

## Prof. Chapman at Teach-In

# "AGGRESSION, A NON-THINK WORD"

The claim that we are in Viet Nam to check communist aggression becomes meaningless when the terms are analysed, said Prof. R. M. Chapman, Political Studies Dept. A.U.

The former bipolar world is finished; there is no longer a communist bloc but a variety of ideas linked under this label, the number of which is too great for any one name. Similarly, the "free world" can not be regarded as a unity.

Aggression, he continued, has become a non-think word: a useless term that prevents thinking. The world and its conflicts had changed. In Kashmir, Pakistan had infiltrated men into the region but it was India that crossed the cease-fire line with troops. There was no clear cut case of aggression, nor had there been in Viet Nam.

To think we can draw a line and stop aggression is avoiding the reality of the entire Western position crumbling behind South Viet Nam. The old idea of holding the line is not working.

Adjustments from the colonial era, he suggested, will take probably 50 years during which time China will resume the position in S.E. Asia that it formerly held for thousands of years. This did not mean that China would dominate neighbouring states by force. Rather, they will have relationships with China

similar to those between the Central American States and the U.S.A.

He did not think that the U.S.A. would move into the nuclear phase in Viet Nam. This meant that she was rapidly moving towards the limits of her power in the area. The likely solution would be the creation of small islands of power on the continent, a stalemate, de-escalation of the war and possibly nominal elections.

The U.S.A., he said, cannot have a S.E. Asia that will suit them. Events are too large

for any one power to dictate. We must be ready to reduce our troops to try and limit U.S. commitment and to remind them that they cannot but fail. If we don't, we're helping them in a delusion.

The S.E. Asia situation is no danger to N.Z. unless it becomes nuclear. Further, the idea of N.Z. paying insurance, with 120 men, for the future flies in the face of all we know of world history. Mice don't buy elephants.

He concluded that the only basis left for foreign policy is one of altruism.

## COURSE CHANGES

A general tightening up of the regulations regarding readmission where progress is unsatisfactory has been announced by Admin. along with course changes and additions for next year.

The main changes are listed below:

New subjects for B.A.  
Political Studies III.  
Chinese I and II.  
Maori Studies III.  
History and Theory of Fine Arts II (III in 1967).  
New subject M.A.  
Spanish.  
B.Sc.:  
Advanced Chemistry will be

available to those who took Chemistry II in their first year.

Candidates who have qualified with outstanding merit for the N.Z. Certificate in Science (Chem.) will be given exemption from Chemistry I and two other stage I units.

Diploma of Optometry:  
Stage I and II units in optometry are replaced by Opt. II and III, with an extra paper at stage II.

B.Com.:  
There will be a special exemption for engineering graduates in either Pure Mathematic I or II.

B.Mus.:  
History and Theory of Fine Arts I will be added to the list of optional subjects. There will also be additional provision for cross-credits from the Executant Diploma of Music course.

Executive Dip. Mus.:  
School Certificate is now the minimum requirement for this course.

Dip. Urb. Val.—new subject:  
Principles and Practice of Urban Valuation II.

B.E.—New course:  
Chemical and Materials Engineering will not be offered before 1967 (depends on building progress).

The M.E. course in Advanced Chemical and Materials Engineering will be available in 1966.

## STUDASS FEES NOW £6

At a small, hilariously chaotic Special General Meeting held on Monday, September 27th, the Students' Association Fees were raised by £1.

Only about 80 students attended the long-awaited meeting at which the fees were raised from £5 to £6.

Mr. Armitage remained unshaken during a barrage of questions ranging from 'Sir, I have noticed a considerable decrease in grants during the war years. Do you consider that this is likely to occur again in the near future, now that our troops have gone to fight foreign wars,' to accusations of inflating the figures of expenditure.

The irrelevant, irreverent and incoherent questions and comments which took up most of the discussion prevented the meeting from becoming the bitter squabble it was expected to be, and the final count showed a definite majority (64-13) in favour of the fee rise.

The treasurer, Mr. McLean, explained how this extra pound will be spent for students. His speech was almost the only lucid, and certainly the most intelligible of the matter.

Mr. McLean showed where the money was going. He said that 2/9 of this would be put aside for Craccum which will come out free to all students next year. (This will represent almost a 50% saving for those few students who did bother to pay for their papers instead of taking them this year.)

The £5,500 increase in income will go partially to increasing the grants to clubs and societies. This year clubs were budgeted only £1,150, and Societies £850. Next year the budget will allow for £1,600 to clubs, and £1,300 to Societies.

Administration expenses will also be higher than this year. Total salaries will be raised from a budgeted £2,300 to £3,350. This will pay for the wages of the two extra typists which are required by the load of work the Administration office is at the moment handling.

Under special expenses comes a new fund for Public Relations Committee. This sum of £250 is expected to reap a profit in long term public relations between town and gown.

The most telling part of both Mr. Armitage's and Mr. McLean's speeches was the explanation that every other university in N.Z. has a higher student fee than Auckland. The highest is Massey with £9/15/- followed by Lincoln with £8/10/-. Otago has £7, Vic. £6/10/- and Canterbury and Waikato £6. Even with this increase students at Auckland will still be paying the lowest fees in N.Z.

