

Craccum

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JUNE 15, 1965

COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE

A THINK ABOUT NEW MOVES OVER BOOK SHOP

The recent little thingummy with Council over censorship of Capping Book seems to have caused a few people to start wondering just what is this thing we've got going with Council, anyway? Equal partners, big brother - little brother, father - son, what? How far should Council have a say in the decisions of the Students' Association? How much parental control should be wielded over the irresponsible children? Legally, the answer is clear: none. Morally? Some think one way, some think another. That is, students think they should be allowed to run their own affairs. Council, judging by recent events, think otherwise.

Well now. Do you remember the AGM last term? Do you remember that it was decided that the Association should form a company with an existing firm to run a bookshop on the campus on a fifty-fifty basis? That it was a democratic decision, all nice and legal? And did you think that that meant things were all settled and we could get a bookshop with the minimum of fuss and delay? Think again.

Think again, because Council were not happy about the way the students handled the business. Council thought it was unfair to other bookshops that we should decide to enter partnership like that. Therefore, do you know what the everlovin' Council has gone and done? They have called tenders for the privilege of partnership with the Association so that all the bookshops get a fair go, all above board, cards on the table kind of thing.

First point: How in hell can you tender for a partnership anyway? The thing's going to be on a fifty-fifty basis, come what may, so what else is there to say besides a lot of nebulous guff about service and supply and goodwill, which ain't the kind of thing you can reduce to figures for comparison. It's a fact that the lawyers of certain interested parties are ever so slightly worried.

Second point: The Association has already made its deci-

sion about the bookshop partnership. It's playing along with this little lark about tenders because it needs Council agreement to the use of premises for any given purpose. But they are not going to change their decision. They know in advance whose tender is going to be accepted. (I guess I should have made it clear that it is Council that have called the tenders, but it's Studass. who decide which to accept.) The whole thing is a meaningless farce. It is going to change nothing.

Third point: Certain outside interests, who may or may not have some connection with the retailing of books (you decide), do not seem to have grasped point two. It would seem — and I'm only judging by the fact that representatives have been seen on the campus examining various sites for the opening of some venture or other (I didn't say it was a bookshop, did I?) — it would seem, as I say, that Council has succeeded in kindling a spark of hope in the breasts of previously rejected suitors.

Perhaps I am being unduly pessimistic, but I can't help feeling that these suitors are going to be a trifle displeased when, after long and careful consideration, Studass. comes to the same decision it reached weeks ago and has never had any intention of changing. Hell has no fury like a woman scorned, especially if the woman is a certain mercenary goddess.

Summing up: Council's decision to call tenders will change nothing; things are too far advanced following the AGM for Studass. to start afresh. It was a decision made over the heads of Studass. but which will involve Studass. in a lot of unnecessary unpleasantness. There was no legal necessity to call tenders, in fact, calling tenders for a partnership is, to say the least, slightly unusual. Far from saving face, Council must lose face. Far from soothing disgruntled suitors, they are going to create a lot more bad feeling, both between the University as a whole and outside interests, and between Council and Studass. within

the University. Finally, by their high-handed interference in a matter that was already satisfactorily settled, they demonstrated their utter lack of confidence in the student body and came close to undoing all the good work that had already been done by Studass. towards setting up a bookshop.

Muddle on, dear Council, just you muddle on.



Richard Wood

NEW MAN VICE

Richard Wood is the new Man Vice-President. In the recent elections he defeated his opponent by 608 votes to 342.

Dick is pledged to a policy of stringent reform, which includes Student services, a reappraisal of Executive positions, longer library hours, reorganisation of Craccum, and better relations between Exec and students, and between Students' Association and Council, not to mention the government.

Several interesting features were distinct in this year's voting. Ardmore registered only 50 votes in comparison with about 300 last year. Architecture's vote was solidly behind Wood — 87 to 9 — and similarly with O'Rourke — 88 to 23.

REMEMBER! AGM!

THURSDAY, JUNE 17

HALL — 7.30 p.m.

STUDENTS' ASSN. PRESIDENTS REORGANISE NZUSA

Presidents of the seven Students' Associations met in Wellington on May 22-23 to discuss methods of improving the effectiveness of NZUSA.

This meeting arose as a result of Auckland's threatened withdrawal from the National Body at Easter Council. The Auckland delegation decided to remain within the Association if some provision was made for a revision of its whole internal structure. Constituents were mandated to prepare a report on NZUSA to give at this special meeting.

The Presidents' meeting was most successful and fruitful. Two days of discussion were all that were needed to reorganise NZUSA completely. The major proposals were aimed at streamlining Council meetings and establishing an order of priorities for NZUSA activities.

Proposals include the reduction of delegations to Council to three members from each constituent, and only four members from the NZUSA executive.

A popular suggestion was to set up study groups at each council to consider specialist topics such as Capping, Student Health, Union Administration. The presidents felt that matters of direct concern to students were not being discussed enough at council meetings.

NZUSA's international policy also came under fire. The Waikato president said it "should be based on careful research and then presented as a closely reasoned argument. More notice is likely to be taken at Government level of informed student opinion rather than idealistic declarations from the National Body, which are lacking in reality.

POLICY CHANGES

LIAISON WITH OTHER BODIES

Continual efforts should be made to combine with other pressure groups, where such association is likely to be of benefit to ourselves, and similarly to that other group. Other pressure groups in this instance refers to such bodies as the FOL rather than allied interests such as ATU or Teachers' Colleges.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION

It was considered that over the past few years time spent on international affairs had appeared to have grown out of all proportion to the amount of time spent on national affairs.

It was agreed that the areas where NZUSA should be concerned are ISC, WUS, VSA, VGS, Work Camps, Study Tours.

Outside of these areas we should be very specific as to what is undertaken and discussed and that any activity

outside of these areas would need specific agreement by constituents.

It was also agreed that the support of the ISC Charter does not bind NZUSA constituents to specific fields of action.

It was determined that overseas trips should not be confined to NZUSA Resident Executive, and that constituents should decide the person or persons to represent NZ. The guiding principle is the best and most qualified person available to represent New Zealand. Concern was expressed at the numbers of "Personal Invitations" that are received, and the possibility that these persons could bind New Zealand to a course of action not necessarily agreed to by constituents. This has not happened up to the time of the meeting to the knowledge of those present.

T. T. ROBINS

President, VUWSA, for
Presidents, All Constituents

● Continued on page 3

CRACCUM

EDITOR C. A. Moir
CHIEF REPORTER L. Lelaulu
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Capping has brought out into the open one of the most regrettable and long-standing deficiencies in the Auckland University system — a lack of mutual understanding and co-operation between the University Council and the Students' Association.

Council is supposedly the main controller and manager of all university affairs, and surely "university" brings to mind students. Yet it is glaringly obvious that members of Council do not evince much interest in student affairs. They are rarely, if ever, seen mixing with students or even visiting the university to discover what is going on.

But rather than combine with the students for the university and against the Auckland public, the reverse seems the case. The succession of petty statements and counter-statements published in the daily papers over Capping merely made both parties look ludicrous, revealed a serious internal division in the university, and befouled the public image even further.

Co-operation with the students is very definitely lacking. The Open Day is a good example. The Students' Association were very concerned with improving the miserable image the university has in the eyes of the Auckland public. Had Council participated in organising the Open Day, it would have acquired a more official status and made a bigger impact.

It has been suggested that if Council were composed of fewer members with a prominent position or personal reputation to keep up, and more with a real love for the university, the situation would be much improved. This view, though exaggerated in itself, is a good indication of the lack of confidence students place in their Council.

It is a most regrettable state of affairs, but one that can be remedied by an improved method of liaison. The present impasse has arisen from blindness on both sides as to the value of that co-operation; but surely, if the Capping farce has done anything, it has shown how imperative such interrelations can be. The Council members have permanent and respected reputations (which is why they are on Council) and should use this to broadcast a favourable image of the university as a whole.

This can be achieved only if Council and Studass. work together. Capping has made it clear. We look forward to a renewed spirit of co-operation which will help form Auckland University into the academic community which it is not at the moment. Let us hope we are not chasing a will o' the wisp.

★ ★ ★ ★

Auckland's display at Easter Council has had a very beneficial effect on NZUSA. The recent Presidents' meeting has managed to spring-clean and thoroughly re-oil the very dusty and laborious machinery of the National body.

When it was originally formed, NZUSA was intended to be the body in which student problems and opinions could be aired in a National assembly, and which could provide the imperative links between the Students' associations of the university colleges.

However, over the years, as is often the case with decentralised bodies, NZUSA had become unwieldy and ineffective. This was most noticeable at the last Easter Council, in which far more time was spent in discussing international activities and procedural problems than in actual matters relating directly to students.

The delegations were aware of this, and the result is a most creditable reorganisation. The basic trends of proposals made at the Presidents' meeting is towards streamlining the NZUSA, and re-focusing it on student problems within NZ. International activities have been curtailed and a strong emphasis placed on surveying special problems pertaining to NZ students. It is also intended that NZUSA become a definite and powerful pressure group for education and opinion in NZ.

If these plans are implemented, Auckland will be justified in its decision to remain within NZUSA.

RED LETTER DAY

RED LETTER 1

The following is a copy of the statement handed to the US Consul in Auckland by a deputation of four members of the Auckland University Socialist Society on Tuesday, April 13, 1965. The Consul gave his assurance that this statement would be sent to the Embassy in Wellington and would hence reach the United States Government.

