, Watts and others; and good games of football with Mat Hunter, Hardie Neil, Stuckey, and others; and pleasant recollections of two years in the Geology lab with Prof. A. P. W. Thomas. All these are probably unknown names to you now. Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
—C. E. Fox

"PRO BONO PUBLICO"

LET YOUR SAVINGS WORK FOR YOU
AND AUCKLAND! SAVE WITH

AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK

"Where Thousands Save Millions"

BROWSE AWAY . . .

THE NEW JOHN LEECH GALLERY

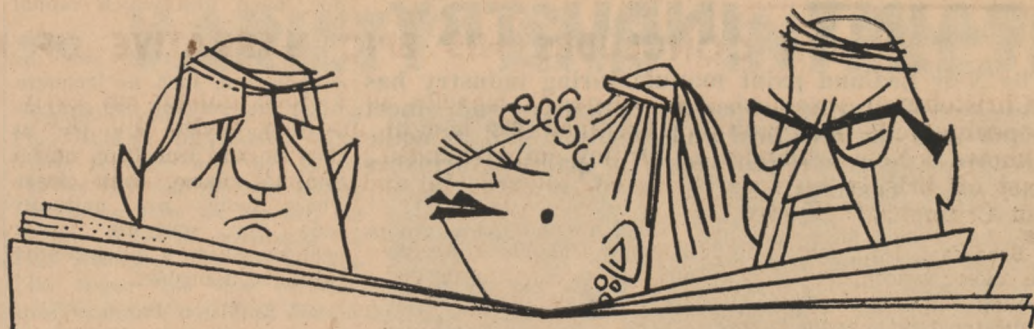
was designed to make picture-gazing even more of a pleasure. Original paintings, fine prints, stimulating exhibitions by artists of interest — look to us for a lead in all that's new and visually exciting. You can expect framing as individual as a signature, at . . .

THE NEW JOHN LEECH GALLERY

10 LORNE STREET

(Est. 1855)

CRACCUM CAREERS SUPPLEMENT



WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 9 1963

GRADUATES... UNDERGRADUATES...

THIS YOUNG MAN
IS HEADED
TOWARDS

£1200

A YEAR

(with prospects of
£2500 per annum)

It's a wonderful opportunity for
a young man.

Woolworths Management Training Scheme opens up a wider horizon for him than almost any other merchandising organisation in New Zealand. The establishment of nearly 800 stores on both sides of the Tasman in 40 years tells its own story... and this expansion is accelerating. New branches are continually being built, and existing branches are extending to cope with new trading developments within the organisation. This, of course, demands the intake of Managerial Trainees; young men who will be future leaders.

Are **YOU** interested?

WRITE NOW for an interview to talk
over **YOUR CAREER** with us, or mail the
coupon below for details.

POST THIS COUPON **NOW!**

The Group Manager,
P.O. Box 61,
AUCKLAND.

Please send me, without obligation, your
brochure, "GO PLACES WITH WOOL-
WORTHS".

NAME

ADDRESS

WOOLWORTHS



RETAILING

When the company of Woolworths Ltd. was launched in 1924 only 30 people responded to the invitation to become shareholders. £11,700 was raised and the first Bargain Basement opened in Sydney. Today this company owns and operates nearly 800 stores and has 50,000 shareholders on its register. The New Zealand company operates 60 of these stores and employs 2,000 people.

Woolworths (NZ) Ltd. is now implementing a £1,000,000 expansion programme involving new stores, new supermarkets, new warehouses, rebuilding and modernisation of existing premises.

The need for executive trainees is a continuing one, and in consequence an Executive Training Scheme is in operation. This course of instruction trains young men with higher education to manage stores and to fill other executive positions.

The course is an extensive one, culminating in a highly paid appointment. The qualities Woolworths look for in an applicant are:

1. Leadership.
2. Loyalty and enthusiasm.
3. Liking for people and shops.
4. A positive outlook.

Men and women with university education who possess these qualities are assured of a full and rewarding career with Woolworths.

Training is carefully planned and supervised by a senior

executive of the company in conjunction with a branch manager.

All the basics are covered during this period and it culminates in the trainee's appointment as section manager. This is a junior executive position and entails responsibility for a section of a shop in regard to service to customers, staff training and control of stock. This target should be reached in two years.

The next step is to shop management and being wholly responsible for a Woolworths branch, its staff, stock and turnover. The executive has now passed his first major milestone.

Promotion is now to larger branches and then on to zone or head office management. Some of the avenues available are buying management, top management, sales promotion management, district and group management, stock control management, and distribution management.

LIST OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
BALM Paints (N.Z.) Ltd.	2
BP (N.Z.) Ltd.	6
Cancer Campaign Society	8
External Affairs	7
Felt & Textiles of N.Z. Ltd.	8
Ford Motor Co.	11
Lever Bros. N.Z. Ltd.	4
Mobil Oil N.Z. Ltd.	9
N.Z. Library School	8
N.Z. Railways	3
Shell Oil N.Z. Ltd.	5
State Services Commission	10
Tasman Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	4
Winstone Ltd.	11
Wool Research Organisation	10
Woolworths N.Z. Ltd.	1

PAINT INDUSTRY

The New Zealand paint manufacturing industry has the manufacturing capacity, initiative and, most important, the technical and scientific skill to make all the country's requirements of paints, varnishes and other coatings.

BALM Paints have specialised laboratories for paint research and employ many highly qualified technical people with university training. This research has established special formulae for New Zealand requirements, e.g., house paint, designed to withstand sun, rain and wind, has had to be adapted to withstand the sulphur-laden air in the thermal regions.

There are four main groups of paint:—

(1) Paints that dry by oxidation, such as linseed oil paints, enamels, high-gloss paints and floor paints. When these paints dry the solvent (usually mineral turpentine) evaporates, leaving the pigment and driers in a sticky condition. The driers then slowly absorb oxygen from the air and the paint turns into a

dry, hard film which cannot be redissolved.

(2) Paints that dry by evaporation, such as lacquers. After the solvent has evaporated the paints are dry, as they do not depend on oxidation to change their form. These paints are normally used for spraying motor vehicles where a quick-drying paint is desirable.

(3) Emulsion Paints. Resins in these paints are dispersed into minute microscopical spheres in a water base, and it needs a microscope to reveal these small spheres of resin floating in the water. The dry pigments are mixed with water and some thickening agent until the pigments are finely

ground. The suspension of resins is then carefully added, followed by water to obtain the correct viscosity.

When the water evaporates, the small spheres of resin slowly come together and intermingle with the pigment, resulting in a paint film that can be scrubbed and washed.

(4) Anti-fouling paint. When this type of paint is applied to the under-surface of ships it is designed to allow its poisonous pigments to detach themselves slowly from the paint and so form a continuous barrier to the many minute marine growths that would attach themselves to the ship and eventually grow into weeds or other organisms.

RAILWAYS

OPPORTUNITIES UNLIMITED

There is no monotonous grind in railway engineering. Rarely are any two jobs entirely alike. Railway engineering — civil, mechanical, signal or electrical — offers scope for talents in both the technological and administrative fields.

The principal openings for university graduates in the Railways Department are in the engineering profession, although greater interest is now being taken in university qualifications for those who will concentrate on the administrative and operational side of transport.

RAILWAY BURSARIES AVAILABLE

At the end of each school year the Railways Department appoints a number of young men to its staff as engineering cadets (either civil, electrical or mechanical) and at its own expense sends them to a university for four years to enable them to obtain appropriate degrees. In return for the Department's investment in his education, each person selected is required to enter into a bond to serve the Department for at least five years subsequent to graduation. The minimum educational requirement for appointees is Higher School Certificate, but naturally those with higher qualifications have a better chance of selection.

The Railways Department is concerned with transport of all kinds — rail, road, air and sea — and those who aspire to managerial positions will find it essential to grow up with the organisation, gaining as wide an experience as possible in its various aspects.

With the present rapid pace of technological development, the Railways Department constantly needs trained engineers. In New Zealand, as elsewhere, the challenge of the changing pattern of transport demands the progressive modernisation of rail and road transport facilities and equipment.

The introduction of new and improved forms of motive power, the relocation and strengthening of track and bridges, the design of modern marshalling yards, attractive new station buildings and offices, and neat, functional goods sheds and workshops, and the provision of the most modern electrical signalling and telecommunications equipment: all these are just some of the developments with which railway engineers are associated. With this increasing technological progress, the New Zealand Railways — the nation's largest undertaking — has much to offer in the way of rewarding and satisfying careers.

**POSITIONS WITH PROSPECTS
ARE AVAILABLE WITH THIS
LEADING PAINT COMPANY.
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT
ARE COMPARABLE WITH THE
BEST IN THE COUNTRY.**

BALM PAINTS NEW ZEALAND Ltd.

*Further details regarding
careers in finance, selling,
production and technical
development work may be
obtained on application to:*

**The Personnel Manager
P.O. Box 310
Lower Hutt
Telephone 61-974**

RAILWAY WORK — VARIETY AND INTEREST

First-class Prospects on NZ Railways

For the young man with initiative and imagination, the New Zealand Railways of today have much to offer in the way of interesting employment and worth-while career opportunities. New Zealand Railways, as the nation's largest commercial enterprise, employ a staff of 24,000 men and women. Throughout New Zealand it deals with transport of all kinds — rail, road, air and sea — providing a diversity of employment unmatched by any other organisation in the Dominion. Advertisements in the Salaried Division of the Railways Department are open to youths between the ages of 15 and 19 years, with opportunities for those with sufficient ability to eventually reach some of the Department's highest executive posts.

For university graduates, the principal openings in the Railways Department are in the engineering professions.



—NZR Publicity photograph
A mechanical engineer discusses a plan with a mechanical engineering draughtsman.

RAILWAY MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Responsibility for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of railway locomotives and rolling stock, and of the associated workshops, falls upon the shoulders of the railway mechanical engineers. Steam, diesel and electric locomotives, multiple-unit electric trains, diesel railcars, and passenger cars and freight vehicles of all kinds come under their care.

In recent years many new classes of wagons, designed by railway mechanical engineers, have been introduced in New Zealand. Among these are bulk cement wagons of new design fitted with air-compressor units to discharge each wagon's 28 tons of cement; and bulk liquid bitumen tank wagons fitted with oil-fired heating units to maintain the interior temperature required to keep the bitumen in liquid condition. New box wagons with extra-wide doorways to facilitate mechan-

ical loading, new bogie wagons for express train use, and special wagons for pulp log traffic are among the other examples of the mechanical engineer's skill.

The mechanical loading traversers — the first of their kind in the world — used to facilitate cargo loading of the New Zealand Railways-controlled inter-island air freight service were designed by railway mechanical engineers. Also, they designed, in conjunction with the suppliers of the electronic equipment used, an electronic Rail-Air weighbridge which shows the weight of each cargo and whether the load is correctly distributed over the cargo to maintain aircraft trim.

The development and improvement of workshop techniques applied in the nine New Zealand



—NZR Publicity photograph
Railway civil engineering has an outdoor appeal. Surveyor at work in a city station yard.

Railways workshops is yet another aspect of the railway mechanical

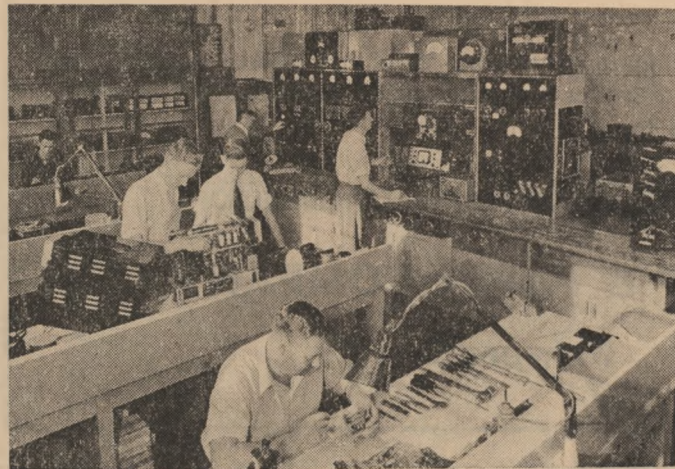
engineer's ability. The scope of the Railways Department's workshop activities may be gauged by the fact that the Hutt Railway Workshops alone are not only the largest industrial undertaking in the Wellington area, but are also the largest and most important engineering works in New Zealand.

As with the civil engineering branch, this branch offers wide scope for engineers with initiative and drive.

RAILWAY CIVIL ENGINEERING

With the present rapid pace of technological development, and the progressive modernisation of railway facilities and equipment throughout New Zealand, the Railways Department constantly requires trained engineers.

Among the many different types of vocation offered by the railways in its various branches is that of



—NZR Publicity photograph
The electrical laboratory in the NZ Railways Hutt workshops, where many railway equipment maintenance problems are solved.

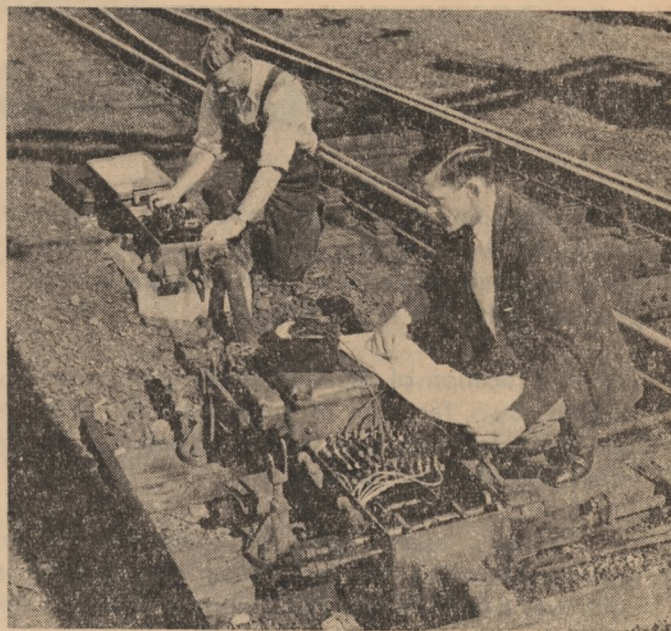
Railway Civil Engineer, a career of endless variety with a scope and magnitude of which few people are aware.