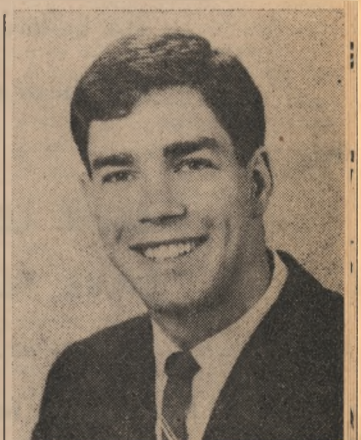
## STUDENTS STAND FOR CIVIC ELECTIONS

The Auckland municipal elections are on October 9th. On Thursday, September 16th, an interest meeting was held in the University Hall to announce the candidates put forward by Auckland's students for these elections.

Mr. Ross Mountain, in introducing the candidates, pointed out that they were not student representatives, but representatives of the city put forward by the students of all student organisations in the city.

The candidates are: Miss Claire Bridgeman, Messrs. Michael Hart, Dan Finnegan and Frank Halpin.

Miss Bridgeman, 21, graduated B.A. in May of this year. She is on the committees of Students International and Modern Languages Clubs, and has been prominent in the Modern Languages section of Arts Festival over the past few years. She is currently Student Liaison Officer on



Michael Hart

Continued on page 7

## DEAN OF WOMEN FOR 1966

A Dean of Women may be appointed next year if the women staff members get their way. Dr. Lloyd-Pritchard of the Economics Dept. told a meeting of women that the women staff had been considering this for two years. She said that the position is a common one in overseas universities.

It is proposed that 'Dean of Women' should be an official position and that the woman appointed should be a fulltime with the same academic authority as a Dean of Faculty. She will not be just a matron although part of her job would be to help women students personally and to discuss problems with them in conjunction with student doctors and the counsellor (if there is one next year).

The scheme would start at enrolment when each women student would fill in a special form and see the Dean. The background information that this would give the Dean would enable her to cope with many of the situations in which women are involved.

Apart from this women students could see the Dean by appointment whenever they wished. The Dean would also have the authority to call a woman student before her over academic matters and occasions which might call for senatorial discipline.



Editor Reviews the Year

VALEDICTION

This is an admission of defeat. I took on the editorship at the beginning of the year with the strong hope, and certainly the desire, to make *Craccum* a paper which would be read and contributed to by Auckland students. I now go out of *Craccum* knowing that I have not raised the circulation and judging from the lack of correspondence, have engendered even less interest than last year's editor.

I have not succeeded. *Craccum* is at the moment, a waste of your money and of my time.

I began the year with the conviction that the over-literary journal of last year had been unpopular, and that it was my job to provide news and rely on voluntary contributions for feature articles. I proposed four pages of news leaving eight pages for the most important function of a student paper — discursive argument.

Contribution did not come in. Still believing that it was not my job, that it was in fact, unethics for me to impose my personal views on the university, I did not fill the paper with my own or borrowed feature articles, but concentrated more intensely on internal news and news from other universities. The continuing lack of feature material combined with a lack of criticism of the paper as I was producing it, let me into the fool's paradise of believing that I was fulfilling the purpose of the paper. I was wrong.

I have been proved wrong by the lack of interest in the paper. *Craccum* in 1965 did not even appeal to that small coterie who would have enjoyed a Landfall-cum-Comment - cum - New Statesman-cum-Evergreen. Most particularly I have been misguided in thinking that feature material

will be voluntarily written.

Nor did I succeed entirely as a purveyor of news. In spite of good intentions each issue managed to neglect academic news from the departments and faculties. All I covered were Students Association affairs which at the best of times are of only passing interest.

One of the great disadvantages was the lack of time. Student reporters cannot be relied upon to dredge up stories for themselves, however good they might be at carrying out assignments allotted to them. It is the editor's job to know what is going on throughout the university and what issues students are interested in. I became too involved in the technical production of the paper and in Students' Association affairs with the consequence that I did not have the time to cover academic news and discussion.

I do not attempt to excuse myself in any way but I do feel that the things I have learnt may be of use to any student who is thinking about *Craccum* and its purpose. My belief in the paper has not altered. It has indeed, become deeper as I have failed to fulfil the potential of *Craccum*. *Craccum* is the most important part of the Students' Association as far as the internal workings go. It is far more important than the executive because its range extends to cover every aspect of the university from Administration and staff to individual student news; its editor is more important than the President because he has the power to unite the student body in common interests and arouse action on issues which demand it. I still believe that *Craccum* can do this; that it is capable of being used to present issues which require student action and to represent student opinion. I held this belief at the beginning of the year and I hold it now.

There is one new thing I have learnt in addition. *Craccum* has a didactic

purpose in addition to its expository one. It must be part of the ideal university education by presenting articles on general topics with which students may be unfamiliar. It is not enough that one faction should extend its own specialised knowledge to other factions (although this is very important), but that all factions should be made equally aware of new fields.

The problems which this function creates are very acute. If *Craccum* is to fulfil its potential it cannot be run by a full-time student trying to divide his time between study and the newspaper. The editor should be a full-time editor and be paid the equivalent of a bursary and Scholarship, i.e. about £150).

