

# craccum

VOL. 38  
No. 11

## Boycott of South African Goods Urged By NZUSA

NZUSA are to distribute a pamphlet on the South African boycott. The pamphlet will contain a list of South African goods available in New Zealand.

## NZUSA To Press Aid Issue

NZUSA is to press Government to increase New Zealand's foreign aid to 1% of the gross national product.

NZUSA's stand was sparked by a letter from the Methodist Church asking NZUSA's position on this.

Vice-president Mr W. Falconer said that NZUSA had on its book

a policy stating that 1 per cent of the gross national product should go on foreign aid.

"As a matter of principle, it is unassailable," he said.

NZUSA president, Mr M. J.

Moriarty, said at present we spend 0.2 per cent of the national income, or about two million pounds, on foreign aid.

The Methodist Church's letter said: "In our thinking so far we have considered the economic factors involved for New Zealand, and the likely arguments against giving economic aid to developing countries, together with the Christian moral case and the general humanitarian case for the requested increase."

NZUSA will consult the Methodist Church on the presentation of its case to the Government.

prices were passed unanimously.

The council in discussing the preparation of a case on the difficulties of providing enough accommodation to cope with enrolments, decided to make an immediate approach to the University Grants Committee to ask what proposals it has "for the efficient working of the university during the period 1966-69."

## Tender Hold-up Means Exclusion

Unless the Government will agree to rushing the construction of two new lecture theatres at Auckland University, it will be impossible to avoid excluding some students in 1966.

The Government's decision to reject all tenders for section B of the new science block means that it could not be finished in time for the start of the 1966 academic year, the university council was told.

Official forecasts were that 1964-68 would bring the maximum growth of enrolments and this would cause difficulties even if the university's building schedules were adhered to, said the vice-chancellor of Auckland University, Mr. K. J. Maidment.

Students this year were sitting on the floor for some lectures.

A delay to stage B would mean teaching 1060 more students in 1966 with no extra lecture theatres, for stage A contained only laboratories.

A number of senior students would undoubtedly have to be denied opportunity to enrol for higher degrees especially in chemistry.

Mr. Maidment said it would be feasible to build the single-storey lecture theatres of stage B separately and later link them up with the multi-storey block.

If this is not done, the council says, the exclusion of students will be inevitable.

"Exclusion does not just mean science students, but arts and general students as well," said Mr Maidment.

The university had first heard through the newspaper of the Government's decision to reject all tenders in this instance. There had been no communication from the Minister or the Government,

and only a telephone communication from the chairman of the University Grants Committee confirming that the delay over tenders could delay the science block by six months.

Professor V. J. Chapman said the Grants Committee and the Government should have taken confidence. Resolutions concerning freer consultation with the grants committee, and a request to this body to release to the council in confidence relevant details of tenderers' estimates and

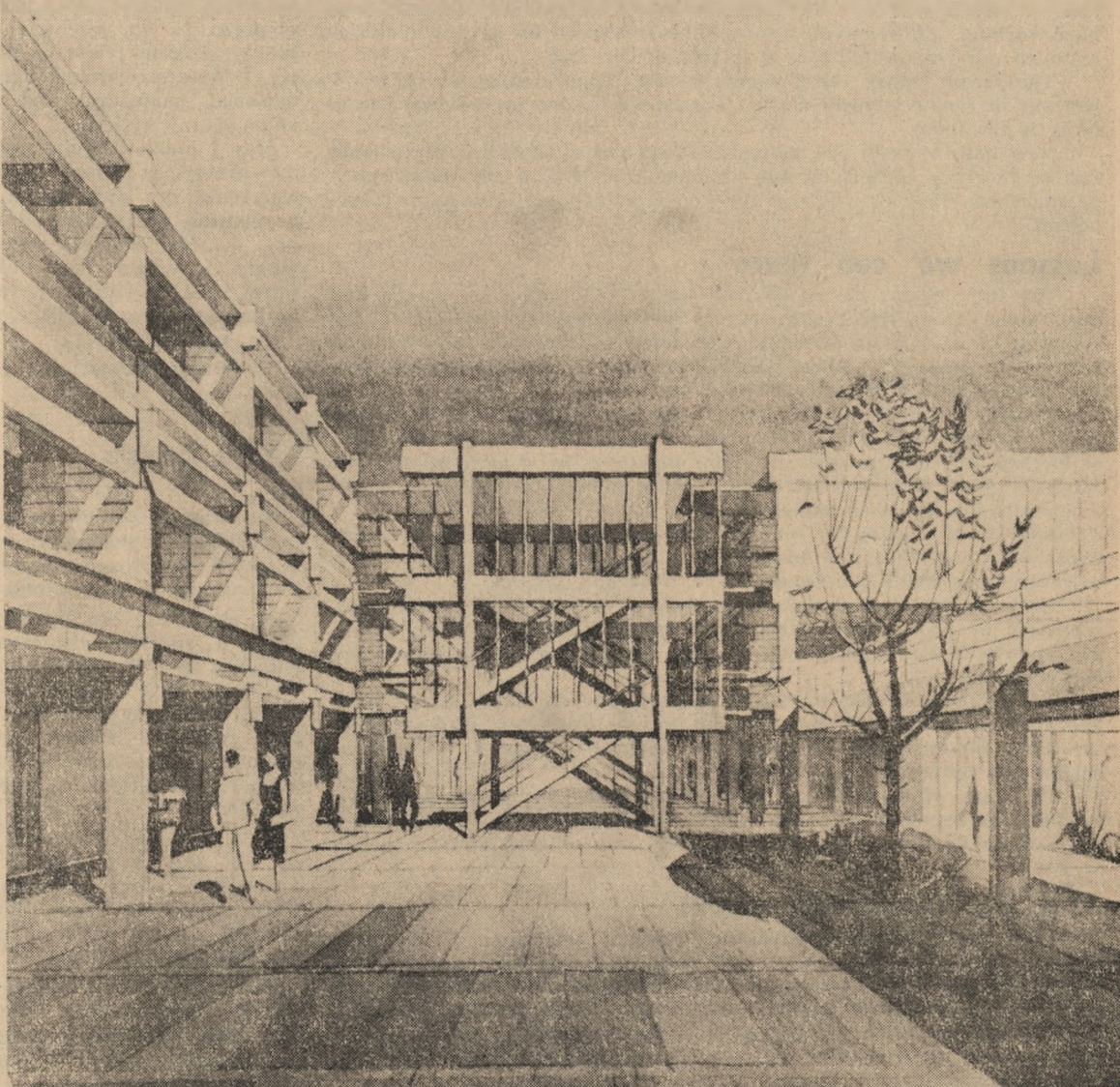
## WORK CAMP A SUCCESS

The work camp at Pukepoto successfully accomplished its task.

Herb Romaniuk and several other students were made life members of the local Maori tribe.

Mary Paitai, Maori Affairs Department Welfare Officer in Kaitiaki, told International Work Camps of her gratitude to the students.

In a letter, she said: "The students' stay in the community reflected the value of education in such a manner that the parents and people of the district must wholly interest themselves in the education of their children at the Play-centre and pre-school age, with the aim of reaching the University level, so that the present statistics, particularly of Maori students, would be healthier."



Delays on the science block could hold up our new student union for at least a year.



## CRACCUM

"A free university in a free society"

Editor ..... CON O'LEARY  
 Chief Reporter ..... MICHAEL WATT  
 Editorial Assistants TERRY SNOW, PETER HOSKEN  
 Reporters ..... ANDY HAINES, DAVID FLEMING  
    PAT BUTLER, MICHAEL KEENAN  
 Layout ..... CON O'LEARY  
 Distribution ..... NOEL ARCHER, JOE FRIS

Registered at G.P.O., Wellington, for transmission by post as a newspaper

### Editorial

## LET'S GET ORGANISED

When the union's inspiration in the worker's blood shall run  
 There will be no power greater anywhere beneath the sun  
 No force on earth is greater than the people's strength as one.  
 For the union makes us strong.

Solidarity forever, but seriously we students, if we wish to become effective, to do something about the many things we sit and gripe over, could learn a great deal from the trade unions.

In the days when I first became a student, the exec. was representing the student's union, the communal building students shared was called the Union.

These days we group together in Studass, and are apathetic about a loose knit organisation called the association.

We take little interest in politics, that those rather boring old men in Wellington might be indulging in activities that vitally concern our lives and our future hardly concerns us.

We do not think about the politics of our universities either. We have watched the control of universities in New Zealand pass from the hands of academics into those of administrators without a comment. In many universities we gave up direct student representation on Council not only without a fight but also willingly, so sapped were we by the effects of in loco parentis and the inferiority the doctrine conditions.

We scarcely mutter about bursaries, pay for students or our economic situation in general. Yet we are a section of the community, just as any other, and have the same rights as other more effectively organised pressure groups.

We content ourselves to beg sporadically for funds from which to construct buildings. Buildings are convenient, comfortable things to be equipped with but they no more make a university than elaborate shells make an art gallery. Just as a gallery depends for its reputation on its pictures, a university depends for its effectiveness on the brilliance of its teachers, the breadth and depth of its curriculum, and the vitality of its students.

The crying need for more and better research facilities, the lack of which will rob any staff, however enlightened, talented and hard-working, of much of its usefulness, affects us as much and is as much our responsibility as it is that of the staff.

The recent salary raise, which hardly helps men above or below lecturer or senior lecturer status, is as much a slap in the face for us as it is for them.

New halls of residence, administration, and other safe topics should not be the only concern of our national executive, a too often bunch of ambitious climbers who use the job as a stepping stone or a travel permit.

### Lessons we can learn

The first lessons the unions can teach us is that policy should and must come from the grassroots of the organisation. What is the meaning of a decision made in the name of students, who had no part in its making? What good a executive whose members despise the decisive ability of the rank and file?

Another lesson the unions have is that no cause is hopeless. When men were transported for asking an extra shilling a week the cause of banding together to improve and maintain the conditions of their existence must have seemed black. Since a vast revolution of social amelioration has been achieved.

And surely that is the main reason why student executives should exist — to maintain and improve the conditions of their members, whether those conditions be economic, academic, political or social.

Trade unions also have a fairly impressive record of international solidarity or brotherhood. The condition of students in other lands, particularly in South East Asia and the Pacific, should be very much our concern.

I think that in our executive we have the seeds of responsibility and even leadership, but if we are to become an active student union the rank and file must stimulate and support its leaders as well as be directed by them.

This time of expansion is a crucial one for our association. We can lay the foundation for an energetic and active union or we can continue to bumble along. The decision is up to each and every one of you.

### And do something about

At a time, however, when the domestic conditions of the construction industry, for instance, and a pettifogging Government policy on education make it likely that aspiring students will be excluded from this university, it is time we began to think and act.

If we can do neither, the position of future students may be worse than it might otherwise be and we will have passed a sorry judgment upon ourselves.

### Letters to the Editor

## Gager protests at former editor's truncating article

Sir,  
 My attention has somewhat belatedly been drawn to an article by myself entitled "Inside Labour," published in *Craccum* about three issues back. As the ordinary courtesy of sending an author a published copy of his article had not been extended to me, I had remained in ignorance that any part of the article had been published at all.

When I first submitted my article to the then Editor of *Craccum*, he proposed to delete all favourable references to the Labour Party from my article on the grounds that they were "propaganda." When I suggested that this might result in a distortion of my views, I was informed that it was only "objectivity" in an editor to bar "propaganda" from his paper. In spite of this forthright, and principled stand, Mr Sanders had earlier published an article which was nothing more or less than an advertisement for the Princes Street branch of the Labour Party.

I thought finally, however, that after having made some concessions to Mr Sanders' quite unreasonable views, *Craccum* had agreed to keep more or less faithfully to the original spirit of my article. This, however, has not happened. All my favourable comment on the Labour Party Conference and discussion of remits in detail has been excluded, without my sanction. As in some quarters in the Labour Party, I am already regarded as a left sectarian, I cannot afford to appear more left sectarian than I am, simply to conform to an eccentric editor's highly original view of objectivity. I therefore protest against the editorial truncation and censorship of my article.

May I make it quite clear that my protest is aimed simply at clarifying my own position, and preventing misrepresentation, and not at Mr Sanders personally, whom I would have liked to have seen in spite of all his faults, continue to edit *Craccum*.

Yours sincerely,  
 Owen Gager.

### Those beasts

Sir,  
 We wish to protest against the inconsiderate treatment metered out by Men's House Committee to the women of this university.

At one time, the women could enjoy a spacious common-room, which is now the Cafe Extension. We were then allotted the small room, which is now the Coffee Bar. After the Coffee Bar took over, we were banished to the cramped conditions of one room of a hut.