Dear Sir,

We wish to convey to your Government our concern about and disappointment of its actions in Vietnam. Our concern is twofold: for the suffering people of Vietnam, and secondly for the peace of South-East Asia and ultimately of the world.

We doubt the legality of the presence of your forces in Vietnam and we are sure that the recent bombing raids are not merely immoral but are not expedient from any point of view. Most authorities agree that to consider the revolt in South Vietnam to be externally inspired and supported is a simplification of the type known as wishful thinking. The solution must be sought within South Vietnam. We suggest that even the might of the US military machine is not sufficient to quell this revolt without the ruin of a large part of Vietnam. Has the United States the right to do this? Is it even wise to incur the enmity of much of the world, by any continuation of the present policy?

We submit that the continued presence of United States forces in Vietnam is indefensible. We wish only that these unhappy folk, to whom napalm, phosphorus and gas are unnecessary, be allowed the form of government that they desire.

Yours sincerely,

B. D. Calvert,
(Student Chairman)

RED LETTER 2

Sir,

The Churchillian overtones of Mr Wright's article on Viet Nam were magnificent. Once again echoes were heard of the glorious speeches of that tireless bastion of freedom, who, backed by our Soviet allies, tamed and left gasping on its back the military machine of right wing conservatism in '45.

However, this oratory, it must be remembered, was designed during the height of wartime, to stir the blood of every true Englishman, and rally him to the defence of God, King and Country and all those things he treasured so dearly. One wonders whether the present situation warrants such blatant propaganda. Or, to put it in concrete terms, as the architect said to the building foreman, whether one

should depict the communists as blood-spattered assassins and the Americans as noble, golden-haired boys who cannot do enough to defend our South Seas paradise of lamb and butter.

To conclude, Mr Wright, after a close examination of your article, I feel that yours is a case of the dreaded "Remember '38 and Munich" complex, similar to that which is at the present time prevalent among the RSA and Rotary. Its manifestations in one so young is deplorable, probably an adverse reflection upon the sad state of our news mediums and education system. However, take hope, Mr Wright; although this disease is usually fatal in the aged, succour may be at hand for you in the form of an old gypsy cure my grandmother gave me, viz. politics, like the governments that are involved in them, are nationalistic and each political situation must be viewed with sang-froid in its own context. The truth of this is evident from the way in which one could, if one wants, jokingly compose this riddle:

Is the son of American upholding the democratic ideals of the constitution of the United States of America (where all men are free except a communist) against the orange scourge of communal agriculture in Viet Nam, the same as the Yankee Imperialist in the Dominican Republic?

—G. McKay

RED LETTER 3

Sir,

A bloody war is going on in Vietnam which will probably affect us all, because New Zealand is being slowly dragged in. We are supposed to be defending freedom and democracy by sending combat troops to "this week's clique" in Saigon. But, if we were, in fact, supporting the principle of democracy, we would send troops to the NLF to aid them in freeing their country from American domination. "The request for this aid came from the South Vietnam Government. But surely it is evident to New Zealanders that the present government in Saigon no more represents the people of the country than any of its predecessors had done." (Star editorial, May 8.)

In his book "Mandate for Change", Eisenhower said: "... I have never talked or corresponded with a person knowledgeable in Indo-Chinese affairs who did not agree that had elections been held as of the time of the fighting (1954) possibly 80 per cent of the population would have voted for Communist Ho Chi Minh as their leader rather than Chief of State Bao Dai." Hence it is plainly obvious that the US has scuttled the United Nations, and thrown away the Geneva Agreements

in complete disregard of the wishes of the great majority of the Vietnamese people.

This dirty war is being waged to stop the Vietnamese from forming the government of their own choice ... because their choice would be the NLF. That is, this is an American version of "the means justifies the ends."

—Douglas Evans

HOSTILE

Sir,

Members of O'Rourke were puzzled to see a letter by Mr J. C. Ronce in Craccum 5, p. 2. It would seem from Mr Ronce's description that the indubitable method of distinguishing an O'Rorkian is to pick an individual with a ghastly pallor, rickety knees, a concave stomach, and all the symptoms of imminent nervous collapse. While we are not qualified to pass judgment on O'Rourke as it was any more than three years ago, we consider that Mr Ronce is doing the present O'Rourke a grave injustice. The phenomenon of an O'Rorkian's failing his or her units, of catching pneumonia through lack of food, is one yet to be heard of, and it is to be wondered if any extenuating circumstances contributed to Mr Ronce's misfortunes. O'Rourke meals are carefully planned and contain all the elements of a balanced diet. Moreover, life in such a community is stimulating and rewarding, and if Mr Ronce is concerned as to its ill effects on academic prowess, significant evidence to the contrary is to be seen in the list of graduates for 1964, where 10 per cent were O'Rorkians, or ex-O'Rorkians, although the members of O'Rourke form only 3 per cent of the total number attending the University.

—Well-conditioned O'Rorkian

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NZUSA REFORMED

Council Streamlined

It was agreed that NZUSA should combine four activities and be responsible for these. In order of priority these are:

(a) INTER-UNIVERSITY CO-ORDINATION

It was agreed that NZUSA should primarily direct its activities to ensuring that the constituents benefited from the advantages that NZUSA could provide through inter-University co-operation. To do this activities would need to be co-ordinated between Councils, while the Councils themselves would need to be less a forum for debate but an opportunity to resolve previously debated problems and provide information on and better ways of organising mutual activities through study groups.

(i) Council. It was, therefore, agreed unanimously that Council should be rearranged in the following manner: —

(1) All reports and remits from constituents and from NZUSA must be received by the constituents and NZUSA no later than fourteen days prior to each Council. Full documentation must be provided in each case.

(2) To determine those areas in which constituents require a report from a study group, and the extent to which they should be covered by experienced personnel at Council, a Presidents' Meeting must be held four to six weeks prior to each Council.

(3) Constituents should be represented by only three delegates —

- (a) Finance.
- (b) Liaison Officer.
- (c) President.

These persons should be fully briefed by the relevant person on their Executive where he or she is not one of the delegates. The number of observers required — mainly for study groups — would be determined at the Presidents' Meeting.

(4) To reduce the time spent in plenary sessions of Council, the only report open for discussion in full Council would be the President of NZUSA's report. Reports from Vice-Presidents would be discussed by the three Commissions — Internal, Finance and External — the relevant remits going to these commissions for action at the same time. It would be expected that each Executive would have determined its stand on a given issue prior to attending Council.

(5) As with constituents, the number of persons attending Council meetings from NZUSA as officials is to be limited to six — President, the three Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and Treasurer.

(6) As most discussions would have taken place in

commissions or in the study groups, there should be little need for formal debate in plenary session. Consequently, strict debating procedure should be adopted on formal motions, and only one speaker allowed from each delegation. Agreement within a delegation must be reached prior to a motion being put. It was agreed that the formal plenary sessions should be taken in two parts with an adjournment for commissions and study groups.

(ii) Interim period between Councils. A considerable amount of the trouble which has arisen in the past has been the lack of liaison between the constituents, and between

the constituents and NZUSA. Each Executive is, therefore, to appoint an NZUSA Liaison Officer from amongst its members. His responsibility will be to ensure that NZUSA and constituents as well as his own Executive members are kept informed. In addition, he is to ensure that his own University Council is kept briefed on both his Association's and NZUSA's activities.

Each constituent is to prepare a report each month covering local activity, and explaining, where thought necessary, any matter appearing in the minutes.

NZUSA is to prepare a monthly report — they intended to make it fortnightly.

POLITICS BIAS APPOINTMENT

SYDNEY—Lecturer Turned Down

A storm in university and political circles in Australia has blown up over the case of Dr Frank Knopfelmacher, a lecturer in psychology at Melbourne University. Dr Knopfelmacher applied for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Philosophy Dept. at Sydney University. The Selection Committee approved the appointment, but the Professorial Board turned it down although the Board usually accepts the Selection Committee's recommendations without debate. The general consensus of opinions in Canberra newspapers is that his rejection was due to opposition to his political views: specifically, his outspoken anti-communism.

Dr Knopfelmacher is described as a colourful and controversial figure who is popular with students and has a distinguished academic record. He holds degrees in psychology and philosophy from the University of Bristol and University College, London. His enemies call him a rightist; he calls himself a Social Democrat. At Melbourne University he was instrumental in the revitalisation of the University ALP (Australian Labour Party) Club, which, within a few years, became the leading student political club in Australia. (This club prompted the formation of the Student Action campaign against the Government's

"White Australia" policy.)

The issue is being put forward as one of academic freedom and political discrimination, and a challenge to leftist and liberal organisations who have previously fought for the appointment of qualified professors even if they were members of the Communist Party, on the grounds that no scholar should be disqualified for a university post because of his politics. Dr Knopfelmacher and his supporters on the Sydney University selection committee have vowed to put up a fight, and the NSW Labour Party is considering raising the matter as an election issue.

—Courtesy News Feature

O'RORKE'S VIEWS ON VOTING

Following the recent election speeches held at O'Rorke Hall, an unofficial survey was held covering student reaction to the meeting and to the Students' Association.

