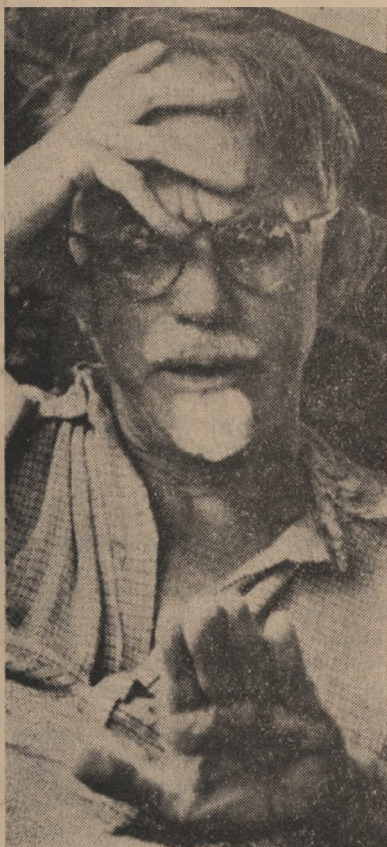


craccum

VOL. 38

No. 12



Forthcoming Publications

Editors of the seven University newspapers meeting in Auckland during the recent Winter Tournament decided to publish an editor's handbook and a special edition on the students congress at Curious Cove.

Lack of editorial continuity and the consequent need to guide young and inexperienced editors in problems of style, technique, administration, content and the laws of defamation and obscenity, gave rise to the handbook.

The handbook will be edited, over its preliminary stages, by Con O'Leary.

The editors, meeting in a seminar on the editor/publisher relationship, also evolved a rigorous code of ethics for inclusion in the handbook.

As well as protecting future student editors from themselves, the handbook will contain a statement of responsibilities which student journalists have not acknowledged in the past.

The seminar rejected any schemes of censorship and suggested that any contact between editors and executives, besides appointment, dismissal and resignation, should be on a level of co-operation and consultation rather than direction.

The special edition, approved by a council meeting of the New Zealand Student Press Association, will enable fuller coverage of the annual Congress at Curious Cove. In the past it has been suggested that the many brilliant speeches at the Cove have been worth publishing more fully. The edition will ensure that this is done and, by concentrating on the texts, will not rob the student papers of hard news.

A recent picture of New Zealand author Frank Sargesson whose collected stories will be shortly released by the publishers, Pauls — a long awaited literary event.

SECOND WORK CAMP THIS VACATION

Applications are being called for the 2nd International Student Work Camp to be held from 4th January to 16th January, 1969.

The work will be within the field of the Maori education foundation.

Students will be working in a Maori community painting and renovating buildings, laying footpaths and generally improving the site for a play centre for pre-school children.

Free time activities will include sports, swimming, talks and discussions by guest speakers, talks and slides by student from other countries and trips to local places of historic interest. 20-30 students will be required and they will be selected on a national basis from the six universities. Delegates will also be attending from Australian universities. Overseas students are especially invited to apply.

The site is yet to be finalised, however the two that are under consideration are both near lovely beaches in Northland and in the Bay of Plenty.

Students will spend a most rewarding time while doing worthwhile and valuable work.

Application forms are now available at the Students Association office. Applications will close on November 20th.

NEW FEES SYSTEM FOR STUDENTS

Beginning next year, students at New Zealand Universities will be paying their fees on a basis markedly different from that of previous years. The main feature of the new fees structure is that all costs will be amalgamated into a single payment.

The advantages of this move, advantages which no doubt prompted the revision in the first place, are obvious: paying of fees will be simplified from the enrolling students point of view, and paperwork for the Administration will be significantly reduced.

The question which most students will be asking is whether they will be paying more or less to attend University. Generally speaking, the new fee structure will mean a saving to the individual student.

From next year there will be a single all-inclusive charge per unit. While it is true that in his first year a student may be paying more than freshers of previous years, the total cost of his degree course will in most cases be reduced. Students receiving government bursaries, furthermore, will be paying less than before right from the start, since the

new bursaries will cover 9/10th of the fees costs.

Under the new system there will be no separate payment for examinations, enrolment or cyclo-styled notes. Changes per unit will be as follows:

Arts	£20 each unit
Accountancy	£20 each unit
Science	£30 each unit

Only accountancy students will face an increase in their fees, which will in future be on a par with those paid by arts students. In the past they have been paying substantially less, for the same amount of lecture time as arts students have been receiving.

On the whole there seems little to quarrel with in the new schedule, the only obvious drawback being that students failing terms will not be able to recover their examination fees. This is surely a minor point in the face of the genuine saving and greater convenience of the new system.

FEE RISE AT VICTORIA

The Victoria University Students' Association at a Special General meeting increased their students association fees from £5/5/0 to £8/10/0.

This was passed after a three hours discussion by a majority of 84 to 17.

It is intended that the major portion of the increase will go to paying for the 2nd floor of the Victoria Student Union Building, and the accumulation of funds for a new Student Union Building when the present one becomes inadequate by about 1970.

An interesting feature of the increase, which was a constitutional amendment, was the provision of 10/- per head being paid directly into the 'Salient' general account.

It was stated at the meeting that 'Salient' would be "free" next year, and that part of the funds will provide a scholarship for the 'Salient' Editor.

RESIGNATION DEMANDED

Auckland University executive has written to N.Z.U.S.A. demanding the resignation of N.Z.U.S.A. Travel officer, Mr John Troughton.

The executive are dissatisfied with the Travel Officer's handling of the Australian exchange tour and his non appearance at Winter Council.

STUDENTS BEATEN

Three Kenyan students studying in the United States were brutally beaten by police at a restaurant in New York City and arrested. This was announced at a press conference by Kenya's Ambassador to the United States and the United Nations, Mr Burudi Ndwiga. The students are James Njuhigu, Evans Kamau and Douglas Magua.

At the entrance to the restaurant, said Magua, they met a group of white men one of whom, a plain clothes policeman, bumped into him and told him, "Watch it, nigger". When he asked for an apology, he was chased out of the restaurant and arrested. When his friends came to his assistance, they were also arrested. Njuhigu was beaten in a car on the way to the police station. A police sergeant told Kamau that when he saw a white man he should call him "sir".

The Kenyan Ambassador said that this outrage has evoked great indignation among Kenyan students in the United States. The Kenyan government made a formal protest.

STUDENTS ARRESTED

Forty-one students of the Nanyang University in Singapore were arrested in June by the Malaysian authorities on the charge of "mobilising student support for Indonesian confrontation against Malaysia".

The students were arrested under the internal security law which enables the Malaysian authorities to detain any person indefinitely without trial.

CRACCUM

"A free university in a free society"

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Distribution NOEL ARCHER, JOE FRIS

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

Editorial

RADIO STATION

THE decision of the Students' Association to support the Auckland University Broadcasting Society with a grant of £350 for capital expenditure if they are successful in obtaining a licence to run a private radio station is encouraging.

The response by students invited to attend a meeting setting up the Broadcasting group is less so.

The paucity of attendance shows that this project, which could and should be an exciting and worthwhile prospect, has not yet caught students' imaginations.

It would be a pity if, providing a licence is granted, so excellent an opportunity, for disseminating comment controversy and debate, providing a showcase for university activities and giving students an opportunity for radio experience, were left in the hands of those whose primary concern might be the type of valves they were using rather than the content of their programmes.

This is not to belittle those who interest centres mainly upon technical matters. Hams from the Radio Club and other interested students responsible for the movement coming into being deserve every credit. But any student at all interested in ideas, drama, music or debate should become a part of this vital scheme.

EXEC. SETTLES LIBEL

At the last meeting, Executive decided that we should pay £300 in full settlement of the claim of Jim and Anne Murphy, because of the article "The Sexual Psycho-Pathology of the Pop Song."

Although the editor and authors were prepared to pay £125 between them, Executive decided it would pay £200 as its share.

Difficulty was met in deciding whether the remaining £100 should be shared equally among the editor and co-authors or whether the editor should pay a larger proportion. Finally it was carried by seven votes to five that editor Sanders should pay £40, and the co-authors £30 each.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF MUSIC

The Auckland University Music Society, normally one of the most active societies in the cultural field, has excelled itself this year.

Apart from public subscription concerts by individual performers and the Chamber orchestra, the Friday lunch-time concerts in the second term, and the more formal annual concert, Music Society was host to many music students from all over New Zealand during the Arts Festival.

Original Cantata

Having organised the traditional concerts, Music Society presented an unequalled highlight in Arts Festival music making — the first performance of a work commissioned for the occasion.

The special evening concert was

courageous and rewarding enough, presenting a programme of Bach and Webern pieces. The premiere of a cantata added a special touch.

Written by Dr Tremain, Auckland composer and lecturer, while on sabbatical leave, the cantata provides for an accompaniment of two pianos. Bearing in mind the technical requirements of student performers, Dr Tremain set in motion a jubilant choral sound which was ably supported in its drive by a percussive and rhythmic accompaniment from these instruments.

Work Paid Off

The smooth performance was a tribute to the importance of the occasion. It could easily be credited to the many Wednesday evenings during the winter when the singing of strange syncopated Latin texts could be heard from the Music Department.

The text of the poem "Tenere Juventa" (Let us keep our youth while we may) is taken from the *Carmina Burana*, musically well known in Carl Orff's settings, to which this cantata paid noticeable tribute.

It is to be hoped that other centres follow the noteworthy lead given by Auckland in encouraging New Zealand composition and, more immediately, enriching universities' arts festivals.

—T. S.

—T. S.

Letters

Former Editor Replies To Truncation Charge

Sir,

Mr Gager's article, "Inside Labour", was submitted in person with the full understanding that due to limitations of space and due to editorial policy, it would have to be severely edited. I understood that I had Mr Gager's mandate to abridge his article. The abridgment presented no difficulty, as the original article could be divided roughly into three parts: (a) his impressions of the procedures at the Labour Party conference, from which he had just come—mainly critical; (b) his laudatory comments about certain aspects of the Labour Party's policy and corresponding criticisms of its weaknesses; (c) a polemic on workers' control of industry and the socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

I told Mr Gager that I believed in pluralism in the expression of political beliefs. I pointed out to him that I would not undertake to publish polemic unless a full range of opinions could be published in the same issue. I also told him that I thought that partisan wrangling about political beliefs was futile. It is my contention that politicians should be judged by what they do, not necessarily by what they say. They seem to have so little to say these days anyway. Owen Gager is a public spirited proponent of radical policies. I felt that his first-hand impressions of the Labour Party conference would be reported with his customary integrity.

I knew also that he would bring the same integrity to bear on his criticism of the party to which he is affiliated as he does to the views of the proponents of anti-theoretical views. Students were committed to no more than the "facts" as presented by Mr Gager as eye-witness. It is singularly unfortunate that there do not seem to be comparable impartial critics of the procedures of other parties, national conference procedures. Mr Gager's loyalty to the Labour Party is well attested. The recounting of a party manifesto in *Craccum* would bore its readers, no matter whose manifesto it was. The depressing similarities in supposedly divergent points of view are long suffered, anyway.

Let us hope that rebellious voices will long continue to be tolerated within the framework of our political parties. May the dissident voices continue to enliven the drudgery of all party politics. May Mr Gager continue to assail his critics with his customary spunk and audacity.

—John Sanders.

A Young Critic Speaks

Sir,

In a review in the Auckland Star of Mr Louis Johnson's recent volume of verse, Mr Charles Doyle refers with scorn to 'young critics' who do not sufficiently appreciate Mr Johnson's verse. Now in Craccum 11 Mr Doyle expresses in verse his contempt of 'young critics' in general. Does

he think perhaps that criticism should only be undertaken after the age of 25 (after receiving a licence from the appropriate authorities — in Wellington of course)? I suggest somewhere around 25 to accommodate Mr Doyle's own case. For he can escape his own censure only if he considers himself to be no longer young. Or could it be that Mr Doyle, although young, is no critic?

—Malcolm Fraser

(Charles Doyle comments: Don't know whether Mr Fraser is 25 or not? He seems old enough to be a critical undertaker. Where's his sense of humour? and can he read?)

Power Protests at P.R.O.

Sir,

The function of the Association's Public Relations Officer, according to the constitution, is 'publicising outside the University the activities of the Association.' Has this been done as thoroughly as could reasonably be expected in the past year or so?

The most important organisations available to publicise Stud. Ass. work in Auckland are the two dailies and the NZBC. 'Varsity Voice,' which was started in 'The Auckland Star' in 1959 as a regular means of telling the public of student news has this year been discontinued, I understand because of failure to supply any reasonably regular suitable material. Is this correct? The number of items appearing from day to day in the ordinary news columns of the dailies seems to have dropped alarmingly, and the number to be heard on radio and TV news bulletins is negligible. AUSA is the biggest organisation of young people gathered together in one place in country, and it has plenty worth telling the public about. In the quite recent past, the news media gladly accepted and used frequently items on subjects ranging from blood donations to Exec. decisions of public interest to various successes of student clubs. All these helped to show Aucklanders that students do take part in public life in ways other than staging an annual Proceesh. Will Cracum please inform its readers how many releases to the Press and NZBC have been sent out since the coming into office of the 1963-64 Exec — they ought to be filed in Stud Ass office under 7/3.

Another proved means of publicising student life beyond Princes Street is by sending speakers to outside organisations. I know that a student in the recent past spoke on Maori music to some group and the present PRO, in his capacity as 'an American poet,' has addressed the Penwomen's Club, but how many speeches since June, 1963, have been given on 'activities of the Association'? The series of visits to provincial secondary schools to inform potential AU students from rural high schools about life here came to an abrupt halt about March, 1963, and although

Letters

● POWER — continued

there are tentative plans to re-start them, these are apparently entirely in the hands of the Student Liaison Officer, whilst they seem to me primarily a PR responsibility.

I do not oppose activities such as the proposed psychological survey. I support the 'This is the Week' project, though this is definitely in the sphere of the SLO, who the constitution tells us is to be 'Liaison Officer between the Executive and students as a whole.' I sympathise with the problem of 'dwindling staff' complained of in the latest 'Week,' though I wonder whether this has arisen mostly because of end-of-year academic pressures (as seems to be implied in the complaint) or mostly because of difficulties committee members have found in working with Mr Millett. I earnestly suggest that the Public Relations Officer would serve the Association best by concentrating first of all on the two aspects of PR work referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

— Terry Power.

P.R.O.'s. Reply

Terry Power:

In reply to your letter to Craccum expressing your concern with recent Public Relation Programmes I would like to ask you some candid questions. It seems to me that if your letter was sincere you would have done these steps first — (1) You might have seen me personally. (2) You might have signed up to help our staff with your intense interest. (3) You might have got the facts first, and then after finding out all the facts, suggested improvements in a positive way by showing others how.

If you checked back copies of "This is The Week, This Is", you would see that every Friday this news sheet was sent to all of the outlets you mentioned and many more you did not mention giving advance news. We delivered it by hand and sometimes on foot in the rain. During the month of July over a dozen items appeared in the Star and the Herald alone. In August more items appeared and so on until the feature was cancelled due to a poverty of news.

Concerning speakers as you well know you are on our list. When you came to me about two months ago between lectures asking me if we were going to use you, I said then, "We have about 15 speakers and we are mailing lists to some of the clubs around the city and if they need your topic they will call us and then we will call you". I know that you must be aware Mr Power, as you were the P.R.O. in 1961, that one man at the end of the year simply cannot be expected to pass four units and write "varsity voice" and put out "This is The Week" every Friday and handle an agency for speakers and clear up the lack of confidence certain people have given the newspapers in the past all by himself.

Finally as you were the former P.R.O. in 1961 you must be aware how easy it is to use criticism as a weapon not to help with good faith but instead to confuse and suggest out of context the issues

which are (1) very few students (including yourself) have time to help their university day after day as they have their units. Even though you have a Dip. Ed. it seems you do not have time to even see me with your experience? If you still wish to see me I will answer any more questions you may have with the simplest answer.

At the start of every year people put their name down on every list they can and then seldom show up. Our dwindling staff is normal for this time of the year and does not reflect anything else but one fact, e.g. THE PRIME REASON PEOPLE ARE HERE IS TO PASS UNITS.

William Millett (P.R.O.)

Men Defend Their Actions

"Fed-up Females" complain of the gradual reduction of Common-room space for women students and protest that what room they are given is taken over by Men's House Committee "without notice . . . for their trivial meetings and the like." They conclude by asking why Men's House Committee cannot reserve one of its own rooms for such functions.

"Fed-up Females" have the full sympathy of all members of Men's House Committee in their plight. Unfortunately we are charged by the constitution to carry out certain duties to the benefit of the majority of the students. It is often difficult for us to provide rooms for clubs or other bodies who wish to hold meetings. The only rooms in the student block available for these are the Cafeteria Extension, the Sub-Committees' Meeting Room (in the Huts), the Main Common Room and the Women's Common Room. For small meetings, only two of these are really suitable. "Fed-up Females", should realise the administrative difficulties with which Men's House Committee is faced in these matters. It would seem that with their knowledge of different locations in which the Women's Common Room has been in the past six years that "Fed-up Females" would also have acquired some knowledge of these administrative difficulties. Perhaps they could suggest some better way of catering for the demands of the many different clubs, societies and committees. All of these bodies would, I am sure, be offended if it were suggested to them that their meetings were "trivial".

It would also appear that "Fed-up Females" are unaware that the women have a better deal than the men. At least the women have a Common Room. The men only have the use of the "common" Common Room which is open to both sexes. Lest it be said that only men frequent the latter, could I further point out that the area of common room per individual woman student more than favourably compares with the area of common room per individual male student.

Yet it may also be of interest, and a source of much enlightenment, to "Fed-up Females" if I

were to inform them that the Women's Common Room is only booked by Men's House Committee when the Sub-Committees' Meeting Room is already booked, and then only after 7 p.m. There is a standing instruction that Women's House Committee should also be informed, and it is then up to them to make the necessary arrangements to inform women students. We do admit that there has been a failure recently to inform Women's House Committee of bookings. We also regret that some student sub-committees do tend to use the room without booking it and without checking to see if the Sub-Committees' Meeting Room is available. This is inexcusable, but we cannot take action over these cases unless they are brought to our notice. If they are we will be only too glad to aid women students by taking the necessary action.

To prove that Men's House Committee do their best to help students (and not just men students), we invite "Fed-up Females" to make themselves known to us by attending one of our "trivial" meetings and taking note of our deliberations.

Perhaps, finally, I could remind "Fed-up Females" that it was because of the efforts of Men's House Committee that the Women's Common Room was transferred from the Huts to its present location. It would seem that we are not as inconsiderate as students have been led to believe.

—Noel Archer,
Communications and Publicity
Officer, Men's House Committee

New Step By Catholic Soc.

Sir,

Realising that for so many Freshers, enrolment day and the first week of Varsity are rather bewildering, Catholic Society decided this year to take a step to avoid this. Intending students from 12 Catholic Secondary Schools around Auckland were invited in school groups to visit Newman Hall during the week September 21-25. A week-day was chosen so that the Freshers could see students on a typical working day — studying in the library, attending lectures, or even sitting in the coffee-bar talking over a cup of coffee. Two or three schools were invited each day from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Freshers were first taken on a short tour of Newman Hall and introduced to Father Sheerin, the Catholic Society Chaplain and the Catholic Society Executive. They were then divided into small groups of 8-10 and taken on a tour of the University buildings — the MacLaurin Chapel, Administration Block, Main Block, Library, Cafeteria, Coffee Bar, Common Rooms, and the Science Department.