This year, we have been allowed the use of a slightly more convenient room adjoining the Women's Locker Room. But now, we find we are not even permitted this consideration.

The MHC may, whenever they please, without notice, take over our last remaining refuge, for their trivial meetings and the like.

Why don't they reserve one of their own rooms for such functions? —Fed-up Females.

### Toilet troubles

Sir,  
 When in heaven's name are the lavatories round this University going to be clearly marked so as to be easily identifiable? — faded, inch-high lettering is surely carrying modesty a little too far!

Also, could Stud. Ass. arrange for all male students to be issued with gas-masks so that they won't be overcome by the stench that often clings in particular to the much-used Men's next to the Library? —Eheu.

### Babington replies

Sir,  
 Congratulations on the pretty good editorial telling those clever young fellers to leave — and — alone! To hell with trying to be intellectuals. Let's call a spade a spade! Shakespeare did! I have always said, and think you will agree, that the best answer to destructive criticism is a punch in the face! That would make some young fellers that I know less witty with their mouths. Let's have more down-to-earth New Zealand writing. Some stuff with a real punch in it!

I myself have lately written a poem, inspired, in fact, by your editorial. It is called ODE TO A Punga and goes like this:

The Oak, the Ash, the Bays,  
 They are not worth a nunga.  
 I sing unceasing praise  
 of antipodean Punga!  
 My heart leaps up when I  
 behold  
 a Punga on the Street.  
 The rarest savour of its smell  
 reminds me of my feet.  
 If I had but one wish  
 't'would be an endless nunga  
 with some antipodean maid  
 beneath the flowering Punga.  
 If I could have my way  
 this poem would be a lungu;  
 but there's a shortage of such  
 words

as can be rhymed with Punga.  
 Loveliest of trees, the Punga  
 now  
 within my verse shall take a  
 bow,  
 reminding me of all the yobs  
 who perished in the War—my  
 Cobs!

Perhaps now that you have put these cognoscentis to flight we will have a real resurgence of N.Z. Literature in the University.

I think that in your pretty good editorial you have stated what Mr Jack Boot, President of the SIMPLICITY IN N.Z. LITERATURE LEAGUE, so memorably versified in his poem, "The Time Has Come In This Fair Land"

The time has come in this fair  
 land  
 to boot the beardie-weirdie  
 band!  
 A crowd that has no time for  
 boots,  
 but only arty type pursuits! ...  
 Keep punching at those cogno-  
 scentis, Cob Mr Editor!

—B. F. Babington.

(The verse in Mr Babington's

Continued next page





## EXEC. NOTES

A permanent bookstall may soon be introduced into the university. Minerva books and an American firm, J. Wiley, have made offers, but it has been decided to wait and invite tenders from other companies before finally deciding.

Ex-President of Student's Association, Mr J. Strevens spoke at the last executive meeting about student representation on the University Council. He said that in the meantime, the Executive would be kept informed of the Council's activities, and that it was hoped that in the near future there would be a student representative on the Council.

The use of the coffee bar has been restricted to those associations affiliated to the Student's Association unless permission be obtained from the Executive. The introduction of liquor into any function held in the coffee bar must also have the permission of the Executive.

Because of confused organisation, and the lateness of the hour, the function for members of the casts of 'Cambridge Circus' and 'Black Nativity' was cancelled. It was to have taken place in the coffee bar.

### ● Letters from page 2

letter formed a part of the programme 'Stuff this for a Lark'—Ed.)

## A couple of small points

Sir,

It is a pity that an otherwise excellent Craccum (No. 10, Vol. 38) should have been marred by one exceptionally unintelligent piece of copy. I refer, of course, to the editorial, which, under the guise of unbiased criticism seeks to heap yet more reproach on the heads of Mr Babington and myself. Exercising my God-given right of reply I should like firstly to correct some of the blatant errors in the article and secondly to make a couple of small points myself.

As has been established in several Exec. meetings, numerous meetings with lawyers, and the apology prominently re-printed on the front page of Craccum 10 the writers of the article, 'The Sexual Psychopathology of the Pop Song' did not wilfully

# BIG SPENDING BY STUDENTS

Auckland University students spend over a million pounds during each university year.

A survey, conducted by student liaison officer, Russel Armitage, has shown that in the three terms students spend £1,168,540.

The survey was based on a selection of 120 students and was made at Auckland University last month.

The results showed that 2365 full-time males spend £73/8/- each per term, 789 full-time females £60/11/-, 1478 part-time males £92 and 559 part-time females £74/2/-.

Full-time males spent £11/10/- on books, £36/18/- on board and food, £8 on clothing, £6/16/- on transport and £10/4/- on entertainment each term.

Full-time females spend £9/14/- on books, £29/8/- on board and food, £12/7/- on clothing, £4/10/- on transport and £4/12/- on entertainment. Theirs is the lowest total expenditure each term.

Part-time males have the highest with £7/2/- on books, £45/2/- on board and food, £12/18/- on clothing, £10/2/- on transport and £16/16/- on entertainment.

The part-time females (with a higher total than full-time males) spend £8/17/- on books, £39/12/- on board and food, £14/2/- on clothing, £5/10/- on transport and £6/1/- on entertainment.

## CHEAP TRIPS

Return concession fares to Australia are available for students for the long vacation.

The concession price of £46 applies only to the special flight leaving on November 25, returning February 22, 1965.

## Support on Asian Lang

NZUSA has expressed its full support for the introduction of Asian languages into the New Zealand educational system.

This was in response to a request made by the MP for Hawkes Bay to the Minister of Education for "immediate steps to be taken to introduce Asian languages into the educational system so New Zealanders would be better equipped for commercial discussions and for understanding of the thinking of their Asian neighbours."

The Minister's comment at the recent conference of the Auckland Primary Headmasters' Association expressing the hope that a start would soon be made "with the teaching of Asian languages in schools" was also welcomed.

The student body resolved to write to the Minister urging the immediate allocation of funds for the teaching of Asian languages in New Zealand universities as a matter of urgency.

## League revival

A move to reform the University Rugby League Club will be made early next year.

A first-year student, K. J. Appleton, who is organising the attempt, said that the club would enter in Saturday or Sunday competitions according to numbers.

"There are enough students playing for outside clubs in the Saturday competitions to make a team," he said. "And we hope to draw some new blood."

The Auckland Rugby League has promised to provide coaches, he said.

It is interesting to note that while the part-time female spends considerably more than her full-time counterpart on board, food, clothing, transport and entertainment, the full-time girls seem to spend more on books than the wage-earning part-timers.

## CRACCUM ALLEGATIONS DENIED

The Minister of Immigration, Mr Shand, denied the implication of a Craccum article that a Dane had been refused a visa extension because his father was a member of the Danish Communist Party and he, himself, had participated in atom bomb protests.

## MISHAPS DOG SKI TEAM

The late arrival of T. Graham, who later won the men's slalom, and the fall suffered by club champion B. Richards hampered Auckland in the Winter Tournament Skiing Competition held at Temple Basin.

The women's team was also upset by injuries.

Despite winning the men's slalom, Auckland was unplaced in the final.

Footnote: Otago carried off the Drinking Horn in a competition run for the benefit of the skiers. But Auckland was well-placed in the eating raw eggs and spoonfuls of curry competition.

## FOUR SEMINARS

NZUSA are to sponsor four specialist seminars in the next six months. There is one on School to University transition (February, 1965, in Wellington), one on the South Pacific (May, 1965, in Auckland), one on a scientific topic (May, 1965, at Victoria), and the fourth will be an International Commission during Queen's Birthday weekend.

## Convinced

Sir, Relating to your editorial on the walk-out during "Stuff this for a Lark," I am convinced that no writer was attacked personally. The satire and parody was directed at the published work of the writers concerned.

Moreover, satire and parody are "ridicule" as I understand it and are to be encouraged in all fields when the low-grade is foisted on the public as the competent or the talented. Nor so far as I am aware are there any rules which state that satire and parody must adhere to the text strictly as their use extends from pastiche of a style to exaggeration of it. The charge of "base motives" is a more serious one and cannot be answered by myself.

Finally, if the statement "It should not have happened in this University" is to be squared with the motto at the top of the column, "A free university in a free society," a piece of agile double-thinking will be required.

—Mike Morrissey.

(Abridged—Ed.)

attack individuals. Therefore, one is not justified in claiming that these writers have attacked "further individuals." To say so demonstrates a lamentable lack of awareness concerning Craccum's latest libel suit on the part of Craccum's latest editor.

During the course of one item on the programme — a supposed reading from a young N.Z. writer, a third of the audience departed. I maintain that those people who walked out saying "Disgusting" were unaware that the script was culled almost entirely from original published work of said author. I maintain further, that all the others were personal friends of said author; I know for a fact that many of them were.

Mr O'Leary, himself a personal friend of the author's did not see fit to mention either the preponderance of amicable 'amis' or our "strict adherence to the texts." I might add that feminine modesty would prohibit me from reading the author's work 'straight' in public.

Not being a writer myself and therefore being unable to write "better stuff"; not being an editor

and therefore being unable "to replace his work in the magazines he is publishing," I am content to produce satire and even "honest and fair criticism of the author. If Mr O'Leary, or anyone else would like some "honest and fair criticism," I shall be delighted to supply it.

—Rosalind Hursthouse.

Craccum's latest editor has twice published an apology for defamatory statements, unwitting, though they may have been, published under a previous editorship.

We disagree with Miss Hursthouse's claim of "strict adherence to the texts."—Ed.)

## Belinda liked it

Sir,

As a member of the audience who, apparently, unlike yourself, viewed the whole programme of satire presented by Messrs Babington, Williams, Horrocks, Wright and Miss Hursthouse, I would like to put on record my enjoyment of the entertainment.

—Belinda Bracewell.

(Abridged—Ed.)



## Second Leader

Education Minister Kinsella leaned on a fiction when he turned down NZSPA's request for an interview on the Beware of the Bond pamphlet. His secretary had commented earlier on the reluctance of ministers generally to give interviews, which could commit them to giving similar interviews elsewhere. Yet this was not the case with NZSPA's request, and the full structure of NZSPA was explained to Secretary Naylor in order to make this clear.

NZSPA works on a reciprocal basis between the seven student newspapers, each paper conducting interviews in their own local area for the other papers. In this way NZSPA reporters who also write for Salient cover Wellington interviews for all student papers.

It would appear clear that the Minister must be far from happy with the pamphlet. NZUSA had the pamphlet rewritten to reduce the chance of a clash with the Minister. Certainly the Minister wants to avoid a drop in the Bonded Bursary enrolments. Publicity of NZUSA's position, through pamphlets or any other way, strikes at the present structure of the teacher recruitment system, a system which operates on the philosophy that the end justifies the means.

Such a philosophy is repugnant to most students and this has been reflected in NZUSA, which is against bonded bursaries. NZUSA made submissions to the 1959 Parry Commission which were incorporated in large measure in the Commission's report. As recently as last Winter Council NZUSA reaffirmed its position on the whole Bonded Bursaries issue.

Shortly, 3000 pamphlets are to challenge Government policy, ideas are to challenge the power of money. No challenge has wider implications than this. It is an affirmation of the place of personal freedom in society, a rejection by students of economic morality applied to education. Bonded bursaries can only be justified from a strictly economic point of view, only when students are seen as commodities and not as individuals. The pamphlet is an assertion of liberty — a liberty of choice. "With personal sacrifice . . . you can remain free to enter the career of your choice."

## CHILDREN AND TREES



His generation is being provided for—not only with wealth from the land, but also with the opportunity to live and work in the forests. Will he become a forester?—a scientist? To nurture trees and raise them to full maturity requires skilled people with knowledge from many sciences.

Stress and strain of timber, load and pressure concern the physicist. The botanist specifies ideal conditions for trees to grow tall and strong. Chemist, biologist, economist, meteorologist and geologist all play an important part, as do men and women of other sciences.

Efficient utilisation of forest resources requires the accumulated knowledge of every science. The New Zealand Forest Service is planning forests for your children's future.

**Forestry**  
—guided by science



Issued by the New Zealand Forest Service

2240

# NZUSA Stand vs. Apartheid

The 1965 South African rugby team should be called "a European XV from South Africa", according to a recent New Zealand University Students' Association decision, said Mr. B. Middleton, External officer of NZUSA.

Mr Middleton said NZUSA is opposed to the Government or the rugby union recognizing the 1965 South African rugby team as representatives of the republic.

At Winter Council NZUSA called upon the New Zealand Government, all organisations and the people of New Zealand to desist from implicit or explicit support for apartheid.