All of those asked were in favour of meetings such as the one held; 80 per cent had not made up their minds which way they would vote before the meeting, but 75 per cent of these knew after the meeting. All students intended to vote any way. Only 20 per cent considered that Exec was a good institution — most were indifferent. A smaller number still thought that the members of Exec were efficient — most thought that they were variable, on for the wrong reasons, or the wrong type of people. Eighty per cent were in favour of the Bookshop, and all were of the

opinion that students should be told more about Exec.

The results of these very small and limited surveys are interesting in themselves but point the way to several positive steps that must be taken. The demand for more news of student affairs is there and should be exploited to the full by both Craccum and Out-spoke. Exec itself must take more steps to improve its public relations with the average student. More people are needed to stand for Exec and to serve on Exec sub-committees. There is a need, too, for a larger survey to be undertaken, possibly by the new Political Studies Dept., of the whole student body. If a comprehensive questionnaire were prepared and interviews conducted, many suggestions for the consideration of the Association would eventuate.

ROBBY

A STATEMENT TO CRACCUM FROM HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

June 3, 1965

"I am all for Student Procession. I have the highest regard for the Students' Association. But I think a small percentage of students affect the form of sexy so-called humour that is objected to by the vast majority of citizens. I object to unnecessary attention being drawn to sex and what I call lavatory-type humour.

"I don't mind fun and games so long as it is clean, and something I would not mind my daughter and wife seeing.

"I am opposed to any suggestion of banning Students' Procession, but it must be approved by somebody on a reasonable but generously

interpreted standard of public decency."

Asked precisely what he objected to in the procession, His Worship mentioned:—

- A sign bearing the name "Charlie Pissmore".
- A student bearing a placard "I am a Virgin".
- A student bearing a placard "I am a sex symbol".
- An outdoor lavatory on a float.



"People are not very happy..."

Asked if there were fifty floats to which he did not object, His Worship replied: "There was definitely a very big proportion of floats to which I took no objection." Among such floats he mentioned ones which carried political comments with which he did not agree.



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AUCKLAND FESTIVAL BOOM IN FILMS

This year's Festival was a boom year for filmgoers and contained a solid base of "oldies", with the more recent releases providing conversational gambits that should suffice till next year's Festival. Due to space problems, only a few are being reviewed here.

Muriel — was like an open wound covered by a bandage that showed only a small stain. This stain became less pleasant, as more bandage was gradually removed until at the end the whole ugly, festering mess that is Resnais' concept of life is laid bare for all to see; to discuss; to speculate; and probably dismiss with a philosophical shrug; turning instead to laud the cinematography; acting and malign the "message" that Resnais has been trying to convey.

Muriel was a more high-pressured version of *Hiroshima Mon Amour*, containing the usual emphasis on lack of communication, plus a systematic attack on "lasting love" concepts; escapism; and its relation to people previously not in contact with these no doubt blissful states.

Naked Night; *Wild Strawberries*; and *Virgin Spring*.

These Bergman evergreens were a welcome inclusion on the Festival programme and showed the development of the master through the years as he attacks the herd of Holy Cows with a scalpel.

Jazz on a Summer's Day must still rank as one of the greatest films on jazz made. The sight of the yacht "Sceptre" bending before a stiff breeze while Sal Salvadore wafts a flowing solo; or the magnificent shot of the cellist practising with cigarette smoke dancing round his sweating body and cello, will be vivid for a long time. It will be a criterion for all future films on jazz and even yachting films will be compared with it.

There were many other films: some excellent, some good; as well as the inevitable scungy offerings. All in all, the 1965 Film Festival was probably the best yet, and we will await impatiently the arrival of next year's.



8½ — Fellini Achieves Uniqueness

"8½" is possibly, in intention, the most unusual film yet made, as it examines a film director's relationship to the actors he manipulates while simultaneously exploring the artist-creation nexus, and ultimately Guido's 8½'s director link with his wife Louisa.

Fellini employs many cast members from *La Dolce Vita*, including the great star Marcello Mastroianni, who triumphantly plays a nonchalant, bored, but honest artist, who has "Nothing to say but enjoys saying it". Much of the film is taken up with Guido's dreams of artistic failure (a challenging Kafkaesque motor car imprisonment observed by other stationary road dwellers with cadaverous detachment), sacerdotal interrogations (past and imaginary) and his bizarre fantasies for a finally abandoned film.

Guido fends them all off in order to concentrate on Fellini's diabolically diverse women in fantasy and fact. Thus we have the flaunting Karla (Sandra Milo), the advising brunette, the haughty, helping blonde, the ironic

purity profile of Claudia, the grasping, self-centred actress and the tragic many-faced wife played with quiet versatility by Anouk Aimee.

"8½" is optimistic, however, as Guido joins the women (and the men) he has created in a circus revelry. The ending tone contrasts with *La Dolce* therefore, but much of the style and situation is similar, though in part transformed by techniques bordering on the surrealistic. The intellectual has become glibly aphoristic, a suave, superior pontificator; the party a circus and an amphitheatre; the music hall performer a magician; and the photographers rows of tiresomely questioning reporters (e.g., are you for or against the atom bomb?).

Fellini remains the omniscient presence in his savagely satiric presentations; his amazing power to show reality through new eyes: bath steam becomes incense, a public bath a house of lepers, a weeping eye unwittingly winks, a bearded man, secular assistant to a cardinal, visually alternates between Christ and Satan. The images, always

Zorba the Greek, neither hero nor anti-hero, is a colossus of exuberance; the epitome of impulse and antithesis of cautious modern man. He is played with a devilish eye and superb solidity by the amazingly versatile Antony Quinn. When a young scholar arrives to reactivate his father's lignite mine, Zorba knows with his Hellenistic sense of fate that Life brings him desirable troubles: thus the inverted *Odyssey* begins.

Each must direct the other to the decision Fate indicates. Both of their women die after union, symbolically by Fate's cruel justice as in their relationships Greek and Englishman seek something contrary to their natures: for

Zorba secure domesticity; the Englishman impulsive chance-grabbing. But though the mine and women are disasters, the young man learns how to "spit on agony" dancing. Simultaneously spreadeagled and dancing before the sun, Zorba becomes at one with it. Though god-like, however, he may not work miracles. He may only



conquer human despair by burning it up with interior Fire, becoming most human when he is most god-like. He is, therefore, neither moral, immoral nor amoral, simply alive. Humanly this is demonstrated when Zorba secretly calls Bouboulina (his trollopine mistress) a "silly bitch", the extent of his previous overt warmth is a realisation that the situation is not a matter of hypocrisy but the normal ambiguity in a human relationship simplified by that term.

Other parts in the film vary in efficacy. Alan Bates is over-English and very lightweight. Lila Vedrova plumps for buttocked bathos rather than genuine pity, yet occasionally achieves the pathetic. Irene Papas is arrestingly severe as the young widow tragically stabbed for inducing the suicide of a rejected suitor.

As director, Michael Cacoyannis creates Zorba the punchy philosopher and man of action, but omits Zorba the talker. With the fortunate aid of Quinn's energy he is able to convey the spirit of Zorba.

—Mike Morrissey

—Mike Morrissey



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Epic?

"Why Epic?" This question was raised by Mr Dane, of the English Department, in a paper delivered at the meeting of the Classical Society held on Monday, May 3.

In his address Mr Dane treated his theme within the framework of the modern materialistic image of epic. In an era which prima facie offers greater scope than ever before for action on the epic scale, the true epic ideal has become blurred. Although present conditions preclude the creation of true epic, Mr Dane contended that the nearest approach to epic is to be found in the stream of consciousness technique, employed by the author James Joyce.

COPY CLOSES

JUNE 17

FIJI

About 60 people heard Mr A. I. N. Deoki, a member of the Fiji Legislative Council, speak on aspects of the colony's constitutional problems at the University on May 31.

He outlined recent constitutional changes, and put forward some ideas about future developments. In particular he stressed the difficulties surrounding the adoption of a common electoral roll for all races. He cited figures which demonstrated that by 1970 the Fijian and Indian populations would be practically equal. However, the point he failed to make was that these statistics to do necessarily have any validity beyond this date.

He also failed to convince that it was possible to build some safeguard into any new constitution which would protect the indigenous Fijian population, and at the same time would have a permanent validity. It would seem that this is likely to be one of the most contentious issues at the forthcoming London conference.

"Race just doesn't come into it provided there are certain safeguards to protect the interests of the minorities in Fiji," he said. "The people are beginning to think in terms of oneness." He saw multi-racial schools as an effective method of encouraging this attitude.

The meeting was sponsored by the University Fiji Club and was chaired by Mohammed Kalaam.

—Ian Mitchell

FLASH!

COUNCIL ACCEPT
U.B.S. TENDER
FOR
BOOKSHOP



SCIENCE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The first NZ Science Students' Conference, held at Victoria University between May 15 and 21, 1965, must be rated as one of the most successful inaugural conferences to be held between universities for some time.

The theme of this conference was "Science in the Community" and this was manifest in two ways. Students and speakers were able to meet on a common basis. This provided an atmosphere in which the different spheres of science could be discussed by all members without the need for a specialist's knowledge in any field. These were the objects of the conference, and they were met with a great deal of success.