After this, they returned to Newman Hall where, over a cup of coffee, they were addressed by the Chaplain, the Chairman of the Newman Hall House Committee, and a Varsity lecturer. Those lecturers concerned were Professor J. Reid, Mr K. Arvidson,

English Dept., Mr W. Hare, Education Dept., and Dr. J. Aggit, Chemistry Dept. In all about 150 students were present.

Since these visits were so successful, they will probably become an annual feature of Catholic Society. Kathryn Langham,
Catholic Society

The New Purifiers

Sir,

The 1964 Literary Yearbook while cleanly printed with an attractive cover, contains one of the most pompous excuses for an editorial I have ever seen.

The copy is mediocre but never blatantly illiterate. Among the printed works, which range from the unintelligible to the trite, one editor is responsible for eight of the 15 poems, another for one of the three prose pieces.

The editorial itself, written in elevated tone which springs from high seriousness, is a justification for excluding most of the submitted copy.

If it stated much bad work had been excluded. If it said the book aimed at the best University writing, rather than a regional survey of current characteristic writing in the Universities and left it there, I would have believed it. But the editors state, "This editorial opportunity would be best used in making some remarks about the mass of rejected copy", and become so specific that I began to suspect them.

If writers cannot worship and love in their own rough tongue, literary activity must become studied, formal, sterile and empty. The tough-mindedness of a Stead might easily be expected to evoke a more favourable response from a group of intelligent young men in the grips of academia than the indigenous and romantic elements in New Zealand writing, but the exclusion of the vernacular, the sexual and the religious seems to me to be a devastating attack on the writers' area.

The reasons for rejection vary, on examination, from the puritanical to the precocious, from the snobbish and pseudo-academic to the precious. But make no mistake Babington, Williams and Reid are THE NEW PURIFIERS. They are here to help us. They tell us what not to like in the crisp and learned terms of the literary gutter press. Their condemnations are damning and universal — save for a couple of academics who may be too close to them for comfort — too much a powerful part of their environment not to have reservations about.

And so this magazine, the thread of a banner, with its duty to "improve bad taste, not to follow it", gutted and arid, made its forthright appearance on the literary scene.

New Zealand writers must be quaking in their shoes at this avenging sceptical triumvirate Yearbook has thrust upon us.

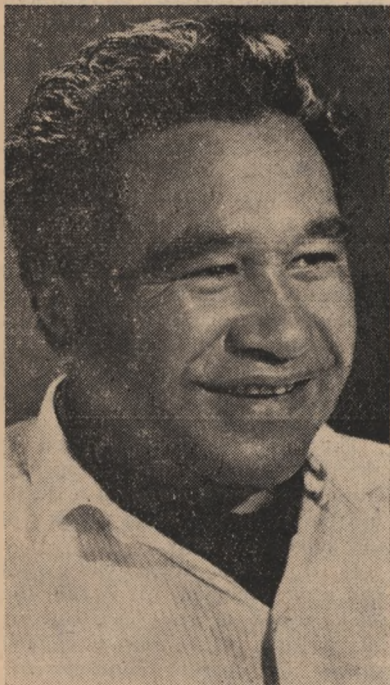
—J. P. B.

(The writer's feelings notwithstanding we think the 1964 Literary Yearbook made one of the best contributions to modern German poetry New Zealand has yet witnessed.—Ed.).

Poetry

NO ORDINARY SUN

Hone' Tuwhare's first book of poems 'No Ordinary Sun' is a competent addition to the swelling shelf of published New Zealand verse.



HONE TUWHARE

If my personal reaction is of any significance, I have carried it around for over a fortnight, dipping in to it often and in all sorts of odd places. The dust-jacket, designed by Warwick Bradshaw is beginning to pall, but the verse within is alive and as refreshing as ever.

This wholly individual talent of Tuwhare deserves more serious attention than space and my doubtful competence will allow.

Nevertheless, if I may say so, I find in 'No Ordinary Sun' the most successful and significant synthesis of the Maori and the European traditions yet to appear.

A clear vision inhabits this book and it contains many fine and noble poems. Poems like 'A Disciple Dreams', 'Not by Wind Ravaged', 'The Old Place', 'Importune the East Wind', 'Friend',

'Tangi' and 'Never Look Back' all repay careful reading.

Even among the poems which did not completely come off for me, I found good lines. As in 'The Girl in the Park' for instance:

The girl in the park
does not care: her body
swaying
to the dark-edged chant
of storms.

Painters should find some affinities with Tuwhare. His landscapes have more than visual power and images from nature are aptly used to explore human qualities and emotions — as the 'green-leaved anguish' of this discovery of death:

in the calm vigil of hands
in the green-leaved anguish
of the bowed heads
of old women

—And his evening when 'the sun has fled uncupping the stone nipples of the land', which seems to me to be close to these Canterbury hills McCahon was painting once.

Tuwhare's Maoriness, which will no doubt draw many a patronising review (and reviews which anxiously overcompensate for the temptation to patronise), is a rock on which much of his poetic strength is founded. Take for example 'Old Man Chanting in the Dark'.

'Where are the men of mettle?
are there old scores
left to settle?
when will the canoes leap
to the stab and kick
the sea-wet flourish
of pointed paddles?
will the sun play again
to the skip of muscles
on curved backs bared
to the rain's lash
to the sea's punch?
to War! to War!

where are the proud lands
to subdue — and women?
where are the slaves
to gather wood for the fires
stones for the oven?
who shall reap
the succulent children
whimpering
on the terraced hill-top?

no more alas no more
no raw memory left
of these
nor bloody trophies:
only the fantail's flip
to cheeky war-like postures
and on the sand-hill
wry wind fluting
the bleached bones
marrowless

In a similar manner to this stern cataract of nostalgia, he draws on his Maori tradition in 'No Ordinary Sun', the title poem. But this attack on the atomic holocaust thrusts itself more forcefully into the universal arena.

Tree let your arms fall:
raise them not sharply in
supplication
to the bright enhaloed cloud.
Let your arms lack toughness
and
resilience for this is no mere axe
to blunt, nor fire to smother.

Your sap shall not rise again
to the moon's pull.
No more incline a deferential
head
to the wind's talk, or stir
to the tickle of coursing rain.

Your former shagginess shall
not be
wreathed with the delightful
flight
of birds nor shield
nor cool the ardour of unheeding
lovers from the monstrous sun.

Tree let your naked arms fall
nor extend vain entreaties to
the radiant ball.
This is no gallant monsoon's
flash,
no dashing trade wind's blast.
The fading green of your magic
emanations shall not make pure
again
these polluted skies . . . for this
is no ordinary sun.

O free
in the shadowless mountains
the white plains and
the drab sea floor
your end at last is written.

Tuwhare has set himself, they say, a difficult task as a poet, but if there are occasions where his free forms and his strong voice do not marry happily I did not find them at all obtrusive.

His next book should be extremely interesting. Let us hope we do not have to wait as long for it as we did for this one.

C. O'L.

Blackwood and Janet. Paul 10/6

Ellis, McStay
Shine in
Spanish Do

The playing of Janetta McStay and Robert Ellis was the highlight of the Modern Languages Club's Spanish concert. These two gifted performers were the mainstay of an interesting programme of Spanish music marred only by the carelessness of some performers.

The music brought to the stage of the University Hall (so recently inhabited by the satanic tone of modern drama) some of the savage simplicity of Spain itself. Here Miss Rosamunda stood out, particularly when partnered by Don Walker. The finale of the Millers' Dance by this duo was a fine piece of movement.

Miss McStay, even on the Hall piano, exhibited a perfectly clear and precise tone enriched by her choice of Spanish music — one modern piece and a short sonata by a contemporary of Scarlatti. As an accompanist, Miss McStay ensured that her pieces were never obtrusive and her playing was always strictly disciplined.

Perhaps the most unusual performer of the evening was Robert Ellis. He could certainly be called the best performer in Auckland today. He is a sincere player, who drives for absolute perfection in his playing, not only in tone and accuracy, but also in his endeavour to catch the true mood of his piece. His playing is intense; his style varying from the haunting clarity of a lyric piece to the dash and fire of fast flamenco.

The audience who knew Mr Ellis rather for his paintings (in which, incidentally, he exhibits the same intensity and awareness of colour) than for his playing, could have listened to much more. It is hoped that we will see more of him as a guitarist in the near future.

The evening was followed by a continental supper, with suitable beverages, laid out in the Cafeteria extension. A large crowd enjoyed the rich taste of exotic foods, which served to round off the evening of exciting music on a delightful note.

—J. Akoorie.

LIBRARIAN
WANTS ACTION

In response to a letter in the last issue of Craccum the Librarian has written to the President of the Student Association. His letter read:

Sir,
In CRACCUM for September 28 is a letter from 'Eheu' on 'Toilet Troubles'. I think he is quite right and would like to say that I raised this question on the Buildings Committee some time ago. The Committee felt that as it was a student facility, a complaint from students was needed. It was reported at a later meeting that the association had been consulted and felt no action was necessary.

May I suggest your executive reconsiders this problem?

F. A. SANDALL
Librarian

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the man
at the BNZ

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THEATRE

Dynamic Performances in Devastating Play

It was savage, it was stimulating, above all it was theatre.

"Who's afraid of Virginia Woolf" is a powerful, bombastic piece of sustained intensity, reflecting Edward Albee's mainly successful first attempt with the three-act form.

Albee's revelatory technique, which exposes the present by slashing away the curtains of the past, manages to supply sufficient dramatic interest for a kaleidoscope of climaxes.

Meaninglessness, sterility, truth and illusion are the playwright's major concerns as he dissects the crippling alliance of the childless marriage of two tortured American intellectuals.

He twists the knife into George and Martha with studied dexterity, but his minor characters (the biologist and his wife) are props to whom scant attention has been paid.

Brilliant Monologue

His monologues are, as usual, brilliant but his tapering conclusion is effective only through the backwash of intense emotion may seem cruel to some, may produced.

The stumbling first act seems hardly to have come from the same pen — the pen which in "Zoo Story" and in the final two acts of this play carves into the flesh, minds and personalities of his characters with all the precision of a diamond drill, which continually explores, with almost sadistic interest, various facets of the human situation, until these exposed slabs of existence shudder under what comes to have the force of a rock hammer.

Alexander Hay, as George, gave a beautifully timed performance with apt gesture, remarkable voice control and projection. His characterisation was one of the most successful features of the production.

Considerable Fire

Jacqueline Kott showed a tendency to overplay Martha with some puzzling gestures and voice changes. Nevertheless, she brought a considerable amount of fire to a most demanding role, shining in isolated scenes and particularly in the final act, where she rose to a brilliant level of performance.

Kevin Miles' biologist, heavy slow and booming, was not a happy stroke of character interpretation. A crisper character would have been more compellingly inarticulate, would have provided a more subtle counterpoint to the protagonists and would have been closer to the type Albee chose to attack.

Joan Morrow as the dumb blonde had her moments in an unrewarding role.

All the actors, however, brought professional technique to bear in a mainly satisfactory production. It is a harrowing experience to

play Albee and their performances deserve credit.

Albee's search for the truth in his second and third acts have offend others, but his honesty cannot be denied. When this shattering honesty is ignited by

the spark of significant, positive and compassionate meaning, America may find she she produced another first rate dramatist. A stature which only O'Neill can be said to have attained so far.

—C. O'L.

REVIEW

An Eye-Opener

From a lecturer whose commission is to travel as an advisor to the United Nations for nine months in the year what can one expect but first-class comment on International Relations? And any expectations are far surpassed on reading this remarkable man's latest book, "Two-Way Passage".

The author is Ritchie Calder, holder of the Chair of International Relations at Edinburgh University. His lectures are based on his extensive personal experience in this subject and those contained in this book form, in the author's words, 'A study of the give-and-take of international aid'.

His comment on the way in which matters of international aid are carried out is fair and frank. Early in the book, he mentions the paradox of overproduction and concurrent famine. He quotes the alleged epitaph of a Canadian wheat-farmer of the 1930's.

Here lies . . .

"Here lies the body of farmer Peter, Who died from growing too much wheat". Then he tells that an Indian who heard this added:

"And here's the body of Acharya, who died 'cos Pete's wheat wasn't here". And finally the comment of a London economist:

"Statistics prove one must be shamming".

With too much food, you can't have famine".

The failings and virtues of the international aid organisations known to us all, are dealt with unsparingly. He compares the would-be benevolent activities of some countries to 'pouring water into a bath without first putting the plug in'.

Danish Proverb

He says 'There is a Danish proverb. "If the birds knew how poor they are they would not sing so sweetly". Sometimes, in the study of mutual aid, when one shares the simple pleasures of simple people one wonders whether the price which they pay for our civilisation is not too high. This is not a defeatist suggestion but merely a reminder that we should reexamine our own sense of values or, at least, respect the essential values of other peoples' ways of life'.

To anthropologists, economists, socialists, or indeed to anyone at all interested in their fellow Man, this book is an eye opener and moistener. His terminology

is plain and simple — there are few unacquainted with words such as starvation, malnutrition, disease, war, or flooding. He makes no excuses for the apathy we, as occupants of a highly developed country, show to those in a less fortunate position. 'If the industrial workers of the highly developed countries were to give 15 minutes work a day — less than a tea or coffee break — to this world task, it would be enough!'

The ever present implication of Mr Calder's book is that they are many of 'God's own' countries, such as ours, but they have yet to be inhabited by God's own people.

("Two-way Passage", by Ritchie Calder — Published by Heinemann's).

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LEPER HOME

About 200 university students in Japan's Kinki district are currently engaged in building the foundation of a two-story rehabilitation home for lepers. The project was suggested and is under the direction of the FIWC, the Friends (Quakers) International Work Committee — the ground breaking and concrete mixing started last month (2nd August, 1964). Yoshihiro Shiraishi, a final-year student at Kyoto University and head of the FIWC, explained that the group undertook the voluntary project out of a desire to help former leper patients experience communal living before returning to society.

Preliminary work got under way through public donations totalling 600,000 yen (360 yen equals one U.S. dollar) and 660 square meters donated for the home by Nissei Yatsugi, a Shinto priest. The students hope to complete the home next month (in November) at a cost of six million yen. At present, there are about 10,000 lepers being cared for at 11 national leprosariums throughout Japan. Of these, nearly 60 per cent have recovered sufficiently to return to society and are being cared for on an outpatient basis.



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The Village Pump — Peter Bland

THE emergence of a national identity seems to have obvious advantages in the fields of marketing and economics. It's a necessary over-simplification. National identity symbols such as kiwis, ferns, and tikis, are the measure of our recognition abroad. We have to guard them carefully.

The Japanese, for instance, have Mt. Egmont! Our Australian got a postage stamp version of rivals stick to kangaroos and Ned

Kelly. They play clean. The trouble is that kangaroos and Ned Kelly are a virile combination. Our national images are somehow noiseless and nocturnal. They don't have a life beyond the butter-packet. They die with the last slice of bread!

In the arts it isn't a case of the emergence of a national identity. We've already had one for over thirty years. It's a question of getting rid of the one we've got. Our poets gave us a national identity in the 30s — that decade of self-awareness, inverted patriotism, and lone voices in the wilderness. The trouble now is that these same lone voices want to go on living in a wilderness. They don't want anything to happen to

disturb the local scene. In some ways a national identity is the best protection against a nation's artistic development that I can think of. It excludes so much. It substitutes explanation for experience.

At one stage in our writing it began to look as though our mountains were in danger of being eroded not so much by the weather as by the mass trampling of literary hermits' feet. Our rivers were drying up under the continual bailing of poetic billies and baptismal cups. The Pacific was solidifying under the strain of so many poetic stares. Now, in our fiction and our poetry, we are beginning to notice the shape of our own lives a little more . . . those little wrinkles round the eyes . . . the silences between men and women as well as between river and rock. We are learning to name our "nameless hills" by sharing our lives with them, rather than by asking the landscape to bear the load of our own personal inadequacies. We are beginning to see that the "isolation" theme, or the idea of New Zealanders as a "race apart" is the product of isolated individuals who confuse their own remoteness with that of the country as a whole. "When I think of the suburb in which I live", wrote one Auckland literary critic recently, "I am tempted (only tempted mind you) to add our remoteness from each other to my list of (physical and geographical) remotenesses". What could be more remote than that! Nearly the whole of 20th century literature is concerned with "our remoteness from each other".

What we really have in our poetry, and to some extent in our painting, is a state of confused or rival parochialisms. Any impression that an overseas visitor might gain of a national identity in our verse would depend on whether he read an Auckland or a Wellington anthology. If he read both he'd be even more confused. He might have to forget all about national identities and simply read both lots of poems as poems. Some of us would never allow that! We are often so insecure about our presence here—and, by implication, about our personal identities—that we have to plead for ourselves as being representative of a national identity. What impertinence! Yet look at the number of New Zealand books in which it is claimed that the author is (1) a New Zealander, (2) a gentleman, and (3) a novelist or poet. That is the implied order of importance. And as for our rival parochialisms — well, can we really expect any but the most ardent students of New Zealand literature (most of whom apparently live in Texas) to be interested in sorting out the kind of incestuous family relationships that get printed in our literary magazines under the name of criticism.

To compare our few genuine poetic talents with, say, Keats and Yeats (as was done recently in a "Landfall" article on Curnow) is actually to exhibit a naive provincialism instead of the academic sophistication that was intended. It often seems to me that our verse anthologies have built up a picture of insular sophistication in order to avoid the embarrassment of having to see ourselves

● Continued on page 10

A.M.C.

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H. C. Holden, M.A.,
Departmental Economist,
Department of Industries
and Commerce

CAREERS IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE FOR GRADUATES

THE DEPARTMENT of Industries and Commerce expresses its good wishes to "Craccum" on the publication of this enterprising careers supplement. It is especially important for university graduates to make the right choice of career, and this choice cannot be made without a full knowledge of the wide range of careers open to graduates in New Zealand today. The Department therefore welcomes this opportunity to write briefly of the careers available to graduates in industry and commerce.

In the last few years New Zealand has been expanding and diversifying its industrial production in an effort to become a more balanced mature economy less vulnerable to external influences. The New Zealand economy has reached a stage of development in a constantly changing world where industry, too, needs its share of graduates as well as do the professions — Education, Medicine, Law — that are the traditional choice of graduates.

Because of the complexity of modern industrial processes, and the rapid rate of change induced by new technological inventions, high levels of skill and training

are needed in industry as never before. To cope with the changing demands of industry, flexible, adaptable minds capable of acquiring and using new knowledge are required, and the training received by graduates should equip them for this task. Since advances in industry depend on a close relationship between science and industry, an increasing number of science graduates will be wanted in industry. On the other hand, many business firms have their own training schemes, and the broad, general education of an arts or commerce degree is a good foundation on which to build this more specialised or vocational knowledge.

In modern industrial nations there is a tendency for both Government and business to rely more and more on statistical information and analysis as a basis for policy-making. Electronic computers are increasingly being used to assist with data processing involved in this statistical and economic research. Accordingly, more arts graduates in Mathematics, Economics or Commerce are likely to find careers in the field of computer programming or management.

Continued on page 3

Craccum

Careers Supplement

Editors and A. E. Thomson
Advertising Officers N. E. Archer

Tuesday, 20th October, 1964

UNIVERSITY TRAINING

Looking at the prospect of the University graduate as an essential element in certain industrial and commercial fields entails our looking at University education itself. Is the University providing training that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, e.g. the teaching of habits of conceptual thought, or does the current tendency for the University graduate to be increasingly more vital in industrial activities merely result from the present fashion for nearly all the more academically able people leaving secondary school to attend University, especially as entrance bursaries become gradually more comprehensive.