The railway civil engineer is responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of a wide variety of structures over and past which the railways run. The track itself is maintained under his control as are the bridges, viaducts and tunnels.

There are 55 miles of railway bridges in New Zealand, ranging from the mile-long structure over the Rakaia River down to those of a few feet spanning little wayside streams. In height they reach a climax in the grandeur of the Mohaka Viaduct, 318 feet above the river.

The 53 miles of New Zealand railway tunnels — 189 of them — are under the care of the railway civil engineer, as are the 1,000 station yards, the buildings and goods sheds, and the thousands of staff dwellings. His work is to be seen in the attractive modern designs of the newer station buildings, as at Christchurch, Rotorua, Silverstream, Napier and New Plymouth. His ingenuity was shown in the recent renewal of the Aramoho railway bridge, where entire truss spans were lowered into place by adaptation in reverse of an overseas system of jack-raising of entire building floors.

The scope in the railway civil engineering branch for men with drive, initiative, skill and imagination is wide, offering opportunities than can hardly be equalled elsewhere.



—NZR Publicity photograph
Railway signal engineering is interesting and diversified. Here an engineer and a signals maintainer test and adjust an electric points motor.

tronics and its application to communications, this branch offers first-class career prospects.

In the mechanical engineering branch, the electrical engineer deals with railway traction and power. His responsibilities include electric and diesel-electric locomotives, the bulk supply of power to electrified sections of railway and to the larger station yards in electric traction areas.

The steadily increasing use of diesel-electric locomotives, which has already resulted in more than fifty per cent of all the New Zealand Railways goods traffic being hauled by diesel traction, continues to widen the scope offering to electrical engineers in search of a rewarding career.

RAILWAY ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Railway electrical engineers are employed in both the civil and mechanical engineering branches.

In the former branch the electrical engineer is mainly engaged in signal and communications work. The great extension in recent years of electric colour-light signalling, interlocking and centralised traffic control has made the electrical engineer's role of increasing importance.

Apart from the national Post Office telegraph service, the Railways Department owns, operates and maintains the largest telecommunications network in New Zealand. For engineers whose interests lie in the realm of electricity and elec-

WHERE TO APPLY

Information on railway employment, rates of pay, and other details will be gladly supplied by the railway officers listed below:—

Employment Officer, NZ Railways, Wellington.

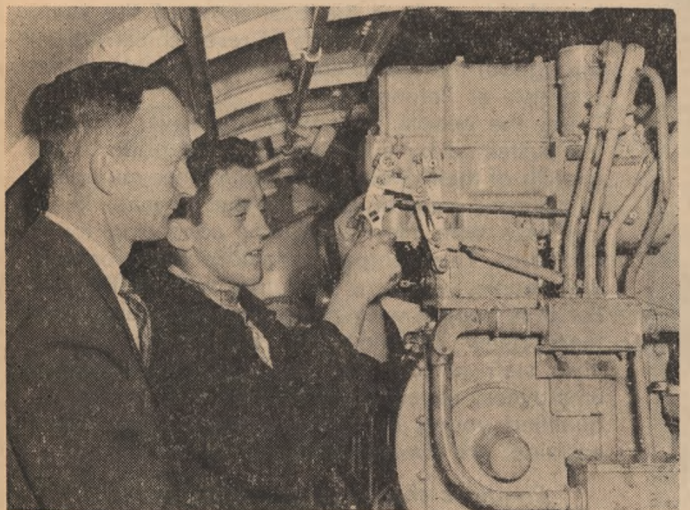
Chief Civil Engineer, NZ Railways, Wellington.

District Engineer, NZ Railways, Auckland.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, NZ Railways, Wellington.

District Mechanical Engineer, NZ Railways, Auckland.

New Zealand Railways offer you a Career with a Future.



—NZR Publicity photograph
A mechanical engineer supervises work in the motor compartment of a diesel-electric locomotive in an NZ Railways servicing depot.



Electrical engineering is a vital force in the modern world of railways. Fingertip control is maintained at Kalwharawhara sub-station of all power supply sub-stations in the Wellington-Paekakariki-Upper Hutt electric traction area.
—NZR Publicity photograph

Tasman

With pulp, paper and timber mills at Kawerau, forestry operations at Murupara, and shipping activities at Mount Maunganui, the Tasman enterprise founded some ten years ago has become one of New Zealand's greatest industrial organisations.

The location of the Company's plant provides an unusual blending of modern town facilities in predominantly rural areas in a part of New Zealand long renowned for its recreational advantages of lake, sea coast, forest and thermal regions.

Tasman's assets, with the completion of its recent expansion programme including the installation of a second newsprint machine, now total over £40,000,000. The Company provides employment for more than 2,000 people.

In so comprehensive an organisation, there are career opportunities embracing a wide range of trades and professions. Enquiries are welcome, and should be addressed to:

Industrial Relations Manager

TASMAN PULP & PAPER COMPANY LTD.

Kawerau

Opportunities in TIMBER

The opportunities which New Zealand has had for afforestation as a means of providing raw material for paper, woodpulp and timber industries are possibly unparalleled elsewhere. The conditions that made the projects possible were the availability of large tracts of cheap land, unsuited to pastoral production, and a climate suitable for forest growth.

In other parts of the world naturally unforested land generally occurs where the climate is unsuitable for tree growing. But in the centre of the North Island the pioneers found volcanic plains that were only sparsely covered with vegetation, yet bore the advance growth of native forest. If this land had been left untouched for two or three hundred years, forests of native trees would slowly have established themselves across the plains.

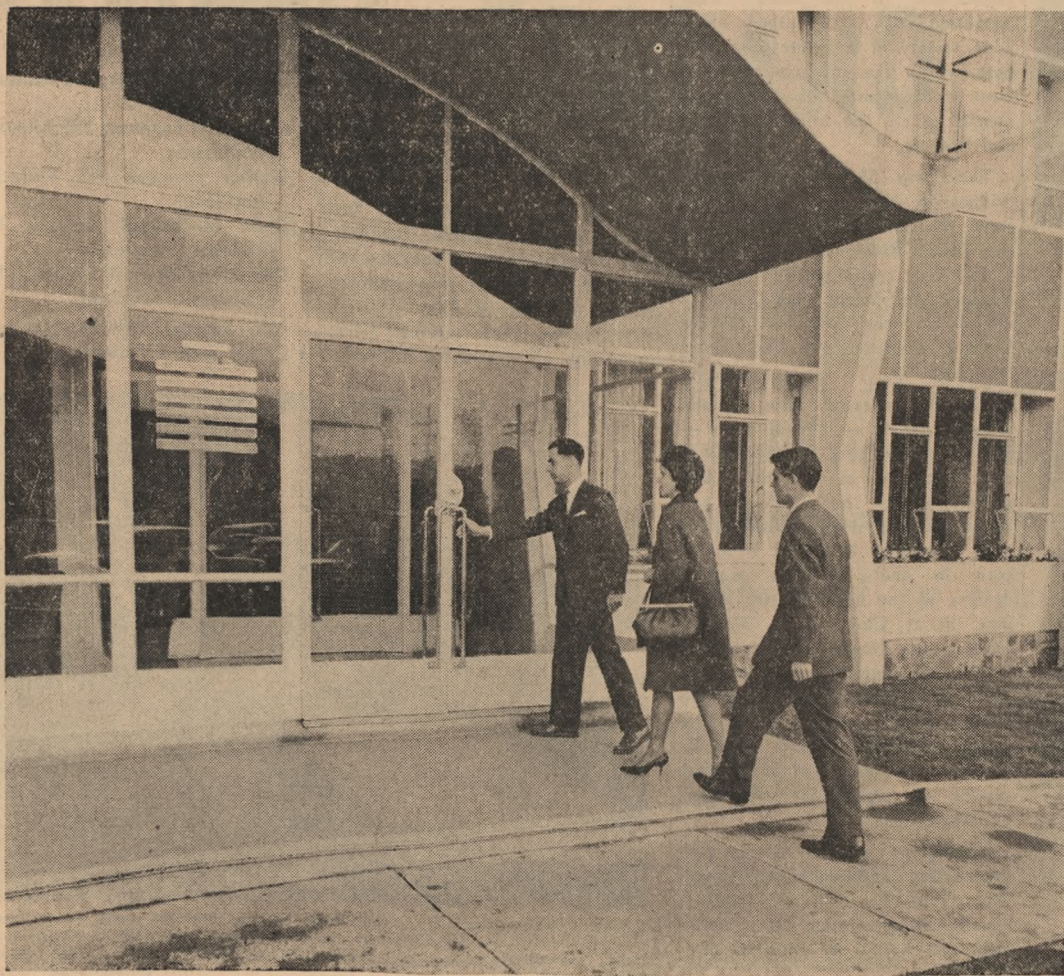
But the initiative of far-sighted men speeded up the process of afforestation. Small experimental plantings made at the beginning of the 20th century showed such promise that first the State and then private enterprise embarked on immense afforestation projects. In the decade following 1925 vast areas of forest were planted annually, and today there is more than half a million acres of highly productive exotic forest on the volcanic plateau.

Kaingaroa State Forest is the largest of the new forests,

being 50 miles in length and 12 to 20 miles in width. It contains radiata pine, Corsican pine, Douglas fir and other species. Some 200,000 acres of the forest, taking the most productive areas, have been set aside to provide wood for Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.'s huge newsprint, woodpulp and timber mill at Kawerau. Tasman specialises in the production of newsprint, which is the printing paper used for newspapers, and in chemical woodpulp for sale. The Kawerau newsprint mill is the largest paper mill in New Zealand. It produces 75,000 tons of newsprint a year, as well as 40,000 tons of woodpulp for export.

The establishment of the pulp and paper industry has provided well paid employment for many thousands of people. Of special interest to young men is the great number of extremely interesting career opportunities which open up in such a highly technical and expanding industry.

These young people are proud to be a part of the LEVERS TEAM



... and so they should be, for people (and not buildings and plant) have made Lever Brothers, Petone, New Zealand's most progressive manufacturers of Soap, Toilet Preparations and detergent products; the modern buildings are simply the outward sign of the growth for which people are responsible. How have they done it?

First: by taking nothing for granted. Constant consumer research has made it plain to the men at Petone that soap, too, must keep pace with the housewife's advancing standards of efficiency. Therefore, they developed soap in powder form ... improved the lathering properties of bar soaps ... tailored size and shape of packages to the housewife's needs ... designed special soap products for particular purposes ... and introduced non-soapy detergents to the New Zealand market.

Second: rigid quality control has ensured that only the best will be passed for use in New Zealand's 650,000 homes where products such as Rinso, Lux Flakes and Sunlight have become household words in the best sense of the term. In all this work, the results of research carried on throughout the world are readily available to the scientists at Petone.

Third: the people who work for Lever Brothers are sustained by a feeling of quiet pride in the growth of their undertaking, which has multiplied in business many times in the last 10 years, keeping pace with New Zealand's advancing living standards. This Company provides work for over 400 people, who face the future with confidence. For it is people who make progress. Lever Brothers (New Zealand) Ltd., are always seeking new staff to join the ranks of their satisfied employees, especially graduates and technically qualified young men and women, from whom enquiries are always welcomed by the Company.

Enquiries should be addressed to the STAFF DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, LEVER BROS (NZ) LTD., PRIVATE BAG, PETONE.

FACETS OF MARKETING

The profitable creation of a market must be, and always will be, the *raison d'être* of a business. Fundamentally, the entire marketing operation is based on research. It is a process of gathering facts and making decisions. Marketing is concerned with facts about potential markets, competitors, distribution, packaging, advertising appeals and media, sales quotas and sales promotion.

Lever Bros. recruit graduates from the Arts, Law and Commerce faculties for careers in Advertising, Sales Management, Market Research and Product Development. A graduate is not employed for his specialised knowledge but because he should bring to the problems he will meet a training which will help him to break down a problem into its basic parts and to set them out in an intelligent pattern; the capacity to make a decision on what ought to be done; the power of language and the humility which will cause him to respect another man's ability and to learn from another's knowledge and experience. Marketing brings a man into contact with every side of the business.

The direction and control of the manufacture of soap products and glycerol is now in the hands of scientists, and at Levers Petone factory 10 per cent of the manufacturing staff are graduates. These scientists — mainly chemists — are engaged in production management, quality control, development of new processes and plant engineering. In addition to being technically competent, the graduate must be able to get the co-operation of a group of people. He must produce high quality products as well as the right quantity. Costs form an important part of his work. Lever Bros. have installed up-to-date plant and equipment, their laboratories are well equipped and the scientists have technicians to do the routine work. This provides a most satisfying career for a technical man.

Commercial Management is a very wide category and embraces all the functions not included in technical and marketing.

Buying: It is the buyer's job to get good value for money. He must acquire expert knowledge of the raw and packing materials which suppliers have to offer, and must build up good relations with them.

Management Accounting: The accountant's most important role is his participation in forward thinking, notably judging the financial effects of the annual operating plan. He also prepares estimates of annual expenditure and the yields on capital employed. The accountant helps to make a profit in the present and future.

Transport: All phases of the company's operations, from the import of raw materials to the distribution of finished products, involve transport. Goods have to arrive at the right place, at the right time, in the correct quantity and at an economic price. Decisions have to be made about the appropriate form of transport and storage.