A total of 102 people attended the conference, including one student from Australia. The attendance from the different universities was as follows:—

Auckland	14
Massey	3
Victoria	53
Canterbury	22
Otago	8
Melbourne	1

102

Of the 102 delegates, 50 were graduates with degrees ranging from BSc to PhD. The majority of the graduates, however, held BSc's. The following statistics show the academic qualifications of the delegates:—

PhD	2
MagSc	1
MSc	7
BSc (hon)	11
BSc	28
BA	1

Undergraduates 52

Total 102

Multiple units and differences between university courses made it difficult to determine meaningful subject ratios, but chemistry, maths and physics students predominated. Geology, botany and zoology were nevertheless well represented.

The conference was opened by Sir Ernest Marsden, CMG, DSc, FRSc, with a lecture on the link between smoking and lung cancer. This was followed by an excellent buffet dinner held in the Student Union building. Tours and lectures in the next week were well arranged and designed to satisfy

as broad a field of interests as possible. For instance, lecture topics covered a very wide field from Science v Religion to Moon Exploration. Tours included visits to DSIR laboratories, Broadcasting House, the Carter Observatory and the IMB Computer Centre.

Entertainment was well arranged and adequate. For instance, the Wine and Cheese tasting evening proved very popular. Supplementing this there were also opportunities for informal discussions between students when the day's programme was finished.

The conference was officially closed by His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson, on May 21. This was accompanied by an official dinner.

The Victoria University Science Society must be congratulated on the success of the conference, and it is to be hoped that this annual function will continue with an even greater representation from the various universities throughout New Zealand.

—Digby Macdonald

Cath. Soc. Wine and Cheese

Wynyard Tavern was the scene for a Wine and Cheese Party held on Saturday, May 22, promoted by the Catholic Society. About 160 people were present and in most pleasant surroundings, as the Wynyard Tavern is one of the more superior coffee houses about town, a most enjoyable evening ensued. A variety of wines and cheeses were available, and a full entertainment programme by folk singers went down very well. Catholic Society's new Social Convening Committee is to be congratulated for a fine inaugural effort in a campaign that is designed to revive interest and foster a new image of the club's activities.

Projected events this term include a panel discussion entitled "The Student Image", with speakers including Mr Robinson, the Mayor; Mr Milne, of the Queen Street Businessmen's Association; Mr Andersen, of the Northern Drivers' Union, and representatives of the Press and the University, both staff and students. This will be on Wednesday, June 30.

Also planned are fortnightly forums at lunchtimes involving open forum talks on topics such as Insurance, Local Government, Decimal Coinage, Records, Stock Exchange, etc., and lunchtime Jam Sessions in the new Newman Hall Coffee Bar.

Tories Unite

The University National Club was established at the beginning of 1964 at Victoria University, Wellington. Since then branches have been started at Canterbury and Auckland, and are in the process of establishment at Otago, Massey and Waikato.

Each university branch of the UNC is affiliated to the New Zealand National Party, usually having the status of Senior Branch. However, the UNC remains an independent and critical group of students interested in examining and commenting objectively on the current political, economic, social and international situations.

Politics in New Zealand have reached a deadlock. The Labour Party has moved as far right as its history allows it and the National Party has moved left, so that there is very little difference between them. Increased prosperity since the Second World War has driven them together, and a situation where politics is of secondary concern, the inevitable result being a trend towards conservatism. It is now not politically possible for either party to move in any direction; any attempt to do so may prove fatal.

The situation is such that each party spends most of its time playing up to the electors and we have to put up with trivial political bickering. The Government is torn between its duty to the country and its duty to the electors, and it is our apathetic attitude which has created this political stagnation. It is time we started preparing for the future and the place to start is here in the University. If we, the future leaders and educators of the country, do not know where we are headed, and have no goal, what hope has the country got?

This is the inspiration behind the UNC. We aim to formulate "programmes of action" through our discussion groups and publish any worthwhile findings. These discussion groups will be held every Wednesday night, and are open to any who wish to come, regardless of whether or not he/she is a member. Membership of the National Party is not obligatory for UNC.

President: S. W. Halstead.
Vice-President: B. Woolf.
Secretary: J. Wily (Miss).
Treasurer: J. Priestly.
Committee: S. Reeves, G. Page, G. Hammond, J. Lee (Miss), W. Wright.

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PORTFOLIO ELECTIONS

WHC and PRO Only Positions Contested

Candidates for Portfolio positions on AU Executive. Elections are to be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14 - 16.

As was the case for the officers' positions, most of the portfolios have been filled without election. The following are the new Executive members elected unopposed:—

NEW BUILDINGS OFFICER: Jeffery K. Davis.

Nominated: R. Armitage (Treasurer), A. Katavich (retiring President), K. McKinlay.

SOCIETIES REP.: Chris Gordon-Craig (present Soc. Rep.).

Nominated: R. Mountain (new President), O. McShane (President, Arch. Soc.), J. Harvey.

SPORTS REP.: Alan Galbraith.

Nominated: K. McKinlay (retiring Sports Rep.), R. Armitage, A. Katavich.

BUSINESS MANAGER: Bert Post.

Nominated: R. Armitage, P. Debrecey, R. Shaw.

SOCIAL CONTROLLER: Alan Wasmuth.

Nominated: P. Debrecey (retiring Social Controller), D. Sharp, A. Jannif (retiring WV P).

MEN'S HOUSE COMMITTEE: Gray Cameron.

Nominated: N. Archer (retiring Chairman, MHC), P. Carson, F. Hoffer.

STUDENT LIAISON OFFICER: Claire Bridgeman.

Nominated: R. Armitage (retiring SLO), A. Jannif, A. Katavich.

Elections will be held for the positions of:—

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

Contenders

Bill Montgomerie.

Nominated: D. Fleming, P. Winstone, J. Holt.

Michael Hart.

Nominated: G. Rutherford (retiring PRO), P. Debrecey, R. Mountain.

CAPPING CONTROLLER

Contenders

John Barnett.

Nominated: K. Berry, D. Sharp, A. Katavich.

Noel Anderson.

Nominated: R. Wood (new MV-P), R. Shaw, P. Norris (new WV-P).

WOMEN'S HOUSE COMMITTEE

Contenders

Rhoda O'Shea.

Nominated: P. Debrecey, R. Shaw, A. Katavich.

Robyn Burton.

Nominated: B. Robertson (retiring Chairman, WHC), P. Norris, J. Clark.

Craccum apologises for the omission of election blurbs, but regrets that as not all had been entered by copy closing date, it was considered fairer not to publish any.—ED.



Robyn Burton

Robyn Burton is a third year Arts student completing her degree this year. She is studying History III, English III and History of New Zealand. She has been on WHC for a year and has held the position of secretary/treasurer very capably and conscientiously. Besides belonging to WHC, Robyn is a member of the Historical Society and the Badminton Club. In 1963 and 1964 she played hockey for the university.

The duties of WHC include the supervision of women's lockers and common rooms; the supervision of notice boards; the distribution of mail to women students and magazines to both common rooms; the provision of supper at Orientation evenings and the organisation of "Blood



Rhoda O'Shea

Days", as well as the organisation of graduands' flowers and telegrams. Robyn intends to reform many of these duties as well as introduce extra activities for the committee. These would be along the lines of increased participation in the hostessing duties at present undertaken by the Women's Vice-President. She also is keen to encourage a closer liaison between the committee and women students, as she feels that this is the most valuable function of the committee.

In view of her experience on WHC, I am confident that Robyn will not only run her committee efficiently, but she will also be an effective and responsible member of Exec.

—Berys Robertson
(Chairman, WHC)

RHODA O'SHEA

Nominator: P. D. Debrecey
Seconders: R. Shaw;

A. M. Katavich.

One of the most criticised positions on Exec at the moment is that of WHC. A dynamic and energetic chairman is needed to bring WHC back to the useful position it once held. Rhoda O'Shea offers you these qualities.

Rhoda is a sixth year student who has completed her BA degree, majoring in Psychology, and is now doing her Law degree, taking five units this year. She is a member of Folksinging Club, Debating Society, Law Students' Society, and has been in the Bridge Club for five years, having been captain since 1963. She played a large part in the organisation of the recent Law Reform Conference, and was on AU's Festival Committee last year. She has been in AU teams to Tournaments for three years running.

While Rhoda's main aim is to appoint a WHC that will be of vital use to students, she also proposes many innovations:—

1. Women's House Committee will increase its contact with female students. She believes Women's House Committee has a vital function to serve and that it is not prominent enough in student affairs.

2. Women's House Committee will provide an all-day service, instead of the present patchy timetable. There will always be a member in attendance.

3. She will introduce a counselling service for women students, where women students can turn to WHC members for friendly advice and help.

4. She will press for the completion of the alterations in the Common Common Room in an effort to make it attractive enough to be used by women students as well as men. Women's House Committee will encourage women students to use the CCR.

5. She will use WHC to provide a link between the women students and the Executive and work in co-operation with the WV-P for the good of all women students.

If you believe that WHC needs to be reformed, that women students need to be better represented, that we need men and women of maturity and depth of vision on the Executive, then Rhoda O'Shea is the candidate for whom you are looking.

—P. Debrecey
(Social Controller)

STOP PRESS

Anderson now Capping Controller Barnett withdraws

There was no polling booth set up at Elam this year for the Man Vice-Presidential elections. Elam students were quick to point this out and demand an explanation. They seemed to be rather annoyed about the matter, and stated that they had received no notice of when the elections were to be held, nor even who the candidates were.

When questioned by Craccum the secretary explained that posters advertising the elections had been sent to Elam by internal mail (as also Architecture and Ardmore). The other faculties had received theirs, and if Elam's had failed to arrive it was the sort of unavoidable mistake that could happen anywhere.