And even if the editor is equipped with the broad general knowledge which the position requires, *Craccum* cannot be run solely by a devoted editor. It is imperative that he have staff members who can specialise in one section of the university, know it thoroughly and be conversant with everything that goes on in it. That is the only way the paper will succeed.

The technical and economic side is then not so important. A full-time editor will soon pick up the techniques of newspaper production, and the question of profit and loss is irrelevant to a student paper. If *Craccum* makes a financial loss, it is only disastrous if you are paying for something which is worthless. The profit of a student paper is measured by the interest its readers have in it.

My year as editor has not been entirely fruitless, however. I have been in a position to learn a good deal about the university. In particular there are three major points I wish to put before you:

This University must find some common bonds of interest which will unite all the faculties, if students are to gain from their university education the deep general know-

ledge they should. There must be closer cohesion between faculties and departments both officially and individually, and that before the new building scheme irrevocably splits the university into a group of self-contained and specialised colleges.

The staff-student relationship must change. It is imperative that students and staff exchange views on an informal basis or the university will in truth be nothing more than a Degree Machine churning out graduates who possess a piece of paper entitling them to a job, a store of useless knowledge, and no education, philosophy or culture.

Students' Association composition must be bettered. The executive are students elected by you to be your representatives and to make policy in your name. You must see that they are responsible and adequate for the job. Too many of them take up their appointments unopposed and consequently without a clear knowledge of what they are doing and who they are doing it for. It should be seriously considered whether a Student Representative Council, based on population of each student faction would not be a more effective system.

I have one further concrete proposal to make with regard to *Craccum*. The Editor should be appointed by a Special General Meeting and he must have completed his second year at university before taking up his appointment.

I can only say that I have acted in good faith during my year of office and regret that I am leaving the position now that I have learnt so much. My greatest regret is inherent in the fact that so few of you will read this, but my year will not have been entirely wasted if the editors for 1966, and some of the students continue to believe in *Craccum* as I have done and to uphold the ideals I have just expressed.

Christine Ann Moir,  
(Editor)

CRACCUM

EDITOR ..... C. A. Moir  
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... J. Fleming  
CHIEF REPORTER ..... L. Lelaulu  
DISTRIBUTION ..... P. Carew  
ADVERTISING ..... M. Fort

With deep appreciation of the indefatigable work of the editorial staff:

J. Powell, D. Fleming, D. Howard, W. Montgomerie, J. Grant, J. Maxted, Helen Murray, Gretchen Burrell, M. Grover, Elise Allman-Marchant, Angela Jelacich, Faye Glass, A. Patterson Kane.

The Editors for 1966

have been appointed.

They are . . .

LELEI LELAULU

DAVE FLEMING

Positions are now open for

CRACCUM STAFF 1966



## EDITORIAL

## EXECUTIVE RESIGNATIONS

A dangerous precedent has been made by the motion passed at the Special General Meeting on September 27, when the Executive was asked to rescind a motion expressing 'strong dissatisfaction' that the two women representatives on the executive by-passed the executive and applied directly to Council for action on a policy which directly affects the whole student body.

Such a matter would not necessarily have aroused the disapproval of the other executive members had the issue in question not been an important one. Miss Norris and Miss O'Shea had been approached by members of the University staff with the request that the student body petition Council for a Dean of Women to take office from next year. They put the matter to an executive meeting where it was held over until the next meeting as no decision could be reached. The executive are proposing an enlarged Student Health scheme to include a Student Counsellor; it was felt that the duties of a Dean of Women might clash with those of a Counsellor and that Council, if approached on the one case might not feel it necessary to appoint a counsellor.

In the meantime, Miss Norris and Miss O'Shea decided to go ahead with their own scheme and held a meeting of women students (to which very few attended) which favoured the appointment of a Dean. They then wrote to Council as official representatives of the Student Body.

When asked why they did not wait until the next executive meeting to discuss the matter first, the two women said that the earlier scheme of a Student Counsellor might prejudice the executive against their plan, and so they intended to go ahead anyway.

The M.V.P. heard of their actions and put a motion of "dissatisfaction" against them. Prior to this the W.V.P. and the Chairman of W.H.C. presented their reports and did not attempt to justify their position. They had in fact, already written letters of resignation and invited a group of friends to the meeting as it "might be fun." The motion was passed by the Chairman's casting vote and the two women walked out, after throwing their resignations at the president.

Miss Norris and Miss O'Shea then organised a petition to be presented at the S.G.M. asking that the motion be rescinded. It was passed with quite a substantial majority.

What is puerile and definitely wrong is the attitude the two members adopted and the methods they took to carry out their idea. Executive members are appointed primarily to work for the student body as a whole and secondarily to up-hold the interests of the special faction of that body which their portfolio covers. The Women's Vice President and the Chairman of Women's House Committee refused to consider that a Counselling system might benefit more students than the one third (the women students at A.U.) who would be affected by a Dean of Women.

Council have now found out that the idea was not fully supported by the executive, a fact which will no doubt induce them to consider the petition unfavourably. What is worse, they may also be led into thinking that at least a portion of the student population are not in favour of a Student Counsellor and may turn this down too. In which case these two women are to be blamed if students do not get the counselling service which has been long overdue and bitterly fought for.