Inventory control, production planning, insurance,

patents, trade marks and office services are controlled by commercial management.

The Commercial Department is the company's political, economic and financial watchdog, covering the whole operation in measuring efficiencies against pre-planned targets.

All the senior positions in

commercial departments are held by commerce or accounting graduates.

Lever Brothers also offer study awards worth £175 p.a. to students in Science, Arts, Commerce and Law faculties who are keen to enter their industry. The bond is six months.

OIL

What is "operations" ?

In the oil industry, the term "operations" embraces the functions of engineering, supply, distribution and purchasing. Engineering, in terms of design, construction and maintenance of plant, transport and buildings, is a familiar concept, but in the oil industry "plant" ranges in size from ocean terminals to dispensing equipment for products. The supply section is responsible for the procurement of all

products from overseas or local production units (refineries) in either bulk or packed form. Customs, import licensing and shipping liaison are other important aspects of the work of this section. Distribution concerns not only the internal transfer of materials and product, but also the responsibility for forward planning of new plant and other assets, together with the co-ordination of installation and depots.



POST-GRADUATE BURSARY 1964



Applications for the 1964 AWARD of the SHELL BURSARY, valued at £850 per annum for two years, are invited from men who have graduated or are about to graduate in Arts, Commerce or Law and who are interested in a commercial career. The bursar will proceed to an Honours degree, or, in exceptional circumstances, a higher degree at a University in the United Kingdom, preferably Cambridge or Oxford.

The cost of travel to and from the United Kingdom will normally be borne by Shell Oil New Zealand Limited.

Applicants should be single and preferably below the age of 25 years. The closing date for applications is 1st November, 1963.

Regulations and Application Forms will be supplied on request to;

**THE STAFF MANAGER, SHELL OIL NEW ZEALAND LIMITED,
SHELL HOUSE, P.O. BOX 2091, WELLINGTON, N.Z.**



OIL INDUSTRY—A VAST COMPLEX

The British Petroleum Company Limited was originally founded over half a century ago to operate the newly discovered oil resources of Iran (Persia). It is now established as one of the major oil groups with world-wide interests. Along with the expanding market areas throughout the world, the accompanying developments have been equally significant. The Company's main shipping subsidiary, the BP Tanker Company, has the world's largest fleet of vessels operating under the one house flag. In the field of exploration, BP alone or with other associates, is searching for new sources of oil in such varied parts of the world as Europe, Canada, Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, Papua, the Persian Gulf, North-east and West Africa, Trinidad, South America and elsewhere.

For more than forty years, attention has been devoted to research and, over the years, an organisation has been built

up equipped to investigate every type of problem associated with petroleum, enabling new and improved tech-

niques to be developed in exploration, production and refining methods.

The New Zealand company

was founded in December, 1946. In 1947, sites were secured at the main ports for bulk oil installations and plans were formulated for a network of inland storage depots. Design and construction of these facilities advanced rapidly, and they were able to receive, store and market refined products from overseas in April-May, 1949. When this initial construction programme was completed, the company possessed storage and distribution facilities for BP Petrol, Aviation Gasoline and Fuel Oils. BP Lubricants were introduced in 1954. Since that time, a vigorous marketing and development programme

has established additional depots and agencies until today there exists throughout the country an extensive distribution organisation, fully equipped with every modern facility.

Annual Crude Oil Production: 80,000,000 long tons.

Annual Refinery Throughput: 52,000,000 long tons.

In all there are 139 principal, subsidiary or associated companies, of which the New Zealand Marketing Company is but one. To transport the product from the production and refinery areas, the group operates 130 vessels with an ocean-going tanker tonnage of 2,600,000 deadweight tons.

It's just as well we don't know everything that's going to happen to us. But most of us want a share in shaping our own future. Day dreaming and crystal gazing have been found equally unreliable. The best we can do is to gain as much knowledge as we can about the selection of career opportunities available, to put ourselves in a position to make valid comparisons.

THE FUTURE

and
you
can

BP (New Zealand) Limited invite you to include their Company when making your comparisons. The commencing salary may not necessarily be the highest available and the requirements are considerable. You will be expected to learn quickly and make the fullest use of your trained mind. You will be asked to think constructively, make sound decisions, learn to lead and achieve successful results through other people. The demands on your time will be heavy. There will be annoying frustrations.

And success is not guaranteed. The only guarantee you have is that of opportunity ... the opportunity for success and the personal pride and satisfaction that go with it. It's true, of course, that successful people earn rewarding salaries.

Personnel Officer, Box 892, Wellington.

EX

The D
consis
Affair
trolled
advis
Gover
imple
gener
ing N

Apar
mission
the Mi
sists o
Public

Whil
bined
asked
omatic
accordi
needs.
central
ign St
foreign
ing rel
govern
negotia
suls no
local a
cerned
— for
and r
nationa
of fore
Zealand

The
in asce
ance, a
Thir
Seco
Coun
Mini
Consul
Vice-
Cons
Cons
With
Wellin
than c
as a co
designa

Appo
made
ternal
nal A
during
appoin
garded
Public

A
The
vacanc
the A
This co
propert
cations
the De
offers
in the
consula
overse
Stud
yet co
wish to
tion I
studyin
qualify
Foreign
Affairs
assist p
as leav
series
comple
degree,
same o
officers

AFT
Norn
tionary
Depart
fore p
Third

A

The
vacanc
the A
This co
propert
cations
the De
offers
in the
consula
overse
Stud
yet co
wish to
tion I
studyin
qualify
Foreign
Affairs
assist p
as leav
series
comple
degree,
same o
officers

AFT
Norn
tionary
Depart
fore p
Third

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Diplomatic and Consular Service of New Zealand consists of the officers of the Department of External Affairs in Wellington and in overseas missions controlled by the Department, who are responsible for advising the Minister of External Affairs and the Government on New Zealand's external relations, for implementing Government policy in this field, and generally for representing New Zealand and protecting New Zealand's interests abroad.

Apart from a few heads of mission appointed directly by the Minister, the Service consists of career officers of the Public Service.

While the Service is a combined one, officers may be asked to serve in either a diplomatic or consular capacity according to departmental needs. Diplomats deal with the central government of the sign State on matters affecting foreign State on matters affecting relations between the two governments; for example, the negotiation of a treaty. Consuls normally deal only with local authorities and are concerned particularly with people — for instance, the protection and relief of New Zealand nationals abroad and the entry of foreign nationals into New Zealand.

The usual diplomatic ranks, in ascending order of importance, are:

- Third Secretary.
- Second Secretary.
- Counsellor.
- Minister and Ambassador.

Consular rankings are:

- Vice-Consul.
- Consul.
- Consul-General.

Within the Department in Wellington, diplomatic rather than consular titles are used as a convenient Public Service designation.

Appointments abroad are made by the Minister of External Affairs under the External Affairs Act, 1943, and during the tenure of these appointments officers are regarded as on leave from the Public Service.

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Department also has vacancies from time to time in the Administration Division. This comprises the personnel, property, accounts, communications and registry side of the Department at home, and offers opportunity for service in these fields as well as in consular duties, at missions overseas.

Students who have not as yet completed a degree may wish to enter the Administration Division and continue studying part-time in order to qualify for entry to the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Division. Concessions to assist part-time students, such as leave for lectures and bursaries for selected officers to complete the final year of their degree, are available on the same conditions as for other officers of the Public Service.

AFTER APPOINTMENT

Normally a two-year probationary period is spent in the Department in Wellington before promotion is made to Third Secretary. Once the

normally return for a period of duty in New Zealand — usually about two years — before their next posting.

OVERSEAS POSTS

While the emphasis at each post varies, reporting on conditions in the country of posting is essential, and memorandum and despatches on political, economic and other developments will be expected. Consultation from time to time with the government departments of the foreign country over particular problems of mutual concern will be necessary. Assistance may be required on a conference dele-

gation. Employees are expected to try to improve their knowledge of the local language if it is inadequate.

Allowances of various kinds are given to assist in maintaining an appropriate standard of living and to provide hospitality to those whose goodwill is important to the advancement of New Zealand's interests.

Posts where you may be expected to serve include Canberra, Singapore, Djarkarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Tokyo, New Delhi, London, Paris, Geneva, The Hague, Brussels, Ottawa, Washington,

New York, San Francisco and Apia.

PROMOTION

Promotion is according to relative efficiency. Prospects are good, especially on the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs side. In the earlier stages of an officer's career, he can expect regular advancement each year in return for work of the required standard and may even receive double increments for outstanding performance.

Nevertheless, because the Service is new and likely to expand further, there are excellent opportunities by New Zealand standards.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

A CAREER OPPORTUNITY

THE APPOINTMENTS: Diplomatic Trainees in the Department of External Affairs. The Department is expanding and has a continuing need of university graduates to fill responsible and interesting positions in the diplomatic and consular service.

THE REWARDS: Work in External Affairs is mentally rewarding and satisfying, but it is also demanding. It requires not only a capacity for quick and accurate research, but also an ability to apply judgment and to bring forward practical proposals and creative ideas that can form the basis for policy decisions. The work is essentially concerned with the protection of New Zealand's interests internationally: as these interests grow more complex and extensive, the range of the Department's work must necessarily expand. In the course of his career, an officer can expect to be concerned with all aspects of the Department's activity; and, if he is to work effectively, he will need to acquire knowledge and experience of a wide variety of problems, both domestic and international. He may also develop special competence in a particular field such as economic relations, or Asian and Pacific affairs.

THE QUALIFICATIONS: A good academic background is recognised, both in the New Zealand Department of External Affairs and in the foreign services of other countries, as establishing a useful yardstick against which to assess a prospective officer's latent ability. Selection for the Department, however, is not based solely on academic achievements: personal qualities — integrity, sound judgment, commonsense, ability to work with others, capacity for fluent and accurate oral and written expression, and willingness to work hard, often under pressure — play an equally important part.

While, therefore, a Master's degree, preferably with Honours, is normally required as an indication of academic ability, there is no stipulation that candidates for recruitment should follow any prescribed degree course. The Department will — and has — recruited officers whose main training has been in the sciences. Women are also eligible for appointment and have held senior positions both at home and abroad. Though it is desirable, fluency in a foreign language is not an absolute requirement, providing a candidate is able and willing to become proficient in at least one foreign language during the course of his career.

SERVICE OVERSEAS: Normally, an officer will be eligible for posting, at any time after two years in the Department, to one of New Zealand's diplomatic or consular posts abroad. These at present include:

Apia, Bangkok, Brussels, Canberra, Djarkarta, Geneva, The Hague, Kuala Lumpur, London, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, San Francisco, Singapore, Tokyo, Washington.

As New Zealand establishes wider representation overseas, the need for trained diplomatic officers will increase; already there are not enough. If a career in External Affairs offers the kind of work that interests you — and if you have the academic and personal qualities that the work requires — now is a good time to join. You will find that External Affairs provides wider scope and greater personal satisfaction than most other careers, whether within or outside the Public Service.

If you wish to make further inquiries, please write to the SECRETARY of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, Parliament Buildings, Wellington, or Telephone 48-690 and ask for the PERSONNEL OFFICER.

FELT & TEXTILES OFFER EXECUTIVE TRAINING SCHEME

A major difficulty facing University graduates today is to gain the practical experience in their field of knowledge which will qualify them for a senior position in a commercial firm. Unless they have been working part-time during their studies, they are liable to find themselves as qualified men and women with a considerable time ahead of them before they can reach the positions they have studied to attain.

Firms who want men with academic qualifications should be prepared to make special provisions to train graduates for responsible positions in the shortest time.

At least one New Zealand firm, Felt and Textiles, is well ahead in its training plans for executive material. The growth of this company since it was formed in 1941 has been so rapid that specialised training plans have been necessary to fill the new positions which are constantly being created. Founded on New Zealand's natural resources of wool and leather, the company now has 18 factories throughout New Zealand, and is the largest manufacturer of both footwear and carpets under the trade names of Knight and Riccarton. The range of products includes underfelt and industrial felts, furniture, beds, mattresses, woollen yarns, braids, nylon ropes and lines, polyurethane foam, footwear components. The largest single internal buyer of the New Zealand wool clip, Felt and Textiles today employ more than 2,000 people.

This firm offers possibly the widest scope of employment in

New Zealand with executive opportunities in accounting, research, sales, production and general management.

In the past 18 months Felt and Textiles has set up its new furnishing subsidiary, Vono (New Zealand) Limited, producing Vono and Cintique products; started up a spinning mill at Lower Hutt; and is now building a new factory at Upper Hutt to house its plastic industry.

Turnover for 1962 was in excess of £14,000,000.

The company's training scheme is implemented through individually planned programmes for staff with university qualifications. These programmes cover experience in the operation of all departments with which the graduate will be concerned. Courses in management and other specialised training are included in each programme. Salary scales are fully in accordance with graduate qualifications.

Inquiries for a personal interview with the Personnel Manager should be addressed to Mr S. W. N. Ransom at the company's Head Office in Wellington, P.O. Box 848, or Phone 48-980.

CRACCUM HOPES

that you find a career that interests you in these pages. We urge you to contact any advertiser who has a position that interests you, whether or not you have graduated. We know they will be pleased to advise and help you.

LIBRARIANSHIP

**OFFERS GRADUATES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE
A WIDE RANGE OF PROFESSIONAL CAREERS**

New Zealand Library School
Wellington.

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

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



A USE FOR WOOL

Although Felt and Textiles (NZ) Ltd. nowadays make many products of widely differing characters, it was with Feltex that the company commenced business.

Wool has very much greater felting qualities than any other fibre and Feltex is made from local wools with the addition of a small quantity of specially selected man-made fibres to assist with its wearing qualities.