When asked why there was no booth set up at Elam, the secretary explained that help for manning the booths had been very scarce, and as Elam had only registered 14 votes last year, he had felt that of all the stations this could best be done without.

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STUDENT LIAISON COMMITTEE

Student Liaison Committee is one of the most important and hard worked of all the committees in the University. The report just prepared by the members is a wonderful indication of their efficiency and responsibility.

Included in its duties is that of the Overseas Students' Secretary, who supervises hospitality for foreign students, scholarships and other assistance in enrolment and orientation of the 227 foreign students at AU.

Student Liaison Committee is also in charge of enrolling all 5,000-odd of us, in instituting and administering the student discount scheme, in running elections, providing accommodation for students, travel schemes, identity cards, films and tours of schools.

Without a doubt, this year's committee has carried out its duties with a most creditable efficiency and promptness. There have been so few slips in its organisation as to make one wonder if this could possibly be run by students. Every praise must be offered to the Student Liaison Officer and to his committee. They are undoubtedly one of the best committees functioning on AU's Studass.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CANDIDATE IN STATE ELECTIONS

As part of its Commem. (viz. Capping) celebrations, the University of Sydney has appointed an official candidate to contest the State elections. He is to oppose the Deputy Premier, Mr Pat Hills. The party for which he will stand is to be called the Boston T. Party.

Mr Walsh is an appropriate choice for the position; he is Captain of the Australian Universities Debating team, and for the past two years has co-edited Oz.

Mr Walsh's policy includes a decentralisation scheme. He will move the Blue Mountains to Sydney, Broken Hill to Kensington, and Sydney University to Hayman Island.

He is also in favour of introducing conscription for the Police Force.

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PANEL DISCUSSION ON VIETNAM

To be held on June 22 at 8 p.m. at the Parish Centre, Castledene Crescent, Glen Innes.

Chairman: Walter Pollard.

Panel: Colonel Brown (President of the Army Society).

Sarah Campion.

Campbell MacLaurin.

Maurice Casey.

Father Simmonds (editor of the Zealandia).

UNDERGRAD GOWNS

A suggestion has tentatively been put forward proposing compulsory wearing of undergraduate gowns in accordance with traditions which have been in vogue in other countries where students have been donning cloaks for centuries. This could, the powers above assert, give some status to the masses, rectify the current public opinion of the university image, as students would be presented to the public as uniformly conservative as possible in the cream of public schools.

This suggestion has met with many opposing and favourable comments from the students approached. One hollow cheeked, sunken-eyed sinner suggested that they would be ideal for the concealment of intoxicating liquor; the "lech" at his sleeve thought if two were sewn together the capture of suitable sabines would be considerably easier.

Seriously, though, the sight of the "scooter brigade" making like motorised "bats" through one of our winter mists is rather appalling. How would you be able to distinguish one faculty from another when their individual styles of attire are hidden beneath a black cape, veneered with accumulated dust and grime?

No longer would the eccentrics feel secure hemmed in on all sides by black "sheep" in identical fleece. Law, Economics and Science students would no longer sport their neatly pressed trousers, quiet jackets or jerseys and collars and ties. Lost for ever would be the difference between "us" and "them". Imagine a third-year Elam student clinging like grim death to an old faithful undergrad gown with evidence of three years' plaster, paint and saki ground into the fabric, or a fifth-year student still struggling with a BA or BSc attempting to keep

the tattered fibres of yesterday's garment about his rib cage while paying court in Albert Park. No longer would it make a suitable ground-sheet.

Confusion of the sexes is also highly probable when these lineless garments cover the natural contours and confound the eye. No one could feel safe, as males' hair lengthens and females' shortens, trousers tighter and stockings heavier. This tragic situation has many extremely unsavoury eventualities, many new complexes formed, and perhaps a splattering of arrests. I trust you can realise now that the entire idea is impossibly impractical, and gowns for undergraduates have two shows of developing into a reality.

—Blue Grant

SAMADAR SOCIETY

LECTURES FOR JUNE

June 16, Room 11, 6-7 p.m.

Prof. Minn (Classics)

"Thomas Scott of Aston Stanford."

June 21, Room 11, 7-8 p.m.

Mr Burrows (Slides and Tape)

"The Dead Sea Scrolls."

DAY OF ENQUIRY — Newman Hall, 16 Waterloo Quadrant. SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Here is your opportunity of hearing some of the reasons behind the beliefs and practices of your Catholic acquaintances.

Three talks will be given by prominent members of the Church on:—

"The Mass".

"Our Lady in the Church".

"Can the Catholic Church change?"

And a Question Box.

Mass will be celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Liston.

Lunch, morning and afternoon teas provided. No charge.

—Organised by the Cath. Soc.

NZUSA NOW A PRESSURE GROUP

It was agreed that NZUSA should act firmly — but responsibly — as a pressure group, on behalf of constituents where a national promotion is required. However, in doing so it must ensure that its public image is enhanced. Consequently:—

Press Statements — these must be free from any statement that can be proved incorrect.

Resolutions — these must be positive and must propose, where practicable, a practical course of action.

Petitions and related pressure activities — these must

be closely reasoned, and must not be overdone, otherwise the over-all effect of NZUSA as a pressure group is eventually reduced.

Constituents — most of these points apply with equal force to constituents. In addition, though, constituents must ensure that NZUSA is supported in all areas where it is directed to act as a pressure group.

Public Relations Officer — serious consideration should be given to the appointment of a Public Relations Officer on NZUSA for the purpose of image building and image retaining.

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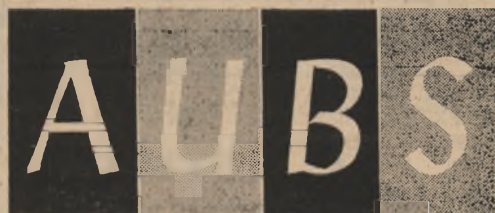
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LITTLE CONGRESS

Little Congress for 1965 was held at Hunua. Not as many students (around 60) as could have been accommodated turned up, but amongst those who did, there was general agreement that the weekend was physically hard, mentally stimulating and altogether a lot of fun.

Some of the topics discussed had a curiously Victorian sound — one was "Genetics and Human Affairs", another "Justification of Atheism" — but the discussion itself always incorporated the fruits of 20th century thought. The panel on genetics did not just discuss Darwinism, and Professor Bradley's "Justification of Atheism" made extensive use

of the 20th century developments in logic. Incidentally, this logic proved too consistent for the many questioners who sought to demolish his position.

Related religious questions were raised in connection with Professor Morton's talk, "The Limitations of Science", especially concerning the apparent contradictions between belief in free will and the operation of a strict determinism. Arguments about this problem went on intermittently until Congress ended. According to a poll conducted by Kit Withers, 31 per cent of those present were committed to determinism and 44 per cent to free will (though these figures include 10 per cent who believed that both operate). The same poll indicated that there were 20 Agnostics, 16 Christians (of whom seven were also Agnostics) and 14 Atheists (of whom two were also Agnostics).

Besides the discussions related to religion, there were two about conditions in Communist countries — Mr Mandle on Russia, and Mr Pollard on Poland. Both speakers considered internal affairs to be the preoccu-

tion of Communist leaders rather than considerations of international prestige.

The only other formal discussion was led by Mrs Bernadelli, who described her experiences when doing research concerned with the way older people had difficulty adapting to new situations.

Altogether Little Congress was extremely worthwhile. Students left Hunua very tired after three nights of many kinds of activity, but very satisfied that they had been there. It is to be hoped that more students will avail themselves of the opportunity to go to Little Congress on future occasions.

The N.Z. Women's Hockey Team includes two 'Varsity girls —

- Tania Cumberland.
- Jill Hogg.

SAMOA STUDY TOUR

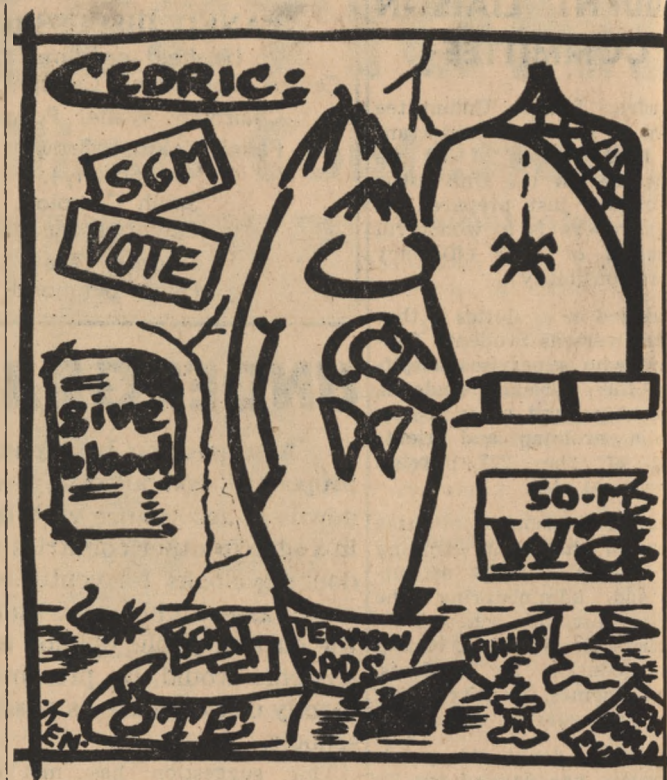
As part of a larger plan of Pacific studies, culminating in a Pacific seminar in Auckland in May 1966, NZUSA is inviting senior students to go on a fact-finding tour of Western and American Samoa for three weeks of the August Vacation.