**This call was made in the belief that a united front would give strength to individuals in South Africa opposing apartheid.**

In particular, NZUSA called for the non-recognition of any teams or bodies purporting to represent South Africa when the criterion of selection had involved the concept of race and in fact they represented only the white population.

## SUPPORT FOR CRAFT

The Committee for Resolute Action against French Tests has received the official support of the Boilermakers, Bricklayers and Northern Drivers' Unions. All these have appointed an official representative to the Committee.

In a letter from the Northern Drivers' Union the secretary, Mr G. H. Anderson, said: "We are in support of your organisation and its aims."

Members of the executive of CRAFT have recently drawn up a provisional constitution, to be enlarged and amended by the members of the organisation.

## SOME STING REMOVED

NZUSA's new pamphlet still hits at Bonded Bursaries with single aim, but the tone is changed. The overall pattern remains the same, but rephrasing has tamed it. A bitter, if controversial, comment on Training Colleges is gone.

"The financial advantages of a Studentship come to an abrupt halt at the Training College stage of your career. Life at College is often uninspiring and comes as a sudden shock after the freedom of university life. You will discover as a disillusioned teacher on section that teenagers are not all crying out for your pearls of wisdom, and many have to be forcibly educated."

In its place appears a new, emphasised sentence:

"This pamphlet is not intended to discourage you from entering the teaching profession, which many people find a rewarding and satisfying career."

Reconsideration has meant gains in accuracy also. The pamphlet admits for the first time the difficulty that girls face of saving more than about £10 per week in long vacation. The pamphlet is clearer, more concise. Gone are the phrases emotionally loaded against studentships ("Skilfully devised to en-

tice," "gullible sixth-former") to be replaced by a calmly argued presentation of the NZUSA case.

The pamphlet's new end pushes home the message in a dignified if firm manner:

"While recognising the serious shortage of post-primary teachers, we believe that the present studentship system is an unethical method of recruitment."

"Be wary of making a decision before even entering university which commits you for at least the next seven years of your life."

"We say this firstly in light of our experience of many disgruntled students who now wish they had not taken a studentship and secondly, for the sake of many teenagers who may be taught by frustrated young teachers whose main interest is counting the months until they are free."

"Pause . . . and think seriously . . . BEFORE committing yourself to the bondage of a studentship."

## SCHOLARSHIP FOR SKOPJE

The Union de Federaciones Universitarias de Chile (UFUCH) has offered a scholarship to a student from the University of Skopje, destroyed in the earthquakes of 1963; this scholarship will enable a student to continue his studies in a Chilean university. UFUCH has said that it would be very pleased if the student selected were interested in the study of teaching of Spanish so that he could help to establish a department of Spanish studies at Skopje University on his return to Yugoslavia.

This offer was made during a recent trip to Yugoslavia made by the Secretary of UFUCH at the invitation of YUS.

The New Zealand Student Press Association representatives were refused an interview with the Minister of Education, Mr Kinsella, on this pamphlet. — Editorial comment, see above left.

## Future Grants

Treasurer Mr B. P. Woolf, has written to all clubs and societies informing them no grant will be considered in future unless the previous year's balance sheet and profit and loss account are handed in to the Students' Association.

Some clubs and societies have not yet handed these in.

The question of future grants will be studied by Mr Woolf after examinations this year.



## SITUATIONS VACANT

### The local 'literary scene'

#### Editorial pronouncement

'Every gentleman contains  
His poem'. One has no doubts  
That Landfall verse is by  
gentlemen,  
But are they poets?

#### Lady poet

Shakespeare and Keats for  
masters  
She began her apprenticeship,  
But when she found MGonigall  
She gave them both the slip.

#### A reputation for consistency

After he sold his first  
Accomplished verse,  
In ten years he produced  
Five thousand lines no worse.

#### Youthful critic-poet

'Bad poets everywhere!' he cries,  
Adding to the confusion.  
After their blood, is it that he  
Needs a transfusion?

#### Integrated man

'Integrity!' he cried, leaving a  
string  
Of bad debts, friends betrayed,  
jobs undone.  
His prose style, to him, was  
everything.  
Integrity is not for everyone.

#### Immigrant literati

Spurning home-made dreams,  
Young and eager they sail  
The known world over  
To make sure it is real.  
Sadly they discover  
Everything is as it seems.

#### Insular expert

'Who needs experts from  
overseas?'  
He asked, refused to see beyond  
The murky windows of his bach.  
He thrived among the local  
midges  
Humming around his stagnant  
pond.

#### Student critics

Unable yet to write, their ruse,  
Rather than learn, is to scoff.  
Making no reputations, they  
choose  
To kill their elders' off.

Charles Doyle

## BOYCOTT WILL BE REAL HELP

"A boycott of South African goods will be of benefit to the Africans because it would ultimately defeat apartheid. Under the present apartheid system, life is almost impossible," said a South African student studying in Ireland in a letter to the NZUSA International Affairs Vice-President. He continued, "One just needs to be black to feel the pinch of apartheid legislations."

## Folk Singers To Hold N.Z. Festival

New Zealanders lack interest in their folk tradition, particularly in their folk-music. The gold-miners, gum diggers, whalers, in fact all pioneering groups in New Zealand had songs of their own which somehow, over the course of only one century, seem to have been largely lost or ignored. Throughout the years there have probably been attempts to rectify this situation but the rapid rise in living standards in combination with extraordinary atrophied sensitivity has caused public apathy.

In recent years there has been a large influx from overseas of strictly commercial "folk-music" which, although perhaps deplorable to a serious student of folk-music, has had a certain effect of bringing folk songs, no matter how aborted, to public notice. However, they also spurred a tragic, and probably best forgotten, endeavour to create, for New Zealand, a distinctly "Kiwi" style of folk song. Records such as "She'll be right mate" and "Taumarunui" appeared on the market and received considerable encouragement from both press and radio. Here at last, it was said, is something with a truly national flavour that captures the local colour and humour of our people. Something for the overseas image perhaps.

At the time that these "national folk songs" appeared there were, throughout New Zealand, some artists of integrity but unfortunately they had nowhere to sing. In some centres coffee bars were established to patronise folk music. But almost invariably the singer turned out to be the person who could best imitate Joan Baez or who, with fellow emulators, could best mimic the Limelighters or the Kingston Trio (these groups invariably named themselves something like the Stagecoachers, the Paddlemen, the Fugitives or the Ivanhoes, and employed worthy gimmicks such as substituting apt New Zealand lyrics for the originals). Low pay, rude and greedy proprietors, misinformed audiences, all these factors made it virtually impossible

for a serious folk artist to play.

Early in July the Uptown Gallery in Auckland held a Sunday night concert featuring Francis Kuipers and Beth Simmonds. This proved to be a success and it was decided to organise a similar concert weekly, featuring as

many artists as were available. As the word spread some remarkable talent emerged.

It was in view of these successes that the idea of a nation-wide folk-music festival was first taken seriously. A large concert was organised at the Auckland City Art Gallery during University Arts Festival Week to assess public reaction to such a venture. A capacity attendance of about 350 satisfactorily indicated that a nation-wide folk festival would not be too ambitious.

The festival mainly aims at giving all sincere folk musicians in New Zealand an opportunity to play in public before an audience that will listen both intelligently and intently.

If this initial folk festival is successful, there is no reason why it should not become an annual event.

## Student barricade, arrests and torture

On the anniversary of the 1942 Treaty of Rio de Janeiro whereby large areas of the territory of Ecuador were ceded to Peru, the Federacion de Estudiantes Universitarios del Ecuador (FEUE) organised a demonstration, which was met with heavy government oppression. The government had banned the holding of a planned demonstration "The March for National Dignity," but the students decided to go ahead with it.

After being met by strong contingents of police in the main areas of the city of Quito and at the entrance to the University, they barricaded themselves into the University buildings, where they defended themselves for three days; they were finally forced to leave and many students, including FEUE President, Washington Bonilla, were arrested and tortured.

## MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC . . . . .

We am not Segovia  
But you will eat music while listening to  
your food (ugh!)

Every Friday Night

in the

## CAFETERIA



## INTREPID EXPLORERS OF AUCKLAND

May now penetrate from High  
Street to Queen Street through the  
new Educational Dept. of that  
enlightening bookshop

## PAUL'S BOOK ARCADE

49 HIGH STREET, PHONE 22-203





# The University of Curious Cove

"Congress 1965 will be a more stimulating and intellectual gathering than in former years," said the Congress Controller, Graham Butterworth, a history honour's student at Victoria University.

The 17th Congress, which will be held from 22nd January at the traditional site of Curious Cove, is to be built around the theme, "University of Curious Cove." This theme has meant the preparation of a programme emphasising the value of Congress as an intellectual event, meeting in a holiday atmosphere.

## PROVOCATIVE

Congress is an annual event where students gather together for ten days to hear some of the most provocative and interesting speakers in New Zealand. Students mix informally with the lecturers, argue, relax and think. This takes place in the enlivened atmosphere of Curious Cove, with its pleasant beach where all can sunbathe, swim, fish and boat.

Lectures, during which students honour a custom of relaxing informally on their sleeping bags, are chaired by a University staff member: this year Dr. Forster, of the VUW Education Department. He is a New Zealander who has spent a considerable amount of time in the United States. In the short time he has been back in New Zealand (two years) he has become noted for his sardonic wit and shrewd comments on the campus.

Amongst the twelve speakers is Mr J. J. Shallcrass of the Wellington Teachers' College. His topic is "The Right of Dissent." Mr Shallcrass describes himself as "a possibly outmoded 19th century individualist." His activities include broadcasting on the NZBC programme "Point of View." He is also well noted for his opposition to corporal punishment in schools.

Dr. Roger Savage, a Victoria University English Lecturer, will discuss a literary topic. Noted for

his versatility in the arts, Dr. Savage writes the column "The Week's Music," in the N.Z. Listener. He recently produced Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" at Victoria and he will produce the annual Congress play.

Dr. Flynn, an American lecturer in Political Science at Canterbury University is speaking on "American Politics — a radical analysis." Dr. Flynn has been an active member of the American civil rights movement.

Dr. J. Miller, a history lecturer of Waikato University, will discuss, "The Ancestral Mask, New Zealand's Social Heritage."

Dr. W. Metcalfe of the University of Canterbury will speak of "The Idea of a University."

These motions have received wide attention in the daily press in the past. As the Congress is an official New Zealand University Students' Association gathering, the motions are presented to NZUSA for ratification at Easter tournament.

This year, congressites will have Victoria student counsellor, Mr A. J. Taylor, as a chaplain. Mr Taylor of the Society of Friends will be the Protestant Chaplain. Congress Controller, Butterworth, notes "It was felt that a member of the Society of Friends, because of the known liberality of their social and religious views, would be a person who would make both an intellectual and personal contribution

This year Press coverage has been adapted to enable the production of a "record of speeches" publication — something congressites have pleaded for.

## SPECIAL INTEREST

As there is only limited room at Curious Cove, intending Congressites need to make sure their application are in on time. The local Executive has a Congress Liaison Officer who will receive applications. As the quotas from most Universities are normally exceeded, selection is necessary. This is usually done in favour of seniority, although special interest is very certainly paid to admitting any student who has a potential to contribute to the atmosphere of Congress, whether fresher, sophomore or graduate.

The Congress theme "University of Curious Cove" will be evident in the style of the Congress



"Tartars in Chains" is the topic of N.Z. poet James K. Baxter's address on vocations, especially literary ones.

At the end of each Congress there is a forum. Resolutions are presented on social and current issues of interest to students.

to Congress." Mr Taylor is also a psychologist.

The Roman Catholic Priest may be Father Arbuckle, from Wellington. He is a graduate of both Victoria and Cambridge and a member of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

handbook. There will be an 'Orientation Ball.' Later, a graduation dinner and a convocation of degrees — a simulation of the notorious "Congress Pink" awarded to characters who have distinguished themselves one way or another at Congress.

## STUDENT FLATS

The Student Liaison Committee is conducting a survey on student flat conditions.

The aim of the survey is to see how students fare with landlords and whether students in flats would prefer to be living in a student hostel.

Typical questions — Do you consider this environment conducive to study? What was the rent

when the "Fair Rents Act" applied?

Forms can be obtained at the Students' Association Office.

## Indecency?

The 1964 Arts Festival Yearbook caused a little trouble recently. NZUSA President, Mr M. J. Moriarty, informed the Resident Executive that he had received a toll call from Auckland President, Mr A. M. Katavich, who had suggested that the Yearbook was indecent in the eyes of some Aucklanders, and might need to be withdrawn. Mr Moriarty said that he had decided after consultation with Officers, that there was no need for such measures.