The material to be used is blended in the same manner as for carpets and then carded on the same type of machine as wool for woollen yarn. Instead of being slubbed into narrow strips for spinning it is combed on to a conveyor belt still in its original width. The conveyor belt carries the webbing vertically for a distance and then downwards to form a lap. A second length of webbing is then laid on top of the first, and so on, until the required thickness of wad is achieved. The wad is then rolled on to a pole and transported to the flat hardener.

The flat hardener is a long, canvas-topped metal table with a heavy metal top plate suspended above a section of it. A wad, consisting of a varying number of carded and

wound wads, is placed on the table, which is actually a conveyor. It is moved forward so that a section of the wad is under the raised top plate. The top plate is automatically lowered to compress the wad. Heat and moisture in the form of steam are introduced and at the same time the heavy top plate starts shaking with an eccentric motion.

After a predetermined time the top plate lifts and the wad moves forward, allowing the next section to be felted. The partly-felted wads are

now called "pieces" and are rolled up trimmed and taken to the next process, milling.

Milling is carried out in a large wooden vat containing two heavy paddles. The felt is placed in hot water in the milling vat and beating takes place. This causes the felt to shrink and thicken and completes the felting process.

When the correct specification has been attained, the piece of felt is run through a stiffening solution which also contains a mothproofing agent. Afterwards it goes to the tenter, a drying room fitted with machinery to stretch the felt and keep it in shape while it is being dried. The felt is then cropped to make the surface even, steam-pressed, inspected, measured and weighed before being stored for sale.

LIBRARIANSHIP

With the rapid development of library service in New Zealand there is an increasing demand for graduates who have received the diploma of the Library School. Graduates are required not only because of the knowledge of particular subjects which they may have acquired, but also because of the mental discipline which university training gives.

The usual degree taken by those seeking professional library careers is an Arts degree, preferably to an advanced stage in literature, a foreign language, history, philosophy, etc.

The School, however, also needs students with Science degrees. There is a serious shortage of librarians to staff libraries serving scientists and people engaged in industrial and technical work.

THE COURSE

The course runs for 34 weeks from March to November. Immediately after the third term, students work for three weeks in a library approved by the School. The curriculum is divided broadly into three divisions:

- (1) Books.
- (2) Cataloguing and classification, and other technical processes.
- (3) Administration of libraries.

The number of hours devoted to each division in an average week are 21 to books, nine to cataloguing and classification, and fifteen to administration. Except when students are working on major individual projects, one-third of this time is spent in lectures

and class discussions and the remainder on work arising from the lectures.

In book courses students learn how to evaluate and select books, periodicals and pamphlets for different types of libraries, how to use these materials in answering reference inquiries, and how to prepare annotated book lists and bibliographies.

In courses on technical subjects such as cataloguing and classification, students learn how to organise and record material held by libraries so that it will be of most use to the public served by them.

In studying the organisation and administration of libraries, students consider the history of libraries, the ways in which different types of libraries are organised to give the best service to their users, co-operation between libraries, and the architecture, maintenance and equipment of library buildings.

ADMISSION

Applications should be sent to the Director, Library School, National Library Service, Private Bag, Wellington. Application forms are obtainable from the University Librarian.

CANCER RESEARCH

In the past, research at the Cancer Research Laboratory at Cornwall Hospital has been principally based on a screening programme examining the New Zealand flora for possible anti-tumour agents. As new agents were found, a synthetic chemical approach was initiated in an effort to augment the anti-tumour properties of an agent by alteration of its structure.

A Fellowship has been awarded to a staff member of the Auckland University Chemistry Department to investigate a soil fungus which has been shown to affect the growth of experimental animal tumour. It is hoped to isolate the compound responsible for the anti-tumour

action and elucidate its chemical structure.

At Auckland Hospital clinical research under Dr J. M. Staveley is being carried out. Saliva specimens and pre-blood transfusion specimens are obtained from each case of leukaemia, and in selected

cases where family material is available, specimens from the members of the family are also being collected.

Four new PhD Cancer Research Fellowships have been established in the University of Auckland. They are concerned with Chemistry and Biochemistry. These Fellows will be directed in their research by Professor D. R. Llewellyn and Dr R. N. Seelye, of the Chemistry Department, and by Professor R. E. F. Matthews and Dr R. K. Ralph, of the Microbiology Department.

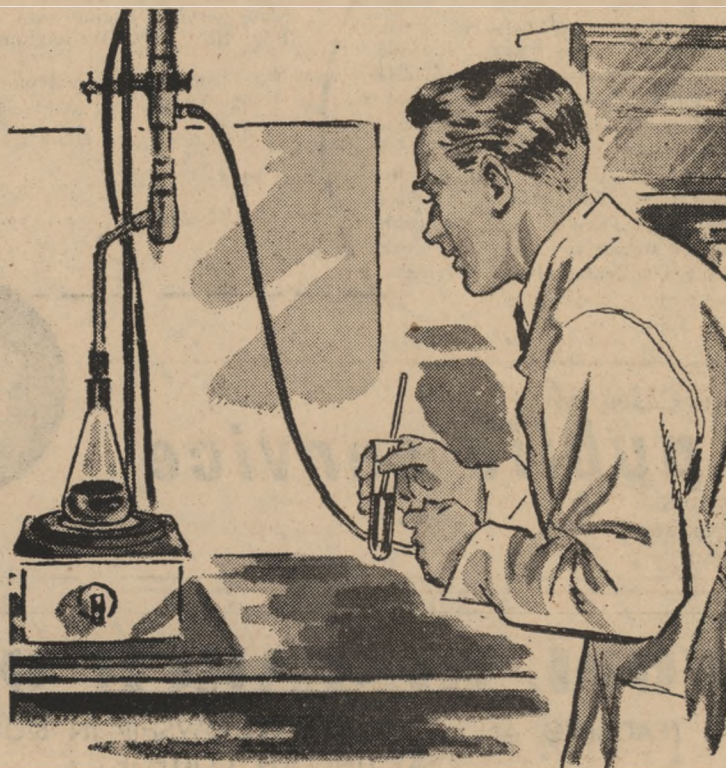
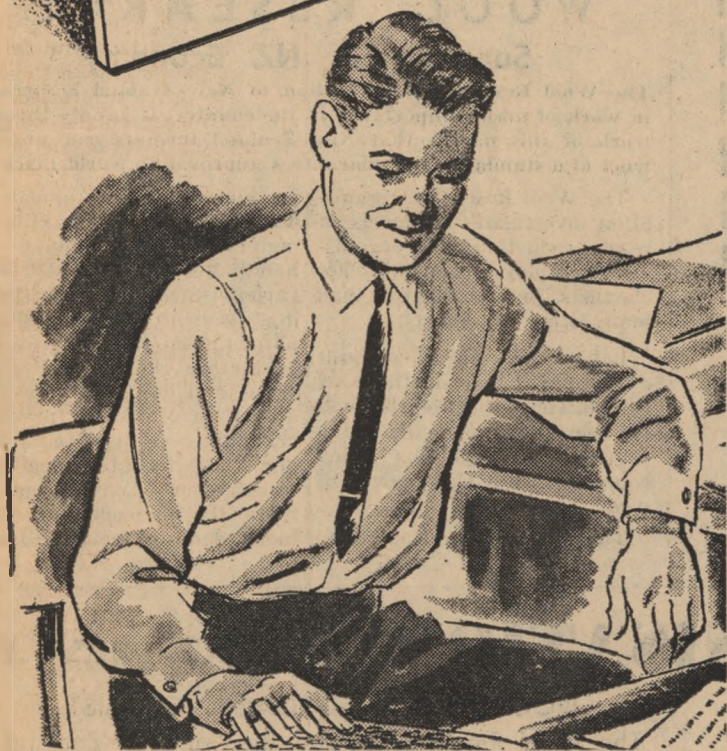
OPPORTUNITIES IN OIL

To provide young men with the essential background, a training programme has to be both realistic and imaginative. To maintain the necessary flexibility with a group of trainees at differing levels of development, the training periods are not always uniform, but are adapted to suit the needs and interest of the individual. Appointments to a department — or one of its

sections — can vary from 6-12 months. In the later stages of development, the appointment may be extended to up to two years. In general, the first few years are spent in introductory work in the three main departments, either in our head office, a branch office, a main installation or depot. These main departments are sales, operations and accounts.



EDUCATION FOR A CHANGING WORLD...



AN INDUSTRIALIST RECENTLY said: "I want a young man with a good education who has initiative and personality and a readiness to accept responsibility. I think he should be capable of writing clear, lucid English and be able to learn something about handling men". That's a good description of a young man who has been well-educated for a mid-twentieth century working world. It is a good description also of the person Mobil needs, whether he has a Commerce, Science or Arts degree.

An organisation is only as good as its people. Competition within the

organisation encourages initiative and creative thinking, and Mobil can provide both competition and opportunity for success. Your success will depend there partly on your native aptitude and education and partly on your ability to be a good team-worker. You earn respect by the quality of the job you do and, from this point on, your success will follow.

We train people thoroughly and reward high quality performance appropriately. If you need help and guidance it will be freely given, but we expect high-grade performance from quality people.



THE NAME YOU CAN TRUST

There is a lot more to working for Mobil. If you would like details, write to the Relations Manager,

Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited

P.O. BOX 2497, WELLINGTON

WHAT TO DO —

when you have a degree
and want to make it work!

you get salaries
plus

Whether your degree qualifies you for administration, statistical work or research you will earn the salary your qualifications deserve. But this high salary figure is not all that is offered. There are plus benefits, benefits that add to that salary, such as a generous superannuation scheme, sick leave benefits, modern facilities, and research fellowships in New Zealand or even overseas. And more. These make it worthwhile for you to put your degree to work in the New Zealand Public Service.

The magnitude and scope of the Public Service offer the Graduate tremendous opportunity. This opportunity exists in every sphere from International Diplomacy to Viticulture. The importance of the work is unquestionable. Because of this the graduate is given every incentive, every facility, every security. Nowhere are qualifications more needed, more appreciated than in the Public Service. Here you can make your degree work in a way that will completely justify your training, completely satisfy your talents.

The Recruitment Officer,
State Services Commission,
P.O. Box 8004, Wellington.

I am completing/have completed a.....
.....degree and wish to have full details
of the careers and salary scale offered.

NAME:.....

ADDRESS:.....

public service



PUBLIC SERVICE

The Public Service can offer first-class training in a wide range of occupations. Government departments are keen to help employees to gain higher qualifications and increase their chances of promotion. Time off is allowed for university lectures, and examination leave is available. Special study awards are granted to help officers to obtain degrees, and in some cases they are granted leave on full pay during their final year so that they can attend university full-time. In most cases passing an approved examination in an officer's particular field entitles him to receive a grant or a salary increase. Many officers are sent overseas for special training or study.

Most Government departments are large organisations, and they can therefore offer regular chances of promotion. In addition, positions can be applied for in any of the 37 departments in any part of New Zealand. Promotion is on merit, and as an employee's experience and qualifications increase, so does his salary. Many young people in the Public Service are earning over £1,000 a year at the age of 23.

Modern departmental buildings provide pleasant working conditions, and most departments have their own social and sports clubs. In addition to the normal statutory holidays, employees receive two weeks' holiday a year on full pay, and this is later increased to three weeks. Officers get generous sick leave on full pay, the superannuation scheme provides them with an income for life when they retire, and they can have up to six months' special retirement leave on full pay after 40 years' service.

Government departments are concerned with every aspect of our daily life. Farm production, manufacturing industries, tourist promotion, housing, health, education, forestry, transport, film production, scientific research and the diplomatic service are only a few of the fields in which public servants work. Last year nearly 200 public servants were stationed overseas.

WOOL RESEARCH Support For NZ Economy

The Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand is engaged in work of major importance to the country. It is only through work of this nature that New Zealand farmers can produce wool of a standard that guarantees approval on world markets.

The Wool Research Organisation investigates all facets of wool production. The organisation employs chemists, biochemists, microbiologists, and many other specialists.

Laboratories are to be built at Lincoln College in the near future. There the scientists will be able to work on the many complex investigations being conducted into the growth of wool.

The organisation proposes to

conduct research aimed at developing more efficient methods and machines for handling wool through the various stages from the shearing floor to scouring plants abroad. The task will involve evaluating the physical principles and industrial considerations involved in pressing, packaging, storage and transport. The initial project will be further development of methods of packaging wool more densely for export.

WOOL RESEARCH ORGANISATION OF N.Z. (INC.)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN BIOCHEMISTRY AT LINCOLN COLLEGE

Applications are invited from persons graduating PhD in biochemistry this year, or with some years' post-doctoral experience in biochemistry, for a teaching and research Fellowship being established at Lincoln College, University of Canterbury, in association with the Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand.

The teaching duties will involve approximately one hundred hours of lectures and seminars and two hundred hours' supervision of practical work of biochemistry students per annum.

In addition the successful applicant will be required to undertake fundamental research

on the biochemistry of the wool root and surrounding tissue with a view to acting as consultant to the research worker whose duties are outlined in the advertisement at right.

The allocation of time between teaching and research will be reviewed in 1966 when the laboratory to be built for

the Wool Research Organisation adjacent to Lincoln College is expected to be ready for occupation.

Commencing salary £1,280 p.a. to £1,780 p.a., according to qualifications and experience.

Applications close November 18, 1963.

ECONOMIST - MATHEMATICIAN

Though no definite position is being advertised at present, the Organisation would be interested in learning of students who have studied both mathematics and economics.

BIOCHEMIST OR ORGANIC CHEMIST

The Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand (Inc.) wishes to engage a well-qualified chemist, preferably with an interest in microbiology and enzyme chemistry, for developing improved chemical methods of removing wool from sheepskins.