In a way both of these explanations have validity. The fact that potentially valuable executive material is to be increasingly sought for among University graduates is partly a coincidence. Management consultant Mr. D. McClure was recently quoted in the magazine 'Management' as remarking that a "tendency to sneer at academics in industry" might well be "closing the door to the brightest people in the community." His elaboration on this point hardly suggests that the University training is indispensable in all cases.

"Many men in the past were almost proud of their lack of education. But many of the old-time successful people who had very little schooling had outstanding mental capacity. Today 90 per cent of those with outstanding mental capacity are receiving higher education, aiming for professional careers.

"If you want brains you simply have to find them, usually among people who have had better education. I think this is sometimes overlooked."

On the other hand it may well be that the relatively large sums spent on University education are having further results than the perpetuation of the educational status quo and the present University system. Academics are not solely in existence for the reproduction of their own species in a womb of cloisters and libraries; nor are the Universities yet(!) organisations subsidiary to the teacher training colleges. One of the reasons why there are professional opportunities available for students whose choice of subjects (e.g. for an Arts degree) do not seem to point to any vocation is that the very work of studying in these so-called "useless" fields (we won't mention any names) entails a thorough training in the work of summarising, assessing the relative importance of detail, isolating and rejecting the non-essential — all within a strict time-limit. These are the skills needed by the effective business executive and technologist. He must be able to make decisive and responsible evaluations of a complicated situation as quickly as possible; there are plenty of people available to fill positions where the work is mechanical, repetitive and carefully defined. A good pass in a degree subject may well mean that the candidate has potential to take on any position of responsibility — and fairly soon after his graduation — and apply with good results the flexibility and breadth of mind that the University has done much to train. Naturally, the graduate who has dragged through his degree by slogging dully at the subject-material may well be able to convince the prospective employer that a degree pass denotes the same qualities in him that inhere in the graduate who has judiciously picked his way through the unwieldly bulk of material that clutters most syllabuses; but results will prove in time that he is a mere pedant, perpetuating the anti-intellectual bias that continues in parts of the business world, by his unsuitability for a vigorous, competitive vocation.

—A.E.T.

COVER PHOTO:

The control desk of the modern electronic Centralised Traffic Control machine at Palmerston North's new railway station. From this desk the operator will ultimately control all the main-line signals and points, and all train movements between the new station and Otaki to the south, Marton to the north, and Woodville to the east.

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N.Z. Railways	★	★		★	★	10
N.Z. Society of Accountants		★				3
Plastic Products	★	★		★		15
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CAREERS IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE FOR GRADUATES

As New Zealand develops more sophisticated industries, there will be further openings in such fields as electronics and chemical engineering, and greater use will be made of production and service engineers and industrial designers.

The efficiency and smooth running of Government and private enterprise depend upon able and skilled administrators capable of taking wise decisions. Many of the qualities demanded of an administrator — the capacity for abstract thought, to reason, to solve problems, and the ability to assimilate and express knowledge — are those developed by a sound university training. Many arts and commerce graduates will therefore find worthwhile administrative careers in industry and commerce, government and local government.

Furthermore, in an industrial economy goods do not sell themselves, either locally or in export markets. As New Zealand becomes more industrialised and exports more manufactured goods, increasing attention will have to be paid to problems of marketing and distribution. Design, packaging, presentation, market research — attention to the wishes of the consumer — and sales promotion will become increasingly important. In its efforts to increase the volume of its exports of manufactured goods, New Zealand faces stiff competition from the world's established exporters of those goods. Skill and ingenuity will be needed to market New Zealand's manufactured goods.

Graduates from all faculties would therefore, be well advised to consider finding an interesting and challenging career in the production, distribution and marketing fields of industry in New Zealand.

H. C. HOLDEN, MA.

INTERVIEW WITH AN INDUSTRIALIST

Bearing in mind the complexity of modern industry and merchandising, does an undergraduate receive from University a training which is in some way indispensable for certain careers (not just careers in science) and which will lead him on to top positions? An interview with Mr. F. K. Garry, Auckland Manager of A.E.I. (N.Z.) Ltd., indicated the approach to this idea which graduates seeking employment "in industry" might well expect from prospective employers in the average-to-large business firms which we rely on to absorb those graduates who do not enter Government service or set up as self-employed or in small professional firms and partnerships.

Associated Electrical Industries is in many ways typical of a large and important side of New Zealand's commercial activity. It is a world-wide organisation, with manufacturing and design centred in Great Britain and with the New Zealand company working in a predominantly sales - installation - maintenance capacity. The concentration on selling equipment which has been manufactured overseas does not mean that in New Zealand the firm is orientated away

from the technological basis of the industry in the direction of promotion, advertising and importing — quite the reverse: Mr. Garry notes that mana-

ing in the subject from the industry's point of view?

Ans.: I have personal doubts about this. The viewpoint of the Universities seems to be — justifiably — that there is so much knowledge available in every field today that they can aim to deal only with the fundamentals and general principles of the subject. The student ends up by knowing where the subject begins.

Question: You mean he knows the boundaries and general direction of the subject.

Ans.: Not as much as the boundaries. Rather it is a matter of beginnings. Work in an industry can teach the graduate lines of development that are entirely different from the basic academic approach. For instance in Engineering: the University teaches design work for electrical machinery from first principles. When he begins work with the industry, the graduate often has to learn again from a new angle. Because the industry does not do its designing from first principles. Its technique may be quite different, modifying existing equipment and designs by a process of evaluation over many years.

Question: Then this is the type of post-graduate training that the degree-holder is to look forward to?

Ans.: Yes, and he is beginning to apply to practical developments the principles he has learnt.

Question: What in the average industry is the time needed to "go through the mill like this?"

Ans.: With our own course about two years is needed for intensive 're-learning' in this way.

Question: Is the time needed for this type of post-graduate study on the increase as industry becomes more complex?

Ans.: Not necessarily. However, right up to the age of 30 or more, the graduate-employee is passing through a period of adjustment, finding more completely his place in the industry.

Question: Can you suggest how candidates for a career in industry could do anything while at University to modify their course of study or their approach to work so that they will be better equipped to enter their future employment?

Ans.: It is not easy to prescribe changes in the nature of university work. Students are caught up in the Univer-

"Craccum" would like to record its thanks to Mr. F. K. Garry, B.E., M.I.E.E., F.N.Z.I.E., for his generous assistance in the writing of this article. In the case of Associated Electrical Industries the usual entrance of the New Zealand graduate into the industrial field is through the medium of one of several A.E.I. scholarships awarded to degree-holders in Engineering each year. The candidate has his passage to and from the United Kingdom paid by the company, and he is paid a good living wage while he is training in the company's laboratories design offices and workshops at Manchester, Rugby or Woolwich for a period of two years. On completion of the course he is not under any obligation to work for the firm, nor has the firm any obligation to employ him. Applications are called in July-August and enquiries should be addressed to:

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P.O. Box 1997,
Wellington.
through staff members at the School of Engineering

gerial positions are usually held by men who are primarily engineers, irrespective of the fact that they may not be involved in manufacturing.

Certainly a graduate entering any industrial field should be prepared to become an expert on the technical aspects of his product as well as an organiser and bright-ideas-man. For firms such as A.E.I. where the "product" is highly complicated and varied the degree training of the employee will need to give him a basic knowledge of the principles involved in the appropriate branches of science or engineering as well as the fundamentals of the administration techniques which must be developed in the post-graduate phase.

Question: What then does the University study do for the prospective employee?

Ans.: Whether it is 'vocational', in our case engineering, or otherwise, the University study should be training the student to think logically and fundamentally.

Question: Can this learning-to-think include a sound train-

Commercial Opportunity

The choice of a career is vitally important. It can make a happy life or a dull one. From many viewpoints it is the most important choice of a lifetime, and it should never be left to chance. A wise man will select a field in which he is interested, and for which he is well fitted by aptitude, temperament and education. He will choose a vocation which is neither crowded already nor likely to be over-supplied in future. The starting salary is unimportant. The question to be asked is 'Where shall I be in fifteen years' time?'

Today there is much information available on the subject of vocational guidance. It is available to careers teachers, to parents, university students, and to those leaving school. With this information there should be fewer misfits than in the past; young people should be more interested in their work and better fitted for it, and there should be fewer failures.

Every individual has the responsibility of choosing his own career. On leaving school or university a young man or woman should weigh up carefully his own abilities, aptitudes and desires, and gather information on the likely fields available. After this he should decide which one offers the best opening for him.

Opportunities in accountancy

Compared with most professions, accountancy is young and not yet crowded. For those with ability and industry there are great opportunities for advancement to highly responsible positions.

In accountancy there are few 'soft' jobs. Nearly everywhere careful, exacting work is required, and for those willing to work hard there are positions giving a great measure of both satisfaction and material reward.

Scope of work

Within the accountancy profession there are many fields. All accountants are trained in financial matters and should have a detailed knowledge of accounting technique, but, though all take the same course of study, there is much specialisation in widely different directions. As well as record-keeping of all kinds, account-

ancy embraces virtually all modern business: finance, management, selling, production, costing, budgeting, taxation.

Within the profession as a whole there are several broad divisions whose work differs appreciably. The basic training for all divisions is the same, but after this accountants often specialise in various branches of the profession. Perhaps the most important divisions are public accounting in commerce and industry, and accounting in the Public Service.

Other fields

Accountants are found in every place where money or goods change hands. Apart from the fields already mentioned, accountants work in every branch of industry, in local government, in banks and in charitable and sports organisations. Some become ships' pursers or accounting officers in the armed forces, or go overseas to take up various accounting positions in commerce or government service.

So diverse are the opportunities for accountants that, once qualified, an accountant can follow his profession, and at the same time follow almost any line of business which interests him. The field of opportunity is so wide that no attempt can be made here

to cover all possible avenues.

More and more accountants are being appointed to managerial posts throughout New Zealand, because of the realisation that an accountant's independence and broad training make him very valuable for such work.

Qualities required

What kind of young man or woman should take up accountancy? Many attributes are desirable, both personal and technical. The most important of these are:

- 1.—Integrity, honesty and stability of character;
- 2.—Imagination, initiative and perseverance;
- 3.—Pleasing personality;
- 4.—Self-assurance and willingness to accept responsibility;
- 5.—The ability to talk and write effectively;
- 6.—Tact and ability to inspire confidence in others, and to supervise their work;
- 7.—Familiarity with figures, and accuracy in their use;
- 8.—Good health — not necessarily robust, but able to stand long hours and indoor work.

It has been said that very few British Prime Ministers have been the possessors in high degree of such a formidable list. Even so, the accountant is now faced with such problems that he could use

Continued on page 19

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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

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

While the Service is a com-

bined one, officers may be foreign State on matters asked to serve in either a diplomatic or consular capacity according to departmental needs. Diplomats deal with the central government of the

concerned particularly with people — for instance, the protection and relief of New Zealand nationals abroad and the entry of foreign nationals into New Zealand.

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

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

Consular rankings are:
Vice-Consul.
Consul.
Consul-General.

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

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

After appointment

Normally a two-year probationary period is spent in the Department in Wellington before promotion is made to Third Secretary. Once the probationary period is over, employees become eligible for appointment overseas. Postings are for two or three years, after which junior officers normally return for a period of duty in New Zealand — usually about two years — before their next posting.

Overseas posts

While the emphasis at each post varies, reporting on conditions in the country of posting is essential, and memorandum and despatches on political, economic and other developments will be expected. Consultation from time to time with the government departments of the foreign country over particular problems of mutual concern will be necessary. Assistance may be required on a conference delegation. Employees are expected to try to improve their knowledge of the local language if it is inadequate.

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

Posts where you may be expected to serve include Canberra, Singapore, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Tokyo, New Delhi, London, Paris, Geneva, The Hague, Brussels, Ottawa, Washington, New York, San Francisco, Apia, Athens, Los Angeles and Sydney.

Promotion

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

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

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE A CAREER OPPORTUNITY

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

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

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

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

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

Apia, Athens, Bangkok, Brussels, Canberra, Djakarta, Geneva, The Hague, Kuala Lumpur, London, Los Angeles, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, San Francisco, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Washington

As New Zealand establishes wider representation overseas, the need for trained diplomatic officers will increase; already there are not enough. If a career in External Affairs offers the kind of work that interests you — and if you have the academic and personal qualities that the work requires — now is a good time to join. *Inquiries are invited from interested students who are at the earlier stages of their studies, besides those who may be interested in applying for a diplomatic traineeship later this year.*

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

On Choosing A Career

Chiropractic as a Career

This article is directed mainly to young graduates who are likely to start work as employees. However, it will also be of interest to those who aim at being self-employed after working for a while with an experienced principal.

Various motives send young men and women to universities. Some enter with the desire to acquire deeper knowledge in chosen fields, others to prepare themselves for professional employment, some perhaps from the belief that attendance at a university confers social prestige; cynics have even suggested that some young women come to universities to acquire eligible young men. Whatever the motive, or motives, the student who brings the right abilities and attitudes of mind to the disciplines provided by a university course should develop attributes valuable both to himself and the community in which he lives.

University training

In our endeavour to promote a climate favourable to the employment of graduates, we make certain claims on your behalf. We claim, for example, that graduates who have made good use of their time at the University will have acquired a measure of sound basic theoretical knowledge in their courses; we do not claim that they have covered every aspect. Further than this, we claim that graduates will have developed the ability and the willingness to think lucidly and constructively, and that this implies the development of a critical faculty enabling them to discriminate between fact and opinion, between the relevant and irrelevant, the true and the false. We assert that graduates have had practice in analysis of complex problems into their parts and in reasoning step by step to a conclusion. We claim that graduates learn quickly and that they may be expected to adjust speedily to unfamiliar situations.

We claim also that their daily contacts with fellow students and their activities in student clubs have fostered some ability in communicating their thoughts in spoken form, and that their teachers and examiners have given them opportunity from time to time to practise conveying them in writing. The ability to communicate his thoughts in a logical, lucid and convincing way is essential to the graduate ambitious to give his best service to the community. The good employer values this ability and accords it due recognition.

We further claim that, arising from their arguments with fellow students on the campus and in the student clubs, our best young graduates have learned to respect the other person's point of view even whilst disagreeing with him heartily, i.e. they have learned that tolerance is a virtue. In general, they have learned to get along with people, and this is important in employment, where human problems are no less pressing than difficulties of ability or technology.

A qualification

Lest you feel that our claims on behalf of graduates are much too extravagant, we must hasten to add that we are forced to confess that not all graduates measure up to these standards; that universities do turn out their proportion of brilliant young men and women who have personality problems and cannot get along with ordinary mortals; that they also turn out a few who seem to acquire degrees whilst remaining uneducated. But we assert that most graduates are good value: they are people who set out from their universities anxious to do something worthwhile in the community.

The outside world

The transition from the cloisters to the outside world often presents problems similar in some respects to those you faced when you first entered the university. Once again you find yourself a fledgling among eagles. You must become acquainted with a new group of people, must accept new disciplines, must quickly reconcile your status as an individual with your status as a new member of an organisation about which — its aims, policies, structure operations, and so on — you can have no more than the vaguest ideas. Moreover, you may encounter the prejudice, even hostility, of those who, recruited at the school gate some years ago, have gained through experience a good deal of knowledge about the organisation. You may hear from them references to "long-haired theorists" and be told that "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory." Comments of this kind may tend to shake your confidence in the value of your training, or they may engender in you a flaring desire to hit back. You should allow neither of these things to happen.

It is not uncommon for the newcomer in any social group to meet with the suspicion of the "old-timers" who take their own time about admitting the stranger to full membership. Confronted with such a situation, you should be patient and receptive, hear-

ing and seeing as much as you can and saying little. You should strenuously avoid referring to your university status in justification for any opinions you may feel impelled to express. You may feel some frustration because the duties assigned to you in the early stages of your employment make insufficient demand on your abilities. This situation is another which calls for patience: to walk out before giving the position a really fair trial is an admission of defeat.

You may also see friends and acquaintances in more highly paid positions. However, you should take into account your job security and long-term prospects when assessing your salary. The grass on the other side of the fence sometimes looks greener, but in a similar vein you will know what happens to the rolling stone.

Training schemes

Notwithstanding this somewhat gloomy picture of your prospects, you can take heart from the fact that more and more organisations are becoming accustomed to employing inexperienced graduates, and many of these make regular provision for induction and training. In many cases Training Officers are held responsible for introducing graduates to this new environment and for planning and supervising training courses, of from one to three years' duration. These courses are aimed at assisting graduates to make the best practical use of their theoretical training within the minimum time. Details of some of these schemes are available on request.

Quite apart from any organised training provided by the employer, many graduates will find it necessary to acquire knowledge or skills that have not been covered in their university courses. A lawyer, for example, may find a good knowledge of accountancy helpful in his practice, or a woman graduate in arts may find it necessary to study library administration, or to learn typing and shorthand in order to qualify for a responsible secretarial post. Those in business or the public service after a few years' experience may wish to do the appropriate diploma course in administration. The learning process is continuous and does not terminate with the award of a university degree.

Job hunting

Many young graduates are uncertain of the processes involved in finding their first professional employment. Those of you who have entered into agreements under bond with government departments usually do not have to face this problem, nor do those who have decided to enter the family business. Often employers engage young gradu-

WHAT IS CHIROPRACTIC? The word Chiropractic is a combination of two Greek words "Cheir" (hand) and "Praktikos" (done by). Therefore it is an appropriate name for this healing science which is based on the fact that the nervous system controls all bodily functions, including defence mechanisms against disease. When normal workings of the nervous system are interfered with, the capacity of the nervous system to perform its work is impaired. Even slight mis-alignments of the vertebrae result in an impaired functioning of the nervous system, lowered resistance to disease and aches and pains, as well as numerous ill effects.

Chiropractic Philosophy is an explanation of the fundamentals upon which the practice of Chiropractic is based. In order to grasp these fundamental values, it is necessary to understand the anatomical structure of the body, and to know the primary functions of body organs.

Each organ within the body has some function in the maintenance of life and health in the entire organism, and it must be co-ordinated with the needs and demands of the moment. Body organs are arranged in systems, so that they may carry out their mission — thus the body is an organisation of these systems. The state of organisation found among the body organs and systems is maintained through the nervous system, and indicates the presence of an intellectual guiding entity — an inborn or innate intelligence.

Chiropractic philosophy is based upon anatomical and physiological facts. Because of it, hundreds of thousands of people all over the world today enjoy better health after seeking the aid of their local chiropractors.

A Chiropractor has the ability to relieve pain and suffering without drugs. He or she endeavours to locate misaligned vertebrae causing interference to the nerves. He does this by X-ray spine-graphs, other analytical means and his well-developed sense of touch. He then by hand adjusts the misaligned vertebrae to remove the interference to the nerves enabling the body to repair damaged tissue and relieve pain.

To obtain the degree, Doc-

tor of Chiropractic D.C., you must first have a University Certificate with credits in either Chemistry, Biology or Physics, then must undertake four years of training at a Chiropractic College in the United States or Canada. The course is made up of lectures and practical instruction in anatomy, physiology, psychiatry, business principles and practice, ethics and juris prudence.