## HAIRDRESSING

**MISS KURA SMITH**  
Flat 3, "Alverstone" Flats,  
Parliament St. Ph. 31-031

Get up-to-date  
on how-to-pay...

ask  
the man  
at the BNZ

You need to pay the modern way. Pay by cheque. A BNZ Cheque Account helps you keep track of your spending and saving — gives you a complete, permanent record of your finances. Ask the man at the BNZ — he's there to be helpful.

The BNZ agency at the University of Auckland is open daily from 10.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

You're welcome  
— at the  
**Bank of  
New Zealand**



Puzzled by problems about  
what sort of **INSURANCE**  
you should be buying?

Consult a graduate . . .

For all insurance and assurance  
needs:

**T. DONALD DORF**  
B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., M.N.Z.I.E.  
Accountc. Prof., Registered Engineer  
P.O. Box 2812, Auckland  
Phone: Res. 991M, Papatoetoe



## PSYCHOLOGY STILL UNPOPULAR

Psychology has faced widespread popular resistance including non-acceptance even by Universities said Professor L. S. Hearnshaw, University of Liverpool, in an address on "Anti-Psychology" in the Lower Lecture Theatre on September 9.

Professor Hearnshaw who has been studying this problem in Britain saw similar patterns here.

1964 British Council visitor to New Zealand Universities, Professor Hearnshaw, lectured at Victoria University and was Director of the Industrial Psychology Section of the New Zealand DSIR in the 1940's.

The root causes of such attitudes often disappear long before their effects do. Two factors in particular obscured the value of psychology in its early days, and to them much of the relatively recent resistance is owing, he said.

Psychology, being connected first with utilitarian (who claimed they would soon be able to base mental science entirely on the study of mechanistic bodily functions) and with Atheists and other doubtful sorts, came into bad odour in many circles throughout the Victorian era. The antagonism was if anything intensified, especially among the educated, during the period of the dominance in Britain of Idealistic philosophy (Neo-Hegelian in the 1880's and 1890's. Mill and Spencer were compared favourably with Kant and Hegel. Prof. T. H. Green, of Balliol, Oxford, must have impressed his motto on many of the best minds of the time: "Man who knows is not all animal; he is not even animal in part." Idealists considered it their duty to resist the tendency to "de-humanize" man. They thought psychologists were doing this by their making him into a mechanism of psychological responses. Their resistance lasted well into the 20th century.

### 19th CENTURY FADS

Psychology also suffered through its early connection and preoccupation with several fads of the 1840's and 50's, such as hypnosis, phrenology and spiritualism. The words "psychological" and "psychic" were often confused at this time.

Progress in the 20th century has been unnecessarily slow. Cambridge took the important step in the 1930's of making Psychology part of the Natural Sciences Tripos, instead of being a dubious offshoot of Philosophy. Experimental work was barely recognized at Oxford until 1946. Establishing an appropriate relationship between Psychology and medical science has been delayed.

About the abuses of their profession by psychologists, Professor Hearnshaw said that British practitioners have tended to resist the idea of setting up an elaborate code on the American model. He himself has been a member of the Ethical Committee set up about eight years ago to consider any breaches of behaviour by psy-

chologists and to formulate some sort of code if the misdemeanours suggested a specific need. So far this Committee has met, to consider rather minor offences, on only two occasions.

A. E. Thompson.

Great Britain had given the world many bases on which Psychology was built, he said. The empirical and utilitarian philosophers, such as Bentham and Mill, and the evolutionary biologists, such as Darwin, Gaulton, Spences and J. H. Huxley contributed.

After such a promising start, what went wrong? Why did the initiative go first to Germany between 1880-1900 and from there to the United States? Why, until comparatively recently, has the British attitude been notoriously unsympathetic?

### "THOSE GENTLEMEN"

Churchill, in 1942, when he must have had other important things to do, took time off to examine and restrain the activities of "those gentlemen" who were employed as psychological consultants in the armed forces, he said. In 1948 the House of Lords debated warmly on the principle of including psychological tests in the selection of top civil servants. Newspapers still delight in making cracks at the expense of Psychology, attributing to it such happy results as increased juvenile delinquency, promiscuity and venereal disease.

### ARRESTS IN BRAZIL

The National Union of Angolan students and the Angolan revolutionary movement in exile have vigorously denounced the recent arrests of Angolan students by the new regime of Mr Cestelo Branco in Brazil.

A number of African students, mostly from Angola and "Portuguese" Guinea, were arrested on April 16 in Brazil by the new Government of that country. At least three students, Cristovao de Moraes, Jose Lima de Azevedo and Fernando da Costa Andrade from Cape Verde and Angola were arrested in Rio de Janeiro on April 16 and one of them put aboard a prison ship under police guard.

The Union Nationale des Etudiants Angolais (UNEA) and the Union Generale des Etudiants d'Afrique Noire sous domination coloniale portugaise (UGEAN) have protested strongly against these arrests as a blow to basic human rights in Brazil and to the struggle for the independence of Angola and other Portuguese territories in Africa.

The Co-ordinating Secretariat has expressed to the Government of Brazil its grave concern at these arrests and has demanded the release of the arrested students while affirming its continued support for the struggle for the liberation of the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

## Uptown Success

Young Wellingtonian Barry Lett, who gave up Art School to found a gallery for younger artists, has met with a considerable degree of success.

The Uptown Gallery, which began operating under Lett earlier this year, has had five exhibitions and two shows from stock so far.

The first was Five Young Painters showing Geoff Thornley, John Perry, Warren Viscoe, Philippa Sanders and Pauline Thompson. With 11 paintings sold, this exhibition put the gallery off to a good start.

An extremely interesting show by Jeff Maclin and Ross Ritchie resulted in a Ritchie being bought by the Auckland Art Gallery.

The first stock show sold, among others, paintings by Susan Goldberg, Don Binnie, Colin McCahon and John Perry.

A selection of painting, sculpture and drawings by Ted Kindleysides, Peter Haythornthwaite and Derek Ball followed.

Next, an exhibition of prints by John Drawbridge sold nine pieces.

### SYNTHESIS

After an exhibition from stock, Para Matchett displayed a striking synthesis of Maori and European art in a one-man show which finished on September 12.

As well as holding these exhibitions, the Gallery has started holding regular folk-singing sessions on Sunday nights.

"More people are becoming interested in the Gallery," said Barry Lett. "More and more people are coming in to see the paintings, and quite a few are

ringing up to be included on the mailing list.

"We are knocking out an upstairs wall and when that's done we will have two galleries," he said. "One downstairs for current shows and an upstairs one for stock."

As well as a pottery and craft exhibition, just before Christmas, the Uptown Gallery plans to have one-man shows by Paul Tangata, John Perry and Philippa Sanders in the near future.

**George Court's**

OFFICIAL STOCKISTS

University of Auckland

### BLAZERS

Full range of stock fittings for men and women are always available, complete with Badge

Men's £6/5/-; Women's £5/17/6

or from 6/- deposit, 6/- weekly

REPRESENTATIVE "BLUES"

MADE TO ORDER

Buy for Cash on 20-week terms From 6/- weekly

Men's Clothing — Ground Floor

**GEORGE COURT'S**

TEL. 32-040 KARANGAHAPE RD.

and at Papakura and Papatoetoe

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

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)



# Parkinson's Law of Art

If it were possible to ignore the present political and emotional background to the visual arts in this country, their growth and development over the past four years could provoke a considerable amount of optimism. Current international trends, which must be presumed to have some correspondence with current needs, are beginning to favour those things which might truly be regarded as being indigenous to New Zealand painting.

Insistence on the unequivocal image, impatience with romantic aesthetic refinements, a dogmatic assertion that painting is a direct kind of communication, are the hopeful principles of the international style of the past four years. These are, after all, elements present in the best of this country's painting since Colin McCahon's religious works of 1947.

There is a kind of Parkinson's Law of art which seems to operate in the growth period of any society: the more painters there are, the more paintings there are. Thus in the bleak years of the forties the avant garde here can really only boast of two major painters, McCahon and Toss Wolaston. In the following ten years the two have become five, from 1960 to 62 the five ten, and in 1964 we have at least 20 painters and sculptors worth taking very seriously indeed. Almost in spite of themselves the two Art Schools are turning out two or three promising painters a year, in contrast to their previous output of one every two or three years.

## DEALERS AND MONEY

Along with this enormous increase in artists there has been at least in Auckland, a steady improvement in their economic situation. That ambiguous blessing, the dealer, has appeared on the scene. In Auckland the activity of at least two serious professional dealers, has put more money in the artist's pocket in

four years than the combined New Zealand purchases of the public galleries has in 20. While it is still practically impossible for the serious contemporary artist to live by his painting or sculpture alone, he can at least look forward to increasing returns for his labours. Public patronage for painting is still as grim as ever, but the sculptors have been receiving an increasing number of substantial commissions.

## EFFECTS

The effects of the general situation, the lessening of individual isolation and at least some measure of financial reward has been marked in a quite material way, sizes and prices have increased. It is not necessary to be an art historian to date works of the past six years, since 1958, with a few exceptions, paintings have steadily increased in size, and sculpture has moved from wood and plaster to concrete and bronze. Relations between artists have also improved; there is a greater tolerance for parallel directions and, the petty squabbles and factions that used to mar New Zealand's artistic climate have begun to disappear. In Auckland, a short time ago, the serious exhibiting painters met together, not as in the past to found a society or set up a committee, but merely to discuss ways of improving their public image as professionals.

One would expect, on this evidence, a great deal of optimism among the artists. It is true that some of the younger painters are excited about the developing situation, but among others there is a general air of gloom and despair. No matter how much their painting is committed to this country — in fact in some cases, Pat Hanly's *Figures in Light* and Don Binney's *Birds* for instance, it would be practically impossible for them to paint as they do in any other environment — they still regard this place as an artistic desert and a trap.

## ARTISTS' EXODUS

The great exodus of painters, begun at the turn of the century, has never let up: when they can the painters leave. By this December New Zealand will have lost, in 12 months alone, no less than eight exhibiting artists. Some of these were developing talents, but many of them, like Nelson Kenny, Graham Percy, Brian Dew, Tim Garrity and Greet Twiss are almost indispensable. Some of them will, of course, return —



One of McCahon's abstracts

perhaps like Hanly, better for the experience but, almost without exception, bitter about the circumstances that compel them to be New Zealanders.

In many ways this is not hard to understand, the general apathy and philistinism that confronts the artist on all sides is a difficult pill to swallow, and who can blame an artist for being bitter about a society that virtually forces him to live any real life in secret.

The fact that any New Zealander connected with the arts is automatically assumed to have inferior status to the latest pundit from abroad, is also galling. This is no place for a catalogue of public insults offered New Zealand talent; it would make a long and unpleasant list; it is sufficient to point out that if by some chance a New Zealander is to be found in some responsible administrative position connected with the arts, he will be some generations removed from us. In short, those responsible for the public administration of the visual arts in New Zealand are either old men or overseas experts. Of course one does not wish to imply that these persons are inevitably incompetent — many of them are; to some of them, however, we are greatly indebted. It is nonetheless a fact that almost without exception they are out of touch — the old men because they are old men, and the overseas experts because they are overseas experts.

The remoteness of one part of a process from another is, of course, the classic New Zealand situation.

Although a great deal has been said and written about the effects of this country's geographical isolation on its social patterns, the unpleasant fact of its internal segmentation has generally passed without notice. In the visual arts this, more than anything else, has produced many of the desperate misunderstandings that leave the best artists in the desert waiting for the next boat out while the noisy second rate is elevated to public glory. One example of this will suffice: while New Zealand's first major international exhibition of contemporary painters left for Tokyo completely unheralded, a dreary collection of Kelliher prizewinners, arranged by the Tourist Department to show Asia what we "really" look like, made front page news in at least three major papers.

## CENTRALISATION

Another factor is, quite simply, the centralisation of patronage in Wellington and painting and sculpture in Auckland. Apart from the political set-up New Zealand painting needs to be taken a great deal more seriously than it is. It is commonplace to assume that painting here, because of our population, because of our youth and because it is done by New Zealanders, is necessarily pedestrian and provincial. Fortunately this is not the case; as mentioned earlier the international style is now moving in what has always been our direction, and indigenous painting and sculpture has a great deal more authority than one would imagine. This is confirmed by the interest being taken in New Zealand painting and sculpture by Australian dealers.

## COUCH SESSION

There is every reason to believe that the visual arts in New Zealand are flourishing and might soon come to full flower, if the painters and patrons would treat themselves to a short session on the couch. The painters must realise that retreat merely encourages their worst enemies to fill the gap. After all the culturcrats cannot survive long without the support of serious artists and the artists need only reflect to make themselves felt.