A strong group doing basic research on the chemistry and biology of skin and hair at Lincoln will be available for consultation, and the appointee will also be free to do some basic research in this field.

The position offers an opportunity to make an important contribution to one of New Zealand's major export industries.

Initially, the appointee will be posted to the Leather and Shoe

Research Association, Wellington, where a laboratory has been newly fitted out for this work. In about three years' time the appointee may be transferred to the Organisation's laboratories which will be built at Lincoln, near Christchurch.

Commencing salary £1,000 to £2,000 p.a. according to qualifications.

Applications close November 18, 1963.

Further information may be obtained from:
Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand (Inc.)
PRIVATE BAG, CHRISTCHURCH

MO

There a
motor i
Graduat
in one o

(1) FINA

This inc
lysis, fin
budgetar
audit. Pos
would be
ates in C
Accountan
Economics
knowledge

(2) SALE

This sec
research,
dealer rel
promotion
fields wou
graduates
Arts, par
who have

(3) PART

Inventor
house pra
and dealer
this headi
able qual
fields wou
Commerce
leaning to

(4) MANU

Graduate
engineering
ities in
engineering
ment design
quality co

(5) INDU

RELA

This sec
and wage
ployee pro
tion, and
and traini
would suit
merce or

VA

Winstone
in innume

Oppor
Winstone
parts to sa

W

MOTOR INDUSTRY

There are many diverse careers available in the motor industry with the Ford Motor Company. Graduates may find the position they are looking for in one of the five large fields.

(1) FINANCE

This includes financial analysis, financial forecasting, budgetary control and internal audit. Positions in this section would be suitable for graduates in Commerce, qualified Accountants and graduates in Economics with Accounting knowledge.

(2) SALES

This section includes market research, sales forecasting, dealer relationships and sales promotion. Openings in these fields would be suitable for graduates in Commerce or Arts, particularly for those who have studied Economics.

(3) PARTS & ACCESSORIES

Inventory control, warehouse practice, sales analysis and dealer contact fall within this heading. Once again suitable qualifications for these fields would be a degree in Commerce or Arts with a leaning towards Economics.

(4) MANUFACTURING

Graduates in Mechanical Engineering can find opportunities in work standards, engineering services, equipment design and relay-out and quality control.

(5) INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

This section includes salary and wage administration, employee procurement and selection, and staff development and training. These positions would suit graduates in Commerce or Arts.

Promotion within the company is based solely on merit. Ford operates a Management Development Programme by which the performance of all male employees is appraised regularly by their supervisors to make certain that men of the right calibre are promoted.

Because Ford (New Zealand) is part of the international Ford organisation, which owns installations and carries out business in many countries throughout the world, it can call on the best authorities from its world-wide industrial association for advice and assistance.

In the same way, men with initiative and ability can gain promotion by transfer from Ford (New Zealand) to bigger and even more important posts with Ford overseas. Others may be sent to one or more overseas locations for specialised training lasting between one month and two years, or even longer.

Although Ford prefer to start a graduate at the beginning of the year, there is no hard and fast rule. Ford would be pleased to hear from students who are shortly to take their final examinations and also from graduates under 30 years of age. Students with a year or more of university life in front of them are also welcome to talk over their future careers so that Ford may offer guidance and help.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

CAREERS FOR GRADUATES

This Company recognises the need to employ University Graduates who, with training and experience, may eventually succeed to executive positions within our international organisation either in New Zealand or overseas.

Consequently, we invite applications from students who have completed degrees or who expect to graduate at the end of this year. We would especially welcome enquiries from those who have majored in the Commerce, Economics or Arts fields.

Successful applicants will first undertake a six months' training programme which will consist of observation, practical experience and assignments throughout our various departments. This will enable their knowing which activity would bring greatest satisfaction and success.

For further information, write or telephone—

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MANAGER

P.O. BOX 12

LOWER HUTT

TELEPHONE 65-099

VARIED CHOICES

Winstone Ltd. is a vast organisation which has opportunities in innumerable fields.

Opportunities exist in sales. This does not just mean that Winstone Ltd. employ salesmen. There are many specific parts to salesmanship, e.g., sales promotion, market research,

advertising and public relations.

Winstone Ltd. employ accountants who are specialists in their various fields. There is a large department which deals with cost accounting. This department works closely

with the work study and time and motion study groups in breaking down costs into their components and eliminating unnecessary expenses.

The management accounting section, with the market

research personnel, are more concerned with future developments and new fields for the organisation. The statistical calculations of these departments are largely responsible for the success of the company's new ventures.



WHAT CAN I BE ?

ARE YOU this young man? A little undecided as to exactly the career you want? Winstone Limited can help you — give you a CHOICE of opportunities in such fields as—

ACCOUNTANCY — SALESMANSHIP — TRANSPORT
QUANTITY SURVEYING — MOTOR TRADE APPRENTICESHIPS

Within the Winstone Limited organisation, a very wide variety of interests and aptitudes are catered for, if you are not sure what type of career will suit you best.

As importers, manufacturers and distributors of building materials, Winstone Limited is one of New Zealand's leading and most pro-

gressive companies.

The company offers security with the chance to progress in your chosen field of employment.

For full information on the types of position the company has to offer, please contact the Staff Manager of Winstone Limited, Head Office, P.O. Box 395, Auckland.

WINSTONE LIMITED

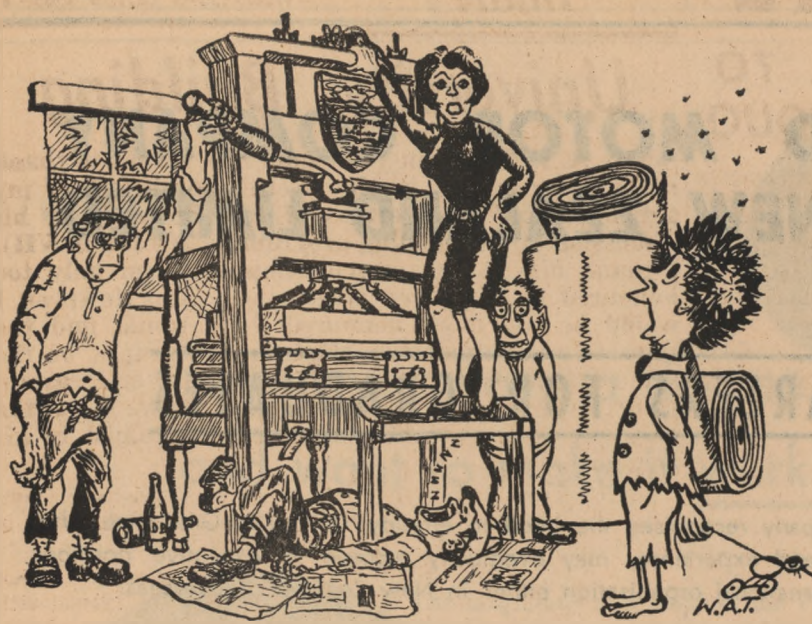
(Established 1864)

Head Office: 69-77 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Phone 34-200

Branches throughout New Zealand

Manufacturers, Importers and Distributors of Building Materials;
Transport Operators; Customs and Forwarding Agents; Quarry Owners



Any vacancies here?

BALM PAINTS N.Z. LTD.

The Personnel Manager, P.O. Box 310, Lower Hutt.

BP N.Z. LTD.

The Personnel Officer, P.O. Box 892, Wellington.

BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN SOCIETY

The Secretary-Manager, 11 Victoria Street, Auckland, C.1.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Secretary of External Affairs, Parliament Buildings, Wellington.

FELT & TEXTILES OF N.Z. LTD.

The Personnel Manager, P.O. Box 848, Wellington.

FORD MOTOR CO. OF N.Z. LTD.

The Industrial Relations Manager, P.O. Box 12, Lower Hutt.

LEVER BROS. N.Z. LTD.

The Staff Development Manager, Private Bag, Petone.

MOBIL OIL N.Z. LTD.

The Relations Manager, P.O. Box 2497, Wellington.

N.Z. RAILWAYS

Employment Officer Wellington, or
The Chief Civil Engineer, Wellington, or
The District Engineer, Auckland, or
The Chief Mechanical Engineer, Wellington, or
The District Mechanical Engineer, Auckland.

If there is a particular field or company in which you are interested but which is not advertised in this Supplement, leave a note at the Students' Association office for the Advertising Officer, so that Craccum can have the advertisers you want in the next Supplement.

ADDRESS GUIDE

CRACCUM hopes that you have found a career that interests you in this Supplement. We suggest that you contact any of the advertisers whose work interests you. For your convenience we have listed below the addresses of the advertisers.

N.Z. LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Director, Private Bag, Wellington.

SHELL OIL N.Z. LTD.

The Staff Manager, P.O. Box 2091, Wellington.

TASMAN PULP & PAPER CO. LTD.

The Industrial Relations Manager, Kawerau.

WINSTONE LTD.

The Staff Manager, P.O. Box 395, Auckland.

WOOL RESEARCH ORGANISATION OF N.Z. (Inc.)

The Personnel Manager, Private Bag, Christchurch.

WOOLWORTHS N.Z. LTD.

The Group Manager, P.O. Box 61, Auckland.



Write for more information if you are interested.



A new field. On ballot p there h people faction try. The to New

For m has battl correctly ment) fo mine wh Zealand. sented ra ing the st radical c been nec the early ployment rife thro Radical, needed to tion after methods failed.

CONDI

But 19 neither vaguely rose to th its purpos showed it by buryin and not r and econ

Neither National quately in tical se developed class conf ture of 1 early 20th flict reach 1913 riot "Cossacks" to battle and simm Great Dep both the v farmer. I support of desperate socialistic their farm election fo

Since t lowed by conflict h

Have

MIN

Buy

or lon

MINERV

13 Con AU

LIBERAL REVIVAL

A new force has entered the New Zealand political field. Once again the name "Liberal" will appear on ballot papers in November. Over the past few years, there has been a great deal of soul-searching by people interested in politics, and a wave of dissatisfaction with the existing set-up has swept the country. The people want something new, something fitted to New Zealand's needs in the late 20th century.

For many years now, Labour has battled National (or more correctly Conservative government) for the right to determine what is best for New Zealand. Initially this represented radical change challenging the status quo. In the past radical change has at times been necessary, especially in the early '30's, when unemployment and poverty were rife throughout the country. Radical, direct thinking was needed to alleviate the situation after Conservative methods had been tried and failed.

CONDITIONS CHANGED

But 1963 is not 1935, and neither are conditions even vaguely similar. Radicalism rose to the occasion and served its purpose, and Conservatism showed its inherent weakness by burying its head in the sand and not recognising new ideas and economic practices.

Neither the Labour or National parties can fit adequately into the present political scene. Both parties developed out of the strong class conflict that was a feature of New Zealand in the early 20th century. The conflict reached its peak in the 1913 riots, when Massey's "Cossacks" rode into Auckland to battle with the workers, and simmered on until the Great Depression knocked out both the working man and the farmer. It was largely the support of the small farmers, desperate enough to try even socialistic government to save their farms, that won the 1935 election for Labour.

Since the depression, followed by the war, the class conflict has been eliminated

with an over-riding middle class blooming under the nourishment of the Welfare State. The bloke next door, or alongside in the pub bar, could be a labourer, shop owner, or a retired farmer, all merged in middle class conformity.

With the blending of the New Zealand people, the political parties have modified themselves in an attempt to fit the changing pattern. Now they are almost identical; Labour could be called a Leftist Conservative party, or National, a Conservative Socialist party. Such a stalemate was painfully evident in the last election, when apart from manufactured divergence on voluntary unionism, there were no important issues.

SECTIONAL TIES

In spite of the watering-down of Labour policy, and the acceptance (through political necessity) of the Welfare State by National in attempts to please everyone, the parties still retain their sectional ties. Labour has continually been embarrassed by internal conflict between the Parliamentary party and the more extreme unions. The climax occurred in the 1951 watersiders' strike, when the Labour Party was hamstrung by its affiliation to the Trade Union movement.

Also, the hold on the National Party by the right-wing Importers' Association, Federated Farmers, etc., was clearly evident in the Nelson cotton mill fiasco.

This domination of the parties by vocal minorities has led to the development of situations such as those mentioned above, where the political aspect has overridden the commonsense attitude that would benefit the nation as a whole.

LIBERAL PARTY EMERGENCE

It is from this sorry situation that the Liberal Party of New Zealand emerged. Liberals believe that the best government can only come from the interplay of all sections of the community, and not from a domination of government policy direction by one. By not being shackled by sectionalism, a Liberal government can look at situations rationally,

THREAT TO STATUS QUO

ally, directing its thinking in the direction that is of greatest benefit to the country as a whole. The party is not opposed to public enterprise just because it is public enterprise feeling that both public and private activity have valuable roles to play in our modern complex society.

Liberals believe in humanitarianism, welfare without socialism. Everyone is entitled to a basic standard of living, regardless of his economic earning ability, and the individual circumstances involved. The party believes that the right to a job is inherent in being a New Zealander, and that full employment is essential for the continued independence and dignity of labour.

The Liberal Party is essentially a practical party, believing in government for the benefit of all the people of New Zealand, rather than in the furtherance of outdated theories on government, or with maintaining the status quo. The party is organised on a national basis, and will be contesting at least six Auckland electorates in November. Your support is urgently needed for the furtherance of Liberal ideas. Further information may be obtained from P.O. Box 550, Auckland.

—W. W. Rayner

Henry John Bill?

A reply to the poem "John Henry Bill" printed in Craccum No. 10.

BILL HENRY JOHN

When the earth was flat and the stars looked on
There lived a man, Bill Henry John,
A preacher he: his lift a sermon,
A strong, God-faring man,
Bill Henry John.