The tour should be of interest to students of economics, education, sociology, anthropology and public administration.

Topics of study — own choice (subject to general approval).

Entry forms and further information at Studass office.

Entries close June 16.



Apathy, apathy — what's apathy?

Aussie Too!

STUDENT APATHY

An article in *Semper Floreat*, the newspaper of Queensland University, reveals that they share our problem—the vegetation of the student — but have decided to do something about it. There are three main reasons for student apathy in the university:—

1. The article said that students are suspicious of the University and of the rumoured power of the lecturing staff. One suspects it would be foolish to become too well known around the University.

2. The student paper (*Semper Floreat*) does not give an

adequate coverage of current affairs.

3. Not enough use is made of outside media for publicising student affairs. Outside the University the student ceases to be a student. There is a proposal that a committee on student apathy investigate ways and means of overcoming the suspicion with such things in mind as getting the lecturing staff to define their position and powers; anonymity of degree exam scripts; an appraisal of staff-student relationships in other universities.

The belief is that if suspicion, mistrust and fear can be overcome, student apathy will "silently steal away".

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CRACCUM POLLS OUT

Craccum recently held a Gallup poll on Vietnam by way of a questionnaire.

The questionnaire was not a random sample and was open to abuse by multiple voting. The results, therefore, are little more than an indication of student feeling. Some of the comments proved more enlightening and are printed below.

The answers were in a ratio of about four 'yes's' to one 'no' on each question. However, it appeared that some people had

marked more than one paper in support of this result and the ratio is probably much less. There is certainly a marked division of opinion on all the questions.

"South Vietnam should be allowed to develop by means of a form of nationalistic communism, as exemplified in North Vietnam by Ho Chi Minh, rather than being developed by a system wholly unsuited to a peasant society."

"Vietnam is a threat to Australia and NZ. We should

protect our freedom with our troops now and not wait until we have to fight on our own shores."

"The Government would have been better to debate it first."

"Full scale battles are hardly the way to win this war. These methods were not used in the successful Malayan war."

"If the USA doesn't take a firm stand, who would?"

"If Switzerland remained neutral when surrounded by Fascism in 1939, and threatened by the Red Army in 1945 surely NZ can, in less threatening circumstances, do the same today?"

An independent survey by W. D. Southworth, on whether NZ should send troops to Vietnam, taking a random sample of the population, returned very different figures. 34 per cent said yes, 53 per cent no, and 13 per cent were uncertain.

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"BUT WHAT ELSE CAN THE POOR THINGS WEAR WITH FEES AND TEXT-BOOKS THE COST THEY ARE?"

TEXT BOOKS Survey of Prices

Textbook prices are reaching such astronomical heights that we need some action. Craccum surveyed the prescribed texts for some subjects and the retailers' profits. High prices were found to be mainly a result of the publisher's price.

Psychology 1 students would pay £8/18/- for their prescribed texts; Botany 1, £6/2/6; Chemistry 1, in the vicinity of £7; Chemistry 2, £11; Anthropology 1, not less than £7/10/-; Pure Maths 1, £3/12/-; Pure Maths 3, £10/11/3.

Some typical mark-ups on maths and chem. books, including the 10 per cent student reduction, are 7 per cent, 11, 20, 21 and 31 per cent.

Obviously a reasonable selection for a full-time course would cost, on an average, around £20. This is too high and the second-hand bookstall is insignificant.

This cost could be reduced in three ways; by reducing the publisher's and retailer's profit; providing a library that gives access to the more expensive books; or by a bursary increase.

A reduction in retail profit could not be expected on the above figures, and we can hardly expect better libraries on the Government's past record. The publishers appear unassailable. The only solution appears to be increased bursaries or a special book grant.

Added support to the latter is the English situation. From an equivalent bursary the English student can expect a maximum cash surplus of £95 or £140, depending upon whether he takes a science or arts course. It is estimated that 40 per cent of students are receiving the maximum.

This situation alone, without other reasons of inflation, etc., calls for action by NZUSA.

To say that "knowledge comes out of books" is not as naive as it might at first appear. Consider the last few weeks before your essay is due and your fight to get into the library. The situation can be extremely frustrating when it is found that there is only one seat to every twenty students enrolled, whereas the accepted standard for university libraries is one seat per four students; that from 200 to 300 books are reserved each day and some books have waiting lists of twenty or thirty would-be borrowers; that the average number of volumes out at any one time is 20,000.

To meet the problem of demand about 300 "desk-copies" are issued for one hour at a time. This is, of course, painfully inconvenient, but permits most students the opportunity of at least getting some idea of a book's content as opposed to the dozen or so who would take it home under the normal system, read it perhaps, and leave it on the bookcase until recalled.

Why not more copies then? Mainly because demand is generally hopelessly inconsistent. There are several copies of what are considered the more important books, but where any one volume may sit idle for all but one or two months of the year, the Library believes that money is better spent on new and diversified volumes rather than duplicate to a great extent. Perhaps better use can be

made of articles in periodicals, encyclopaedias, microfilms, the city and suburban public libraries.

Our library problems (indeed, our university problems) have their roots at least as far back as the 1940's, and a cursory glance at the Library Committee's minutes of the time will reveal that the universities were the Cinderellas of New Zealand. Right up until 1960 the universities were starved of funds. The Hughes-Parry Report on the condition of NZ universities in 1959 led to greatly increased governmental attention and spending in our direction.

The funds allotted to the Library by our Council are significantly more than those offered to the other university libraries by their councils. In 1960 our library received just under £20,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals. This has bounded to £40,500 in 1964, while the estimated expenditure along the same lines for 1965 is £51,000 and 1966, £65,000. Further complementary figures are those with regard to numbers of books and periodicals bought:—

1960	9,456
1961	10,822
1962	13,516
1963	17,803
1964	22,222

This is a fantastic rate of growth. Of the library's total of 198,000 volumes, over one-third have been added within the past five years. Compare this with the increase in student population from 4,745 in 1960 to 5,556 today.

Space is, of course, the problem and where there is a need for shelves, seats and tables must go. The Chapel Hall and Room 22 have been made available for study, but our problem will get progressively worse until the new seven-storey library is opened at the beginning of 1968 (provided the government finds other methods to curb national inflation). To start with, this library will have the 50,000 square feet of the first two floors of this new building at its disposal. As pressure mounts, the other five floors consisting of Arts' Faculty rooms, will be taken over to put a total of 100,000 square feet at the library's disposal.

Hence, the situation is not as bleak as many would have it. Despite the space difficulties we will continue to meet in the immediate future, we will come before long into the promised land, provided the building programme is maintained. A good library, too, attracts staff from overseas. We can, I think, look forward to a university of greater library, liberty, learning and light.

CAPPING AND KIWI AT MEETING

EXEC NOTES — MAY 26

A total of £884 has been allotted to Sports Clubs as their annual grant. Certain of the clubs will be subsidised on any money they may raise themselves for equipment.

Mr Ken Smithyman and Mr Ron Holloway were present and spoke at the meeting in favour of a Jubilee issue of Kiwi. Mr Smithyman said that the old files of Kiwi were invaluable as guides to NZ literary attitudes, and that it would be a great pity if such a publication should go out of date. Mr Craig then proposed that an Editorial Committee be set up to organise a 60th Jubilee issue of Kiwi for 1965.

Mr Katavich expressed regret that Council do not see fit to consult the Students' Association before making such decisions.

He also stated that Studass. are the sole publishers of Cap-

ping Book and can receive suggestions only not mandates.

June 25 is the 75th anniversary of the first meeting of the Auckland University Students' Association. Plans are under way for a suitable commemorative ceremony.

Revue will probably go to Hamilton in 1966. The Founders' Theatre has already been booked.

A Revue Steering Committee has been set up; it comprises Messrs. Phil Johnston, Mark Fort, Peet Dowrick, Roger Simpson, Malcolm Frith and the Capping Controller in office.

Executive were unanimous in the opinion that if Capping is to be changed in any way, the change must be inaugurated from within and not im-

posed from without. Apparently if Council attempted to reinforce the Senate's decision to apply its own restrictions on Capping Book and Capping generally, they would be stepping outside their authority. This could result in a court action and Studass. are on the right side.

Mr Katavich presented a report of the Presidents' meeting held in Wellington. The results of this meeting are published elsewhere in this issue.

The Capping Controller proposed an Ad Hoc Committee for investigating Capping and a referendum as to whether the students want to change Capping.

Miss Claire Bridgeman was appointed Representative of International Student Hospitality.

A.M.C.

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PEACE

A LA WHITE HOUSE

The Johnson Administration has shown no honest desire to deviate from its chosen policy in South-East Asia of the implementation of long-term policy by military force.

This becomes evident when the terms of the widely publicised American peace offer of "unconditional" negotiations is placed in the Vietnam perspective. Once this has been done the peace offer may be seen as a clumsy application of Machiavellian statesmanship. The formula which has been used is simple: if it becomes necessary to pose as a country which is using armed force because there is no other alternative, the best way to secure your position is to put your peace proposals to a country which does not have the ability to speak for your enemy and thus MUST reject your offer.