In addition, the frivolous and irresponsible attitudes of the two members of executive throw grave doubts on their reliability even as representatives of women.

## LETTERS

SUGGESTIONS  
For G.E.

Sir,  
Re your article on the Grand Establishment antics up the Parliament flag pole, I agree that a Reichstag Fire would be in 'G.E.'s' best interests as long as they blame it on the Communists afterwards.

R. M. Carter.

CAPPING  
ABORTIVE — DUE  
TO INEFFECTUAL  
CONTROLLERS

Sir,  
It now appears to be a firmly established tradition in Auckland, that inexperienced and ineffectual "controllers"

ortive embarrassment called Proesh inevitably become Capping Controllers. John Barnett is the fifth in succession of a long line of Proesh Controllers to become Capping Controllers with less than a year's experience on Capping Committee.

And it appears, further more, from Mr. Barnett's report in Craccum Vol. 39, No. 11, that Capping 1966 will also be in the uninspiring and unimaginative tradition of previous years. Echoing his predecessors Mr. Barnett pathetically proclaims that nauseating excuse that past failures have not been "due to the incompetence of previous committees but rather to the general attitude in the University."—Hogwash!

In my experience in Student affairs, cries of "student apathy" are almost inevitably snivelling attempts by those involved in association administration to cover up their own uninspiring "leadership" and complete lack of liaison with the student body. Most of our association administrators are devoted and conscientious individuals who carry out the routine and day to day business of their portfolios with the utmost efficiency. But where no established procedure exist and innovation, imagination, student liaison and organisation are called for, e.g. **Capping Committee**—our administrators prove worse than useless.

Mr. Barnett's report could have been written by any of the last six Capping Controllers (with the possible exception of Noel Anderson who never had anything at all to say about Capping). They have all called for student co-operation, while labouring under the misapprehension that co-operation is a one-sided thing which the student body should manifest. No leadership of any significance has ever been offered and with pleas for a "positive student attitude" Mr. Barnett apparently does not intend to offer any in 1966.

In his report Mr. Barnett attributes Canterbury's success in selling 55 thousand Capping Books (c.f. Auckland 20 thousand) to "the co-operation of the student body." Primarily, however, Canterbury's success was due to an inspired do-or-die one day selling campaign and efficient distribution; (c.f. Auckland's dreary and badly organised week long restricted area approach).

"If all stunts were approved or rejected by Stunts Controller," writes Mr. Barnett, "Stud. Assn. would not have to bear the criticism which accompanies many of the unofficial foolish pranks that occur." My dear Mr. Barnett, students in Auckland would not be driven to "unofficial foolish pranks" if our Capping Committee, like those of the other 'Varsities, would sponsor some official original and sensible stunts.

With imaginative leadership,

efficient organisation, and good student liaison, Auckland's Capping could conceivably be the best in New Zealand. But if the 1966 Capping Controller is, as Mr. Barnett's report suggests, relying on the student body to take the initiative, he should resign immediately, for even if he is not replaced surely on Capping at all in 1966 would be better than another 1965.

Roger Simpson.

(Mr. Simpson, a third year law student, was Revue Director and Script Controller of Revue '65, Don't Look Now.)

DEAN OF WOMEN  
BADLY NEEDED

Sir,

The need for a Dean of Women, which was up to a week ago enthusiastically advocated by the then W.V.P. and W.H.C. chairman, is supported by the undersigned in his private capacity.

The fact of their well planned, dramatic resignation has only illustrated inconsistency and has even more convinced me that women do need this Dean very badly in order to receive some levelheaded advice with their problems. Although they apparently find it almost impossible to withstand criticism from men, perhaps the careful remarks of a mature and qualified woman would have some stabilising effect.

G.P.P.

SEGREGATION  
OVER "BABY-SOFT"

Sir, or Madam as the case may be,

My heart wept with joy when I read a stop press in 'Craccum' to the effect that the legendary BABY-SOFT was forthcoming. Notices were everywhere and my heart missed a beat every time I read them. I even went to great lengths of restraint in order that I might fully appreciate the wonders of this marvellous addition to student comfort.

WHY THEN AM I STILL  
CONFRONTED WITH  
GREASE PROOF EVERY  
TIME I VISIT THE YOU-  
KNOW-WHERE?!!

There is an ugly rumour that BABY-SOFT is being 'segregated in the female rest-rooms.

This is taking things too far. Haven't we pampered our women for long enough.

Where does the blame lie? "O'SHEAM they cried for you do not heed Yates."

I say stamp out segregation, and up Civil Rights in all seats of the land, for we are the SEAT of learning, so cease our yearning — GIVE US BABY-SOFT.

I remain seared and yours,  
Anti Grease Proof.

JAZZ CLUB  
CRUDDY

Sir,

As an ardent Jazz fan, I have been very disappointed at the dormancy of the Varsity Jazz Club. Besides the Orientation concert which was composed entirely of professional musicians, there has been only one concert.

What happened to my 5/- subscription? There have been no workshops, if there were they were not advertised, how about the record evenings?

I hope that if there is going to be a club next year, it will function much more satisfactorially than the cruddy display this year.

Disgruntled Jazz Club  
Member.