With broad black hat or an uncovered head,
Serving a Master whose life-blood was shed,
An advocate he: his life an oration,
A strong, God-serving man,
Bill Henry John.

With Bible known and applied day by day,
He proclaimed by example the eternal way,
A witness he: his life a persuasion,
A strong, God-loving man,
Bill Henry John.

SAVE
£4

ON TWO YEARS GUARANTEED FULL WEIGHT BATTERIES.
6-volt from £4/5/6
12-volt from £6/11/6
Reconditioned batteries from 39/6

AUSTRALASIAN BATTERY Co. Ltd.
CNR. MACKELVIE ST. & WILLIAMSON AVE.

finale?

CRACCUM 7
WEDNESDAY OCT. 9 1963

University Building

So Mr A. E. Thomson (Craccum XI) wishes to thank me for correcting, in the twelfth paragraph of my article "Elam", two errors of fact he made in his discussion of the building programme (Craccum VII). I thank him for his graciousness and am only too honoured to have been able to help him. However, I would be still more honoured if he would find the time to read the other thirteen paragraphs of the same article. I am sure that on a close and careful study he would find that paragraph twelve is not the only one to correct misconceptions contained in his original article.

Mr Thomson accuses me of not knowing what I am talking about. I give this comment all the consideration it deserves and would only point to him that I feel as fully qualified to discuss the University Building programme as he does himself.

As for the rest of the article in Craccum XI it does seem to me to be getting away from the original subject matter although I hasten to point out that, in general, I find my sentiments agreeing with those of Mr Thomson. I should ask him, however, to clear his thoughts before rushing into print. His present theories

seem to be somewhat in conflict with those expressed in his original article.

As for his postscript, is not this becoming the typical attitude of the University administration? To quote another writer in Craccum XI:

"Perhaps one day the administration will realize it is here to serve the students, not the other way around."

A final question, Mr Thomson, how long has the University been "... an establishment which is virtually unused for six months of the year ...?"

N. E. Archer.

SIR POMFRET DE LA PIN

In days of yore when fun was
gore
There lived a Knight, a noble
boar;
Suit of tin and morals thin,
A jesting, jousting Knight,
Sir Pomfret De La Pin.
On a tree he'd hang his
shield of black,
Waiting for some moron to
attack;
Clydesdale horse and a lance
of course,
A jesting, jousting Knight,
Sir Pomfret De La Pin.
When sport was bad our
Knight was sad,
And a'Grailing he would go.
He'd ride away for a year and
a day;
A jesting, jousting Knight,
Sir Pomfret De La Pin.
With a gleam in his eye a
maiden he's spy,
Tied in a tower for a dragon
to devour.
A bloody fight, a bloody
Knight,
A jesting, jousting Knight,
Sir Pomfret De La Pin.
The maid's scream but 'twas
no dream,
In the dragon's tower was a
nuptial bower;
A loving Miss, or else take
this:
A jesting, jousting Knight,
Sir Pomfret De La Pin.

BAREFOOT GIRLS: In the new wing of the Fisher Library at Sydney University are barefoot girls by the score.

The library was started in two rooms in 1849 — now it is in a special building that cost £2,000,000.

It is new and shining, and the university authorities want to keep it that way.

So they have forbidden any students to walk in there with stiletto heels. The shoes are left outside.

BROADWAY MOTORS LTD.

Licensed Motor Vehicle Dealers
LOWER KHYBER PASS,
NEWMARKET; PH. 52-089

New Scooters and Motor-cycles

1963 Jawa NZ 350 Twin	£252
1963 Jawa NZ 250 sgle.	£219
1963 Jawa 175 cc.	£180
1963 Jawa 125 cc.	£159
1963 NZetta 175 from £209/10/-	
1963 Puch 150 cc. from £209	
1963 Rabbit 125 from £205/10/-	
1963 Honda Super Cub 50	£131
1963 Yamaha Scooter 55 c.c.	£143/17/6

Inspection invited
1/3 deposit — 18 months
to pay

A.M.C.

EAT AND ENJOY

1st Grade

MONARCH

BACON, HAM and SMALL GOODS

QUALITY PRODUCTS

of

THE AUCKLAND MEAT CO. LTD.

MEATS



Have YOU taken

MINERVA'S
advice

?

Buy your books
NOW
or during the
long vacation.

MINERVA BOOKSHOP
13 Commerce Street
AUCKLAND

FRESHERS' PROM

'64



FRIDAY 13th

COMMUNIST THREAT

I would think that radical political activity in university circles today is at a very low ebb compared with certain times in the past, in particular the late thirties and the forties, when impetus was given to radical political thought by the depression and the Soviet achievements during the War.

This article (abridged) is from the newspaper of Victoria University of Wellington, 'Salient'. Brigadier H. E. Gilbert, who wrote it through the paper's invitation, has been Director of Security since 1956.

I recall hearing of an October Group at Victoria (Wellington) which copied the name of a Communist group at Oxford, a name presumably relating to the October revolution in Russia. I recall also that a VUC Branch formed part of the Wellington District organisation of the Communist Party. These Communist groups are long since defunct, and I do not know of any counterparts in existence now.

An awareness of Communist influence is indicated by the manner in which the student body has steered clear of affiliation with the Communist front organisation known as the International Union of Students.

As a New Zealander I regard Communism as evil and subversive. A New Zealand Communist by conscious act when he joins the Party abandons his loyalty to God and country and gives allegiance to an atheistic and materialistic movement operated in the interests of and directed by a foreign power.

Some of my readers will no doubt have read books such as Neal Wood's "Communism and British Intellectuals" and Koestler's "The God That Failed." These books tell of the disillusionment which progressively overcame Communist intellectuals in the Western World and which led nearly all of them to break

with the party. Here in New Zealand something similar happened. The intellectual element of the Communist Party was strongest in the late thirties and forties. Disillusionment increased as the years went by. The final shocks were given by the events in Hungary and by Khrushchev's de-Stalinisation speech at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956.

By and large it is the emphasis on proletarianism which makes it such a small factor in New Zealand political life today. But the very fact that the Communists are able to capture the hearts and minds of only a small number of New Zealanders induces an attitude that Communism in New Zealand can be ignored. This attitude is akin to that of the ostrich which buries its head in the sand.

The Party membership includes a number, increasing year by year, of "comrades" who have visited the Soviet Union and China on courses of training. The present District Secretary of the Party in Wellington, a paid functionary, is a case in point. The Soviet and Chinese authorities must think that their liberality in financing these visits will pay a dividend.

There are only a few intellectuals still remaining in the Party. They are to be found as a small leavening in the teaching profession and among doctors, lawyers and accountants. A few are in the Public Service. I repeat that they are in a minority but as they are there they cannot, in my view, fail to exert their influences.

Milne & Choyce

SHOP WITH M & C CREDIT



A credit to the student body!

REGULATION UNIVERSITY BLAZERS

complete with badge

CHESTERTON

At ease, men . . and nothing puts a man so much at ease as having the right clothes for the occasion. Case in point . . a regulation university blazer, designed for comfort and smart good looks. It's the jacket you'll wear, wear and wear, knowing it always looks just right . . a credit to the student body! Chesterton, leaders in men's fashion wear, are proud of their blazers; make them to a rigid standard of quality. Come in and try one on . . three-button style with patch pockets, badge, half lining. We have your fitting . . regular, long short . . all sizes from 34in. chest.

From £8/10/0

MAN'S CENTRE, FIRST FLOOR

Made in NZ

SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK AT M & C

PAUL'S BOOK ARCADE

Verily, a lot of good
books there.

(Students' Discount, of course)

49 High Street, Auckland
79 Victoria Street, Hamilton



WAR
A

Early th
Students
Registra
was as

"De

recu
for
rep
tha
Cor
of
sho
prio
Cor

Soon a
saw Mr
whether
Universi
whether
far as to
of the fu
sured me
was conce
the use o
and that
at other
Hall this
chance c
revoked.

Having
culty ex
Murphy,
Controlle
outside
which to
he tried
the Soci
meeting
problem.

At this
cided not
in 1963.
reached
no wish
privileges
rightfully
as some
ileges we
alternativ
whole ma
more so
that it i
that we
Moonligh
reason th
Degree H

Jo
Nation

WARNING —

AFTER DEGREE HOP

Early this year, there appeared on the files of the Students' Association a letter from Mr Kirkness, the Registrar of the University. The content of this letter was as follows:—

"Dear Mr Rankin,

I write formally to confirm the message I recently gave to you that, at its final meeting for 1962, the University Senate, having heard reports upon the After Degree Dance, resolved that this function be banned for 1963. The Deans Committee of Senate is to look into the matter of future conduct of the function, and I hope shortly to discuss this question further with you prior to its coming again before the Deans Committee".

Soon after taking office I saw Mr Kirkness, and asked whether this referred to the University Hall only, or whether the ban extended so far as to prohibit the holding of the function entirely. He assured me that as far as he was concerned, it only effected the use of the University Hall, and that following behaviour at other dances held in the Hall this year there was little chance of this ruling being revoked.

Having in mind the difficulty experienced by John Murphy, a previous Social Controller, in finding a hall outside the University in which to hold this function — he tried something like 70 — the Social Committee held a meeting to deliberate this problem.

At this meeting it was decided not to hold this function in 1963. This decision was not reached lightly, as we have no wish to deny students the privileges which we regard as rightfully theirs, but as long as some will abuse these privileges we could see no other alternative. We regard this whole matter as serious, even more so when one considers that it is only very recently that we lost the Freshers' Moonlight Cruise for the same reason that has brought After Degree Hop into jeopardy.

Subsequently a motion was moved at an Exec meeting to ratify the decision of Social Committee. This motion was lost, the Exec feeling that the way to remedy the situation was not to ban the function, but to possibly raise the tone of it a little, and give the students a chance to redeem themselves in the eyes of the Administration.

Following the Executive's proposition that some action is better than none, I approached the Peter Pan Cabaret and have booked it For Monday, November 18.

Holding the Hop in a place like the Peter Pan is an experiment, and I hope that it will not turn out to be an abortive one.

So come along and enjoy yourselves, and go madly gay by all means, but before you start throwing bottles or lighted fire crackers, or hitting the guy next to you because he trod on your girl friend's toe, just think that if you do, it could mean that we have no After Degree Hop next year.

Surely if a think is worth having it is worth doing something to keep it. We have done our best — the rest is over to you. How about it?

John Matheson
Social Controller.

A DISCOURSE ON THE ETHICS OF CRITISM

In any discussion of a critical nature, and particularly where the competence of a critic is questioned, it becomes fairly obvious that a question of standards must arise. After all, a critic can do no more than give his own opinion, and that opinion must be based on the standards he sets for himself and expects of others. Of course, it is all too easy to lower one's standards for oneself; to expect more of others than it is in their power to give. Worse still, it is even easier to accuse a person of suffering from this form of self-hypocrisy. And so we could, quite easily, find ourselves in a discussion of personal integrity.

And yet, criticism must be above personalities. Integrity is one thing, personality something entirely different. Integrity has everything to do with a critic's work; his personality must have nothing to do with it. Assuming that he knows what he is talking about, if he is as honest to himself as he is to others, he has every right to be a critic. If, on the other hand, he has a personal axe to grind, he would do better to stay away from it. The words 'personality' and 'integrity' have taken a fair thrashing in this paragraph, but when confusion arises between the implications of the one and the necessity for the other, distinctions must be drawn, and the boundaries of each defined.

STANDARDS

The question of standards is somewhat harder to tackle. Possibly the safest starting point is an author's intentions. If a work is interpreted and received as its author intended it should be; if, to an audience it makes sense intellectually or satisfies emotionally; if its audience understands the work as fully as the author himself, then the author's highest standards have been met.

Unfortunately, however, there arises the problem of the standards of the person interpreting the work and those of the person receiving it. (This, of course, applies to the arts in which an intermediary is necessary between author and audience, and not such activities as reading a book or looking at a picture). If the standards of the interpreter or audience are low, then the work suffers accordingly.

Conversely, reading too much into a work can be just as bad. For example. Did Shakespeare worry as much about Hamlet's sanity as the average U.E. candidate? I doubt it.

Did Beethoven foresee that the first four notes of his Fifth Symphony would be used as a particular insidious piece of war propaganda? I still doubt it.

HYPOCRISY

Worse still is the unfortunate practice of changing the standard to suit the occasion. There is nothing more damaging to Criticism, Critic or performer than . . . 'it was very good, considering' . . . Shifting the standard is the worst form of hypocrisy, and, in artistic matters can denote nothing but a hopeless floundering in a bog of whithers, whys and hows.

WISDOM NEEDED

What, then, must one be to be a critic? A wisdom of the subject goes without saying. Qualifications on paper and degrees from half a dozen universities are all very well, but they need imply no more than a mere knowledge, gathered from books, to be put down in smaller and untidier books, and forgotten. A wisdom of the subject implies an understanding from within it, something felt as well as something learnt. One without the other is useless.

A critic can have only one set of standards. His own. But they must be based on those of the author, and he must be prepared to stick by them, explain them where necessary, and have good reasons for holding to them. A critic does not wield the ultimate weapon. He may fling abuse or lavish praise, according to his opinions, his standards, or merely the state of his liver.

But only time will prove him. The truth of a matter has a way of becoming known despite the efforts of bumbling critics or critics of critics, and of being added to the list of mankind's achievements, no matter which side of the ledger or how small the print.

It appears that the University is getting so big that the Exec don't know that the German dept. still exists. (Corner of Grafton Rd. and Wynyard St., just below No. 8).

As a result the German honours students were not invited to the Staff-Student Bunfight recently and had to gatecrash.

—MacHen.