As for the rest of us, it is sobering but true, that the painting and sculpture produced here is the only painting and sculpture directly answering our needs and the best of that is the best we have. It has no opportunity to get better without our use and belief.

Hamish Keith

## Students to get free advice

Students will not be charged a fee for advice on careers and employment, according to recommendations from the working committee on the proposed Appointments Board.

The Appointments Board will include a permanent secretary, one of not more than 15 members, and the vice-chancellor or his nominee. The president of the Students' Association shall be a member. Two-thirds of its members will be persons from industry, commerce and the professions.

It will advise Council on the

occupation needs of persons being trained in the University, acquaint students of occupational opportunities and put employers in touch with students seeking jobs.

Finance will be by Government or business. The committee decided no specific fee should be charged for appointments and services.

Next issue

**CAREERS  
SUPPLEMENT**

Don't miss out



**PRINTING**

If you have a problem concerning printing, why not let us help you?

A programme or a poster — a menu or a magazine — we can print anything (almost!) PHONE 77-190 and ask for a quote for any printing job.

**TAKAPUNA  
PRINTERS**

BARRY'S POINT ROAD, N.2.



# The Satanic Viewpoint

It is, to say the least, rather unusual for the producer of a dramatic presentation to be shot in the opening minutes of the performance. But such was the case in "The Satanic Viewpoint", and the "post mortem" introduction to the plays that followed was further tribute to the originality of their producer, Dr Victor Emeljanow. The shooting, he explained, was inserted at the beginning since it was felt that if there had to be an unpleasant scene it was best dealt with at the outset.

## MORAL COMMENT

Something unique in the way of drama, "The Satanic Viewpoint" (the name as well as the inspiration for the evening stemmed from Dr. Emeljanow's perverted imagination) consisted of three playlets and one extract, from four different European dramatists. Their common dominator is that all ascribe to the school of "psychological" or "fantastic" drama. None offers social comment in the manner of Osborne and the other realists; rather they offer moral comment . . .

"The Prothalamium" poses a situation in which the every-day humdrum of mid-morning coffee presents two highly unreal but archetypal figures. Ghelderode's "The Blind Men," originally inspired by the elder Breughel's painting of that name, sets out to depict the blindness of man confronted with his own innate shortcomings. "Professor Taranne" offers a spectrum in which reality and illusion overlap and where the question arises — what is true reality, that which exists in the mind of Taranne or that in the world around him? Finally, "The Nature of Lo, etc.," provides a cerebral fantasy in which God, made in the image of Man, indulges in the art of contemplation and miscreation.

## QUALIFIED SUCCESS

The first play, "The Prothalamium," actually an extract from Friedrich Durrenmatt's "The Marriage of Mr and Mississippi," was but a qualified success. While the characters may have been intentionally unreal, they nevertheless demand real characterisation. Graeme Eton managed the difficult high-speed speech that his part required with some degree of skill. The occasional stumble was excusable and scarcely marred a generally competent performance.

Leslie Shieff, on the other hand, was not particularly happy as Vanessa. She was all too obviously "acting" her part, and did not successfully realise the emotional potential of her lines. She seemed to lack sincerity in a part where sincerity was a necessity.

The play also had what appeared to be minor flaws in production. The relentless wearing down of Vanessa by the Public Prosecutor could have been better brought out; Vanessa's change from adamant refusal to woeful acceptance of Mississippi's proposal is a little too abrupt to be convincing. Then the old device of the dropped spoon could well

have been played down to achieve the same effect with less obviousness.

In the same way that Graeme Eton carried "The Prothalamium" it was John Betts who rescued "The Blind Men" from mediocrity. He carried a difficult part very well. His voice was admirably suited to the character he had to portray, though his accent was perhaps dubious! Even the somewhat stilted mouthings of the pilgrims — perhaps not a serious flaw in so obviously symbolic a play — could not diminish the force of the dramatist's moral message.

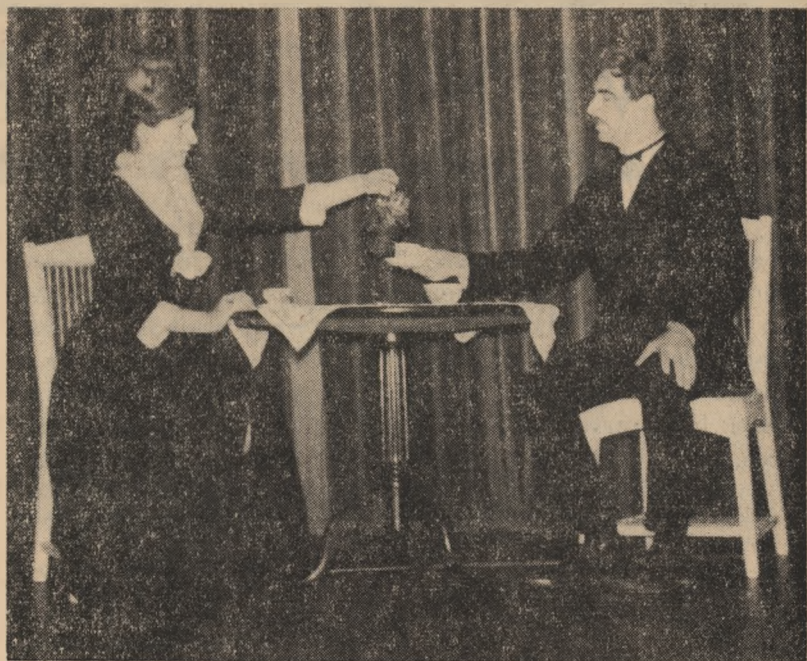
## EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE

The second half of the programme was considerably more entertaining — if 'entertaining' is the word. The presentation of Arthur Adamov's "Professor Taranne" combined an excellent performance from John Monteith with slick production. Monteith's Taranne combined bravado and timidity, conviction and self-doubt, in an almost perfect balance. I did feel that he might have been more "professorial" in tone, but that is to be hypercritical. One point: the significance of the blank "plan" could possibly have received more emphasis. The supporting roles, while not offering a great deal of scope, were capably filled by the other members of the cast. Ken Trembath and Barry Darking were most natural as the two Policemen.



John Monteith as Taranne

The high-point of the evening was "The Nature of Lo, etc.," and, more specifically, Graeme Eton's performance as Lo himself. His sense of timing, his ease and eloquence of gesture, his complete confidence of delivery, all helped to make this by far the best portrayal of the night. In



Leslie Shieff and Graeme Eton

particular, the "anatomical chant" with the co-operation of the Chorus was brilliantly done.

Roger Mitchell's Ernest was credibly human, excelling before the mirror and at the harpsichord. Kirsten Andreasson, as the Female, was obviously human. I did feel though that her dance of seduction was more dance than seduction. In spite of this, her performance was more than adequate. The Chorus was clear and effective, Ken Trembath, Tony Hammond and David Williams making full use of their powerful voices. Technically, too, "The

Nature of Lo, etc.," was of a high standard; I was especially impressed by the realistic dubbing of the harpsichord music.

In fact, polished production was a feature of all four presentations. Long and careful rehearsal has paid dividends in the absence of missed cues, forgotten lines, hitches in lighting, and so on. The choice of plays to give a progression from fantastic reality to realistic fantasy was a master stroke. Equally clever was the repetition of the shooting of Dr. Emeljanow at the close of the production. —J.D.F..

## MAORI LIFE AND ART

This interesting, handy and informative volume should be a useful addition to one's library.

Its squat format is not really aesthetically pleasing, but within its limitations some very good material has been reproduced.

The author, Dr. T. Barrow, an ethnologist responsible for Maori and Pacific collections at the Dominion Museum, has included sections on personal ornaments, weapons of war, commemoration of ancestors, the ceremonial house, religion and death, domestic arts, the past and the present situation.

Colour pictures, which provide a large degree of the book's appeal, are by Kenneth and Jean Bigwood, Frank O'Leary and the author.

The traditional arts of tattoo, rafter painting, the weaving of cloak boarders, coloured plaiting in baskets and fets, lattice-work, house panels, and carving in stone, bone and wood are all presented in colour.

The book, as seems to be the

trend with Reeds, is printed in Japan. —C.J.P.

("The Decorative Arts of the New Zealand Maori," by Dr. T. Barrow, published by A. H. and A. W. Reed.

★ ★ ★

A long-felt need for a readable and comprehensive reference book on Maori life has been fulfilled by A. W. Reed's "An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Maori Life."

A detailed survey of the research of students and anthropologists over the last 100 years it manages to be readable without being over simple. It deals with the Maori before the coming of the Pakeha.

Over 200 pages of fact and illustrations are alphabetically arranged in an informative volume which will pave the way for a more monumental work of this nature.

The manners, customs and artifacts of the Maori race are portrayed in illustrations.

(An Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Maori Life by A. W. Reed and A. H. Reed. 25/-).



## VISUAL PUNCH IN THE GUTS MANSHIP



10/- per hour plus material

• KEN • does OUTSPOKE posters



# ADVENTURE IN PREHISTORY

## AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO WESTERN SAMOA

The investigations in Western Samoa covered a period of seven months from December, 1963, through June of 1964. Operations over the entire period were directed by six people, each for different shorter but overlapping periods, so that over-all continuity of the programme was maintained. The expedition daily employed between six and more than thirty Samoan labourers in one or more crews at various times and places.

While in Samoa we enjoyed the co-operation and assistance of both the Western Samoan Government and its departments, and the direct assistance of the Western Samoan Trust Estates Corporation.

For their goodwill toward our endeavours we owe a debt of gratitude to many of the people of Samoa.

### INVESTIGATIONS

The focus of the investigations were the mounds at Vailele, some three miles along the coast east of Apia. Originally cut into by bulldozers, they were investigated and reported on by Mr J. Golson in 1957 and inspected by the author in 1961. The recent excavations at Vailele continued throughout a six-month period and included a site survey of all mounds in the area. This was designed to relate the mounds being excavated to others in the locality recorded by Thomson (1927), Freeman (1944) and Golson (1957). All other projects were carried out concurrently with the Vailele project for shorter periods of time as personnel and circumstances permitted.

In 1957 Golson undertook a brief test excavation covering 120 square feet in the interior of a large earthen mound at Vailele of rounded rectangular form, about six feet in depth and 120 by 170 feet in size. The mound had already been cut into by a bulldozer for fill needed in a nearby stockyard, and this had exposed a set of neatly stratified occupation layers. In the lowest habitation layer Golson encountered the first pottery to be reported from Samoa. Three charcoal samples from this layer were later radiocarbon dated to the 1st century A.D. (Golson 1962:175). The nature of the adze types or other items in the culture of that period were not well defined, so that only the well-known form of Samoan adze with a quadrangular section and without tang belonging to Duff type 2C could be confidently assigned to that period.

Our initial and continuing tasks were therefore:—

(1) The fullest possible definition of adze forms and other items that could be stratigraphically associated with this early pottery.

(2) The exposure of sufficiently continuous stratigraphic sections through two of the mounds to permit specification of the main occupation layers, their extent, and the form and function of the mounds at different periods in time.

(3) The testing of two other mounds to obtain further stratigraphic records which would permit one to pinpoint the major common events in the local sequence; and

(4) The recovery from the latest layers of sufficient items of pre-contact and early post-contact age to provide us with some idea of the continuities and changes that

had taken place over the last two thousand years in the surviving material culture. While all personnel contributed to these tasks the main burden of conducting this work fell on the author, his wife Kaye, who drew all the thousands of feet of section, Mr G. Boraman, who directed operation on SU-Va 2, and Miss E. Crosby, who supervised most of the work on SU-Va 3 and 4 and also contributed greatly to the final excavations on SU-Va 1.

### FORMS OF POTTERY

As a result of these excavations a collection of 447 shards of Samoan pottery, of which about 9 per cent are pieces of rim, was assembled, the majority of it coming from the lowest two layers in SU-Va 1 and much of the rest from the lowest layer in SU-Va 4. As before, these shards were lacking in any sign of decoration and come in two main forms: one a thick ware with a distinctive feldspathic basalt temper and the other a less frequent finer tempered and thinner ware. Both appear to belong to large simple bowl forms with flat rims whose lips fall into several distinct varieties according to the amount and direction of

the thickening at the lip, the presence or absence of small facets on it, and the angle of the flat lip surface to the wall of the vessel. These observations in general parallel and expand on those made by Golson (1962:176).