There are several colleges in Canada and the United States which accept undergraduates. Among the colleges whose graduates are licensed in practice in New Zealand, the Palmer College in Davenport, Iowa, is the largest and probably the most well-known. The student body comprises of scholars from all over the world and the majority of New Zealand chiropractors are graduates from this institution. Single students are required to live on the premises, where there is modern dormitory and living accommodation and ready access to library, etc.

Chiropractic is a dynamic and young profession which has won recognition and respect the world over through proof of accomplishment, and has much to offer the qualified young man or woman who seeks a challenging and rewarding career, and as a profession is well within the reach of the average young New Zealander.

For further information write to the
Secretary,
N.Z. Chiropractors Association Inc.,
P.O. Box 1208,
Wellington.

—ADVT.

ates who, as students, have worked in their organisations during university vacations. Sometimes a professor or some other member of the academic staff will refer a new graduate to an employer.

As a rule, however, it is unwise to accept an offer of employment before having a good look around at the other opportunities available.

Employers are being encouraged to interview final-year men and women and they may offer employment, there and then, to the prospective graduate. In general, however, it is wiser to defer a decision until the opportunity comes to examine the alternatives offering.

Continued from page 3
sity way of doing things; and — naturally enough — the University is concerned to train academics primarily, that is people able to be educators in schools and universities, and pure research workers, and only secondly to cater for the technological requirements of industry. Probably the best present arrangement is a broad full-time basic training in academic principles at University, followed by practical post-graduate experience in industry, supplemented by further post-graduate study in more specialised fields, possibly on a "part-time" or "sandwich" basis.

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

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

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

NAME:.....

ADDRESS:.....

public service



LIBRARIANSHIP OIL

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

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

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

The course

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

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

The number of hours devoted to each division in an average week are 21 to books, nine to cataloguing and classification, and fifteen to administration. Except when students are working on major individual projects,

one-third of this time is spent in lectures and class discussions and the remainder on work arising from the lectures.

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

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

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

Admission

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

Public Service

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

Most Government departments are large organisations, and they can therefore offer regular chances of promotion. In addition, positions can be applied for in any of the 37 departments in any part of New Zealand. Promotion is on merit, and as an employee's experience and qualifications increase, so does his salary. Many young people in the Public Service are earning over £1000 a year at the age of 23.

Modern departmental buildings provide pleasant working conditions, and most departments have their own social and sports clubs. In addition to the normal statutory holidays, employees receive two weeks' holiday a year on full

pay, and this is later increased to three weeks. Officers get generous sick leave on full pay, the superannuation scheme provides them with an income for life when they retire, and they can have up to six months' special retirement leave on full pay after 40 years' service.

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

P OIL INDUSTRY — A vast complex

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

For more than forty years, attention has been devoted to research and, over the years, an organisation has been built up equipped to investigate every type of problem associated with petroleum, enabling new and improved techniques to be developed in exploration, production and refining methods.

The New Zealand company

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

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

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

Annual Refinery Through-put: 52,000,000 long tons.

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

THE FUTURE

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fers a further avenue for consider-
ation.

At the other end of the recruitment pattern the survey showed that graduates expect to be thoroughly questioned prior to their appointment and will respect a searching method of selection.

Undoubtedly both parties would gain from interviews including group discussion, preparation of short papers and opportunities to demonstrate social skills. Some companies and Government departments have been using various techniques of this type for some years.

Training

The content of training programmes has already been mentioned but here again it is possible to add further to the customary list of techniques which generally consist of —

- Planned variety of experience;
 - Understudy positions;
 - Job rotation;
 - Management courses; and
 - In-company training courses.
- Possible additions are —
- Assigned study projects either for individuals or groups;
 - Company lectures on specific subjects followed by free or self-led discussion;
 - Planned inter-company visits;
 - Special study devoted to basic business principles such as production planning, costing, financial control, statistics and distribution; instruction in such important basic information as the history of industrial law, industry economics, practical sociology and other related subjects; and
 - Departmental appreciation not only from the point of view of occupying a position in each department but also to provide an understanding of each section's peculiar problems.

Keen on responsibility

There is no doubt that after years of classroom study in one form or another graduates worthy of selection are keen to assume responsibility that will allow them to demonstrate their skills and the training programme should be directed at both stimulating and increasing growth potential.

Most graduates quickly realise that their graduation is only a step in their education and rely on their employer to provide the further experience necessary to place their early academic training into perspective.

At all stages they should be encouraged to think for themselves, develop their own judgement and express themselves with clarity.

Those with real ability will certainly lose interest if their attainments are wasted on listening to "boring, fatuous, pontifical and poorly delivered" lectures.

For these same reasons it will almost certainly produce more positive results if training concerns the demonstrable skills such as production and marketing rather than the more nebulous matter of "leadership".

At the same time, any potential manager needs an early understanding of what managing involves — not perhaps to any very sophisticated degree but certainly to the level of appreciating the nature of the responsibilities with particular regard to profit and people. This will at least provide a knowledge of the relationship between what he is doing and where he hopes to go.

High intelligence

To summarise, there is no doubting the precept that "the competitive advantage that one firm enjoys over another is a direct reflection of the calibre of its staff".

If this is so, it is true that the company that does not attempt to

effectively employ the highest level of intelligence in these times of more demanding management will have little chance of meeting its needs at the upper level.

Given the fact that specialist occupations will always require particular professional qualifications, it is suggested that graduates in other fields, who have successfully mastered the disciplines of a particular course of study, who have already realised through the examination system the need to make their own decisions and accept full responsibility for them, and who have both the personal qualities required and the desire to achieve business success, can offer a source of intake that for one reason or another is not yet fully accepted or anywhere near fully exploited.

At the same time it is not worth the investment costs of recruiting, employing, training and developing if the ultimate opportunities are not made available to them.

Further it needs to be borne in mind that not only industry has the power to isolate individuals.

Graduates too, as shown in the survey, have their own criteria of selection.

Extract from June issue *Management*



Fletchers—Growth of N.Z. Industry

The growth of large scale industry in New Zealand must be of continuing interest to the University graduate — for large-scale industry provides the milieu of professionalism that he needs to express himself and in which he feels he is at home, where he feels he is being useful and being extended.

The growth of Fletcher Holdings Limited typifies the gradual development of home-grown industry. We are hardly yet entering the period of what might be called the Vertical Corporation, where the various units of a complex of companies fit in with each other, support each other heavily and in fact, some of them, exist wholly to manufacture for the benefit of the other units. The reason for this lack as yet is the dependence on overseas industry to supply so many vital links in the chain of production.

The article below shows how New Zealand is developing in this direction, however, and, through the growth and flexibility of industrial concerns, how it is becoming more independent of overseas sources of supply both for consumer and capital goods and for jobs. So often in the past the real expert in a field has found that there is no job in his own country where the technology is sufficiently developed, by world standards, to support the contribution he is able to make. So the potential technologist, like the professional artist and researcher has drifted overseas.



THE FLETCHER ORGANISATION

is a complex of industrial companies engaged in construction, manufacturing, merchandising, timber milling and processing and property development. It therefore has, from time to time, openings and opportunities for graduates and for students who have partly completed degrees.

Fletcher Industries, for example, periodically requires chemists for its factories in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin; Fletcher Insulation and Acoustic Services employs physics graduates; Fletcher Group Services often requires additional engineering and architectural staff for its design office; and all companies employ accountants.

Inquiries briefly stating qualifications will be passed to the appropriate company for action. They should be addressed to the

**Public Relations Officer,
Fletcher Group Services Limited,
Private Bag, AUCKLAND**

The slow consolidation of N.Z.'s industry has begun to arrest this trend and create conditions where the country can exploit to the full the ability of its technically and commercially-minded graduates. The process has not been an easy one, and the story of Fletchers epitomises a young country's struggle towards maturity. There is the need to take hold of whatever branch of activity offers itself — to expand carefully along the path of least resistance and make use of whatever is most readily available. There is a stress on the construction of substantial buildings — for this is a basic capital need of the country without which it cannot proceed further forward. Then there is a stress on utilisation of natural resources for instance timber and its many bi-products and products. Then on merchandising and the co-ordination of scattered resources, for there is yet a pressing need to rationalise and organise our commercial system, so that the huge variety of equipment available in the world today may be brought quickly to the people who can put it to use and urgently need to put it to use.

THE FUTURE?

The future of New Zealand's technology? This will depend more now on the career of the graduate technologist himself, although the continuation of company histories such as the one which follows will continue to play their vital part.

Fletchers came into being in 1909 when a young immigrant carpenter from Scotland, James Fletcher, and his partner, Albert Morris, started in business on their own account in Dunedin as builders and contractors under the name of Fletcher and Morris. After three years the partnership was dissolved and in 1913 James Fletcher was joined by his brother, William John Fletcher, and the business became the partnership of Fletcher Brothers.

That year a branch was started in Invercargill and in 1915 the partners secured an important contract (the City Markets) in Auckland where another branch was started. Later a branch was opened in Wellington, and the firm was incorporated as a private limited liability company.

In 1919 another brother, Andrew, joined the firm which

became The Fletcher Construction Company Limited. To service the expanding volume of work, brickyards, joinery factories, marble quarries and stoneworking yards were acquired and a small steel fabricating works set up in Nelson Street, Auckland.

THE 'TWENTIES

The 'twenties saw the steady growth of the company which pioneered many new materials and new services in building.

Through the depression years of the 'thirties, business continued on a sound though reduced basis, and with the return to more prosperous times the expansion of the company was renewed.

In open competition the company secured contracts for several hundred houses in Auckland and Wellington under the Government's new State housing scheme, and also the contract to operate two Government-owned joinery factories.

One of these was at Penrose, and that was how Fletchers came to establish themselves there. Penrose subsequently became the registered office of the holding company (Fletcher Holdings Limited) established in 1940 when expansion dictated the formation of a public company with outside capital.

Total turnover which was £6.7 million in 1940/50 rose by over 130% to £15.7 million in 1959/60 and almost doubled again by 1963/64 when it reached £33.3 million.

Penrose is also the head office of six of the main subsidiary companies — Fletcher Construction, Fletcher Group Services, Fletcher Industries, Fletcher Merchants, Fletcher Timber and Fletcher Trust — as well as many smaller subsidiaries. The head office of Fletcher Steel is in Nelson Street, Auckland. The Chairman of Directors of Fletcher Holdings, Sir James Fletcher, has an office in the C.M.L. Building in Auckland City.

TIMBER

In 1961 Fletchers acquired The Kauri Timber Company's New Zealand assets. This and other acquisitions and investment in new companies, necessitated considerable re-organisation of the companies in 1963. One of the most important moves was to change the name of Fletcher Hardware to Fletcher Merchants and

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amalgamate it with the merchandising section of Fletcher Timber in the North Island. In the South Island a similar move was made with Butler Bros. Limited as the parent company. This company was previously a Kauri subsidiary and is now wholly-owned by Fletchers. Logging and milling interests were similarly grouped under Stuart and Chapman Limited (also formerly a Kauri company).

Fletchers have been in Australia since 1950. In 1964 the two Australian companies, Fletcher Construction Pty. and Fletcher Manufacturing were amalgamated as The Fletcher Organisation Pty. Limited. Another company was formed at the same time, The Fletcher Group Investments Pty. Limited, to hold share interests in other enterprises.

In Fiji Fletchers have a substantial holding in two timber mills.

FLETCHER HOLDINGS

This is, as the name indicates, a 'holding' company which is the parent body of the trading companies which are its wholly owned subsidiaries.

CONSTRUCTION

The Fletcher Construction Company Limited has its head office in Penrose, Auckland, and branch offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The Company is currently carrying out approximately £10 million worth of construction work a year in the commercial, industrial, institutional and civil engineering fields.

Fletcher Construction has two independent divisions — Fletcher Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating Division, which engages in contracting plumbing, roofing, heating and ventilating for other builders

as well as Fletcher Construction, and Fletcher Insulation and Acoustics Services which is responsible for the design, fabrication, assembly and installation of a comprehensive range of insulation and acoustic systems and materials.

MANUFACTURING

The Fletcher Industries Limited is the principal manufacturing company in the group. Head office is in Auckland. There are branches in Wellington and Christchurch and district representatives in Rotorua, Napier, Palmerston North and Dunedin. Factories are located in Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Manunui (near Taumarunui).

Plyco veneers and plywood are manufactured in Auckland and Christchurch.

At Manunui rotary and slice-cut veneers, standard and packing plywoods are produced. In 1963 plans were completed for the erection of a large new plywood factory at Gladstone, near Greymouth.

The Duroid Division of Fletcher Industries at Penrose manufactures building papers, Durafoil reflective insulation and Malthoid.

The Duroid Compounds Division manufactures a range of coatings, adhesives and sealants.

Two separate companies under the aegis of Fletcher Industries also manufacture at Penrose. Brooks Partitions Limited make demountable partitions for offices and factories and Fletcher Metal Sections Limited manufacture Brownbuilt cold rolled steel and aluminium roofing and sheathing.

In Christchurch, Fletcher Industries make a wide range of asbestos-cement products under the trade name of Durock.

Durolite fibreglass — rein-

forced polyester sheeting in flat sheet and in various profiles, opaque and translucent, in a range of colours, is also made in Christchurch.

Plycopyne particle board for flooring, wall and ceiling lining and joinery is made in an adjoining factory. Stamat strawboard building slabs are also manufactured in Christchurch.

In Dunedin, Fletcher Industries have New Zealand's only linseed mill. Products are linseed oil and linseed stock foods (Dominion Brand).

LOGGING, MILLING & TIMBER PROCESSING

The Fletcher Timber Company Limited operates as loggers, millers and timber processors in the North Island. It has mills at Kopaki, Ruatahuna, Tatara-a-kina, Turangi, Wiltstown, Edgecumbe and Ngongotaha. Besides general timber lines it wholesales to merchants Arrow pine, Customwood finger-jointed flooring, Woodtrim satin-finish mouldings and Par-K parquet flooring.

In the South Island similar activities are carried out by Stuart and Chapman Limited, with head office at Hokitika. Mills are operated at Ross, Ruatapu, Mananui, Karamea and Chaslands.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

The Fletcher Merchants Limited came into existence in October, 1963, as a North Island amalgamation of Fletcher Hardware and the merchandising division of Fletcher Timber.

Fletcher Merchants operate as merchandisers of timber and builders' and plumbers' hardware.

When Fletcher Merchants came into being in the North Island an amalgamation of hardware and timber merchandising interests in the

South Island was carried out with Butler Bros. Limited of Christchurch as the parent company. Old family names of companies in the South Island, however, have been retained.

INVESTMENT AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

The Fletcher Trust and Investment Company Limited manages the group investments and fixed property assets. It is also actively engaged in land and property development and is a member of the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand Inc.

It has developed industrial leasehold estates in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch and a big residential subdivision at Pakuranga, Auckland.

At Pakuranga, Fletcher Trust is developing a large shopping centre designed along American and Australian lines. It will have parking facilities for 1100 cars. At Whangarei it is building a four-storey shop and office block and a six-storey office block in Albert Street, Auckland. In Southdown, Auckland, Fletcher Trust has an industrial estate and shopping block under development and

at Upper Hutt a 40-acre estate for heavy and light industry.

STEEL

The primary functions of The Fletcher Steel & Engineering Companies Limited are the importing, warehousing and distribution of a complete range of steel products throughout New Zealand.

Allied to the merchant activities and established in all centres are fabrication shops giving a complete service to the construction industry in detailing, cutting, bending and site placing of steel for concrete reinforcement.

An Agency Division markets a wide range of engineering equipment both imported and locally manufactured.

GROUP SERVICES

The Fletcher Group Services Limited provides specialist services to the operating companies, associated companies and outside organisations. Its activities divide into five: architectural, engineering and design services; industrial relations services; advertising and public relations; statistics and research; export marketing.

VAST ORGANISATION

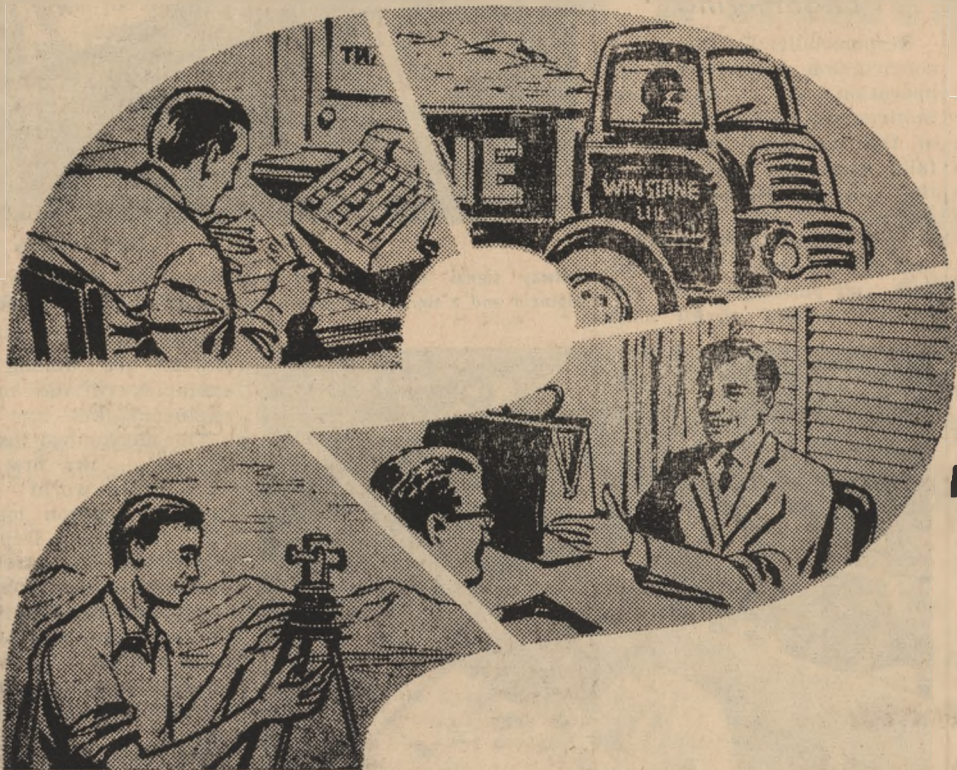
Winstone Ltd. is a vast organisation which has opportunities in innumerable fields.

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

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

and motion study groups in breaking down costs into their components and eliminating unnecessary expenses.

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



Many careers...one answer!

An enterprise as large and diverse as Winstone Ltd. — nation-wide importers, manufacturers and distributors of building materials — can offer a wide variety of career opportunities. Thorough training, solid security and steady advancement are offered in accountancy, salesmanship, transport, surveying, trades and many other fields — all leading to a satisfying and worthwhile career.

The Staff Manager, Winstone Ltd. Head Office: 69-77 Queen St., P.O. Box 395, Auckland, will be glad to show you how your career query can be rewardingly answered by this progressive company.

Careers in N.Z. Railways

Efficient transport is vital to the economic health of any modern community, and a well educated staff of high calibre, imbued with qualities of ingenuity, initiative, imagination, enterprise, drive, and perseverance, is vital to the provision and development of efficient transport.

This is well recognised by the management of New Zealand Railways, the largest and most widespread transport undertaking in this country, for university qualifications are becoming increasingly valuable for young men who seek to rise to high administrative positions in the Department. In fact, young men who join the Railways as engineering cadets are sent to a University for four years at the expense of the Department to enable them to obtain appropriate degrees.