CRACCUM 9
WEDNESDAY OCT. 9 1963

N.B.

DURING ENROLMENT EARLY NEXT YEAR DOZENS OF FIRST YEAR STUDENTS WILL BE ARRIVING FROM COUNTRIES OVERSEAS.

They will each need someone to show them round Varsity, introduce them to people and places, in short to orientate them into an environment different from anything they are familiar with.

Student Liaison Committee is looking around for people with hospitality in their veins. All those willing to assist, please leave names and telephone numbers or addresses at Studass Office.

NZ FLUSH

(My thanks to the Union Steamship Co. for the opportunity of observations).

While touring our pretentious Islands,

I took notes on sanitation.

A good-hearted pull

And a good-hearted flush

That's the good old U.S.S. Co.

—Not a good-hearted pull and a trickle (chorus).

While touring the 'Rangitira,'

On a Cook Strait Night, I felt the urge of passing water,

Which I know was right.

With a good keen nose

And a Hi-de-ho,

I sallied forth — "righto,"

I said

To the man in the bar,

"I'll be back soon so watch my car,"

I said.

In the forefront, I reached the door

Marked "men",

— for convenience,

And illuminated in the dark corridor

By a round squat bulb.

Upon entering the next cubicle but one,

That is the third from the left,

My eyes were snatched —

By a small swinging handle.

Water passed.

The Handle then!

It swung freely

With the rock of the ship,

And taunted my sleepy mind

During a break in the waves

I lunged at the handle

In a sudden rave,

And swung that thing,

Anti-clock wise,

The way which the arrow did say.

Man!

What a result,

What power,

What inner piece of mind

For the U.S.S. Co.

To have the most powerful

Flush

I never had known.

Tyne Curnow.

Former Exec Members Stand For Parliament



JOHN STREVEN
National, Auckland Central



JOLYON FIRTH
National, Grey Lynn

AFTER DEGREE HOP

will be held at the

PETER PAN

Monday, November 18

TICKETS FROM STUDASS OFFICE

5/-

KIWI '63

Obviously I do not rigorously apply the highest critical standards to any artistic effort regardless of its circumstances. If I did I would deprive myself of much genuine enjoyment and satisfaction. At the same time one has to avoid being patronisingly apologetic, or of falling into the valueless relativism of the newspaper reviewer.

In conversation a person may have something worthwhile to communicate even though he lacks the verbal facility of a Coleridge or a Wilde. On the other hand the ability of a Wilde may cover a lack of anything real to say, and one may well object to sham or pretentiousness.

One does not expect outstanding poetry in a *Kiwi* but one can look for honesty. In a publication containing work mainly by arts students, one would expect some powers of self expression, some intelligence and inevitably some immaturity. Unfortunately for most students their concern appears to be to demonstrate how mature they are instead of facing up to themselves: thus taking their first step towards a real maturity that comes from self-knowledge. Only then will come the possibility of honest self expression, (whatever its other de-

fects this was the redeeming feature of the *Elam* magazine).

Much student poetry is characterised by a delight in words for their own sake and not much experience with what they purport to represent. One example of this is the first poem in *Kiwi* — "Way of Life". Apart from an indebtedness to Ginsberg's "Howl," there are some good satirical lines in the poem, but it is far too long and seems too much of a game with words. "The clefted cliffs tufted with toi toi" (*Low Tide*) is perhaps a bit obvious, and the connotations of "abnormal cells" and "protoplasmic sperm" (*For my Daughter . . .*) do not of necessity fuse with the feeling behind the poem. Much of *Rose* is too murky sensual and super-Keatsian for my sensibility.

Though there was a *Kiwi*



this year and it was published on time, it is a pity that it was held back from Auckland students for almost a month. However, the editors are to be congratulated for having encouraged the *Kiwi* to "lay its annual egg." Last year it was barren, and this year the egg is small.

Presumably this is because of a lack of suitable nourishment. If so, it is a great pity that students are so unproductive and it is perhaps fitting that their literature magazine should be named after such a singularly uninspiring bird.

The editors and Mr Lowry are to be congratulated on producing a *Kiwi* of unusually fine appearance, and for realising that the prospect of the pages can be pleasing even if that of all the literature is not.

F.B.

SEX IN ADOLESCENCE

"SEX IN ADOLESCENCE", by Barbara Dent. London, Catholic Truth Society. June, 1962. Pp. 16. English price 6d.

The high standard of production of this pamphlet is unfortunately not maintained by its content. The layout and composition of the cover are excellent, and show that the CTS has called in professional advice, but Miss Dent's writing rarely rises above the level of Enid Blyton at her most prim and fatuous.

Miss Dent starts off with "Non-Christian Sex Education", attacking those who hold the "obviously amoral attitude" that giving children the facts "will safeguard them from guilt and fear complexes, from repressions, and from distorted ideas . . ." It is difficult to remain objective — can Miss Dent honestly believe that ". . . 'sex education' is repugnant to Christians . . .?"

She moves on to "God's Laws about Sex". It is made clear that "the Christian attitude" toward these matters is neither puritanical nor negative . . . it is positive, realistic and comprehensive". What the Laws are, however, remains vague.

The next three pages are an account, taken from a book on contemporary American sociology, of various American "dating" and "petting" customs. I can't quite see what

she's getting at — apart from muttering "Thank God we're British / Catholic / intelligent". (Delete any or none.)

Page 6, aha — "The Church's Realism". Realism, we are told, is undoubtedly a Good Thing, and the Church has it in plenty.

A dissertation upon "True Friendship" fills pp. 9, 10, 11. True friendship is presented as the antithesis to Hollywood's glamourised infatuation. Miss Dent sprinkles sanctity with more enthusiasm than ability.

"Obviously, boys and girls must meet and mix, develop friendships, go out together, and experience life together, or how can they find their true mates?" — thus commences the next section, "Sex Attraction"; Miss Dent showing signs of relevance at last. "Yet the age for this is not 13 or 14, but 18 or 19". Fair enough. There are certain problems, but a reasoned viewpoint and correct attitudes, under adult supervision, etc., and so on . . .

Hence (page 13) ". . . deliberate indulgence outside marriage is a sin, and under this heading come not only complete physical union, but any kisses, caresses or embraces that arouse the passions, or even those which are known as likely to arouse the passions". (My bold type.)

May I worship you at a distance, Miss Dent?

The final pages, on the "Power of Good Example", point out various aspects of the Power of Good Example.

To sum up: As a writer for young people, on, I suspect, any subject whatever, Miss Barbara Dent is a dead loss. I am surprised at the CTS's publishing her work.

I should be sorry if this attack on Miss Dent's turbid drivel were misconstrued as an attack — laughable thought — on the Catholic Church.

—Ken

OF CLOUDS AND PEBBLES

OF CLOUDS AND PEBBLES. Gloria Rawlinson. Paul's. 10/6.

When Gloria Rawlinson's "The Islands Where I Was Born" appeared suddenly in 1955, some believed that another unusually significant voice was to appear amongst New Zealand poetry. If these hopes are not realised in this latest volume, they must still remain strong.

There are four broad thematic divisions: the reaction of the ordinary Pakeha to New Zealand, the gulf between the old and the young Maori, thoughts inspired by a foreign scene, and ideas independent of any clearly defined locality. Of these, the first and last are the most fruitful.

The best of the poems de-

mand fairly close reading before they yield their reward and are obviously the work of a distinctive personality. I feel that Miss Rawlinson is close to finding her most suitable idiom. She has learned much from her friend Robin Hyde; and the influence of Mr Curnow.

A few poems are marred by an infelicitous choice of words; some are simply prosaic. Occasionally Miss Rawlinson's outlook descends to mere sentimentality; the situation of the Maori in New Zealand today is beyond her effective range; and sometimes a good idea is spoilt by naive imagery.

But if there are no great poems in this volume, there are some very pleasing ones. I recommend it. —P.

GOING HOME ON CHRISTMAS VACATION?

THEN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

TRAVEL CONCESSIONS

offered to students by

SOUTH PACIFIC

AIRLINES OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

AVAILABLE FROM

NOVEMBER 13 to NOVEMBER 24 inclusive and FEBRUARY 20 to FEBRUARY 27 inclusive

10 PER CENT CONCESSION for students available on S.P.A.N.Z. Viewmaster flights during the above periods.

Services depart AUCKLAND —

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS 8.00 a.m. for: HAMILTON, NEW PLYMOUTH, NELSON, CHRISTCHURCH
HAMILTON, NAPIER, MASTERTON, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH

Connect at CHRISTCHURCH to—

TIMARU, OAMARU, ALEXANDRA, GORE and INVERCARGILL

Flights return to AUCKLAND from these ports on— SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS

Services depart AUCKLAND — SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, at 3.30 p.m. for: HAMILTON, WHAKATANE, GISBORNE and NAPIER.

Flights return to AUCKLAND from these ports on— MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS

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

COLD BEER COLD BEER

ALSO WINES - SPIRITS
TEA - SOFT DRINKS

JOHN REID & CO. LTD.

ANZAC AVENUE

Your Nearest Wholesaler

Open: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

MONDAY TO SATURDAY

COACHING INSTITUTE

Expert group or individual tuition in all Stage I subjects. Write or phone for free prospectus.

PHONE 559-785

after 4 p.m. or weekends

P.O. BOX 2865

FILM FAN FARE . . . or CITY CINEMA SURVEY

Finals loom large, and the Varsity population dwindles at the 11 and 2 o'clock sessions; another Student film year (March - September) draws to a close. Can 1963 be said to have been a vintage year for motion pictures?

The answer is a clear NO. 1963 shows little improvement on the previous two years. The gradual change back to the mass appeal or strictly-entertainment-type film continues, but more at the expense of the quantity rather than the quality of the so-called "arty picture". From the student point of view (escapist) Horror films have shown a quite startling improvement: both in new releases and some classic revivals.

The year, however, has not been without its major disappointments. A bitterly short season of the Italian Biblical spectacle, **Barrabas** (Embassy), an abortive **Ugly American** (Regent), and the generally corny and unhandsome **Longest Day** (Plaza) have not exactly enhanced the Auckland cinema's reputation.

Even the Lido started with teething troubles: namely, the obscure, enigmatic and at times downright infuriating **Last Year at Marienbad** — which defied understanding even after three visits.

However, there has been a definite decrease in the cheap R16 picture — the sexsational-shocking - never - dared - before type of film. In addition, there have been fewer weak English comedies — indeed, less comedy of any description.

City cinema appears to have altered very little in policy. The Civic and St. James continue to play general popular entertainment, whilst the Century and Regent cater for the more choosy filmgoer. The Embassy and Plaza both appear set in the rut of long-running epics and musicals, interspersed with lightweight comedy and conformable drama; while the (late) Tivoli and Playhouse still transfer direct from Queen Street and screen the occasional revival.

This leaves, broadly speaking, the more intimate theatres: the Odeon, Lido and Oxford — the apparent "exclusive" cinemas (in more than one sense of the word). It is to both the Lido and Oxford's credit that the average quality of their screenings has noticeably improved (especially the Odeon).

One notes with dismay the decline of the Odeon into displays of general crudeness: an overdressed **Gypsy**, a sexless **Chapman Report**, and the **Wild and the Willing** (which was meant to portray typical Varsity life: e.g., seducing language professors and/or wives, with other choice unethical occupations).

This brings us to the important feature of this survey: the films themselves — and, specifically, the top ten films of the year.

Undoubtedly March (and cheating a little, late February) were THE film months.

Requiem for a Heavyweight (Regent) was possibly the most uncompromising film since **Tender is the Night**. The idea of man's humiliation at the hands of fellow man is by no means original; but the sight of the washed-up boxer "Mountain Riveria" (Anthony Quinn) with pulpy eyes, jellied

ears and a generally festerous face, descending into the pit of aimless meaningless, was more than the average filmgoer could stomach.

His sellout by his manager (Jackie "Hustler" Gleason) and the futile attempts by his sidekick (Mickey Rooney) and the unemployment clerk (Julie Harris) to rehabilitate him, heightened rather than diluted the impact of this tragedy. It was not a film to which one eagerly rushed back for more.

Surprise film of the year was the quiet, inauspicious offering of **The Damned** (Oxford). One could not help being impressed by the callous indifference of "P—" (Alexander Knox) in his attitude of preserving the sanity of nine abnormal children, so as to release them eventually in a world demolished by nuclear war.

Simon (MacDonald Carey) and Vareene (Danielle Darrieux) ably supported "King" (Oliver Reed — subsequently seen in the macabre **Paranoic**); and the intermittent shots of Shirley Anne Field (the **Saturday night and Sunday Morning** wench) were not exactly hard on the eyes. But in total effect, the picture was more cold-blooded than many of its Horror counterparts.

If the (Oxford's) **Damned** was the surprise film of the year, then their late offering of **War Hunt** was the shocker of many years. Not since **The Strange One** has the audience been subjected to such an emotion-blasted force-feeding.

The idea of fully exploring the intimate homosexual relationship between an American soldier and an eight-year-old Korean boy, is perhaps a tricky subject to film. It is therefore to producer/directors Terry and Dennis Sanders credit, and the quite brilliant low-keyed performance of John Saxon, that **War Hunt** remained a tasteful, if uncomfortable, masterpiece.

By comparison **To Kill A Mockingbird** (Odeon), will remain in many people's minds as one of the most engaging of all films in 1963. On analysis we find that its success was due to a clever foil performance of Atticus (Gregory Peck), and the allowing of the two youngsters a full rein in their own backyard.

At times a somewhat frightening and sordid film, **Mockingbird** nevertheless demonstrated the ability of an American studio to present a taut, realistic and exceptionally well photographed story, without having to rely on a "Waterfront" or "West Side" setting.