"When President Johnson announced on April 7 that he was willing to enter into unconditional discussions on Vietnam, it was made clear that the US would bar the Viet Cong from any peace talks."—*The Dominion*, April 30, 1965.

MYTH

In offering to talk only with the representatives of North Vietnam, President Johnson was giving a dexterous twist to that convenient myth which has been used to justify criminal acts of state by the US in Vietnam: namely, that the conflict in South Vietnam is mainly a product of North Vietnamese aggression in the form of "subversion" and "infiltration".

Perhaps one of the most disappointing features of current discussion on the Vietnam problem is that people who would normally test propositions by the application of empirics have failed to do so merely because they are the propositions of their ally and their country. U Thant's comment is in point here: "As you know, in times of war the first casualty is truth".

EVIDENCE

The Americans have failed to produce any valid evidence which would equip North Vietnam for her supposed role as the major and controlling force behind the Viet Cong.

In the recent "State Department White Paper on Vietnam", they tried to do just this. However, the striking thing about this document is how little support there actually is. Appendix D of the White Paper discovers that of the 15,100 weapons captured from the Viet Cong between June, 1962, and January, 1964, 97½ per cent were captured US weapons being used by the Viet Cong.

The recalcitrant 2½ per cent alleged to have been supplied to the Viet Cong from the North must be regarded with suspicion. If these figures were present in a court of law they would run up against a further difficulty: one would have to prove that the arms actu-

ally came from the Communist side. There is a world-wide market in second-hand weapons. It is possible to buy Soviet, Czech and Chinese Communist weapons of all kinds two miles from the Pentagon at Interarmco Ltd., 7 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

The White Paper's story in Appendix C on the influx of men from the North is also self-defeating. Of all the Viet Cong guerillas captured during the last five years of fighting, only SIX were found to be North Vietnamese infiltrators.

AGGRESSION

To come down to more recent times, "The South Vietnamese Government said yesterday that a regular North Vietnamese Army unit had been located in South Vietnam. The spokesman added that it was the first full North Vietnamese unit to be located in South Vietnam."—*N.Z. Herald*, April 27, 1965.

Considering that Vietnam is an artificially divided country of one people, there is bound to be some traffic between North and South. Even the Geneva Declaration of 1954 states as much: "The military demarcation line should not... be interpreted as a political or territorial boundary". Balance one North Vietnamese Army unit against three months of continuous bombing of North Vietnam by the US from bases in South Vietnam, and the presence of 45,000 US troops in South Vietnam, and questions of

aggression fall into their proper perspective.

In the April, 1964, issue of "War Peace Report", Stanley Millet, Professor of Political Science at the University of Saigon, stated "the overwhelming centre of dynamism of the Viet Cong and the direction of the Viet Cong has been in the South itself... the evidence of an on-going policy which implicates the Chinese in the events of the South is simply missing."

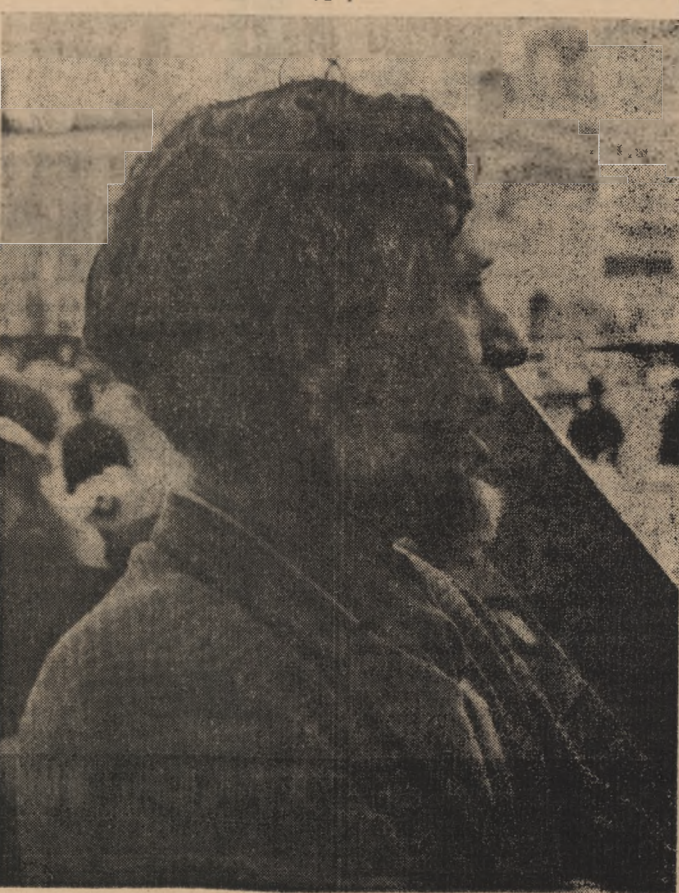
President Johnson's offer amounts to an offer to talk peace with a country which does not have the power to stop the civil war in South Vietnam and thus MUST reject the offer, and by so doing enhance the false image that there is no chance of a peaceful solution to the Vietnam conflict.

"When I see suggestions about negotiations, I wonder if folks don't realise that there must be someone to negotiate with, and there must be someone willing to negotiate" — attributed to Dwight Eisenhower (*Time*, March 19, 1965).

(The author will be only too willing to supply his sources of information and that documentation necessary to support any statements which are contested. A necessary limitation of space prohibited the use of the latter.)

—W. D. Southworth
AU Socialist Society.

One of the Auckland group who fasted for a week in protest against a future event which came true — NZ troops sent to Vietnam.



Not me Bub



POWELL'S CORNER

An interesting feature of the sending of NZ troops to Vietnam was the manner in which the decision was made. Mr Holyoake announced the Government's decision before

ignore facts. However, it not a testimonial to universal education that many students do likewise. If this place do anything it should at least teach us to read widely. More specifically, *Time* magazine not an objective political authority.

HERE

debating it in the House. More striking is that it was done in such a manner, when there was a large amount of controversy in the country and the Opposition having had little opportunity to state a comprehensive view.

The press, apart from the *Sunday News* and the *Evening Post*, has chosen an equally myopic view, and with the new Sunday tabloid, they have once again missed an opportunity to produce a quality newspaper.

We can expect politicians and newspapers to distort and

AND THERE

Top of the reading list this month is a new political magazine, *Dispute*, edited by Owen Gager (formerly of AU) billed as news-monthly. It has the intellectual left-wing flavour of the *New Statesman* but different format. Mention should be made of an article on the Labour Party in the May issue; without doubt first-rate political journalism.

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MORTICE

Perhaps the most interesting idea to emerge from the policy speeches of the candidates for election as MV-P was that proposing dissolution of Men's House Committee. The only opposition to this exciting suggestion came, not unnaturally, from the Chairman of that venerable body. But then it was only to be expected that he would strongly oppose either his own dissolution or that of his committee; for one thing it would have quite spoiled the fun if he had ignored so smelly a red herring. No one really wants to abolish MHC, it is too essential a body, but it has quite definitely lost most of its functions, many of them to GE, it would seem.

Late in 1925, shortly before completion of the new Stud. Ass. wing, Exec set up two sub-committees, MHC and WHC, to control the block, then known as the Club House, with the exception of the Cafeteria. Originally MHC consisted of nine members: a student chairman; the President, Secretary and Treasurer of Stud. Ass. ex officio; and five ordinary members, of whom three had to be graduates. It was, in fact, a very senior group, and was given correspondingly wide powers. It could inflict fines for misbehaviour, it could charge a student for any repairs to Stud. Ass. property that he may have damaged or broken, and it could exclude any student from Stud. Ass. premises for a set period. This last measure was more severe than it may sound, for at that time the Stud. Ass. block was maintained, with the exception of the WCR, as if it were a gentleman's club, great pride being taken in its facilities and privileges. The furnishings were outstanding and included such amenities as a billiard room and a ping-pong room with several tables. The smallest details were provided to ensure students' comfort, even to regular magazine subscriptions and free coffee once a week. To see the place today one wonders if our Stud. Ass. really has progressed.

The sheer amount of work that MHC tried to do even until quite recently is quite astonishing. They were entirely responsible for the Stud. Ass. block. This meant that they ran their own accounts on a basic grant from Exec; they took charge of all maintenance, furnishings, painting, repairs, replacements and new purchases. They arranged and organised parties, concerts, dances, suppers, Freshers' Welcomes, coffee evenings, inter-faculty Haka competitions, Staff-student bunfights, Saturday night socials, "Studio Stampedes", working bees, mock capping ceremonies and smokos. They took charge of all procedure for Exec elections. By rosters and a system of portfolios they looked after ashtrays, message pads by the telephones, and the lock-up of all Stud. Ass. rooms each night. Even the writer can remember when MHC used to light fires (in the fireplace) of a winter's evening in the common room. Yet today the place is becoming gradually more empty, stark and cheerless. Why have the pianos gradually been edged out of sight into the locker-room? Are they to go the way of the billiard table, ping-pong tables, radiogram and the coffee bar television set?

The greatest work that MHC used to perform was to maintain the necessary standards and control among the students themselves. Their scrupulously enforced policy of disciplining disorderly students preserved respect for Stud. Ass. property, for the Association's image, and for MHC themselves. MHC of 1965 needs reviving, and it needs greater scope. It could take half the work from the overloaded shoulders of the Association's Secretary, and it could well find a place as the respected body it was once.