Cadetships in the Salaried Division of the Railways Department are offered to young men between the ages of 15 and 19 years, opening up opportunities for those with

each is required to enter into a bond to serve the Department for at least four years subsequent to graduation. At the time of their appointment, engineering cadets must pos-

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

Railway civil engineers are responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of a wide variety of structures and buildings. The track itself is maintained under their control, as are the bridges, viaducts and tunnels.

There are 55 miles of railway bridges in New Zealand, ranging from the mile-long structure over the Rakaia River down to those of a few feet spanning little wayside streams. In height they reach a climax in the grandeur of the Mohaka Viaduct, 318 feet above the river. In the present progressive modernisation of the railway system, the latest techniques and methods are being adopted, and sometimes pioneered, by railway engineers.

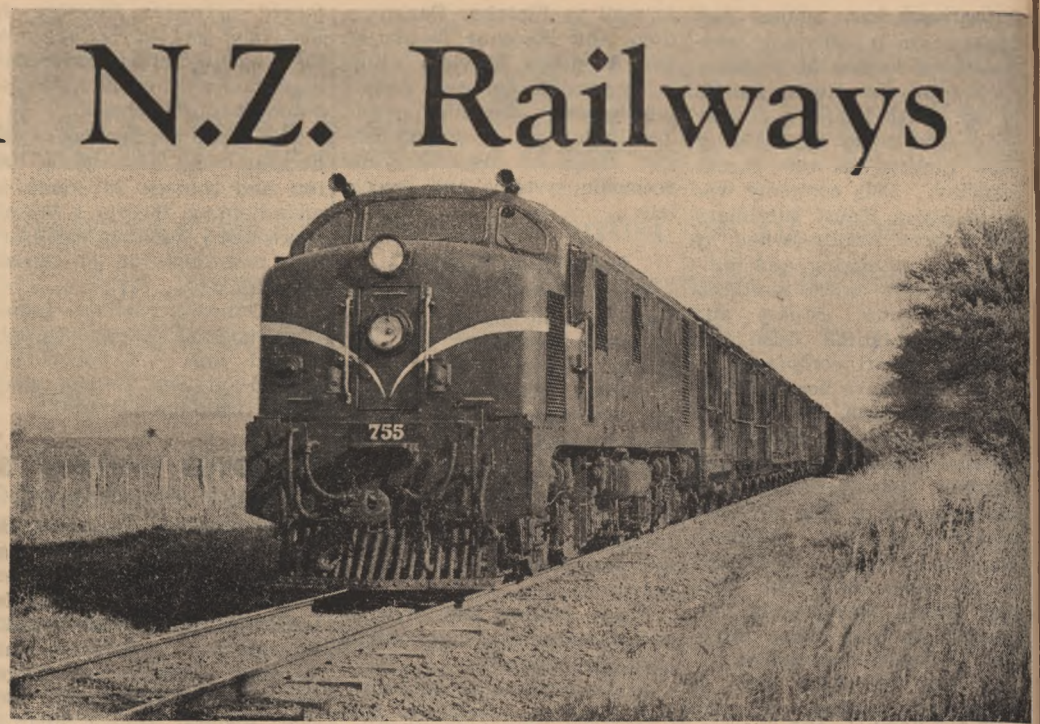
Railway Mechanical Engineering

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

come under their care.

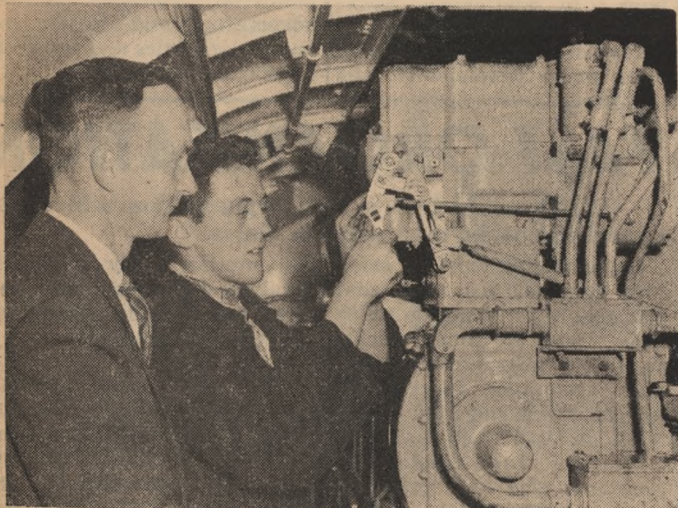
In recent years many new classes of wagons designed by railway mechanical engineers to meet special requirements have included bulk cement wagons fitted with air-compressor units to discharge each wagon's 28 tons of cement; and bulk liquid bitumen tank

wagons fitted with oil-fired heating units to maintain the interior temperature required to keep the bitumen in liquid condition. New covered goods wagons with extra-wide doorways to facilitate mechanical loading, new bogie wagons for express train use and for frozen-meat traffic, and



—NZR Publicity photograph

The 69-ton, 750 h.p. "Dg" class — and the very similar "Dh" class — locomotives introduced between 1955 and 1957 have proved useful on a wide range of duties. They are now used in the Auckland district between Picton and Christchurch, and in Otago.



—NZR Publicity photograph

A mechanical engineer supervises work in the motor compartment of a diesel-electric locomotive in a N.Z. Railways servicing depot.

adequate ability to reach ultimately some of the Department's highest administrative and executive posts. These cadetships are offered in operating, accountancy, and engineering sections of the Department's organisation.

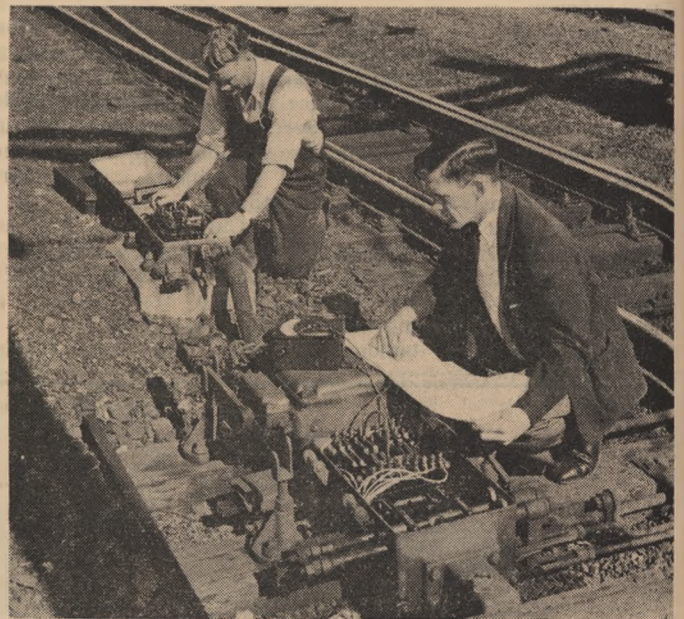
At the end of each school year, a number of young men are appointed to the staff as engineering cadets, either civil, electrical or mechanical, and in return for the Department's investment in their education by meeting the cost of their university training,

each must at least the Higher School Certificate, but naturally those with better qualifications have more chance of selection.

Young men engaged as cadets in the operating or accounting sections of the Railways Department are also assisted with their university studies, for there are many positions in those administrative offices which deal with legal, industrial, staff, financial, and statistical matters, that call for well trained and capable men. There are plenty of opportunities to specialise, for the Railways Department offers a wide scope embracing practically all forms of public transport — rail, road, sea, and air. The Department, for example, operates the largest fleet of public road passenger transport vehicles in the country. In addition, those who prefer general administration will also find their interests well catered for.

Railway Civil Engineering

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



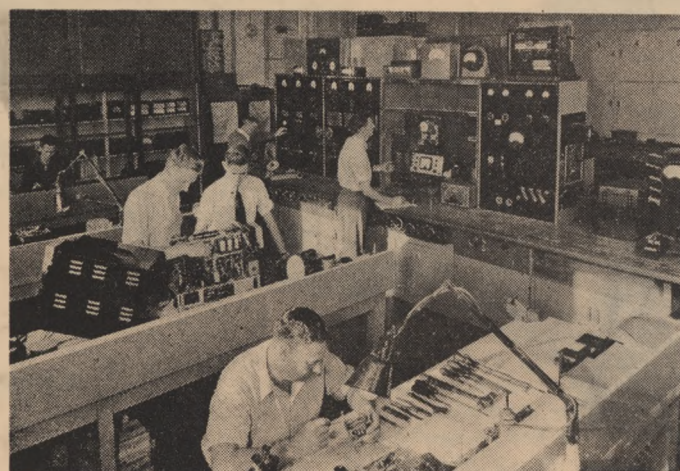
—NZR Publicity photograph

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



—NZR Publicity photograph

A mechanical engineer discusses a plan with a mechanical engineering draughtsman.



—NZR Publicity photograph

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

special wagons for pulp log traffic are among other examples of the mechanical engineer's skill.

The mechanical loading traversers — the first of their kind in the world — used to facilitate cargo loading for the Railways Department's inter-Island air freight service were designed by railway mechanical engineers, as were the automatically controlled train-heating boiler vans built for use on the express trains between Auckland and Wellington.

Mechanical engineers also administer and control the Department's engineering workshops, which employ some 4800 men.

● Continued on next page

● Continue

Railway Engineering

Railway are employ and mecl branches.

In the electrical engaged i munication extension electric co interlockir Traffic Co electrical increasing most up are now transitori vices have latest sign



—NZR Publicity photograph

Railway civil engineer working outdoors on a structure.

Apart from the Post Office, the Railways Department, owns, operates, and maintains the large majority of the country's railways. This class of career is one of the most interesting and diversified in the country.

In the engineering branch, the civil engineer is responsible for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of the railway's infrastructure, including bridges, viaducts, tunnels, and tracks.

The civil engineer's work is often highly technical and requires a high level of skill and knowledge. The civil engineer's role is crucial to the safe and efficient operation of the railway system.

When

Inform the Railways of pay, will be the rail below: Employ Railwa Wellin Traffic Station maste Engineer Civil Engin Wel Mecha Distric gineer Wellin

• Continued from previous page

Railway Electrical Engineering

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

In the former branch the electrical engineer is mainly engaged in signal and communications work. The great extension in recent years of electric colour-light signalling, interlocking, and Centralised Traffic Control has made the electrical engineer's role of increasing importance. The most up-to-date techniques are now being used, and transistorised electronic devices have been introduced in latest signalling installations.



—NZR Publicity photograph

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

Apart from the national Post Office telegraph services, the Railways Department owns, operates and maintains the largest tele-communications, this branch offers first-class career prospects.

In the mechanical engineering branch, the electrical engineer deals with railway traction and power. His responsibilities include electric and diesel-electric locomotives, bulk supply of power to electrified sections of railway, and all electrical work associated with the four main workshops.

The steadily increasing use of diesel-electric locomotives, continues to widen the scope offering to electrical engineers in search of a rewarding career.

Where to Apply

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

Employment Officer, N.Z. Railways, Private Bag, Wellington.

Traffic Branch: Any Chief Stationmaster or Stationmaster.

Engineering Branches: Chief Civil Engineer, or District Engineer, N.Z. Railways, Wellington; Chief Mechanical Engineer, or District Mechanical Engineer, N.Z. Railways, Wellington.

Paint Industry

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

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

There are four main groups of paint:—

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

air and the paint turns into a dry, hard film which cannot be redissolved.

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

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

agent until the pigments are finely ground. The suspension of resins is then carefully added, followed by water to obtain the correct viscosity.

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

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

**Positions with prospects
are available with this
leading paint company.
Conditions of employment
are comparable with the best
in the country.**

BALM Paints (N.Z.) Ltd.

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

The Personnel Manager

P.O. Box 310

Lower Hutt

Telephone 61-974

THERE'S SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THIS OLD INDUSTRY

The Dairy Industry, one of the oldest in New Zealand, is today opening up
NEW HORIZONS

The challenge of new markets —

The need for new products —

— these demand **NEW IDEAS**
NEW CONCEPTS

There is an opportunity here for YOU

The graduate and the non-graduate
An opportunity to give purpose to your ideas and ability

at

The New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company Limited

Largest Dairy Organisation in the Country — Processor of one third of the Nation's Butterfat —
Manufacturer of over 170,000 tons of Dairy Produce annually — The Company with a turnover
exceeding £40 million

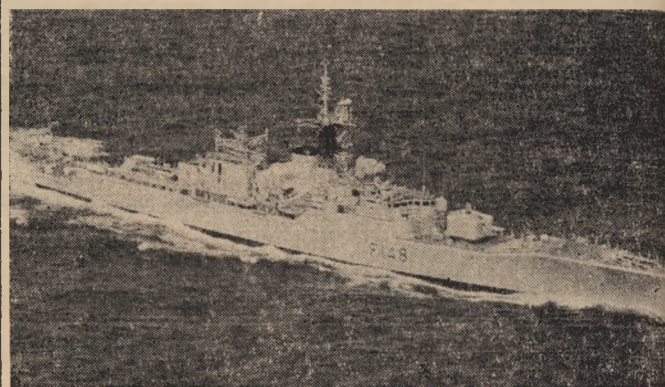
THE NEW ZEALAND CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY COMPANY LTD., with Headquarters
in Hamilton, offers a wide scope of careers with worthwhile salaries in the
fields of:

Dairy Technology — Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
Chemistry and Microbiology — Accounting and Business Administration

Address your enquiry to: The Personnel Officer,
New Zealand Co-op. Dairy Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 459,
HAMILTON

ENGLAND EXPECTS . . .

Graduates with the degree of Bachelor
Engineering in electrical or mechanical engineering
can qualify for direct entry as officers in the Royal
New Zealand Navy through a new scheme known
as the graduate entry. Successful candidates are
sent to the United Kingdom for post-graduate courses
to introduce them to Naval ways and equipment.



HMNZS Taranaki

There they attend well
equipped Royal Navy engineering colleges for a year
before returning to New
Zealand to take their place
as technical officers in ships
or shore establishments of
the Royal New Zealand Navy.
Within a short time they may
find themselves leading a well-
trained staff and in sole control
of complex equipment
which may well have cost
£2,000,000.

Pay is good and reflects the
responsibility. There is a wide
range of allowances. Medical
and dental attention are, of
course, free. Living accommodation
is provided without
cost for men at sea or in a
shore establishment and there
is a housing scheme for
married men. Graduates who
are interested should write
for more information to the
Director of Recruiting, Navy
Office, Wellington.

Are you taking **ENGINEERING**?

If you are, and can answer YES to these questions:

- Would you like to earn up to £1500 a year as a married man of 30?
- Do you want a career that is full of scope and variety with no time for monotony?
- Would you welcome responsibility, perhaps charge of modern equipment worth more than £2,000,000, and the men to maintain it?
- Do you like travel, the pleasure of meeting new people, of seeing new places?

Then you should be looking at your prospects as an **ENGINEERING OFFICER** in the

ROYAL NEW ZEALAND NAVY

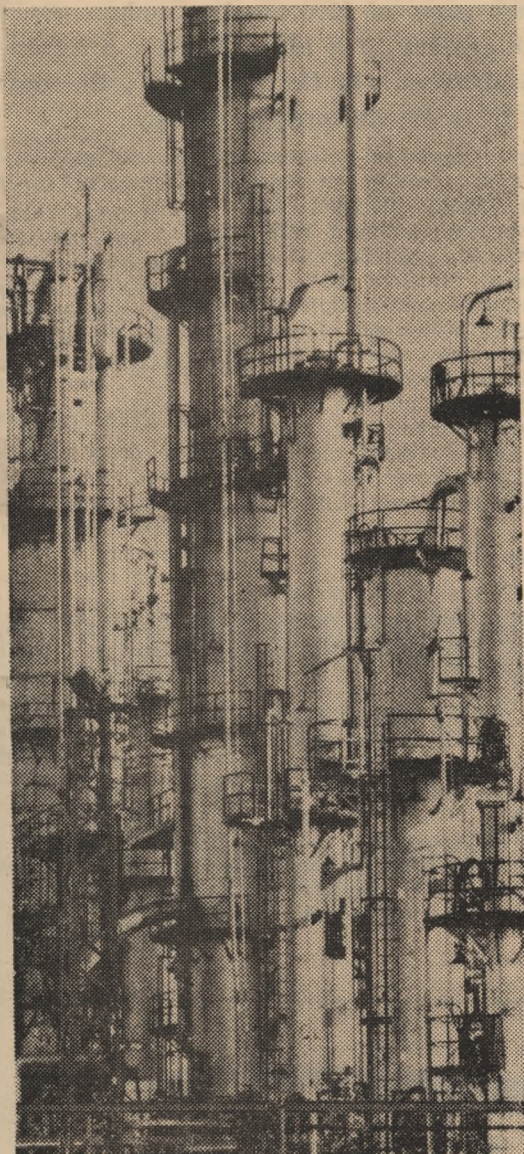
Entry is initially for eight years with a gratuity at the end of this period. You may, however, serve longer, and there is the prospect of a permanent commission with a career through to retirement. Training includes post graduate study in the United Kingdom.

When you are thinking of your future as an electrical or mechanical engineer think of what the Navy can offer. You'll find it well worth the trouble.

As a first step write to:—
**The Director of Recruiting,
Navy Office, WELLINGTON**

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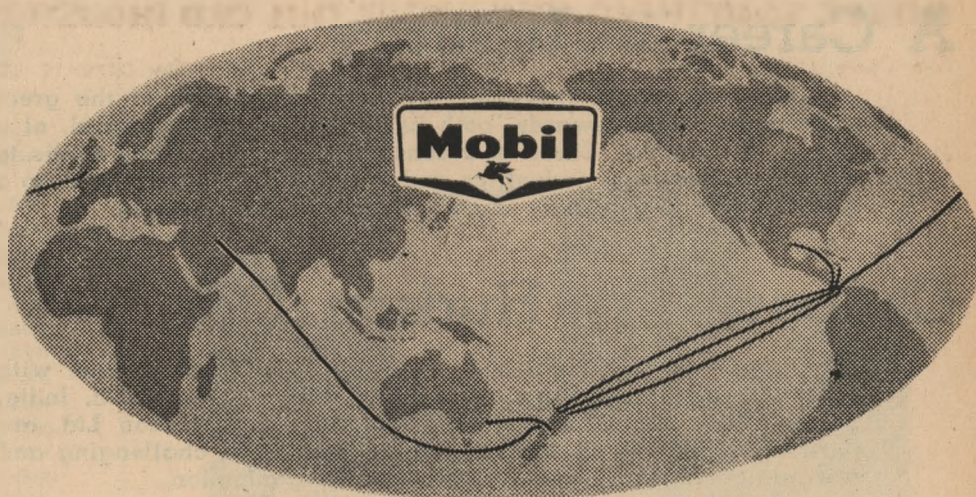
OIL

BACKGROUND

To provide young men with the essential background, a training programme has to be both realistic and imaginative. To maintain the necessary flexibility with a group of trainees at differing levels of development, the training periods are not always uniform, but are adapted to suit the needs and interest of the individual. Appointments to a department — or one of its sections — can vary from 6-12 months. In the later stages of development, the appointment may be extended to up to two years. In general, the first few years are spent in introductory work in the three main departments, either in our head office, a branch office, a main installation or depot. These main departments are sales, operations and accounts.

In the oil industry, the term

"operations" embraces the functions of engineering, supply, distribution and purchasing. Engineering, in terms of design, construction and maintenance of plant, transport and buildings, is a familiar concept, but in the oil industry "plant" ranges in size from ocean terminals to dispensing equipment for products. The supply section is responsible for the procurement of all products from overseas or local production units (refineries) in either bulk or packed form. Customs, import licensing and shipping liaison are other important aspects of the work of this section. Distribution concerns not only the internal transfer of materials and product, but also the responsibility for forward planning of new plant and other assets, together with the co-ordination of installation and depots.