Compared with March, April proved a rather disap-

pointing month for cinema. The Regent dirtied its cage, with **Steel Claws, Amorous Prawns, and Pidgeons Taking Rome**; brightening up at the end with a neat, well-balanced but somewhat static **Birdman Of Alcatraz**. Here an excellent contrast was achieved between the criminal personality of Stroud (Burt Lancaster) and Harvey Shoemaker (Karl Malden).

After an initially lousy run of **Orders is Orders** (Cen-



Quinn - Gleason — "Aimless, Meaningless"

tury), paradoxically starring both Tony Hancock and Peter Sellers, Amalgamated released the highly controversial **Boccaccio '70**.

B-'70 proved once and for all that sex with a capital S-E-X can be funny (humorous-wise). The three stories were not evenly balanced, the Temptation of Dr. Antonio proving the most imaginative (70 foot high Anita Eckberg rapes normal-heighted moralist); the second obscure, and the third a trifle heretical. But it is a change to see a light-hearted look at Italian lovelife.

For the remainder, the Oxford screened a couple of Westerns a superior Edgar Wallace and a crappy science-fiction; whilst the Playhouse revived Rossana Podesta as **Helen of Troy** (alias BUTTERFIELD 8, Grecian style).

But April witnessed the opening of a memorable film, **The Sky Above, The Mud Below** (Lido) — destined for an eight-week run.

Despite the well-publicised censorship, the public's reaction to this truly naturalistic film at times proved amusing; ranging from im-"pressive" to "indiscreetly dreadful" (hissed at the usher).

To my own mind, it stands as perhaps a little too trite in

narration; but considering the circumstances under which it was filmed, it remains (in this age of senile Disney) one of the finest documentaries since **Nanook of the North**.

If April was scant in good films, then May was positively barren. An unintentionally hilarious **Three Tales of Terror** (Century), a banal **Courtship of Eddie's Father** (Plaza), and a rather limp **Mutiny on the Bounty** (Civic).

May also saw a somewhat disappointing Festival (Regent). A worn print of **Serengeti**, a reasonable but repetitive **Feast of Fun**, a powerful but erratic **Rocco and His Brothers**. Even **La Notte** was rather "old hat", with its morbid, stark hospital scene and long degenerate party; it struck one as being just an-

CRACCUM 11
WEDNESDAY OCT. 9 1963

Late June saw **The Island** (Lido). The intensity of feeling imparted by this film, was something very rarely witnessed by the cinema-goer. Not since the chain-breaking sequence of **La Strada**, has repetition of a single action proved so effective. Devoid of dialogue and aided only by outstanding black-and-white photography and rather overbearing theme-music; it achieved an almost uncanny effect, as it wrapped up the audience in its sheer simplicity.

By comparison, the year's comedy **One, Two, Three** (Regent) appeared almost violent: the rapid dialogue, the hilarious over-acting, the wild (often misfiring) irony, and above all James Cagney himself; made the film zip along at a reckless pace. Admittedly it contained very little that was new — the usual Billy Wilder techniques were present: men disguised as women (remember the revival at Varsity of **Some Like it Hot?**), smart-Alec music; and in again, out again, gone again, Bedroom sequence—yet these added to rather than detracted from the overall effect.

July contained little in the way of good new releases, apart from a bitch-ridden **Town Without Pity** (Regent), and a creditable double performance of Bette Davis and Joan Crawford, in the over-long **Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?** (Regent).

July therefore, relied heavily on revivals; three excellent Westerns plus an old James Stewart soap-opera (Oxford); a very nasty psychopathic thriller **The Couch** (Playhouse); and the wholly delightful **Bishop's Wife** (Century). July also gave birth to **The Longest Day** (Plaza) — no comment.

Firmly embedded in its fifth week, **West Side Story** (Embassy) on second visit, merely confirmed my original sus-

(Continued on p. 12)

LOCKER HOLDERS

RETURN YOUR KEYS TO MEN'S
HOUSE COMMITTEE BY

OCTOBER 11

and receive your 5/- refund, or renew your locker for 1964
(5/- Student Block; 3/- Arts Block)

MHC Hours: 1 p.m. - 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. - 6 p.m.

R. H. BISHOP & CO.

Diamond Mounters and Manufacturing Jewellers

announce the

OPENING of their NEW PREMISES

JAFFE BUILDING, 338 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND
(opp. Atwaters)

For ALL your Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings and Personal Jewellery, contact Mr Bishop personally. We specialise in making exclusively for you at a reasonable price, and offer substantial discounts on all articles.

CATIPO'S COLUMN



There was Kati, tippy-toeing through a certain sacred establishment at Varsity and lo, before my startled eyes, I saw inscribed upon a large tin — "FISHCAKE FLAVOURING". Kati was sure those fishcakes were made completely of potato. Now, Kati's positive.

★ ★ ★

Remember all the ballyhoo about "Westside Story" being put on by Theatre Arts Inc. with a student cast? Well, dears, it looks as if it may actually eventuate. A large cast of dancers has been limbering up for three weeks now, and will do so for a further fortnight, before a final decision is made. Unfortunately the organisers didn't bother to test this cast for singing, but never mind. There don't seem to be many students in the cast either, but never mind again. I did think, however, that Kati would have made a wonderful "Anybody's".

★ ★ ★

Don't there seem to be an awful lot of lecturers and such folk away from Varsity this year? Wonder how many are coming back. It all seems quite strange to Kati. There seem to be lots of new appointments, however, but even this total seems to be out of proportion. Still, it's nice to see so many new faces — even if they don't stay long.

★ ★ ★

Revue 1964 is being planned already. Now darlings, don't hang back as most of you did this year at Capping. You are at Varsity now, so try and think up clever little things to do next year and decide now to get behind yourselves and push yourselves into student activities.

★ ★ ★

Goodness! The most incredible elevations have been occurring

lately. Did you notice that in some recent reports on the new "All Black" team that certain occupations are now referred to as "meat contractors", "bank officers", etc. Aren't they fabulous titles? In order to keep up, I think Kati should be referred to as "stinker magnifique". Just one little query — wonder what these occupations would have been called if it had been a league or soccer team?

★ ★ ★

You know all the controversy over certain criticisms of certain activities published in *Craccum* recently? Well, my dears, and this will positively slay you, some sweetie, don't know who, has stooped even further than Kati regarding sour grapes. This cutie actually wrote a rather silly poisonous anonymous letter to a visiting authority who is at present tutoring the original critic who caused the furore. Happily, the receiver of the letter regarded the letter in an adult way — unlike the thought behind the missile. Sorry it didn't work, pet.

★ ★ ★

The open air Shakespeare play next year is, yes, sweeties, you've guessed it, "The Merchant of Venice". Of course! Just can't wait, have only seen it about five times in New Zealand in recent years. Never mind, perhaps one day we'll see some of the many Shakespeare plays which aren't usually performed here.

Recent Public Relations Committee idea: we can apparently get hold of used packing cases in large quantities; and muscular volunteers could chop and saw these up to supply firewood as part of the Auckland Star appeal for pensioners.

PROCESH 1964

This is the season for bargain-price naughtyness — seriously, though Procesh '64 is not going to be a Capping Parade.

It is to be a Students' Festival.

Procesh '64 is going to be of a unified theme type, but with plenty of scope (horrorscope).

The route will be different from last year.

This is your chance to make Auckland University a University and not a degree conferring machine.

Contact With Junior Council

The aims of the Auckland Junior Council were detailed at an Exec meeting in which closer ties between this organisation and Studass were discussed. (1) Welfare of youth; (2) Taking constructive interest in civic affairs; (3) Getting youth interested in community doings; (4) Interest fostered in international affairs.

Vice-President Lindberg: "Yes, these are all things that we dabble in". It was suggested there might be an outlet for *Craccum* sales; would we be taking their *Town Crier* in exchange? Certainly there could be more co-ordination between organisations such as ours in the investigating and agitations re setting up of youth hostels in Auckland.

Lindberg: "There seems to be some idea that students like to keep separate from the 'peasants' so-called — it would do no harm to break this down a little".

Some Exec members thought on the other hand that Studass had enough on its plate at the moment, and that it mightn't be advisable to rush in and establish elaborate contacts with other groups, contacts which we might have insufficient resources to maintain properly.

BUILDING FUND

Somewhat more than 11,000 letters have been sent out to grads — all of them received two, and some more than two, because of coverage through firms and associations as well as privately. This is just about saturation point, and new approaches will have to be tried. Despite the fact that Mr Highet and his committee of fund-raisers have not been able as yet to "reach the average citizen", the response from professional men and the business community has been "satisfactory", and some very remarkable efforts have been made by some groups.

It is impossible to mention everyone, unfortunately, but some individuals and groups have made particularly notable efforts. University staff members raised among themselves about £1,000. . . Mr Leary and Sir Joseph Stanton visited 31 legal firms with "excellent results". . . other members of the committee have been detailed to do the really heavyweight visiting and have proved to be the most effective part of the appeal machinery. . . the Federation of University Women has been noted as working particularly hard — and effectively. . . Keans are helping with publicity. . . The societies of Accountants, Doctors (BMA), Dentists, the Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association and Graduates Association have organised appeals within their own organisations. The YMCCA appeal list has been consulted.

Thus the first £25,000 has been raised on the average of £1,000 per week. But the very comprehensiveness of the list of donors of money and materials suggests in itself that the fields left to be tapped are running out. Students have no right to assume that the completion of the appeal will come automatically, and that they have merely to wait for the successful conclusion of it. Quite new techniques will have to be used if the progress so far made is to be followed by more of the same. Yet we have (August 30) the optimistic report of Mr Highet.

"I believe that the total of £80,000 has set this committee quite a formidable task, but with the enthusiasm shown by the Executive and with the full co-operation of both newspapers, I am hopeful that the target will be reached by the middle of next year".

CITY CINEMA SURVEY

(Continued from p. 11)

picians: brilliant choreography excellent music, some good photographic effects, and atrocious lead acting. Only Rita Moreno and Russ Tamblyn seemed sufficiently confident in their roles to get on with the job.

Goodbye Again (St James) came and departed. With its all-too-brief season, this film still remains the enigma of the year. By all accounts it should have been a "stinker." It was based on a Françoise Sagan novel *Aimez-vous Brahms*, it starred Yves Montand (ugh!) and it was over two years old. Throw in the fact that Ingrid Bergman had not made a film since *The Inn of the Sixth Happiness* (with the late Robert Donat) one might expect this film to be a flop.

Nevertheless both Miss Bergman's performance, and a startlingly candid one on the part of Anthony Perkins as her cultured gigolo, made this a good deal more than the average "woman's picture."

August saw a semi-remake of *Everybody go Home* entitled *The Four Days of Naples* (Lido).

In summary, the present looks quite bright. A lewd but stimulating *Sexy World by Night* (late Century), with the excellent revival *The Best Years of Our Lives*, and the pre-eminent release of *Mondo Cane* (also Century). Joseph Wiseman raises laughs as one of *The Happy Thieves* (late Regent) and eyebrows as the highly improbable *Dr. No* (St James). Liz Taylor and protégée Dicky Burton ogle viciously, lovingly, and sickeningly at one another in *The V.I.P.'s* (Civic); and Columbia have promised us an early release of *Lawrence of Arabia* (Embassy).

Finally, I can but list what I consider to have been the **Top Ten Films of the Year:** (in order of preference)

- Requiem For The Heavyweight** (Regent).
- War Hunt** (Oxford).
- The Damned** (Oxford).
- The Island** (Lido).
- Goodbye Again** (St James).
- To Kill A Mockingbird** (Odeon).
- One, Two, Three** (Regent).
- The Sky Above, The Mud Below** (Lido).
- The Four Days Of Naples** (Lido).
- The Couch** (Playhouse).

R.E.J.

★ NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE ★

APPOINTMENTS, ELECTIONS, ETC.

Chaplain Dave Simmers is on leave to study in US. Rev. R. Mills, curate at St. Mary's Cathedral, temporarily taking his place. . . Derek Speer, fifth year commerce student, has been appointed Studass administrative assistant, to work for a few weeks this term. You've seen him counting sixpences and threepences in the office. . . Anne Macedo to WHC. . . Terry Power to Societies' Committee. . . Rhoda O'Shea Bridge Club captain. . . Judy Bischell chairman of Anglican Soc. . . Elwyn Evans chairman of Socialist Society. . . Rod McKenzie on MHC. . . Eric Keys is Transport Co-ordinator for Capping Committee.

NZUSA has made a rule: no charitable donations to be made by NZUSA as a whole. If constituent varsities want to donate to such and such a good cause, they go ahead on their own. They can recommend that others follow suit, but they may not divert the funds of the National Association itself through Council action.

★ ★ ★

Rowing Club is to be loaned £100 by Studass (to be repaid over the next year) to buy new oars. A new type of oar is available, "a short shovel type", reports Sports Rep Tunnicliffe, "from England, more thrust, and that means Auckland will win at Tournament".

Engineering students tried to get members from the "three main parties" to address them and answer questions at a pre-election meeting at Ardmore. But no National candidate would come (apparently it is National's policy not to appear at meetings at this time of the year where candidates from other parties are present), so the meeting was not a complete success.

★ ★ ★

The *Craccum* reporters' room has been renovated on (comparatively speaking) a lavish scale. But Finance Committee was not favourably impressed with the tenderers' submissions on the painting of the room.

It was decided, reported Business Manager Laird, that some "do-it-yourself" should be injected back into students.

think about it . . .

Wanted For Craccum '64 STAFF (assorted)

for instance —

ASSISTANT EDITOR
LIT. & ARTS SUB-EDITOR
REPORTERS

PHOTOGRAPHER
BUSINESS MANAGER
PROOF READERS

Apply in writing to: THE EDITOR