CUSTODIAN'S  
VICTORY

Sir,

Foiled by increasing student awareness of his wiles, the custodian — that elusive foe of studenthood — has had to resort to his full cunning to outsmart us.

This he has succeeded in doing, with magnificent finesse.

The stage was set by putting a table opposite the bag rack outside the library, and leaving it there until the student population had overcome their intimidation at this seeming concession, and had begun to use the said table as an extension of said bag rack.

Then at 10.30 a.m., September 13th, the trap swung shut. Maintenance troops swung into action and before the surprised student population could rally its defences the table was removed, leaving many excess bags on the floor.

With devilish cries 'Maintenance' shock troops pounced fiendishly on these, and in a short time, had effected a Maxwellian distribution throughout the main block. All that was left was the mopping up and this was done in true fashion, the poor student — late for labs — with assignments due — and invaluable notes lying in some unknown spot, was sent wandering from room to room seeking true eye-witness accounts of the massacre.

Finally after completing the circuit, of some half dozen 'persons' — none of whom seemed to have even a reasonable grasp of the English language, the bag was found, in an almost inaccessible cranny on the top floor.

A mental wreck by now, a snivelling caricature of his former glory this student really admits defeat at the feet of the glorious and triumphant custodian.

Hark! what's that he numbles as he grovels in the dust. "Don't hit me no more — I can't take no more hits. Keep him away.

—Jancy.



Letters continued:

## MUSIC CRITIC CRITICISED

At the recent inaugural concert of the Auckland Harmonic Society, the New Zealand Herald was represented by a "Critic," who signs himself "A.C.K." He began his review, the next day with the following statement: "To launch a new choir in these days when choral singing can hardly be said to be fashionable is bound to be a chancy business." May I point out that choral singing has been "fashionable" certainly since the earliest Christian Chants and happily shows no decline, even though "these days" may indicate decline in many other respects.

The same review concludes thus: "It was a pity that a new choir, whose diction was by no means good, should have missed a golden opportunity of getting away from the ridiculous habit of singing Latin to English-speaking audiences as if it were modern Italian." The composers, who have set the Mass, the Requiem, etc., besides being inspired by the religious significance of the texts were also inspired by the beautiful sonorities of the words. In fact, some of the greatest musical utterances of all times, are inspired by Latin texts, and translation into any language, would be nothing short of heresy.

Such incompetence (which surely comes from the pen of a misinformed student) is not, of course taken seriously of us who are a little more humourless. Unfortunately the greater part of the concert going public are influenced by the press reports.

It is, admittedly the personal nature of this particular concert, which has prompted this article, but I think, that I express the opinion of a great many people, in saying that I feel that a newspaper of the calibre of the New Zealand Herald could employ somebody, who appears to be a little more qualified in his judgments than A.C.K., as a music critic. There are certainly plenty of well-informed musicians in Auckland.

Musical criticism, or for that matter, any art criticism, should never serve as a vehicle for expressing the critic's personal whims, incompetent or otherwise.

Ulric Burstein.

## EDITORIAL ANSWERED

Sir,

Having almost completely ignored sport for most of the year, Craccum now rushes in and kicks the Auckland University Sportsman while he is temporarily down and out. Your previous occupation with such major topics as drama, debating, the so-called "arts,"

and cafeteria squabbles has led to a singular ignorance on your part in the field of sport. As one who has not only represented Auckland University at several tournaments but who has also competed at them (as opposed to the vast majority of non-sports delegates and hangers-on who habitually participate only in broads, booze and baloney), I recent most vigorously the snide attack in your Editorial of the 10th September. Your assertion that many Auckland University sportsmen lack "guts" is not only rubbish but is obviously made by one who has no qualification to make such a statement.

The causes of Auckland's failure at Winter Tournament are attributable to these factors:

1. The home University invariably enjoys an advantage. Victoria won in 1965, we won in Auckland in 1964. We'll probably win in Auckland again in 1966.
2. Apathy by the general student body towards sport, an apathy which has been aggravated by your paper. The old adage *mens sana in sano corpore* still holds true, in case you've forgotten.
3. Insufficient financial support from Students' Association towards the expenses of sportsmen competing at Tournament. Could not the 100% subsidy of Exe. and delegates to Tournament be applied to this end, thus enabling full representation for Auckland University.

If the message isn't clear by now, here it is again. Don't write rot about things you know nothing about.

Jim Farmer.

Ed.: A.U. didn't come 2nd, remember! but 4th!

## LAW COURSE UPHELD

Sir,

This is a letter written to cure a popular misconception.

How many times have we heard on the "Varsity" Campus a conversation such as this:

"What degree are you doing?"

"Law."

"How many units?"

"Five."

"Oh Yes, but they are only law units."

In point of fact, I would suggest that this conception (that Law units involve less work than any others), is a false one. As far as my personal experience goes, I can state that Law units involve more work than do Arts Units.

To avoid generalisation I must say that any of "The

Legal Systems," "The Law of Torts," "Criminal Law," "The Law of Contract" or "Land Law" involves more work than does any of "English I," "Psychology I," or "Economics I."

The misconception is reflected by the regulation that five Law Units must be taken for a "full-time" course, where only three are required for Arts, Science, Accountancy, Architecture, Engineering, or Optometry.