UNLIMITED CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN A CHANGING WORLD

Opportunities to make use of YOUR particular knowledge and skills . . . opportunities for YOUR growth in a company and an industry geared for profitable growth . . . rewards based on YOUR individual achievement . . . these are some of the advantages that a career with Mobil in the world-wide and ever-growing oil industry offers you.

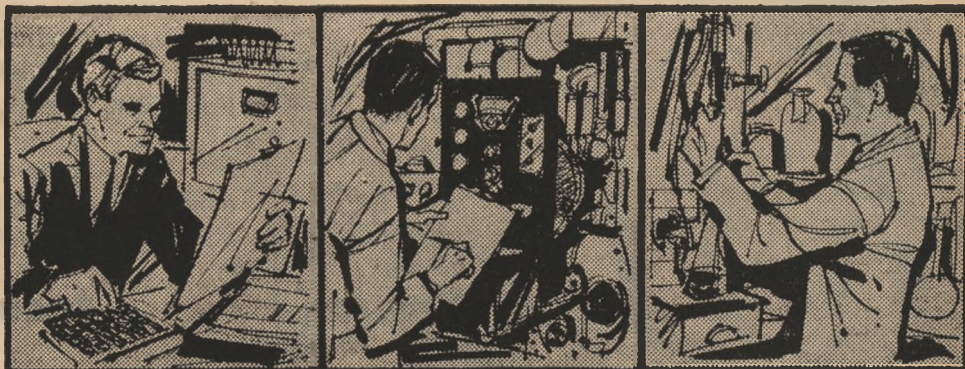
Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited, with nearly 70 years of petroleum marketing behind it, offers an extension to YOUR academic studies by giving YOU the choice of specialist training in the office, in the field or in the laboratory. Mobil offers YOU the opportunity to develop a high degree of skill in "oil", one of the world's biggest, most highly specialised and progressive industries — an industry exciting in its possibilities for advancement.

In our petroleum marketing operations throughout New Zealand we are always pioneering new fields. In our programme of development we need young men with Commerce, Law, Engineering, Science or Arts degrees. BUT they must have personality and initiative, be ready to accept responsibility and able to learn something about handling men.

If you would like to work with us, ring or write to the Relations Manager at P.O. Box 2497, Wellington, who will promptly arrange an interview.

Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited

P.O. BOX 2497, WELLINGTON



THE NAME YOU CAN TRUST

A Career in Industry

More and more graduates are becoming aware of the great opportunities and rewards, both psychological and material, of a career in industry. There is a constant need for trained minds to enter New Zealand's industries and to make their contribution to a growing and increasingly important part of the economy.

Cadbury Fry Hudson Ltd.

As part of the World-wide Cadbury Food Organization, with plants in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Australia, India, South Africa and West Germany, Cadbury Fry Hudson Ltd. are particularly interested in graduates looking for a challenging and rewarding career in their international organization.

Discussion Invited

Any advanced student or graduate interested in the opportunities which are available in the Food Industry in general and in the Cadbury Organization in particular, is invited to discuss these opportunities with us. Developments are taking place in all phases of our industry—and opportunities are constantly occurring, particularly at the present time, in Production, Planning and Personnel.

IF YOU FEEL YOU COULD DEDICATE YOURSELF TO A CAREER IN A WORLD-WIDE, WORLD-FAMOUS CHOCOLATE AND BISCUIT FOOD FIRM, write for a discussion appointment to:

"Chairman of Directors,"
Cadbury Fry Hudson Ltd.

P.O. Box 890,
DUNEDIN, N.Z.



Kawerau, Murupara

Approximately one million acres of exotic trees afforest parts of New Zealand today. By the turn of the century, it is aimed to have a further million acres of trees. In the year 2025, the Government plans to treble the present acreage.

This expansion of forest resources is symbolic of the steadily rising demand for forest produce pictured in the rise of such organisations as the giant Tasman Mills in Kawerau, which at present use nearly 5000 acres of trees annually. New uses for pulp and paper and enlarged markets expected in the Pacific area, as standards of living are raised, will boost the consumption of trees far beyond the capacity of today's forests.

Export

The Tasman Pulp and Paper Company Limited is currently producing 200,000 tons of newsprint, 40,000 tons of sulphate pulp and 60 million board feet of timber each year. Two thirds of the newsprint and pulp production are sold overseas, together with one fifth of the sawn timber production. More than 40 per cent of all exports from New Zealand to Australia are despatched by

Tasman as well as supplying the home market.

The Company has assets of more than £40 million. It recently completed a £12 million expansion scheme which brought, among other important features, a second newsprint machine into production.

Over 2000 people

More than 2000 people are employed by the Company, some of these in forestry production, servicing and maintenance work. A wide range of trades and professions is embraced in this highly technical and expanding industry.

Two modern towns—Kawerau and Murupara—were built to house the Company employees and their families and provide for their needs.

Sports of almost every sort, but of particular appeal to the outdoorsman, are close at hand.

★ ★ ★

Tasman

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

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

Tasman's assets, with the completion of its recent expansion programme including the installation of a second newsprint machine, now total over £40,000,000. The Company provides employment for more than 2000 people.

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

Industrial Relations Manager

TASMAN PULP & PAPER COMPANY LTD.

Kawerau

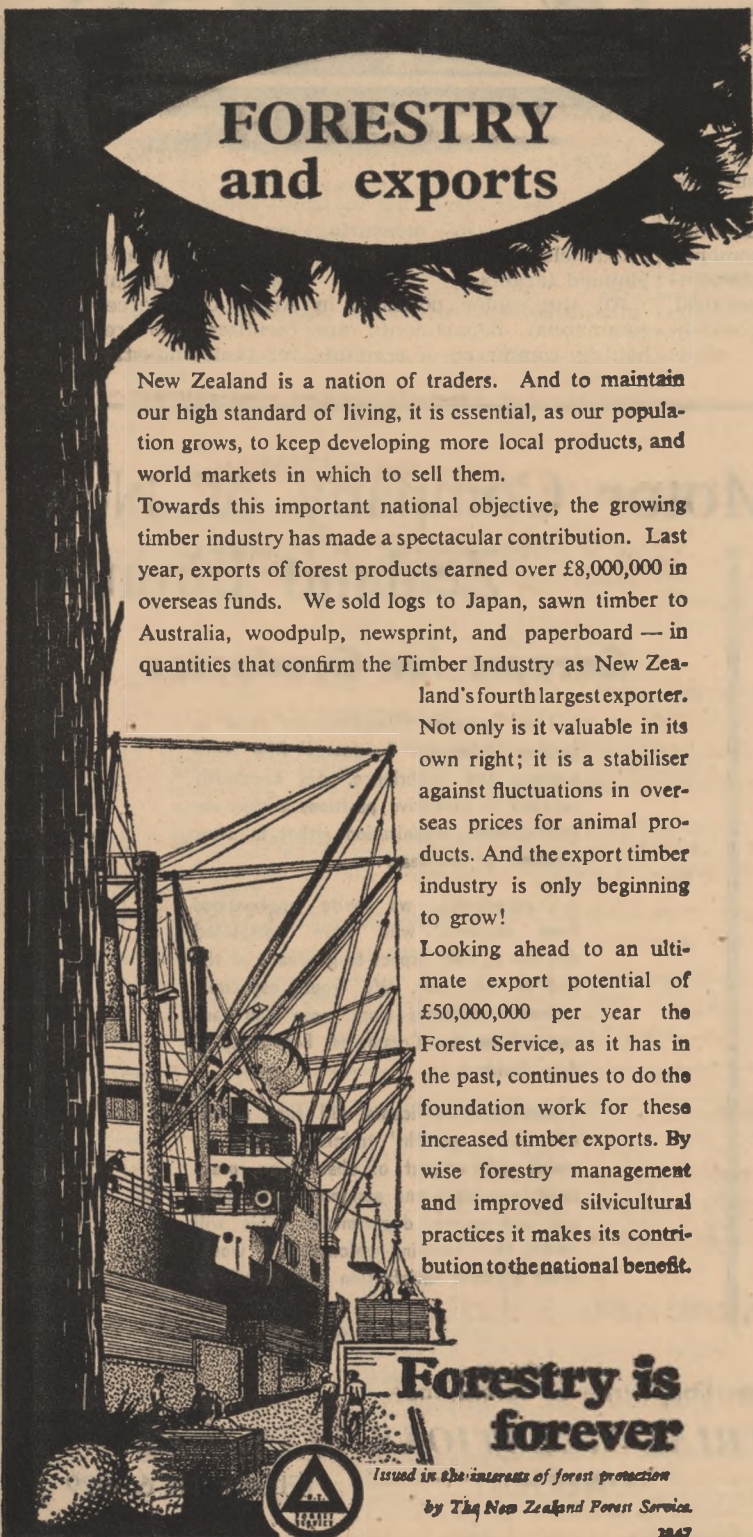
Opportunities in Timber

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

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

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

Kaingaroa State Forest is the largest of the new forests, being 50 miles in length and 12 to 20 miles in width. It contains radiata pine, Corsican pine, Douglas fir and other species.



**FORESTRY
and exports**

New Zealand is a nation of traders. And to maintain our high standard of living, it is essential, as our population grows, to keep developing more local products, and world markets in which to sell them.

Towards this important national objective, the growing timber industry has made a spectacular contribution. Last year, exports of forest products earned over £8,000,000 in overseas funds. We sold logs to Japan, sawn timber to Australia, woodpulp, newsprint, and paperboard — in quantities that confirm the Timber Industry as New Zealand's fourth largest exporter.

Not only is it valuable in its own right; it is a stabiliser against fluctuations in overseas prices for animal products. And the export timber industry is only beginning to grow!

Looking ahead to an ultimate export potential of £50,000,000 per year the Forest Service, as it has in the past, continues to do the foundation work for these increased timber exports. By wise forestry management and improved silvicultural practices it makes its contribution to the national benefit.

**Forestry is
forever**

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

2847



THE PROMISE OF PLASTICS -the new Technology!

THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY is a world-wide phenomenon. From speculative post-war beginnings, it has become internationally, a prime moving economic force. Every day in every way, our living orients more and more towards Plastics. In New Zealand, Plastics is one of our fastest growing, certainly most forward-looking Industries. But to plan the future of this new Technology, to realize its potential and give it direction . . . this requires a constant intake of superior abilities and talents. Plastic Products Ltd., who lead the Industry in New Zealand, offer Science, Commerce and Arts Graduates the opportunity of proving themselves equal to these managerial responsibilities and of meriting their rewards.

Plastic Products Ltd, with an existing staff of over 400 in Wellington, Hamilton and Auckland, are New Zealand's leading specialists in blow and injection moulded plastic, polythene film and pipe. For specific



information on scientific, engineering and management career opportunities, write giving details of academic background, to General Manager, Plastic Products Ltd, Private Bag, Hamilton.

PLASTIC PRODUCTS LTD.

PRIVATE BAG, HAMILTON

A1681

Marketing Research

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

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

Much of the direction and control of manufacturing is now in the hands of scientists, and many of the manufacturing staff are graduates. These — are engaged in production management, quality control,

scientists — mainly chemists — development of new processes and plant engineering. In addition to being technically competent, the graduate must be able to get the co-operation of a group of people. He must produce high quality products as well as the right quantity. Costs form an important part of his work. Modern firms have installed up-to-date plant and equipment, their laboratories are well equipped and the scientists have technicians to do the routine work. This provides a most satisfying career for a technical man.

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

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

Management Accounting:

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

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

Inventory control, production planning, insurance, patents, trade marks and office services are controlled by commercial management.

The Commercial Department is the company's political, economic and financial watchdog, covering the whole



operation in measuring efficiencies against pre-planned targets.

All the senior positions in commercial departments are held by commerce or account-

ing graduates.

Some firms also offer study awards to students in Science, Arts, Commerce and Law faculties who are keen to enter their industry.

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

(1) FINANCE

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

(2) SALES

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

(3) PURCHASING

Procurement investigation and planning regarding local and overseas suppliers should interest commerce and engineering graduates.

In this international organisation there is the ever-present opportunity of learning from a world-wide industrial association. Also, for those showing initiative and ability, there is scope for overseas training and promotion.

Ford would be pleased to hear from students who expect to complete their final examinations this year, or from graduates under 30 years of age.

(4) PARTS & ACCESSORIES

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

(5) MANUFACTURING

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

(6) INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

Ford Motor Company of New Zealand Limited

Careers for Graduates

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

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

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

For further information, write or telephone—

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MANAGER

P.O. BOX 12

LOWER HUTT

TELEPHONE 65-099

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II. SALARIES

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TEACHING: Full Review of Salaries

EXAMPLES OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES PAYABLE TO TEACHERS FROM 1.4.64

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING TRAINING

Annual Rat

Under 21 yrs Over 21 yrs

(1) Primary Trainees (Division A):

(a) Students at Teachers' Colleges

1st & 2nd yrs - with Endorsed School Certificate	330*	605
1st & 2nd yrs - with University Entrance	365	605
3rd year (specialist course)	490	640

(b) Probationary assistants -

	Men & women	Men	Women
- with Endorsed School Certificate	575	640	605
- with University Entrance	620	640	620

*Plus £62 boarding allowance where student is required to live away from home

(2) Post-Primary Trainees:

(a) Full-time University Students (Division U)

1st and 2nd yrs	270
3rd and further years	375
Plus £46 boarding allowance where student is required to live away from home	
Plus payment of all tuition fees	

(b) Graduates - 1 year course (Division C)

Bursaries	70
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Plus £40 boarding allowance where student is required to live away from home

Plus payment of all tuition fees

(d) Commercial Course (Wellington) Adults

Adults	605
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(f) Course for Woodwork and Metalwork

Instructors: (Auckland and Christchurch)	685
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(g) Special course for Trainees under age 21

Commercial (Auckland)	As for Primary
Homecraft (Auckland/Dunedin)	Trainees
Mathematics/Science (Auckland/Christchurch)	(Division A) above.

(h) Special Physical Education - 1 year course (Auckland) Adults

Certificated Women	Scale Salary
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II. SALARIES OF TRAINED TEACHERS

For salary purposes teachers are grouped according to the qualifications they hold, as follows:

Qualification Group	A1	A2	B1	B2	C	D
"	Trained Teachers' Certificate.	Diploma in Teaching (See note (i) below).	Certain Trade qualifications or Diplomas, etc. below graduate status.	B.A. (N.Z.) degree or equivalent	M.A. (N.Z.) degree or equivalent	" " " " with 1st or 2nd Class Honours.

NOTES: (i) Diploma in Teaching The Diploma in Teaching is awarded to trained teachers who have successfully completed certain university, departmental or other approved courses.

(ii) Married Salary Married teachers and trainees with dependent wives receive allowance of £70 a year subject to certain conditions regarding the employment of their wives.

(iii) Country Service and Salary See footnote p.4.

A. PRIMARY TEACHERS (1) Assistant teachers

Examples of actual salaries payable to a teacher commencing his/her career as a trained assistant teacher with P.S.C.* from 1963 on:-

NOTES: (i) Extra increment in third and fourth years.
(ii) Salaries for Q groups A2, B1 and C, lie between those shown below.

Qualification Group	Single	Married ^p	Single	Married ^p	Single	Married ^p
1st year	685	755	960	1030	1025	1095
2nd	735	805	990	1060	1075	1145
3rd	830	900	1075	1145	1185	1255
4th	910	980	1185	1255	1265	1335
5th	960	1030	1220	1290	1315	1385
6th	990	1060	1265	1335	1360	1430
7th	1025	1095				
8th	1075	1145				
9th	1130	1200				

*A single teacher with U.E. starts on £735
The rates shown for married men include £70 p.a. married salary

(ii) Positions of responsibility

Higher salaries are payable to Infant Mistresses, Senior Assistant Mistresses, First Assistant Masters, and those holding other senior positions.

Qualification Group	A1		B2		D	
	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married
Up to ...	1315	1385	1470	1540	1565	1635

3.

(iii) Head Teachers

Head Teachers receive salaries graded according to the size of the school and in most cases according to the qualifications of the Head Teacher. Some typical examples of maximum salaries are:

Qualification Group	A1		B2		D	
	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married
Up to 70 pupils	1185	1255	1315	1385	1415	1485
511-990 pupils	1695	1765	1800	1870	1900	1970
Normal Schools and large Intermediates	1915	1985	1915	1985	1915	1985

B. POST-PRIMARY TEACHERS

(i) Assistant teachers receive automatic annual promotion (9 increments for Group A1, 6 for Groups B2-D). NOTE: Extra increments in third and fourth year as for primary.

Qualification Group	A1		B2		D	
	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married
Scale Minimum	685	755	960*	1030*	1025*	1095*
Maximum	1185	1255	1315	1385	1415	1485

*Graduates without Teacher Training start one step lower.

(ii) Senior assistant teachers whose efficiency has been recognized by the awarding of a personal grading of Grade IV, proceed by four further annual increments to the following maxima:

Qualification Group	A1		B2		D	
	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married
Scale Maximum	1360	1430	1515	1585	1605	1675

(iii) In positions of responsibility e.g. Head of Department First Assistant, Senior Assistant Mistress, etc., (graded PR/A B, C, or D according to seniority), salaries are as follows:-

Qualification Group	A1		B2		D	
	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married
PR/A max.	1470	1540	1565	1635	1650	1720
PR/B max.	1565	1635	1650	1720	1745	1815
PR/C max.	1650	1720	1745	1815	1850	1920
PR/D max.	1695	1765	1800	1870	1900	1970

(iv) Principals of post-primary schools are paid salaries graded according to the size of the school thus:

Single: £1720 - £2265. Married: £1790 - £2335.

4.

SOME TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL BUT NOT UNUSUAL CAREERS

A. PRIMARY MAN

At age of	Position	Salary
17	Student in training (with U.E.)	365
19	Probationary assistant	620
20	Assistant teacher	735
23	Assistant teacher with Dip. Tech.	990
25	Married	1145
26	Sole teacher	1290
36	First assistant Grade VII school	1385
42	Head teacher Grade V school	1635
46	Head teacher Grade VII school	1765
50	Head teacher large Intermediate school	1930/1985 max.

B. PRIMARY WOMAN

(i) Continuous teaching career (with U.E.) (ii) Broken service

At age of	Position	Salary	At age of	Position	Salary
17 - 20	As for man above		17 - 20	As for man above	
23	Assistant teacher	960	21 - 22	Assistant teacher	775/875
27	Assistant teacher (max.)	1130	23	Resigns on marriage and maternity	
30	Infant mistress	1185	34	Resumes teaching as assistant teacher	1130
35	Senior infant mistress	1265/1315	40+	Senior asst. mistress	1185/1315

C. POST-PRIMARY MAN OR WOMAN

At age of	Position	Salary
18	Full-time university study, P.P.T.	270
19	Studentship	270
20	- graduating after 4 years with Masters	375
21	degree 2nd Class Hons.	375
22	Graduate in teacher training, Div. C	685
23	Assistant Master or Mistress	1025
25	" " married	1255
29	" " " max. Scale I	1485
35	PR/A	1675
39/40	PR/B	1765/1815
43/45	PR/C - PR/D	1870/1970
47/48	- or Principal Grade III school	2005
	Principal Grade V school and reaches maximum	2255/2335

Woman or single man receives £70 less

COUNTRY SERVICE AND SALARY Progress beyond certain points on the basic salary scales is contingent upon the teacher's fulfilling an obligation to serve up to three years in 'country service' schools. All primary teachers are exempted from the country service requirement on reaching age 30. Post-primary teachers are exempt at age 31.