—C. C.

LITERARY GEM

Sublime Artistry

COSMOCOW

Artistic circles in the city have been agog recently at the first appearance of the work of an exciting new poet. Signing himself "Povi", he has produced work that has been hailed by critics as the most refreshing new talent to appear on the New Zealand, nay world cultural scene since the advent of the Curnow-Glover school. We print here a typical example of Povi's forceful verse, together with the comments of a well known and respected critic.

the Cow in orbit

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upon the green pastures below

From the inspired title through theme and message

HYPNOWOCKY

I.
Once upon a neurosis,
In search for a cure,
I even tried hypnosis.

The therapist impressed me,
His attitude pure,
His diplomas were many.

Oh, woe to such as me,
Who trusted in such as these
He cured me of my symptoms,
But not of my disease.

II. (Song of the NZ therapist)
"It takes a qualified man,
To lend a qualified hand;
Oh, it takes a registered man,
To lend a competent hand.
But, I'm 'professional' NOW
Thanks to an ignorant land."

III.
Beware the Hypnowock, my friend!
The voice that melts, the Samarite hand!
Beware the therapeutic spell,
And shun professional contraband!

—k. e. b.

to the equally inspired format, "Cosmocow" is an artistic triumph. The very word "cosmocow", with its subtly ironic criticism of man's compulsive searching for the new and the unnecessary, sets the theme. Note the brilliantly contained contrast between the two parts of the word, the contrast between the new and dangerous and the old and reliable.

The opening line of the poem immediately amplifies and explains the basic dichotomy so subtly compressed in the title. The Cow (significantly the only word in the poem with a capital letter) effectively symbolises the good and simple life of simple desires and simple wants towards which every man should strive. "Orbit", on the other hand, must mean all that is arrogant and at the same time frivolous in Man's own exaltation of himself. The contrast is complete and shattering, the message unmistakable.

This positive and striking enunciation is followed by a bold and forthright terminology that goes far to shatter the complacency of the reader. What in most writers would degenerate quickly to the point of obscenity, Povi has handled with a rare artistry that is very strongly reminiscent of D. H. Lawrence at his best.

At this stage mention must be made of the superb spatio-visual arrangement of the poem. The first-level imagery of the poem from which the poet has drawn his thematic statement is reinforced and given point by the very format. Here we see the tentative

experimentation of e. e. cummings and other moderns carried to its acme in artistic expression.

The inevitability of the failure and frustration of Man's arrogant aspirations is well conveyed by the vertical ordination of the second line. The physical downward movement of the actual printed word is compellingly analogous to the ultimate downfall of human pride. To me, the most brilliant and successful coup of the poem is contained in the word "heights". The word obviously denotes precisely those "heights" to which man in his foolishness and vanity, thoughtless of the real purposes of existence, aspires. The moving force of what I might call the "metaphor" of situation" deriving from the actual position of the word on the printed page, points the contrast that is the message of the whole poem in a way that no mere words could do.

The emotional intensity is relieved in the final line, whose ordered simplicity and beautiful imagery symbolise the return to normality in human affairs for which the poet is so dramatically appealing.

This is a poem of great moral and artistic beauty that rings like a clarion, summoning the consciences of men to a reappraisal of their position in the world they have fashioned for themselves and which they threaten to destroy. It is the work of a sincere and mature artist, one whose contribution to the literature of the world seems destined to be considerable.

—J. D. F., L. M. L.

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STUDASS JUBILEE

HOW LONG?

This month sees Studass enter its 75th year. The following is a brief history of Studass up until 1928. The information was culled from an account by A. B. Thompson in "The Golden Jubilee Book, 1883-1933", who compiled the article from countless minutes of meetings and from a perusal of almost every magazine the Association had published.

The Students' Association had its beginning officially in 1891. June 24 of that year saw the first meeting, the minutes recording that "the students were enthusiastic and much time was wasted." It took three meetings before officers were elected and rules drawn up. When the time came for the election of six from seven nominations, the enthusiasm was almost overwhelming. "However," says the minute book, "the comments were kept within due bounds by the gentlemanly and student-like instincts of those present."

During most of the first few years nearly all the business of the Association was transacted at general meetings, and it is interesting to see the amount of detailed discussion which took place in open meeting.

Apparently somewhere about August, 1891, the Capping Ceremony had been very rowdy and the City Council and the newspapers were loud in their criticism of students' behaviour. Even in those days the public of Auckland seems to have found it difficult to understand the behaviour of students, and then as now (1933), the Association treated the matter with due dignity, for it decided to ignore the protests of its critics.

A University Ball was proposed in 1891, but apparently it was not held until 1898. The newly formed Association

in its first year requested the University Council to make the wearing of gowns compulsory. It was also decided to publish a Review.

Though student life of the period does not appear to have been very well organised, one has to remember that in spite of repeated agitation no Common-rooms were provided for student accommodation until 1899.

SING-SONG

Organised celebration at Capping appears to have had its commencement in 1892, for in that year certain songs were passed by the Executive for printing: "Gaudeamus", "The College by the Sea", "The Song of the Bold Undergrads" and "Our Gowns" being among them.

The Association soon made its presence felt with the authorities, petitioning the Council for the appointment of a lecturer in modern languages. It entered, too, into a squabble in connection with the departure of a professor, and even went so far as to call into question the validity of the election of the distinguished chairman to the University Council.

The curious entry in the minutes of 1893 is the record of a request to the College Council for the installation of a filter in the library. A portion of the library was at that time partitioned off to contain wash-basins, and the City Council water supply was not then all that it might have been.

By 1894 the Official Graduation Ceremony had been discontinued owing to the noise made by students. In the same year a proposal for a formation of a tennis court in the Government House grounds was discussed but was not proceeded with at that time.

This is probably the first Association record of the site dispute which was later to become a matter of civic controversy.

During 1895 another war with the authorities seems to have been waged owing to certain statements made by the Mayor of Auckland and published in the press, the Mayor being asked to justify or retract his accusation. So far as is known, no reply was received from that gentleman.

With commendable courage, the Association undertook to hold a University Dance in 1897, which, like so many similar functions, resulted in a financial disaster that had to be repaired by contributions from students. Not to be daunted, however, the dance was made an annual function. Studass, hearing of the success of the late Sir Maurice O'Rorke in obtaining a grant for the new building, tactfully congratulated him and again requested the Council to provide common-rooms for students. Full details for the foundation of a magazine were discussed, subscribers were called for, and an editor appointed.

CAPPING

In 1898 the authorities refused to hold a Capping Ceremony and the students set about organising such a function themselves. Owing to increasing official opposition this idea was abandoned, being replaced by the Graduation Social, which was to become the outstanding social event of the year with demonstrations of work, university-composed songs, and from 1901 onwards fairly ambitious plays. The initiative displayed by our predecessors in overcoming the many difficulties of organising such a function with the small amount of money available and such poor working conditions deserves the greatest credit.



"... not luxuriously furnished." (AUC in 1890)

The year 1899 saw the provision of Common-rooms and from this time onwards the Association seems to have struggled with the authorities for control of these rooms. They cannot have been very luxuriously furnished, and the story is told of the surreptitious smoking engaged in by the men students and of the visits of a heavy-footed Scottish Registrar whose sense of smell could detect the aroma of tobacco a block away.

In 1899 the scheme for affiliation of clubs to the Association was introduced, and some years later it was the custom for clubs of 25 members and approved constitutions to elect a representative to the Executive (society representation in this form was abolished in 1922). In this year (1899) the first official Collegian was published, being financially assisted by Studass. This publication had about 35 small pages largely devoted to records of Varsity happenings and containing at least one interesting feature — a newsletter from Canterbury College.

Studass of 1912 embarked upon an ambitious Carnival Programme whereby the usual play was abandoned and a Variety Entertainment of the burlesque type was performed in the Town Hall. A procession was arranged in the

morning and the diplomas were presented in the afternoon by the late Sir Robert Stout. The latter function was the cause of much disturbance, involving lengthy word-warfare with the Council and the Professorial Board. The first Capping Dance was held in this year.

During 1910-11-12 the Site Controversy reached fever heat with Kiwi becoming a useful means of propaganda. It seems as though the years of fruitless agitation, in which Studass had played no small part, were at last producing a feeling of bitterness among the students, and there is a certain tenseness of atmosphere in the magazines of the period. In 1912 the Association paid for the printing of a petition to Parliament for the use of the proposed site.

During the First World War the records of the Executive indicate members coming and going in comparatively rapid succession, while activities are gradually suspended "owing to the national crisis". Much of the business concerns the keeping of the Roll of Honour.

BLUES

Blues certificates were first issued in 1925 and the University haka was written by Dr Buck. A college cigarette made its first appearance and a furnishing committee for the New Block was set up. Then followed one of the stormiest years in student affairs, in which a power struggle soared between the Association and the university authorities.

A landmark in the history of student affairs was the definite agreement drawn up in 1928 between the Council and Studass, whereby the control of the Student Block passed into the hands of Studass, on the basis of a yearly lease.

KUDOS

The Association had at last realised its powers and its capabilities. Had the Association been less active during these years it is perhaps doubtful whether we would now enjoy the privileges gained.

Men perish, houses decay, but Studass lives on for ever.

—D. W. Howard



Studass —
"The
cause
of
much
disturbance"