Associated with this pottery in SU-Va 1 are a number of adze fragments and a few complete specimens belonging to types other than those 2C found by both Golson and ourselves. In Duff's revised classification of 1959 these include 2A, 3G, 4E, as well as a general type 2 adze with a base flattened

sinkers of the coffee bean form, a perforated and grooved anchor or large sinker, a smaller net sinker, adze grinding stones, pebble chopping tools, hammerstones, cores, and numerous flakes, some of which have been fashioned into piercing tools and one of which has been made into a fine blade flake chisel. As may be expected, there are also several unidentified objects. Taken together, this collection forms a typical Polynesian assemblage associated with a plain pottery, which from its temper was probably made in Samoa.

As their part in a three-year programme of research in Polynesian pre-history outlined by archaeologists at the 10th Pacific Science Congress (Green 1961), New Zealand-based participants agreed to carry out investigations in Pitcairn and the Chatham, Cook and Samoan Island groups. That New Zealand archaeologists are fulfilling these tasks is indicated by the University of Otago expedition to the Chatham Islands, led by Mr D. R. Simmons, the Canterbury Museum expeditions to the Cook Islands led by Dr Roger Duff, and the University of

Auckland expedition to Western Samoa led by the author. All have occurred within the 1962-64 period; the funds and equipment for the research being derived in part from local New Zealand sources through the two Departments of Anthropology, the Canterbury and Otago Museums and the National Historic Places Trust, and in part from a major grant by the National Science Foundation of United States to the Bernice P. Bishop Museum for work in Pitcairn, the Cooks, Samoa and the Society Islands (Emory 1962).

semi-circular section and a convex rather than a straight cutting edge. Finally, there are portions of unclassified adzes and chisels, some with ovoid to elliptical sections that may not be easily accommodated within existing Polynesian adze typologies.

### OCTOPUS LURES

Other items of this period include ungrooved stone octopus lure

### DATING OF MOUNDS

The attempt at building a local stratigraphic sequence was also successful to a limited degree, each mound presenting several common events in otherwise dissimilar sequences. During the latest prehistoric occupation of all four mounds, they seemed to have functioned as house platforms which yield a complex pattern of post holes and a fair number of 2C and 4E adze pieces, the types commonly expected in late contexts in Western Polynesia. According to Golson (1957:24), who consulted the people of Vailele village, this latest stage of settlement is plausibly associated with a traditionally remembered village belonging to the High Chief, Salima, thus placing it in traditional reckoning about 13 generations ago, or in the first half of the 17th century A.D. approximately.

In this respect it is interesting to note that our survey of 110 mounds in the Vailele-Fagali'i indicates that the main concentration is 1 to 2 of a mile inland and includes the large mounds of Taputea and Laupule (Freeman 1944). These are to be associated with Saleupolu, the ancestral village of present-day Fagali'i and Vailele, while the mounds at Suga, where we excavated (east of present-day Vailele) are by comparison few in number (seven or eight), somewhat separate from the main concentration, and only a few hundred yards from the coast. Thus they need not be directly equated with the larger and better known mounds of Vailele (Freeman 1944) or the Saleupolu village of Tupui-vao and later chiefs of the 18th century to whom they are traditionally referred.

At any rate the next use of the Suga mounds identifiable archaeologically is in the historic period when they served either as buried mounds for Solomon Island

Washday in Western Samoa



planta  
of this  
which  
various  
graphs  
thus  
years  
hibited  
and p  
ferent  
functi  
PREH  
A  
gramm  
inland  
some  
attent  
nume  
fortifi  
J. W  
assist  
effort  
open  
behin  
villag  
a set  
forme  
They  
ridge  
of thi  
G. Bo  
it, a  
ary  
house  
later  
races  
recor  
nearb  
Son  
these  
early  
fort v  
ridge  
they  
betwe  
valley  
inates  
fort  
dimer  
cover  
easily  
The  
panie  
tribut  
of D  
dich  
ridge  
its sy  
spar  
sence  
times  
the s  
centr  
slope  
nume  
in Ne  
ificati  
Fiji.  
of th  
West  
Limit  
were  
man  
two  
way  
most  
poses  
charc  
perie  
nume  
and  
Ou  
provi  
fortif  
and  
infor  
ment  
to be  
A  
carri  
son,  
coast  
tradi  
inlan



plantation labourers at the turn of this century, or as mounds on which plantation owners built various structures. Our stratigraphic sequence for this locality thus spans some 1900 or more years in which the mounds exhibited varying shapes and sizes and performed a number of different and frequently unknown functions.

#### PREHISTORIC FORTIFICATIONS

A second part of our programme concentrated on the area inland of Luatuanu'u, a village some 6½ miles east of Apia. Our attention was called to the numerous prehistoric terraces and fortifications in this area by Mr J. W. Hart, whose interest and assistance stimulated our initial efforts. Here, on the principal open fern-covered ridges directly behind the present day coastal village, we recorded and mapped a set of large earthen terraces formerly used as house platforms. They extended inland along this ridge for over half a mile. Much of this work was directed by Mr G. Boraman and in the course of it, a large collection of fragmentary adzes was made from the house floors and terraces. During later stages more of these terraces and house platforms were recorded and mapped on other nearby ridges.

Some two miles inland from these terraces our attention was early drawn by Mr Hart to a large fort which stood at the apex of the ridge systems, at a point where they coalesce into a main ridge between the two major stream valleys so that the position dominates the entire area. This ridge fort was not only the impressive dimensions, but most of it was covered in heavy bush and not easily accessible.

The basic map which accompanies this report (fig. 1) is a tribute to the energy and skill of Dr. Stuart Scott. Its double ditch and bank system across the ridge at the most accessible point, its system of internal and ridge spur defensive ditches, the presence of large deep pits, sometimes in pairs in the interior, and the system of small terraces concentrated on one of the main slopes within the fort, provide numerous parallels to ridge pa in New Zealand and similar fortifications now being recorded in Fiji. It presently stands as one of the best mapped examples of Western Polynesian fortification. Limited test excavations on it were made by Dr. Scott, Mr Boraman and the author. Those across two of the pits and another half-way into the inner bank were the most useful for stratigraphic purposes and for obtaining necessary charcoal samples. From this experience on a fortified site we numerous others both in this area and elsewhere on Upolu.

Our Luatuanu'u survey thus provides extensive information on fortifications, earthen terraces and mounds, and a great deal of information on the stone pavements, house outlines, and adzes to be found on their surfaces.

#### FURTHER SITES INVESTIGATED

A third part of the programme, carried out by Miss J. M. Davidson, concentrated on the South coast village of Lotofaga and its traditionally remembered villages inland. The first part of this re-

search consisted of three test excavations in different parts of the raised sand beach still occupied by the older part of the present village. Here sections cut out by high sea had exposed deeply stratified midden layers. In carrying out these excavations, controlled midden analysis was a primary concern and a major aim, the hope of recovering items of fishing gear. The refuse, however, is not of the concentrated kind and the yield of midden or artifactual materials is not high, although the stratification is fairly well developed to depths between four and eight feet. As a consequence, few distinctive artifacts other than stone flakes were recovered and the items of fishing gear were limited to three or four, plus a few sea urchin spine files. Again, the time span covered by these deposits extended from present European period, back into contact and prehistoric deposits. One prehistoric burial was uncovered, studied and reburied.

A second part of Miss Davidson's project consisted of the field recording of inland sites in order to furnish comparative material complimentary to the survey of sites in the Luatuanu'u locality as a further documentation of the inland to coastal shift of villages discussed by Golson (1957:18). In this project the inland sites of the traditionally remembered villages of "new" and "old" Etemuli and the important site of Vaigafa were all visited and recorded. The field monuments of Vaigafa proved to be extensive, covering an area over a mile in length and up to 1/3 of a mile in width at the centre. The site swere of many kinds including round and round-ended houses both on the flat and on terraces, large circular raised rim pits which proved to be large ovens, small earth and stone moulds, and various ditches and stone alignments. Nearby, on a small volcanic cone called Maunga Ali'i, well-made stone mounds of various shapes were mapped in detail. Further fortifications on a number of more widely scattered sites.

#### GENERAL SURVEY

Through the efforts of all members of the party most of the accessible areas of the coast and parts of the inland of Upolu were visited in the hunt for suitable sites, especially productive beach middens. In the process, a number of individual field monuments were recorded. Also, all but two of the off-shore islands were surveyed for possible sites which might provide evidence of fishing gear and/or concentrated deposits of refuse, but the search was without marked success. Finally, a survey trip around the island of Savai'i not only provided a preliminary estimate of its archaeological potential, information on a number of field monuments and beach middens, but also some details on yet another large and complex stone mound in the Palauli area associated with numerous other remains that merit immediate and more detailed investigation.

#### SUMMARY

In sum our efforts were productive, some of our aims were filled and others frustrated, and our appetites whetted for a fur-



Excavations

ther and more intensive attack further information pertaining to on Samoa's prehistory. The time the last 2,000 years of Western for definite conclusions is still for Samoan prehistory is now available. —Dr Roger Green

**A.M.C.**

EAT AND ENJOY

**MEATS**

First Grade

MONARCH

BACON, HAM AND SMALL GOODS

•  
QUALITY PRODUCTS  
of

THE AUCKLAND MEAT CO. LTD.



TEXT BOOKS  
AT  
TECH BOOKS



**YES, OF COURSE - DIDN'T  
YOU KNOW ?**

ESPECIALLY —

- Architecture
- Botany
- Economics and Management
- Engineering, Electrical, Electronics
- Geology
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Psychology
- Zoology

10 PER CENT STUDENTS' DISCOUNT — NATCH

Lots of good supplementary reading, too!

**TECHNICAL BOOKS LTD**  
31 - 33 VICTORIA STREET WEST, AUCKLAND  
Phone 22-385



# Malice Through The Looking Glass

## NEW DEPARTMENT AT AUCKLAND

Story has it that a party of shipwrecked mariners, experiencing rather better fortune than Messrs. Dudley, Stephens and Brooks\*, were washed ashore on a Pacific island. On gaining *terra firma*, the first sight that greeted them was a gibbet. "Thank heaven," they cried as one, "it's a civilised country."

Whatever point the story may have — and it could evoke diametrically opposed responses from your readers — it does suggest that most of us derive comfort, not to mention a little quiet satisfaction, from the knowledge that we live surrounded by a heraldry of retributive and deterrent devices. From time to time in history, the arbitrary keenness with which these had been employed necessitated recourse to strange palliative incidents like benefit of clergy, sanctuary, the branding of first offenders with unheated irons, and of that accommodating harbour of jury conscience, the perverse verdict.

Inevitably, reforms came, but not until after the whole process of criminal trial had been reduced to a solemn farce. Nor was the countenance of justice illuminated by the courts' neglect of

the front end of the criminal process — that which demands examination of the causes of the delinquent's behaviour as a prerequisite for the proper discharge of the sentencing function. For here, predictably, the answer was: That is no concern of ours. Our duty starts on the presentment of prisoners, concerns itself with the trial of their guilt and ends with an award of punishment — for preference, of a severely deterrent nature.

As neat as you may think, and as spiritually depressing a circle as could be described.

### HUE AND CRY

Human attitudes to crime and punishment continue to strike well-worn bells. The resultant sounds do not differ very much from one generation to the next. Those of us who are law-abiding and try hard to remain so, are to a greater or lesser extent the emotional inheritors of hue and cry, of the blood feud and the sheriff's posse. Compulsively, we consign the errant to Lombrosian categories and dispatch them according to the current abhorrence for and prevalence of their particular offence.

Today, with regard to the termination of his guilt, the

criminal trial is as fair to the prisoner and, perhaps, as efficient as it is ever likely to be. Yet to the equally cogent questions, Why did he do it? and How best to register society's disapproval without stifling the development of whatever assets he might possess? the law has barely begun to formulate answers. What progress has been made along these paths has been due to the energetic efforts of a handful of legislators, sociologists and medical men, to the dedication of a host of well-intentioned "amateurs" and to the active interest of all too few lawyers. The most practised of the foregoing have set about the examination of crime as an entity *in fact* rather than *in law*. Only for the last fifty years does this process appear to merit the description of a "science." Even more recently has that science come widely to be known as "Criminology."

So we are introducing the study of criminal behaviour to this University with no holy cows to salte and then reverently to milk. The few omens have pointed to the desirability of looking at crime as a human and social fact as well as a judicial abstraction. This will involve the examination of its three aspects:

(i) the manifold factors which cause persons to engage in criminal practices — *criminal aetiology*.

(ii) the most effective measures to be taken against crime in the spheres of prevention, legislation and punitive treatment — *criminal policy*.

and (iii) the questions of whether the prisoner's conduct amounts to an offence, whether he is guilty of that offence and how to apply the assigned sanction — *criminal law*.