Executive Opportunity

MANAGEMENT TRAINEES

Woolworths, a progressive and expanding organisation require young men of definite executive potential to train for Management

TRAINING: These young men are to be groomed for positions of considerable responsibility in the Company, and an extensive management training programme has been planned for their development. They will initially receive training under the guidance of an experienced Manager in chain

store retail methods, with the target of Branch Management. Later they may be assigned to a planned sequence of interesting jobs which will provide them with a broad experience of most of the Company's functions to fit them for full Executive responsibility

SALARIES:

Commencing Salaries are:

	With School Cert.	With U.E.
At Age 18	£612 p.a.	£664 p.a.
At Age 19	£657 p.a.	£709 p.a.
At Age 20	£742 p.a.	£794 p.a.
At Age 21 and upwards	£910 p.a.	
University Graduates	£1000 p.a.	
Salary on appointment as a Manager	£1200 p.a.	
Salary after 2 years satisfactory Management	£1600 p.a.	

From there your own merit and ability can take you further, and the salary range available is from £1600 to £2500 p.a.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Applications are invited from men in the 18 to 28 age group who have had at least four years' post primary education. Preference will be given to applicants who

hold a recognised certificate of education or who have obtained units towards a University qualification

BURSARY:

Enquire also about the Bursary of £176 p.a. for full-time students in their final year in any degree

Write NOW, setting out details of age, education, and any business experience for an appointment to talk over this splendid opportunity with:

Mr. N. J. Butler,

Woolworths (N.Z.) Ltd.

P.O. Box 61,
AUCKLAND

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these qualities to the full. Perhaps the most important of these are integrity, accuracy, and breadth of vision. Without these attributes any accountant will find it difficult to achieve.

Rewards and opportunities

These requirements are unusual, and the rewards are in proportion. Partners in leading public accountants' firms command incomes similar to those of business executives. Experienced accountants in commerce and government are often found as senior executives, and the highest positions are nearly always open to trained accountants.

In any branch of business activity accountancy training is a real advantage. Even if his work lies outside the field of pure accountancy, any business man will find that knowledge of accounting principles — the basis of all business — will be both useful and valuable to him all through his career.

The future of the profession

Accountancy is still a young profession. In the last thirty years the membership of the New Zealand Society of Accountants has more than doubled, and yet many of today's accountants are busier than ever before. Two world wars have brought high taxation, Government contracts and increased Government controls, and all these have meant more work for accountants. In times of prosperity their services are in demand for many purposes, and if business activity declines they are still needed to advise directors, to collect debts, and to help in liquidations or bankruptcies. Today there are more accountants than ever before; yet there are many people who need good accounting but have not yet learned to appreciate its value.

As in most professions, there are near the foot of the ladder many accountants who are content to remain there, without making the extra effort required to rise to more responsible positions. Yet there is plenty of scope for those with initiative, personality, and the will to work, to gain greater rewards and to give greater service. The opportunities are wide, and in the future will be greater than ever in the past, as the profession occupies a more honoured place in the community than ever before.

New Zealand Society of Accountants

This Society is entrusted by Act of Parliament with the promotion, control and regulation of the profession of accountancy in New Zealand, and with the training and examining of students wishing to enter the profession. It is the generally recognised body of accountants in New Zealand, and under the Companies Act 1955 is granted a

special privilege — its members (except for a few special cases) are the only persons who can be auditors of company accounts.

The Society is the largest professional body in New Zealand, and (at the date of this publication) has approximately 7000 members of whom one-quarter are in public practice and are known as 'public accountants'. The other members are in full-time salaried employment and are called 'registered accountants'. These two terms 'public accountant' and 'registered accountant' are protected by law, and may not be used except by mem-

bers of the Society. These same words are recognised throughout the country as the hallmark of ability and integrity in the business world.

Women are eligible for membership on the same terms as men, and the Society has many active women members.

Only those who complete the prescribed examinations and who satisfy the practical experience requirements can be admitted to membership (except people coming to New Zealand as members of approved overseas bodies). The Society's Council will welcome to membership any New Zealand resident of good char-

acter who can show the requisite knowledge of the examination subjects and who is at least 21 years of age.

Society's activities

The Society publishes a monthly magazine, 'The Accountants' Journal', which is sent regularly to members, students and others who require it. Members of the students' societies, and in some cases other accountancy students, qualify for a reduced subscription to The Accountants' Journal. This magazine publishes articles of interest to accountants and to students, and does much to keep

readers in touch with the latest developments in various branches of accountancy.

Students' societies are active in fifteen towns and these receive some financial assistance from the parent Society. In this way subscriptions to students' societies are kept as low as possible. Lectures, debates, and other activities are organised to give students opportunities to help one another and to discuss their problems. Every accountancy student who can do so is urged to join his local students' society. Through active membership he can gain both education and enjoyment.



POST-GRADUATE BURSARY 1965



Applications for the 1965 AWARD of the SHELL BURSARY, valued at £850 per annum for two years, are invited from men who have graduated or are about to graduate in Arts, Commerce or Law and who are interested in a commercial career. The bursar will proceed to an Honours degree, or, in exceptional circumstances, a higher degree at a University in the United Kingdom, preferably Cambridge or Oxford.

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

Applicants should be single and preferably below the age of 25 years. The closing date for applications is 1st November, 1964.

Regulations and Application Forms will be supplied on request to:

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



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"AMALGAMATED" HAS OPENINGS FOR YOUNG MEN WITH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION



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From time to time it has openings for men who have not completed their degrees, as well as for those who have graduated, particularly men whose background is in mathematics, the sciences and engineering.

We do look for men with good personal motivation and the realism to appreciate the fact that successful industries are results-oriented. Personal progress depends very largely on an individual's successful accomplishment. The possibilities are indicated by the Company's ambitious growth programme, its diversification, and its constant emphasis on executive development.

We invite you to have preliminary discussions with Mr. K. Fulljames at:

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The Art Of Town Planning

Of course, town planning is not an art; nor would the most bigoted claim it to be a science. Its place is in that wide expanse, that lies between the two poles of human intaelligence. Town Planning is seldom concerned with the planning of towns either; tempting indeed as is that particular field experiment — as spectacular on the positive side as the field experiments of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the like on the negative.

Towns are not quite as easy to discard as other prototypes should the design turn out to be a faulty one. New towns also require a considerable capital outlay and even more moral courage, mixed with the confidence of the 'I know best' variety. These prerequisites make it unlikely that many towns will be 'planned' in New Zealand within the next decade or so.

In any case, there are quite enough problems within our existing towns to keep most of those concerned gainfully employed during the interim.

We are a nation of modest people, but a well-adjusted one. There is no need for the analyst's couch to help us to recognise and admit our limitations. Planning problems in the Capital? Call in the overseas Expert. Hardening of the Capital's traffic arteries? Puzzled as to how to add that extension to Parliament Buildings? Too many baches and too much broken amber-coloured glass at our beaches. The Overseas Expert is our man.

Fairy Godmothers

The problems are familiar enough and the range of alternative solutions often long-since clearly charted. It is because they are not acceptable solutions that the Expert is brought in. His task is to find some novel way — preferably of the magic wand variety — of getting over the particular difficulty. Unfortunately, fairy godmothers are rather rare these days and the confirmatory report is discreetly filed away with others of like kind that have marked the passing of the political generations.

Substitute the phrase 'town design' for that of 'town planning' and the approach, for the layman, begins to make sense. If town planning could be identified here with the planning of other people's land, then town design could be thought of as the planning of one's land. The difference is a fundamental one, a difference of kind and not degree. Sadly, failure to appreciate this has led to many misunderstandings and much misdirection of energy devoted to exercises intended as constructive criticism.

Like Interiors

Where the land is owned by the planning agency the problem is akin to the interior decoration of one's own house; the degree of success will vary with the skill of the designer and the available budget, but the task will be immeasurably more difficult, or even impossible, where the proportions and orientation of the house and its rooms are bad.

So it is with town design. The shape, the form, the composition of grouped buildings, rests with the skills of the architects and the terms of reference set for them. If the site is too cramped, the roading pattern too chaotic to hold and serve the finished buildings, the problem will be beyond the ingenuity of even the most imaginative to produce a

successful result. The final composition will be a minor variation upon the popular theme of Galbraith's "private wealth and public squalor".

Many Generations

Where the skill of the architect is not of the highest, the result is sad indeed and an example from Wellington will suffice to make the point.

It is that national disgrace, the new Cathedral in Molesworth Street. It is not a public building in quite the sense that it would be most difficult to argue that ratepayers or taxpayers should have been asked to ensure that the site and the surrounding spaces and uses would be in keeping with such a monument to the Anglican religion. Perhaps, in any case, it is only the secular who can look at it with any pretence at objectivity, but many generations of the community will be forced to live with it and that will be at least as difficult as with some of the buildings lately appearing in the precincts of such as Featherston Street. It is, perhaps, appropriate that the Cathedral's pink form should be shadowed by the commercial bulk to its north and it does at least demonstrate that vandalism is not the prerogative of the young and irreligious.

If this is a result of what has been done to date in the name of a significant section of the public, how much more difficult it is to guide the development and redevelopment of the countless plots of land in individual ownership. Again, the analogy of the house may serve to illustrate the point. All house owners will be interested in what is going up on the site next door. If they are sufficiently conscious of their surroundings they will properly suggest that it should be a structure that will be put to a use compatible with a residential locality. With equal propriety, they will suggest that it be structurally sound and not too close to the boundary for fear of fire hazards and the like; that the bulk of the building should not be so great as to destroy all sense of privacy, to shield any glimpse of the sun, for the sake of physical and mental health. Should these suggestions be met with indifference or hostility, an arbiter will be sought and the differing attitudes reconciled.

It is when an attempt is made to extend this group of suggestions to another concerned with matters of taste that the difference between freedom and licence becomes defined. It would not be proper to suggest that the wall should be

of this precise dimension, that the windows should be spaced so, and the colour of the building, thus. That is not to say that comment of this kind should not be offered if the opportunity arises. It is possible that the new owner may even be flattered by such a degree of interest, but, in our current social climate, it will be more usually interpreted as being an intolerable impertinence.

I appreciate that the point is a laboured one, but the moral is important when extended to our total urban and rural environment. We can, as a community, achieve the degree of guidance and control that we want only to the extent that we are prepared to surrender our personal freedom of choice. If we set a high value on this personal freedom, then we must accept that the sum will be capable of producing as many permutations of environmental pattern as there are owners of property.

At this stage in arguments of this kind, the custom is to compare the USA with Russia as marking the two extremes of the scale. This is a wonderful device because, once having attached the labels, the problem appears in the beautifully simple contrast of black and white (or white and black, depending on one's political viewpoint) and thought processes only again grind into motion when it is irritatingly pointed out that there are intervening shades of grey.

Nibble at the Cake

New Zealand's periodic movement to and fro along this broad band of grey according to the stimulus of the moment, would be more rational and to greater purpose were we able to avoid entirely the childish temptation to emotive metaphoric description. Let us attempt the best of all worlds and, at the least, occasionally nibble at the cake that is ours. To pursue the analogy then to the point of tediousness, the best way to ensure that the house next door will conform to one's own sense of that which is appropriate, is to build it oneself and then to sell or lease it. Thus, we are brought full circle — town planning can only be synonymous with town design when property is held in community ownership. For example, it is only when Queen Street properties are publicly owned that talk and argument over comprehensive redevelopment can be anything more than an academic exercise and, with each twelve inches of land fronting that noble half-mile valued at £3,000, it will be a year or two yet before there is added any greater air of realism. This is why the Auckland Harbour Board's proposals for the 13 acres at the foot of Queen Street is so significant. The Board owns the land and has the courage and enterprise to take advantage of the fact. It is here that the com-

munity interest and energy should be focused for, in construction work of this scale, the most important dimension of all is the fourth.

The work that so far has fallen within the province of local government town planners has been much more prosaic. Not for them the glamour of spectacular building programmes, but the seemingly more modest concern for the control and guidance of the use of other people's land and buildings to ensure a compatibility of functions. Some, including our friend the Overseas Expert, who, in the process, merely demonstrates that his own particular brand of expertise does not travel too well, describe this as "negative planning". But it is negative only in the sense that, often, it is not immediately obvious. A refusal to permit a joinery factory to be built in a residential area; to allow shops at a dangerous street intersection; a service station fronting a scenic drive; this kind of action occurs daily throughout the country with, frequently, only the participants being aware of what has happened. Where this type of development does exist, it is the result of either the inadequacy of earlier town planning legislation or a reluctance to use it. Little imagination is required to visualise what chaos there would now be if those earlier failures had been allowed to be repeated.

Perhaps you have noticed that, generally, the only advertising hoardings in country areas now are those that are on railway land. You may credit the various county authorities for their absence and note that Crown land, in this respect, is beyond local government control. It is to be hoped that the Minister for Railways, in his insatiable search for advertising revenue, does not see the current fashion in Auckland Transport Board buses. To my mind, this absence of hoardings along our rural roads is as much "positive planning" as the designing of a group of civic buildings. It is an example of that planning which is neither art nor science and the comprehensiveness of which goes no further than the willingness of our society to sacrifice its rights as individuals.

At the risk of setting in train a whole series of conditioned-reflex actions, the greatest step forward, however, will be made when the formidable task of the public acquisition of significant areas of land is given serious consideration.

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

Consult a graduate . . .
For all insurance and assurance needs:

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Account. Prof., Registered Engineer
P.O. Box 2812, Auckland
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THE STATE OF CENSORSHIP

"THE censors' committee was as blatantly a collection of cringing noodles or pompous asses as all such organisations are . . ."

This comment by Vladimir Nabokov, who has since added to his fame by writing "Lolita", was made not about the Indecent Publications Tribunal in New Zealand but about the literary censorship under Tsar Nicholas I.

It serves, however, to epitomise the views of those who object on grounds of principle to all censorship. Such opinions exist in New Zealand. From Whim Wham's poem, "A Decent Bunch", inspired by the appointment of the first members to the Tribunal, we may instance the following lines:

Thus Censorship, that sordid
Operation,
Presents a Front of shining
Reputation,
FIVE shining Reputations, I
Should say.
They read! They rule! WE
tremble, and obey . . .
. . . All those superior qualities
somehow

Lose Lustre, as the Censor takes
his Chair.
If You were asked to make
one, would You care
To join the Five? Or rather,
would You DARE?

This is not the unanimous attitude of New Zealanders, however. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it is shared by a majority. Certainly our freely-elected governments have long maintained their right to restrict our access to the lewd in literature and the sadistic in cinema. Only in recent years has there been a counter-attack sufficiently widespread and powerful to secure a more liberal policy, and that only in regard to books

and similar publications. Even in this field, while the impact of censorship has been reduced, it has not been abolished. In my view, to expect abolition at this stage is unrealistic, and to seek it on grounds of principle, doctrinaire.

That is not to say that the case for censorship has been proved. Whether in fact the written word has the power (in the words of the Cockburn judgment) "to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences" I do not pretend to know. Perhaps Brigid Brophy was more accurate when she wrote recently that:

Of all sexual activities masturbation and its literary equivalent, pornography-reading, are the most nearly guaranteeable harmless; our moral obloquy against the one and legislation against the other are the most completely irrational of all our acts of intolerance.

In time, perhaps, experts will establish conclusively the extent to which (if at all) the lively arts give birth to the deadly sins. Meanwhile, lawyers, legislators and laymen should proceed cautiously. They should take care not to restrict access to whatever has artistic or scientific merit; but they can reasonably ask the doctrinaire opponent of censorship to establish a case where such merit is lacking.

From this viewpoint, the judgments of the Indecent Publications Tribunal have been commendable. Close regard has been paid to literary merit and to the moral seriousness of the author. Even when the Tribunal has failed to discover literary merit, it has not been hasty to condemn, but has taken care to distinguish what fails to promote the public good from what may be injurious to it.

Eternal vigilance is still necessary. The Tribunal may not always be so enlightened. The film censorship may become unreasonable. Trouble over plays, or paintings, or photographs, is always possible. But it must be recognised that the Indecent Publications Act, 1963, removed the most obviously objectionable legal provisions. It is, in any case, an illusion to suppose that everything can be accomplished by legislative changes. The problems occur at least as often in the fields of interpretation and administration.

This is so, for example, in what is at present the most contentious area the activities of Customs officers in enforcing s.46 of the Customs Act, under which the importing of indecent documents is prohibited. It must be agreed that the Customs Department's administration of this provision has not invariably been wise. To suspect a book merely on the strength of its title as seen in the invoices is likely to lead to occasions to odd results. You will remember that a volume entitled "Fun In Bed" turned out to be a collection of games for invalid children. Again, books which ap-

pear to have some literary or scientific merit should not be listed unless at the same time they are referred to the Tribunal by the department. If it really has qualms about the importation, e.g., by a university library of "A Textbook of Psycho-sexual Disorders", it should rapidly procure for itself a copy and decide whether to ask the Tribunal to rule on it, though the department would be much wiser, in my opinion, not to concern itself with such items (nor indeed with any purchases by university and some other libraries) but to stick to the pornographic. The establishment of the Tribunal has not eliminated the need for the department's powers of listing and of seizing; the power of seizure is necessary if the importation of comics, pulp magazines, and paperback pornography is to be checked, and the listing of suspect items is merely a convenience to all save the fainthearted. It is open to any importer to refer any seized or listed item to the Tribunal. However, the Tribunal is too valuable, too expert, and too expensive to be required to examine and rule on every verbal equivalent of a dirty postcard.

Those distrustful of censorship and interested in the arts are justified in keeping a close watch on developments. But for the time being, no crusade is called for.

R. H. BROOKES

OVERSEAS SNIPPETS

According to an American student press release, millions of Chinese students have spent the last weeks of summer cramming for a series of new and stricter tests of their "political reliability" before they can qualify for places in the country's overcrowded universities. The text they are studying is published by Peking's Ministry of Education and its title is, "Regulations for Entry into Institutions of Higher Learning", a formidable document which calls for a thorough examination of the political thinking of all university aspirants.

RESTRICTIONS

Officials announced in Colombo this month that, from now on, Ceylonese students will be permitted to travel abroad only for educational courses that are not available at home. Even then, the studies must be among those receiving high priority in the national interest. Scientific and technological training will be especially encouraged.

MORE MONEY

In mid-September, Nicaraguan students launched a national campaign demanding that at least two per cent of the national budget go to their university. In August, the Ministers of Education of the five Central American republics agreed in a conference held in Managua to urge their governments to set aside some four per cent of gross national product for all educational purposes.



NATURE'S MYSTERIES

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Nelson and the Ostrich

About eight years ago I attended a Student Christian Movement camp where there was a discussion on sexual morality. The chaplain advised us that it was not wise to kiss before engagement.

I recently saw advertised a talk by Mr Harris, of the Classics Department, under the auspices of the Evangelical Union, on "Charity, Chastity and the New Morality." I was sufficiently interested to go along and see whether eight years had wrought any major changes. (I am well aware that one cannot simply identify EU with SCM, but there are certain affinities.)