I suggest that this is a bad provision, and one which should be reviewed by the regulating body at its earliest convenience.

David Keys,  
(full-time Law student)

## THE TRUTH ABOUT GREASE- PROOF

The recent upheaval over the relative merits of 'Comfort' versus 'Greaseproof' toilet paper have raised the question in the minds of several thinking people: 'Why not toilet rolls — e.g., "Purex"?'

There are a number of reasons why not, and I feel it is time they were made public.

1. It would cost about £50 to furnish the University with the required fittings;
2. Some years ago, when 'Purex' was 'in,' it was discovered that Consumers were wont to sit in hypnotic trance, and meditatively pull at the toilet roll possibly under the erroneous impression that someone had given the order to 'Lower the mains!' until the cubicle floor was carpeted with Purex.
3. The modern fitting, that locked after releasing two segments, did not deter these happy dreamers: they continued to carpet their cubicles, only in strips, instead of body-carpet.

Apparently the present fittings are the only economical method of dispensing this indispensable aid to everyday sanitation.

And in view of the increase in consumption, from two cartons of 'greaseproof' per week, to one carton of 'Comfort' per day 'Greaseproof' is the only economical brand available.

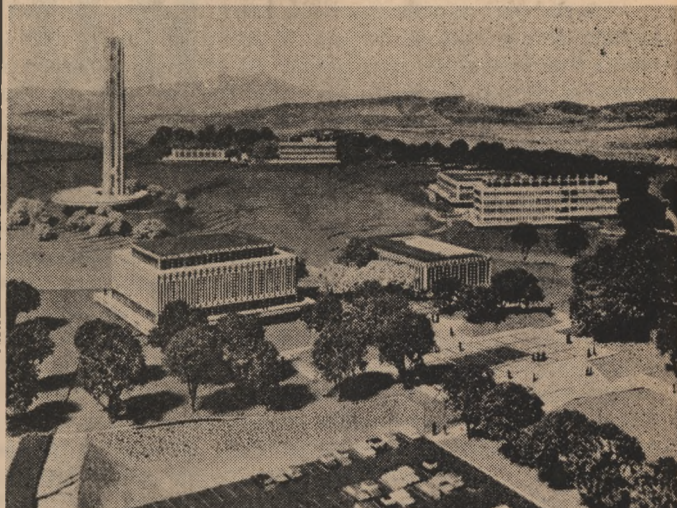
I would take this opportunity to urge all consumers to desist from extravagant use of 'Comfort,' or when the present supply runs out, it will NOT be renewed.

RHODA O'SHEA,  
W.H.C. Chairman)

ADVT.

PERSONAL. To avoid the expense of my printing visiting cards, please note below my address:—  
48 VOGEL ST., RICHMOND, CH.CH. 1. Phone 897-787.  
Travellers always welcome, even Aucklanders. Door never locked. —KEN.

## NEW UNIVERSITY TOWN



Now rising on open, rolling land in the middle of an enormous ranch 35 miles south of Los Angeles are the first buildings of the elaborately planned campus of the University of California at Irvine.

The new university site was dedicated by President Johnson on June 20, 1964.

Not only will Irvine be an educational institution — a branch of California's far-flung multiversity — but it also will be one of the largest, most carefully interrelated and planned educational communities ever created.

The huge complex includes not only the campus but the adjoining town and surrounding residential, recreational and industrial developments. It is this total community concept that distinguishes the Irvine campus development from any other.

The Irvine Ranch is the biggest private development project in the world — 93,000 acres.

One thousand acres were donated to the university for its campus site by the Irvine Company, present-day owners of the ranch. The university has since purchased an additional 510 acres to provide needed space for various teaching, research and housing facilities for students and faculty as the campus expands. A university-oriented town, to be developed will be located north of the campus.

Architect Pereira has planned the campus for the University of California at Irvine in the form of a giant wheel, with six main quadrangles radiating out from a central park. This landscaped park, including a large expanse of lawn, a lake, an amphitheater, and a soaring campanile, is intended to be the focus of university life.

The principle quadrangle, to the north, will be the core of the campus, containing such general facilities as the library, administration building, student union, auditorium and museum. From its great plaza a pedestrian mall, flanked by shops, will lead to the town square of the new community of Irvine.

The other quadrangles will be grouped around the park, and joined by "the ring," a circular path that crosses the gullies of the site on viaducts. The basic undergraduate buildings will be closest to the ring, and extending out behind them towards the perimeter of the campus proper will come the related graduate schools and research facilities, housing, car parks and athletic fields.

By reserving certain areas for courts and plazas, around which future buildings can be placed, it will be possible for each quadrangle to grow and expand without encroaching upon established open spaces.

From the central campus, defined by a loop road, the arms of the outer campus protrude irregularly into the surrounding communities. Between these projections will be three "inclusion areas" — small, university-related communities.

"The line between town and gown will be all but invisible," Mr. Pereira says. University concert halls, art galleries and other educational and cultural resources will be at the disposal of the neighbouring communities, and the university's growth will be integrated with the cultural, industrial and recreational life around it.

The concentric scheme allows development to proceed outward from a strong centre, providing the university right from the beginning with a distinctive "sense of place." As the university grows, the hub will remain as the heart of the entire campus.