### ALWAYS HERE

Clearly, these aspects are interrelated and must be treated as such, for criminal aetiology can nourish criminal policy and, given time and an occasional well-directed nudge, criminal policy will shape the criminal law.

However enlightened a State may be in matters of social reform and however efficient its law enforcement agencies, there will always remain an irreducible minimum of crime. If we banish the motor-car and return to horses there will still be traffic offences. If we learn to love our dearest enemies, circumstances will conspire to produce crimes of jealousy and passion. With the causes of such conduct the criminologist is not so much concerned (though he may well be with its punishment). Rather, he is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of behaviour which admits of the possibility of social control.

In this sense the criminologist may be expected to operate on all sides of the fences of aetiology

and criminal policy: his guidance will be sought by the detection and enforcement agencies; as occasion demands he will act as the inspirational force behind measures of social prophylaxis, as guardian of the would-be and has-been offender and (by way of substitute for the hue and cry blood feud, etc.), as professional dampener of impatient spirits in the queue of pounds of flesh. A tall order you may think. But it is one that the University must try to fill by the beginning of March, 1965.

### THREEFOLD

By that time the Law Faculty should bear witness to the establishment of the teaching of criminology on a three-fold basis, viz., as part of the Master of Laws degree and as an optional subject for Honours LL.B., as well as the diploma course. Although the syllabus requirements for the degree students will be broadly based on the diploma course, it is anticipated that, for the former, teaching will be oriented to the jurisprudential rather than the predominantly sociological, administrative or statistical aspects of criminology.

### PRACTICAL

The diploma has been designed with an eye to the needs of police, prison and probation officers and the specialist social worker, though others, including medical practitioners, psychologists and lawyers, whose primary interest lies in the criminal field, should find it anything but peripheral to their professional activities.

The criminology course represents one of the University's first ventures into the interdisciplinary field. Departments as diverse in their interests as Town Planning, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Psychology, Architecture, Anthropology and Mathematics have promised their support in the teaching and research programme. A glance at the syllabus (below) should indicate how much the success of the course will depend on the formation by these teachers of a satisfactory rapprochement. As a Professor in one of the new British universities has said of his attempt to fuse Literature, Economics and History, one should hope for "some form of happy cohabitation" rather than "a shotgun wedding" of the various disciplines.†

### SYLLABUS

The syllabus and prescriptions for the Dip. Crim. are as follows: Division I ("Preliminary subjects"). The Legal System (minus Legal History). Psychology I.

Education I b. Division II: The Development of Criminological and Penological Thought, Criminal and Abnormal Psychology, Methodology I, Introduction to the principal methods of studying crime and the effects of punishment and other treatments, Groundwork in the use of statistical methods, Criminal Law, The Sentencing Process, Judicial psy-

● continued on page 13



## MINERVA

suggests

that those students who will be in Stages II and III next year should come along NOW and talk to us about the books they will need for 1965

LISTS OF REQUIRED BOOKS FOR MOST DEPARTMENTS NOW AVAILABLE

**Minerva Bookshop**  
LIMITED

13 COMMERCE ST., AUCKLAND

"So, likewise (reduction to one language) should it be with the writings of the world, in order that people may not waste and lavish their lives in the study of various languages, and that the whole earth may be considered as one city and one land." — From the Writings of Baha'u'llah.

**BAHA'I FAITH.** P.O. Box 1906, Auckland; Ph. 34-192

### HYPNOSIS CAN HELP YOU

Concentrate better. Remember more  
Banish exam-room nerves. Relax

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT

### A Self-hypnosis Course

will commence soon during which students will learn to hypnotise themselves, and help themselves to relax, improve memory and concentration, and calm their nerves. This results in a better output of work quicker and better assimilation of knowledge, and leads to better grades.

Learn to release the hidden power within you  
Enquire now! Curative and Educational — HYPNOSIS

**FRANCIS J. AVISON**

(Dip. Hyp. Lond.)

Phone: 17-939

P.O. Box 6305, Auckland

Cri

cholog  
tence  
senten

the a  
ards  
object

Tribu  
(Crim

social  
social  
in the

fluenc  
enviro  
family

ment,  
Anthr  
Treati

ology  
of stu  
includ

specifi  
types  
istics

indivi  
"open  
ies). &

Preve  
In  
ations

studer  
sent  
(embe

vised  
twelve  
ful co

amina

The  
tions  
requir

First  
rule"  
fail to

jects  
second  
passes

limina  
will l  
those

It i  
major  
will l

part-t  
a per  
its for

compl  
would  
years.

in ab  
struct  
evenit

ing)  
three  
the ne

energ  
haps  
the c

a gre  
his se

Son  
will a  
in cen

and I  
for t  
the I

it wa  
rollee  
ficatio

ber  
(e.g.  
who

includ  
polog  
awar  
the e

and  
four  
debas  
the I



## Criminology — cont.

chology in sentencing. Type of sentence and problems attendant on sentencing, including variation, the adoption of objective standards and the means of supplying objective information to the Tribunal, Criminal Sociology. (Criminal and other anti-social behaviour in relation to the social pathology. Various elements in the environment which may influence criminality, geophysical environment, hygienic conditions, family and education environment, mass media agencies, etc.). Anthropology, Penology and Treatment of Offenders, Methodology II (Application of methods of studying crime and criminals including the investigation of specific variables and specific types of criminal behaviour; statistics of offences and criminals by individual case study and by "open" and "limited" case studies). Social Legislation in the Prevention of Crime.

In addition to passing examinations in the above subjects, the student will be required to present a satisfactory dissertation (embodying the results of supervised research) not later than twelve months after the successful completion of his subject examinations.

### RESTRICTIONS

There exist only two restrictions on the time students may require to complete the course. First the University "exclusion rule" will apply to those who fail to achieve passes in two subjects over a period of two years; secondly, students must possess passes in at least two of the "Preliminary Subjects" before they will be permitted to embark on those listed in Division II.

It is anticipated that the great majority of diploma candidates will be able to study only on a part-time basis. Assuming such a person is unable to claim credits for his "Preliminary Subjects," completion of the whole course would probably take him four years. This would involve him in about 7 hours of formal instruction per week (probably two evenings and a Saturday morning) during the first year and three or four hours per week of the next three years. (The really energetic part-timer could perhaps reduce the total period of the course by a year by taking a greater number of subjects in his second and third years).

### CREDITS

Some of the diploma candidates will already possess qualifications in certain subjects in Divisions I and II. Provision has been made for the granting of credits for the Division I subjects. However, it was appreciated that some enrollees might well possess qualifications in a large enough number of subjects in Division II (e.g. the Barrister and Solicitor who also has a B.A. in subjects including psychology and anthropology) to entitle him to the award of a diploma on satisfying the examiners with a dissertation and passes in a mere three or four papers. Clearly, this would debase the academic currency of the Dip. Crim. To guard against

too easy a passage, a scheme has been adopted whereby such a person would be required to take an alternative subject for each of the Division II subjects in which he possesses a "substantially similar" qualification. The list, with prescriptions of the courses from which these "substituted" subjects will be drawn is as follows:

Forensic Science (the medico-legal examination of human or animal bodies, the science of toxicological research, the field of expert work in ballistics, explosives and arson, the study of the traces of professional tools, the technico-criminal methods of investigation in burglary and damage to property, the study of handwriting and questioned documents).

### URBAN CRIME

Urban Ecology and Architecture in Relation to Criminal Aetiology and Penology. (Urbanization and the concentration of crime and distribution of criminal offences, including organised crime, gang activity, etc. Urban planning and architecture as anti-delinquent factors. Prison architecture in relation to the purposes of punishment and other treatments). Police Science, (Police methods in the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of a criminal code. Police law and administration. Empirical police work and scientific police methods, including detection, identification and interrogation. The Police in relation to the public). Social Casework, (methods of diagnosis, prescription and therapy for the prevention and remedy of criminal and other anti-social behaviour by case-work on individual and group basis). Sexual Pathology, (medical science in the investigation, diagnosis and treatment of deviations in sexual behaviour).

### CLOSE TO WORK

The substitution of, say, Police Science and Urban Ecology and Forensic Science for the student who is already qualified in three

Division II subjects, should preserve the academic strength of the diploma and, at the same time, provide an opportunity for the student to gain experience of three subjects which are closely related to the more conventional criminological work he will already be undertaking.

A reading of the prescriptions suggests that the course could furnish the diploma-holder a sound practical basis for his present and future professional endeavours. But it is not enough for a University merely to equip a student with a grasp of techniques: the effort should be made to imbue him with a perception of their significance in the society in which he lives and works. Should his dual object be realised the Diploma in Criminology course will function as a discrete discipline as well as a valuable servicing station.

In New Zealand Universities there is a general need to develop broader and more adventurous curricula. I believe this can be achieved only by first removing those artificial barriers to a liberal education — the faculties, departments, the sub-departments, and with them their insularity and its besetting sins.

The unabashed catholicity of the "Schools" system in new universities like Sussex, Essex and East Anglia (and, more signifi-

cantly for us, our youthful neighbour — the University of the Waikato) may well point to the end of the age of the intellectual allotment. In Auckland, the diploma course at least raises a little finger in the same direction. One hopes that in the not too distant future Criminology will come to secure a place in some grander scheme of the social and other sciences in this University.

—B.J.B.

### FOOTNOTES

\*See R. V. Dudley and Stephens (1884) 14 Q.B.D. 273: After 20 days adrift on a raft, without food, D. and S. killed the cabin boy, Parker. They, together with Brooks, were tried and convicted for murder and sentenced to death. This was, however, commuted to six months imprisonment by the Executive.

†Ian Watt, of the University of East Anglia in *The Critical Quarterly* Summer, 1964, at p. 250.

‡Until its abolition in 1827, a means of escaping death penalty for many first offences. Accused would be branded on thumb to signify he had received his 'clergy': later, this done either with cold iron or by heated iron on side of ham (accused expected to stand by and make suitable

● Continued on page 15

**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. McKELVIE STREET & WILLIAMSON AVENUE

PUT YOUR CASH IN THE

**AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK**

— the only bank that donates its profits to charitable, educational and cultural organisations in Auckland.

## 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



# MAIN STREET, '64

We may not be affluent as the world measures affluence, but to us SuperMac's slogan has the ring of genuine coin. Thanks to forces beyond our control, and such arcana as revolving and continuous credit, the majority are enjoying the use, if not the actual ownership, of the Good Things of Life. All the graphs are sloping up and "Smirk along with Keith" is the odds-on favourite for the next campaign.

While the floodwaters of prosperity pour over us, leaving the beaches and gutters laden with yesterday's goodies, the architectural fans join the rest of the gang in scouting the tide-line for mementoes of the occasion. Specialists in the portable artifacts of the culture of customer appeal and planned obsolescence are sure of finds if they persevere, whether it be the object itself, the package or just the announcement. If the bulk of the stuff sampled is pretty nasty, the proportion of items worth popping into the collection is high enough to keep hope alive, if anaemic. But turning to those biggest, most costly and longest lasting of products, the multi-storey buildings on the main drag, we are offered a starvation diet. Those whose hobby is the appre-

ciation of buildings are remarkable in this part of the town by their glazed eyes and ulcerated tongues. The diagnosis is scurvy, for there is enough bulk in the diet but no vitamins. Only by turning back to the assured vulgarity of Edwardian Baroque and the stylistic swipings of the Victorians is the vital spark kept going.

## MOMENTARY FLASHES

Nearly all these latter-day offerings have their moments, parts, sometimes quite substantial chunks, that achieve the combination of qualities which makes the viewer cheer. Sometimes the graph paper facades can pick up the sun and chuck it around on aluminium, glass and polished

stone to produce a really exciting show. Or at night the pattern of late workers and cleansing operatives yields an unexpected ideogram on the darkened screen. But these are grace notes and cannot cancel the debt run up during the rest of the week when the special effects man is off duty and we are too pressed for time to be able to pick our viewpoint.

## ETERNAL IRRITATION

With one honourable exception in Christchurch, there is no big job in any of our central business districts which one can say with confidence will grow old gracefully and hold a place in our affections. Rarity and novelty may temporarily buttress a few and for want of rivals they may hang on for a time. But the sort of fluffs that have been made are of the type that continually catch the eye and age does not wither their powers of irritation.

## AID FOR REFUGEES

On the third anniversary of the Angolan revolution, March 15, 1964, the National Union of Angolan Students (UNEA) issued a statement appealing to all freedom-loving men to help the Angolan people.

The need for aid for the refugees is still paramount, and the Co-ordinating Secretariat has issued a poster and leaflet calling on all National Unions to give their solidarity and provide material support. A petition has been circulated which will be sent to the United Nations Organisation and the Organisation for African Unity, demanding the immediate cessation of colonial rule in Angola.