Mr Harris began by saying that there has been a great deal of discussion about sexual morality in the last few years, though this in itself is not an unmixed blessing. He spent the next hour allegedly discussing the New Morality, chiefly as it concerns sex.

In this discussion the validity of the Christian teaching (not defined except by the implication that it meant no pre-marital or extra-marital intercourse) was assumed, not argued. There was no opportunity for listeners to express their opinions, and it was found possible to conduct the whole "discussion" without using the word "contraceptive".

"Contraceptive"

The following Sunday David Simmers, the Maclaurin Chaplain, preached a sermon on "Love, Lust and the Law". I thought that in this sector of the religious world at least, there would have been some changes. In the sermon and later discussion the question of the validity of the Christian standard was raised and the word "contraceptive" mentioned several times, but there was to all intents and purposes complete agreement among the speakers that for the Christian, pre-marital intercourse is forbidden, and discussion centred round how to persuade people to abstain, rather than on the merits of the case. I had thought the argument about pre-marital continence was over except for the moralistic platitudes of persisting puritans, which are bound to continue pouring forth till Kingdom Come. The large attendance at these two meetings and the unanimity of the opinions expressed showed that either I was quite wrong or there are a considerable number of persisting puritans. It therefore seems worth while, at the risk of boring a considerable proportion of the student population, to state once more some of the main considerations bearing on the case.

Danger of Pregnancy

First, there is the danger of pregnancy, which is not usually desired by unmarried lovers. There is no doubt that this is still a possibility to be reckoned with. Even a liberally minded couple who do not wish to be married can find themselves under extremely strong pressure if a pregnancy occurs. There are two main reasons for this. One is the continuing ignorance on the part of many young (and older) people of proper contraceptive methods, and the failure to use them carefully and consistently. The other

is the incredible presumption on the part of the State and many medical practitioners that they have the right to decide that any particular woman shall have a child whether she wants to or not. At present a woman who wants to have a pregnancy terminated has to make a convincing threat of suicide before she has any chance of having this done, unless she is prepared to take the risk of going to some backroom abortionist.

These difficulties derive from the narrow concepts of sexual morality which still have at least superficial currency in our society, in combination with the authoritarian methods used in an attempt to impose this morality on all and sundry. Following the *New Statesman* (July 24, 1964), we can list the "dramatic personae of Puritan authoritarianism" — policemen, magistrates, clergymen, communists, Tory councillors and others whose professional duty it is to limit the public's opportunities to enjoy itself.

Next we can mention the psychological and social effects of pre-marital conjugation. Mr Harris claimed that nations whose standard of sexual morality had deteriorated (whatever that may mean) have always gone into decline. David Simmers mentioned several times the dangers of pre-marital intercourse to the individuals concerned without stating explicitly what these dangers were, but giving the impression that he was referring to some kind of personal maladjustment. I have never seen any faintly convincing statistical evidence for either of these two views, and from the complex nature of the case and the impossibility of obtaining agreement on the moral and psychological standards to be used as criteria, it seems unlikely that any such evidence will appear in the foreseeable future. My impression, however, is that

the so-called damage resulting from sexual freedom is less than that resulting from sexual repression.

One danger arising from pre-marital continence is the heightened and sustained attraction engendered between two individuals who are forever desiring each other but never satisfied. This is a quite artificial phenomenon. It is one of the factors which gives rise to the common belief that a man loses respect for any woman who allows him to sleep with her. What in fact happens is that the artificial attraction is gone and the couple concerned are forced to evaluate each other as persons. They may find there is little or nothing to hold them together. It is surely much better that this should happen before marriage than after.

Not just Anybody

Discovering the capacity for maintaining a durable, whole relationship is surely an important prerequisite for marriage. Those who say that this can be done without having sexual intercourse usually maintain that, given goodwill, any couple can achieve a deeply satisfying sexual relationship. While it is no doubt true that the proportion of people with whom it is possible for any one individual to achieve a satisfactory mental and emotional relationship is much smaller than the proportion with whom it is possible to achieve a satisfactory sexual relationship, it is perfect nonsense to maintain that it is possible to obtain a satisfactory sexual relationship with just anybody.

In the course of any close relationship, serious difficulties are bound to arise. These difficulties, which often concern sexual matters and in any case cannot be usefully considered apart from the relationship as a whole, not infrequently lead to the relationship being broken off. Once again, surely it is better that this should happen before marriage than after?

In the course of a number of such relationships it is discovered that some of the difficulties concerned recur frequently, or, in

other words, they tend to be inherent in this type of relationship. Those who have not made this discovery before marriage are likely to blame all such trials on themselves or their partners and thus cause a lot of unnecessary suffering. When this and many other discoveries about the nature of relationships have been made, it is sometimes possible to go back to a relationship which has been abandoned as unsuccessful and find it extremely satisfying.

For the Individual

I have not mentioned late marriage as a factor because I think pre-marital sexual experience is valuable at whatever stage marriage occurs. Many important and closely related topics such as the desirability or otherwise of multiple post-marital sexual relationships and the institution of marriage itself, have also been left untouched. To forestall any accusations on this score, nothing I have said implies either the acceptance or rejection of promiscuity.

Most important of all, I wish to avoid the impression that I think it would be a good thing to bring pressure to bear on anyone to take part in pre-marital or any other sexual activity. It is something for each individual to decide for him or herself. What I do object to strongly are those individuals and bodies that think they are competent to decide for other people. This authoritarian presumption results in legal (anti-abortion laws) and practical (the difficulty experienced by young unmarried females in obtaining reliable contraceptives such as the diaphragm and the pill), discrimination against those who decide that they want sexual experience before marriage or simply that they want sexual enjoyment.

—Graham Jackson

P.S. I was unjust if I suggested that the meetings I attended implied that no progress has been made in the last eight years. David Simmers does not seem to think that contact above the neck before engagement is necessarily wrong. Perhaps we can develop a cult of the stand-off kiss.

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• Continued from page 6

Emerging Identity — Peter Bland

as the raw, subterranean provincials we largely are. This "insular sophistication" is, ironically, a very English view of ourselves. It's been the burden of every intellectual New Zealander since the foundation of Christ's College. But we do not, by and large, live sophisticated lives. (Although sophistication is certainly to be welcomed). We are young, historically, in matters of precedent, if not in spirit. (Why do we, then, in all fields, so desperately seek the respectability of premature middle-age?). We are emotionally restricted, if not in human potential, then certainly in literary expression. This is reflected in the very flatness of our language, in our dependence on borrowed conventions, both in life and art. (Conventions, here, rest lightly—and therefore desperately—on the bubbling mud-pools of a highly repressed libido). If all these things are limitations on our experience, and consequently on our artistic expression, then they should be faced as limitations instead of apologized for. Our concern with our own history is too often an escape into the past, instead of a remaking of that past in terms of the living present.

When Colin McCahon (surely our most cosmopolitan painter) indicates that there is no need for young New Zealand painters to go overseas, that we have all the requirements for good painting here, he is turning a private truth into a public doubt. Certainly, to judge from his own work, there is no need for Mr McCahon to go overseas, but not every young painter has his intelligence and sophistication. Mr McCahon can absorb numerous international influences and make them distinctively a part of his own vision.

This is not because he is a New Zealander but simply because he is a particularly sophisticated individual. Does it matter whether a New Zealander paints good pictures in Auckland or in Alice Springs, so long as he paints them? It is much the same with

Allen Curnow's national restrictions on verse writing. Mr Curnow's own development—for all his talk of "the New Zealand thing"—has rested largely on his continuing ability to absorb English and American influences. He has been much quicker than other poets of his generation in keeping up with the times (Yeats and Auden in the late 30s and early 40s; Dylan Thomas and Wallace Stevens in the 50s). Glover, Fairburn, and even Mason, always remained Georgian in feeling and technique. Nowadays, however, the time lag between something new happening in one country, and—if it's any good—this same impulse sparking off something new in several other countries, is practically non-existent. A good poem written in New Zealand in 1964 will be read with interest in England or America without any concessions being made for its national self-interests. We are just another province in a world where even the cultural centres change with a rapidity that was unknown 20 years ago. Even London is now a provincial capital. We all live in a world of widening human traffic, of shared immediacies.

This world of shared immediacies is particularly apparent in drama. If a good play was written and produced in Wellington, it would be a success in any city in the English-speaking world. It would be as sensible (and probably more profitable) to take such a play to Sydney as it would be to cart it up to Auckland. A good play will have the same response in Rome, London, or New York, as it will in its city of origin. Alternatively, a bad play, a dull play, will not be rescued by its New Zealandisms or its Americanisms, or any other such appeal to local eclecticism. Nor does the internationalism of modern drama in any way contradict the particularities of origin. Ambition in the arts is not to be measured in terms of representing New Zealand. Nor should the artist waste time building isolation systems to protect him from a supposedly alien society. "In the end", says the poet Rilke, "the only defence is defencelessness". This is also what Robert Frost means in the lines I quoted at the beginning of this script: "Something we were withholding made us weak. Until we found that it was ourselves".

Well, we've talked a lot about New Zealand but my feeling is we've withheld an awful lot. We haven't surrendered ourselves. We haven't dared to find out what is permissible, we've just taken the teacher's word for it. When I was casting an envious eye in the direction of Australian painting recently, a friend explained: "Well, in New Zealand, you can go for only three sections on the bus on a one-section ticket before an inspector gets on. In Australia we can go for ten!" This has something to do with my arguments against national identities in the arts. They assume the proportions of an orthodoxy, and "the trouble with orthodoxies", says the American writer Donald Hall, "is that they prescribe the thinkable limits of variation."

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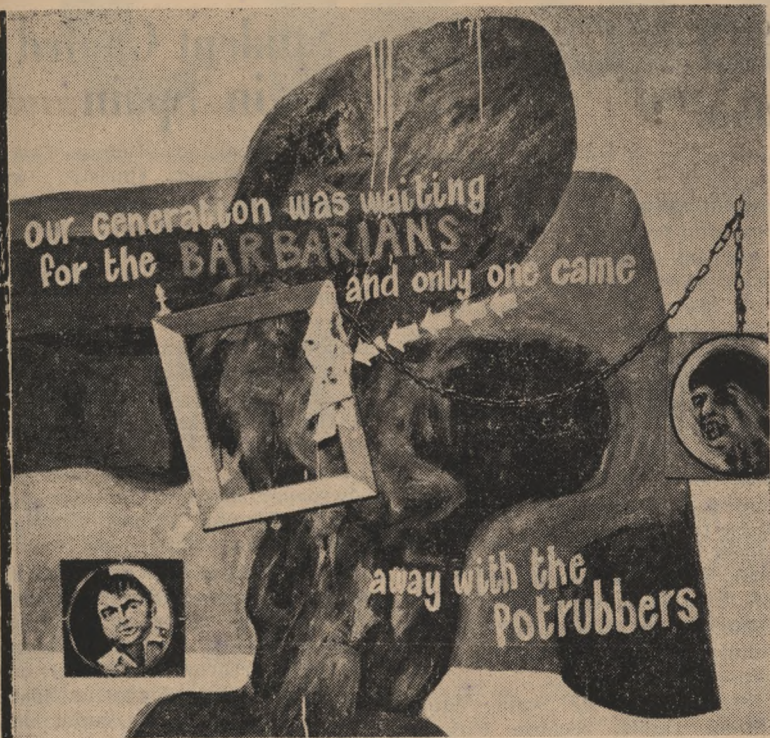
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MESSAGE NOT METHOD

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Bacon also appears on the triptych, as does Pope John XXIII, Rimbaud and Ringo Starr.

The potrubbers referred to are those who are continually repeating themselves.

The phrase, 'we waited for the barbarians but only one came', is interesting. In 1962 Ian Cross made some stimulating remarks on New Zealand and the need for a generation of barbarians. They have been shamelessly abridged and published elsewhere.

Need For Barbarians

The most significant fact about New Zealanders is not that they have created a welfare state, but that they have created nothing else, said Ian Cross in an address to Canterbury students in 1962.

Instead of being an incidental and altogether admirable facet of our national character, welfarism is all we have by way of a national character, he said.

Mr Cross, talking on the relationship between literature and the welfare state, hoped that those present would never let their fathers and grandfathers fool them into believing that it was an adequate achievement for a nation at this point of human history.

After the first 80 years of settlement, he said, our mental and physical courage was exhausted. The humanitarian and idealistic principles embodied at the welfare state were laudable. But the exhausted generations, our fathers and grandfathers, rested there.

The stifling atmosphere of Victorianism and Puritanism made it difficult to keep awake to sight or achieve other goals. Welfare state Victorianism refused to recognise the fact of our destiny — that we must become barbaric, crude, exuberant, driving and iconoclastic because we were citizens of a raw new world. We must be barbarians to live here, he said.

Nothing was more pathetic than the sight of a creative male New Zealander trying to find favour with the Muse according to the rules of old world literary courtship: "such an approach and etiquette were created by our aristocratic pattern of thought and learning quite foreign to him.

Invariably he performed and failed miserably. There was only

one way for a barbarian with the Muse, he said. Language, style, tradition, must become outmoded nonsense to him; he must seek his art by spontaneous, brutal acts, acknowledge nothing but his personal need and satisfaction.

Our last frontier was a cultural one, he said, and despite the self adulation of the poets of the 1930's and the mild glow of praise that surrounds the novelists of the 1950's, this frontier has scarcely been reached.

It can only be conquered by an onslaught of barbarians and the barbarians have not arrived. Their arrival has been prophesied by writers for many years. For one of the haunting dreams of our literature has long been that there will one day be a whole generation of true New Zealanders. Alan Curnow has best expressed the dream in two lines:

"Some child born in a marvellous year.

Will learn the trick of standing upright here".

Literature in the Welfare State must hope that such children will be barbarians — crude, vigorous, concerned only with themselves, heedless of the old, old world, anti-Victorian, anti-Puritanic.

Though in their own time they would be called barbarians, posterity would think of them as the first New Zealanders. This and future years would indeed be marvellous if ours were that generation.

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WHY I AM NOT AFRAID TO DIE

Nelson Mandela's speech from the Dock

I am the first accused. I hold a Bachelor's Degree in Arts and practised as an attorney in Johannesburg for a number of years in partnership with Oliver Tambo. I am a convicted prisoner serving five years for leaving the country without a permit and for inciting people to go on strike at the end of May, 1961.

At the outset, I want to say that the suggestion made by the State in its opening that the struggle in South Africa is under the influence of foreigners or Communists is wholly incorrect. I have done whatever I did, both as an individual and as a leader of my people because of my experience in South Africa and my own proudly felt African background.

Some of the things so far told to the court are true and some are untrue. I do not, however, deny that I planned sabotage. I did, not in a spirit of recklessness, nor because I have any love of violence. I planned it as a result of a calm and sober assessment of the political situation that had arisen after many years of tyranny, exploitation and oppression of my people by the whites.

I admit immediately that I was one of the persons who helped to form Umkonto We Sizwe (The Spear of the Nation) and that I played a prominent role in its affairs until I was arrested in August, 1962.

I and the others who started the organisation, did so for two reasons. Firstly, we believed that as a result of Government policy, violence by the African people had become inevitable, and that unless responsible leadership was given to canalise and control the feelings of our people, there would be outbreaks of terrorism which would produce an intensity of bitterness and hostility between the various races of this country which is not produced even by war. Secondly, we felt that without violence there would be no way open to the African people to succeed in their struggle against the principle of white supremacy.

But the violence we chose to adopt was not terrorism. We who formed Umkonto were all members of the African National Congress (A.N.C.) and had behind us the A.N.C. tradition of non-violence and negotiation as a means of solving political disputes.

Our problem was not whether to fight but how to continue the fight. We of the A.N.C. had always stood for a non-racial democracy, and we shrank from any action which might drive the races farther apart than they already were. But the hard facts were that 50 years of non-violence had brought the African people nothing but more and more repressive legislation, and fewer and fewer rights.

It must not be forgotten that by this time violence had, in fact, become a feature of the South African political scene. How many more Sharpevilles would there be in the history of our country?

Umkonto was formed in November, 1961. Umkonto was to perform sabotage, and strict instructions were given to its members

right from the start that on no account were they to injure or kill people in planning or carrying out operations.

Another of the allegations made by the State is that the aims and objects of the A.N.C., and the Communist Party are the same. That allegation as to the A.N.C. is false.

The ideological creed of the A.N.C. is, and always has been, the creed of African nationalism. It is not the concept of African nationalism expressed in the cry, "Drive the white man into the sea". The African nationalism for which the A.N.C. stands is the concept of freedom and fulfilment for the African people in their own land.

It is true that there has often been close co-operation between the A.N.C. and the Communist Party. But co-operation is merely proof of a common goal — in this case the removal of white supremacy — and is not proof of a complete community of interests.

It is perhaps difficult for white South Africans, with an ingrained prejudice against Communism, to understand why experienced African politicians so readily accept Communists as their friends. But to us the reason is obvious. Theoretical differences amongst those fighting against oppression is a luxury we cannot afford at this stage. What is more, for many decades Communists were the only political group in South Africa who were prepared to treat Africans as human beings and their equals; who were prepared to eat with us, talk with us, live with us and work with us. They were the only political group which was prepared to work with the Africans for the attainment of political rights and a stake in society. Because of this, there are many Africans who, today, tend to equate freedom with Communism.

It is not only in internal politics that we count Communists as amongst those who support our case. Although there is a universal condemnation of apartheid, the Communist bloc speaks out against it with a louder voice than most of the white world.

I turn now to my position. I have denied that I am a Communist, and I think that in the circumstances I am obliged to state exactly what my political beliefs are.

I have always regarded myself, in the first place, as an African patriot. After all, I was born in Umtata 46 years ago. It is true that I have been influenced by Marxist thought. But this is also true of many of the leaders of the new independent States. Such widely different persons as Gandhi, Nehru, Nkrumah and Nasser all acknowledge this fact. We all accept the need for some form of Socialism to enable our people to catch up with the advanced countries of this world and to overcome their legacy of extreme poverty. But this does not mean we are Marxists.

I have been influenced in my thinking by both West and East. All this had led me to feel that I should tie myself to no particu-

lar system of society other than Socialism. I must leave myself free to borrow the best from the West and from the East.

Africans want to be paid a living wage. Africans want to perform work which they are capable of doing, and not work which the government declares them to be capable of. Africans want to be allowed to live where they obtain work, and not be forced out of an area because they were not born there. Africans want to be allowed to own land in place where they work, and not to be obliged to live in rented houses which they can never call their own. Africans want to be part of the general population, and not confined to living in their own ghettos.

Above all, we want equal political rights, because without them our disabilities will be permanent. I know this sounds revolutionary to the whites in this country, because the majority of voters will be Africans. This makes the white man fear democracy.

This then is what the A.N.C. is fighting for. Their struggle is a truly national one. It is a struggle of the African people inspired by their own suffering and their own experience. It is a struggle for the right to live.

During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to see realised.

Student Gaoled in Spain

An 18-year-old student from Scotland, Stuart Christie, was sentenced in September to 20 years in jail by a military court in Spain for "terrorist activities" against the regime of Francisco Franco.

According to an American student press release, the student, a self-confessed anarchist, was arrested while hitch-hiking to Madrid with a knapsack of plastic explosives.

Honi Soit, Sydney university newspaper, declared, however that the charge was almost certainly a fabrication.

The prisoner, who was carrying a letter from a Scot anarchist, was probably acting as a liaison between exiled groups dedicated to the overthrow of Franco and anarchists lying doggo in Spain, but with much the same idea. Honi Soit declared.

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