Initial construction includes buildings for the College of Arts, Letters and Science, the School of Engineering and the Graduate School of Administration. The university opened its doors in September 1965 with an estimated enrollment of 1,500 students. By 1990 facilities are planned to expand to accommodate an expected enrollment of 27,500 students in a major graduate and undergraduate university, equal in size to the University of California's campuses at Los Angeles and Berkeley.

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## W.U.S. GETS £104

Through the help of 47 generous collectors the sum of £104 was collected in the two days. It was interesting to observe, from a collectors point of view, that out of the staff, part-time students, and that average student, i.e., the brand that the public are so willing to criticise, the latter were by far the most generous.

I would like to take this opportunity to say thanks and to inform the students and staff that after the Exam results have been published there will be a second hand text-book drive, the text-books will be sent to:

Chung Chi, College,  
Ma Lui Shui,  
Hong Kong.

This text-book drive will be the second W.U.S. project this year so show your immense and overflowing gratitude of passing your exams and give all those unnecessary, tiresome text-books, that are as dry as desert dust, to the unfortunate Chung Chi College.

The Freedom From Hunger Campaign has approached W.U.S. and asked if we can help in their clothes collection, on Saturday, November 20th. Collectors and sorters will be desperately needed, so how about it, for they certainly deserve it.

Peter E. O'Hagan,  
(Director)

## Two Executive Members Resign Over Motion of "Dissatisfaction"

Highlight of the Executive meeting on September 22nd was the resignations of Women's Vice President and Chairwoman of Women's resignations followed a motion of censure which was moved by the M.V.P. and passed by a small majority.

Miss Norris and Miss O'Shea has been attempting to inaugurate the position of Dean of Women through women students and with the co-operation of staff members.

In their desire to see this go through immediately without opposition, they by-passed the Executive who seemed not to favour the scheme and wrote straight to Council representing the women students but signing themselves W.V.P. and W.H.C. respectively.

Other executive members perturbed at this because they felt that this action undermined the power of the executive and that Council would have taken the request to have the full support of the



### LECTURER MARRIES STUDENT

John Betts (Lecturer, Classics) recently married Kirsten Andreasson (of 'Goldfinger'—Revue—Fame).

## Women Staff Turn Student Advisors

The women staff have offered a service to all women students for this term. They will be available to any girl who wishes to discuss any problems with them, academic or personal.

Dr. Lloyd-Pritchard of the Economics Dept. represented the Women Staff at a meeting held on Tuesday the 4th. She said that the women on the staff have felt for some time that they should encourage closer personal links with the women students. "Academic women," she said, "are queer people. They are made queer by the situation in which they

work. This can make them quite disagreeable."

However, it is "the girl students who will take our place. So we should be friendly together."

Staff members have offered to set up a roster. One of them will be available throughout the day for women students. They can be contacted through W.H.C. or from a list of phone numbers in the Women's Reading Room.

Women students are urged to take to them any problems they have of an academic or personal nature.

### For Women Only:

## SPRING HAIR-DO SHORT AND CURLY

The new French hairstyle for Spring shows a remarkable swing away from the long 'dratch' look which has been so common in Mod circles this year. The style features a very bouncy cut and set. The finished appearance depends on perming and small rollers and there is NO Back-combing. The hair is short and curly, flicking forward towards the eyes from a short parting either central or diagonal. At the back it is cut close to the neck to form a diamond shape at the nape. No hair is seen below the ears, in an attempt to focus attention on the eyes and draw chinline up. The idea is 'smile, the world's good.'

The style which was released in early September by the 'Syndicat de la Haute Coiffure Francaise' (the member salons are Kay's, Winter's and Spencer's) is definitely a 'Spring' hairdo which will be welcomed by all women students who are tired of chewing their lengthy locks, of not being able to see out from under the curtain of hair and

A 10 MeV tandem Van de Graaf type accelerator has been successfully operated at Tokyo University, according to a spokesman at Toshiba (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.). The Toshiba-made accelerator has been under test since March of last year.

The Van de Graaf accelerator uses a mercury capor jet, instead of hydrogen gas, for the electron added of the negative ion source. A large diffusion pump is not necessary in this system. The company has developed this device for which patent applications have been made.

In this accelerator the negative ion source, negative ion accelerating part and positive

ion accelerating part are arranged in series. Negative ions are added in the negative ion source on top of the apparatus and then accelerated. In mid-passage, they are converted to positive ions and again accelerated. As a result, the particles double in energy.

Toshiba which has had long experience in the development and manufacture of particle accelerators say that automatic control systems are incorporated in the accelerator to the maximum possible degree.

The Van de Graaf accelerator stands 25 metres high, is 5 metres wide and deep, and the pressure tank is 14 metres high.

## ANCIENT GAME REVIVED AT VARSITY

The A.U. Go championships were decided recently when Terry Finlow-Bates defeated Mr. R. Sutton, of the Law Department, in the final. The game of Go is played on a board 19 x 19 lines square, and the men are placed on the intersections of those lines. The object of the game is the capture of both territory and the opponents men. Mr. Sutton, former N.Z. chess champ-

ion, considers the game "possibly more intellectual than chess."