Several National Unions of Students issued statements to mark the occasion including: UNEBA Burundi, DSF Denmark, NUGS Ghana, SFS Sweden, NUIS Israel; NUEUS Ethiopia sent a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations calling for an end to Portuguese colonialists oppression in Angola.

## THE HOUSEMAID OF COMMERCE

Once architecture was called the handmaiden of the arts, but today it is quite clearly the housemaid of commerce and is expected to wear the livery. But to wear uniform with aplomb requires practice, and this is the very thing that is lacking. The modern architect is required to employ and co-ordinate a wider range of techniques than any other professional, and the investing client quite naturally and properly wants the lot brought to bear on his job. Freely translated as "Commercial buildings are machines for yielding dividends", Corbusier's mot of the twenties goes slap into the bulls-eye of the sixties. As the generic name indicates, such buildings have always had the profit motive behind them. The shift in emphasis is in the mechanics.

## CALCULATED

Compare an office building of 1908 with one of 1938: they are patently of the same family. The youngster may be cleanshaven, but still a chip off the old block. Turn to the recent chunks of commercial enterprise and take a gander at the machinery backstage as well as at what you are meant to see: the first impression of family resemblance takes a knock. Whatever the accuracy of the computations, the intention to calculate the effect of every penny spent is clear (including the return on the inhabitants' wages). "Controlled environments for optimum output" is the battle cry and "what can't be measured can't be justified" is the thesis.

• Continued next page

## YOUTH CONFERENCE

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is holding an International Conference on Youth in Grenoble, France, from August 23 to September 1, 1964. Delegates from member States and observers from international non-governmental organisations will discuss all aspects of out-of-school education for young people.

## Editor of Craccum 1965

Anyone interested may obtain an application form from the Students' Association Office

Applications close Friday, 2nd October at 6 p.m.

## COACHING!

Improve your work — with specialised private coaching. The Power Coaching College has helped others — it can help you. All stages of coaching in all academic subjects and languages.

Don't put it off. Ring the Principal today — an enquiry puts you under no obligation.

PH. 34-734

POWER COACHING COLLEGE

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER!

Auckland University Students' Association

## Men's House Committee

### NOTICE TO ALL LOCKER HOLDERS

Lockers must be renewed or surrendered before the end of this term, NOT at the beginning of next year



by  
**A. C. Goodfellow**

## WRITHING WIRES

Gone is that counsel of despair, the light well, together with those curiously ungainly metal windows and ever misplaced light fittings (an unholy alliance which marked the twenties and thirties as the nadir of man's struggle for light and air). Today's model provides windows for sunlight and view as, and only if required, overhead stretches the bland surface of the suspended ceiling system, which bathes the occupants in fresh air, light and musak in the prescribed quantities and discreetly mops up the overflow from confidential conversations. Behind this geometrical surface writhe and twist a mass of high and low voltage wires, fresh and foul air ducts, water pipes at all temperatures and assorted bits of structure. Up top the mechanical and electrical engineers hold court behind an artful architectural screen and can render the whole job uninhabitable with the puff of a blown fuse. Keeping pace with all this, the walls aren't walls any more but environmental barriers with carefully adjusted acoustical, thermal and maintenance characteristics.

### LOST OPPORTUNITY

All this has happened in the last thirty years, most of it since the war, but based on developments and experience during the war, together with an awareness of the coming crisis in building which victory would reveal. In New Zealand there was scarcely time for a slump-stunned population or nervous business community to realise that business-as-usual was possible before this war was on top of them. The generation which served in the forces seems to have included an undue proportion of the young men who were about to become architects, and so the financial catastrophe at the beginning of the Second Machine Age was compounded and this country lost the first twenty years of experience in the new techniques and the training that should have evolved with it.

### OFF BALANCE

Only in the last ten years has the city-suited pastoralist, surrounded with the products of affluence, gained sufficient confidence to invest on main street. Deprived of experience, designers have been caught off balance by



A view of Auckland city

the displays of technical wizardry expected of them and the consequent explosion of their spheres of responsibility. That the profession is aware of this situation is shown by the spate of reports and surveys of office organisation carried in the journals.

### STRUGGLING INDUSTRY

For similar reasons the building industry struggles, barely successfully, to cope with the new era, but for both designer and builder their best efforts are frequently vitiated by the high mobility of their staff. In the ladder climbing game the fun is fast and furious and everyone is playing his qualifications to the limit, if not a bit beyond. The result is a critical undersupply of the skilled doers of dirty work: craftsmanship, like thrift, would appear to be a virtue of necessity. Thus the planners and executives of the country's biggest industry have hardly left the go-line as the years of our boomlet run on and out.

### HYDRO DESIGN

But this jeremiad is aimed at the multi-storey work in main street, elsewhere there are rich, though scattered, pickings: a steadily growing body of houses, flats, factories and medium size commercial jobs, together with some big industrial stuff which is the genuine, unadulterated oil. Here the honours are not restricted to private practitioners, for, despite the ghastly bequest

of the Housing Division, the authorities still rate on Oscar through the services of the Hydro Design Office. Ohakuri gets full marks for a big job boldly handled, keeping the situation under control from the heroic plumbing of the penstocks, through the heavy industry of the turbine hall and on down the scale without a falter to the administrative offices and their furniture.

### LONG WAIT

But it looks like being a long time yet before the enthusiasts are going to have a ball in the centre of the city. Whatever efforts the designers make the results are scarcely likely to score a home run while the six-figure clients fail to demand more than built balance sheets. If you ask for marble cake, it is not surprising if that is just what you get.

## RUDMAN'S GALLANT MOTION

A contentious issue was suppressed at the last meeting of the Auckland University students executive when a ruling by the President stifled discussion.

Mr W. B. Rudman had moved that, following NZUSA's decision to institute a boycott on South African goods, the Administration be asked to remove the following plants from the grounds of the Maclaurin Chapel: kolkwitzia, coleomema, adenandra and chaenomeles; on the grounds that they are native to South Africa.

Mr R. Sara seconded this motion.

Mr R. Mountain suggested that as these plants had been born here they had acquired New

Zealand citizenship. He asked Mr Rudman whether he intended the plants to be shot or sent back.

The President, Mr A. M. Katavich, then attempted to evade the issue by ruling the matter frivolous, declaring that anyway it would be too much bother.

Mr Rudman asked Mr Katavich whether we were to choose our principles according to the bother they caused.

A motion that the President's ruling be disagreed with was narrowly lost.

Mr Mountain should not have the burden of scrutineering thrust upon him again. —J.R.

## Capping Book 1965

Applications for the positions of

**EDITOR and DISTRIBUTION  
MANAGER**

should reach Capping Controller

**Bill Rudman**

by Friday, 2nd October, 6 p.m.

### BROADWAY MOTORS LTD

Licensed Motor Vehicle Dealers

LOWER KHYBER PASS  
NEWMARKET; PH. 52-089

#### NEW SCOOTERS & MOTOR-CYCLES

1964 BSA A65 650cc	£415
1964 BSA Super Bantam 175cc	£193
1964 BSA 250cc	£265
1964 BSA Sunbeam 250cc	£257
1964 Honda Super Sports 300cc	£330
1964 Honda Benly 150cc	£229/10/0
1964 Honda 90, 87cc	£169/10/0
1964 Jawa 125, 175, 250, 350cc	from £199/10/0
1964 Rabbit 125cc	£195/10/0
1964 Puch 150cc	from £202

All the above:

↓ deposit — 18 months to pay

Honda 50cc, electric start	£139/10/0
Honda 50cc, kick start	£131

Both at £25 deposit  
Inspection invited

#### ● CRIMINOLOGY — continued

noises of anguish). 'Clergy' became available to any man who could read, or memorize Psalm 51, verse 1 — the 'neck verse.' Available to all women after 1692. Necessity for reading or memorizing abolished 1705.

\*After Lombroso, Italian surgeon born 1835. Thesis that the criminal is, by birth, a distinct type (delinquento nato). Criminals recognizable by certain physical traits (stigmata) indicating reversion to 'the savage type.' Much of his work subsequently discredited, though research on modified lines continues in Italy and U.S.A.



# By Now They Will Know Savage Racial Laws Effect

Three political prisoners in South Africa will know by the time this is published if they are to be hanged for making the only protests South Africa's savage racial laws forced them to make.

The three men—Vuyisile Mini, Wilson Khayinga and Zinakile Kaba—were sentenced to death under the Sabotage Act months ago. Their appeals were due to be held this month. If these appeals have failed, it will be proof of the hardening and contemptuous attitude by the South African Government to civilised world opinion.

If the three men succeed, there will still be 41 political prisoners under sentence of death in South Africa. If they fail, there will be 44.

The three men's appeals were due to be heard on September 14, 15 and 16. Their arrest, trial and convictions were under conditions obtaining in no other civilised country. They were held in isolation before their trial and repeated efforts made to obtain "confessions" from them. Evidence against them was given by informers, many of whom had also been softened up by arrest and solitary confinement and whose statements would not be accepted in most courts as free and voluntary statements.

The trial itself was held in an isolated village, hundreds of miles from the men's homes and in conditions which made the actual preparation of an adequate defence most difficult.

The so-called sabotage law on which they were convicted is a political crime created by the South African Government to preserve the supremacy of the whites

at all costs. It is only a crime in racial South Africa and those who were forced to this protest did so because after 16 years of racial rule by the present Government every reasonable and accepted method of protest has been

closed.

The three condemned men are not the guilty ones. Nor are the 41 others waiting in the death cells. Nor are eight Rivonia trialists now languishing in life imprisonment. Nor are the thousands of other South African political prisoners.

The guilty men are the South African racialists who, with brutality and oppression, have forced freedom lovers to violence and direct action.

## STUDENT LEADERS GAOLED IN S.A.



South African being chased by police

Three former presidents of the National Union of South African Students were arrested about a month ago.

The most recent was Thursday, August 13, when the immediate past president of NUSAS, JONTY DRIVER, was arrested at his home in Johannesburg. He was to have left the country Friday to take up a teaching position in England. His apartment was searched by police at the time of his arrest. No reasons have been given for the sudden arrest. It was made under the 90-day de-

tention law.

The Secretariat of the International Student Conference (ISC) has cabled South Africa's Prime Minister, Hendrik Verwoerd, condemning the action. The cable said: "Urge South African Government to consider full consequences of suppression of freedom and human rights STOP such acts expose South Africa's inhumanity before the world."

● Continued from bottom of column 3

ADRIAN LEFTWICH, NUSAS president in 1961-62 was taken into custody in late July, also under the Detention Bill. Arrested with him were six other persons; Garth Tomkinson, David de Keller, Jeffrey Lamb, Raymond Eisenstein, Mrs Sylvia Neame and Selina Molteno. Leftwich was serving as a lecturer at the University of Capetown at the time of his arrest.

### OTHER PROTESTS

The ISC has been informed by the National Unions of Malta, Switzerland and the African Students' Association in Israel that they have cabled protests over these latter arrests.

Earlier this month, NEVILLE RUBIN, another former president of NUSAS was arrested in Lourenco Marques, Mozambique. Concern was expressed that Portuguese authorities may be too easily co-operative with the South African police and implement the immediate extradition of Rubin to South Africa. The British newspaper, The Guardian, called for the immediate intercession of the British Government on behalf of Rubin.

### REAL DANGER

In an editorial, the newspaper said: "He may have committed an offence under Portuguese law, but the real danger is that he will be transferred to South Africa. There his British passport will be of little help to him. The Sabotage Act, under which he might, such is its huge scope, be tried, applies to anyone who has been resident in South Africa, whatever his present nationality."

### LATEST REPORT

It was since reported that Neville Rubin, former NUSAS president, had been released from jail in Mozambique and is now in Northern Rhodesia. He was held for six days by Portuguese authorities in Mozambique, then put on a train for Southern Rhodesia.

He is reported as having said that he had been solitary confinement and released only two hours before the train was due to leave.

Anyone interested in doing a survey of AU Students' living conditions, social and political beliefs, with the prospect of having the results published in a nationally circulating magazine, please contact Terry Power, (Dip. Ed. Student, Phone 2010-M, Papakura).

### THREE LEAVE ON GRANTS

Three Auckland University students, awarded Commonwealth scholarships, left Auckland recently to study at British universities.

S. F. L. Gallot left to study Mathematical Statistics at the University of Manchester. M. W. Morley went to study German at Christ College, University of Oxford. R. G. Mulgan travelled to the University of Oxford, where he will study Classics at Merton College.

Nine New Zealanders won scholarships which are tenable for two years.

## ALL NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS URGED TO...