Go is three times as old as chess, being invented in 2255 B.C. by Chinese Emperor Shun, who played with his simple son. One unlikely story claims that the Emperor played the game on a marked courtyard, using 361 maidens as 'men.' The wily old Emperor built up quite a stock of virgins by challenging neighbouring war-lords, but after his death the simple son went bankrupt by "eating" the profits.

The game was introduced around the varsity earlier this year by a group of students in the hope that it would be a successful commercial venture. Although some shops do have the game in stock, the business is thought to be still in the red.

An interesting sidelight: In ancient Cathay Courts, promotion was controlled by one's ability to play the game. If this method was tried for Executive positions we could perhaps do away with the farcical election system.

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# SWINGING TOURNAMENT FOLK SCENE

This year's Folk scene at Tournament was just as it should have been. Informal workshops during the day and two nightly concerts. The standard was high and of sufficient calibre to gladden the heart of any genuine folk music fan. It was interesting to see how the trends run in the folk field in New Zealand; for instance there is the twelve-string field (six that I know of were used by twice that number of people); the increasing use of the Japanese six-string guitars; the proliferation of Kazoomanship; harmonicas used with some ability; a tendency towards Irish and Scottish folk music engendered no doubt by the Clancys and our own Johnny Sutherland.

## Keen Canard

Everybody has learned to pick a little and only the really good guitar and banjo pickers stand out. In the instrumental field, there was no one to compare with Hugh Canard's (Canterbury) guitar work, and the only other banjo player of any ability was Ken Ring of Auckland. Surprising to see that Ken could hold his own with Hugh!

Perhaps the honours in the vocal field could be more spread out — Dave Calder, Johnny Johnson, Pasty O'Sullivan, Chris Mason and those

three very polished and mellifluous young Christchurch singers. Massey, making their first entrance to the University Folk scene were disappointing. Looking back at last year's criticism in the Massey papers, I see that they gave a patronising and snide review of the whole Folk idea — everything they said about the other Universities last year applies this year to them — inability, lack of presentation and trite-

fatuous material. All in all they were most disappointing.

Auckland's representatives were not as good as they might have been, but they were good enough — we should do better next time, and after all our Folk Society is only two terms old.

All in all a good scene—

LEON COHEN  
(Pres. Folk Society A.U.)

## Harmonic Society Evaluated

Faithful to the current vogue in Auckland arts, Ulric Burstein has added his little bit to the let's-hear-more-serious-music movement in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 15th September. His was an ambitious undertaking in all considerations, and this was to the detriment of the concert. The Town Hall was not the place to introduce a seven month old choir under a little known conductor. Apparently some choir members had a previous engagement for the night of the performance, because there was a noticeable disparity between the number of names in print and the faces present. Dress however was most impressive, and

other Auckland Choirs might well follow the example of the Harmonic Society ladies.

Most noticeable was an unfortunate lack of confidence — partly the result of imprecision and lack of economy in the conductor's gestures. Articulation and entries tend to disappear in the cavernous belly of the Town Hall, and the choir sang at a constant mezzo forte from 8 p.m. to 9.55 p.m. The few tenors and basses were definitely straining to hold their own against the women: Bach's Cantata No. 140 then was not a good choice for this group, and the chorale sung by the men in the fourth movement consequently just about died. Schubert's slight, naive Mass in G. was pleasant, but Faure's Requiem Mass was the most alive work of the concert.

## Weak Solos

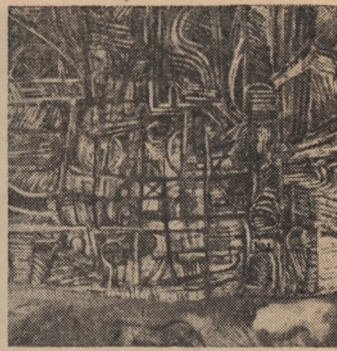
Even the soloists showed no great strength, excepting Gillian Redstone and John Parker. Petine-Ann Croul's good voice production did not atone for her apathetic treatment of intonation in the upper register.

## Good Balance

Acknowledgement was generously given of the sponsorship by Rothmans; unfortunately, the audience was given no idea of who all those people were sitting down in front of the choir playing obligatos and things. A good balance between the singers and the anonymous orchestra however was maintained through the concert — a worthwhile achievement.

What the Harmonic Society mainly lacks is polish in details, and unity as a four part choir: the remedy should lie in the hands of the conductor.

—A.D.



## MEMORIAL PAINTINGS PURCHASED

The Don Binney and Robert Ellis painting bought with the money collected for the memorial to the two students killed on the "Walk."

## PROF. REID—BRITISH DRAMA TODAY

### "It's Awful"

"Modern English Drama is off the boil," said Prof. Reid at a Lit. Soc. lecture on 21st September. "If things go on as they have been in English theatre, in a few years time if you go to London you will have a choice between five American musicals and nothing else. And personally I couldn't think of anything worse."

Professor Reid is concerned with the static quality of contemporary British drama. He said the majority of plays today can be described in the line from *Waiting for Godot* "Nobody goes anywhere, nobody does anything; it's awful." And this he says, is the summation of the 'in group' dramatists in fashion at the moment. The themes they present are largely based on lack of communication and the paradox of presenting this through a medium which relies on communication creates a tension with disastrous consequences.

Drama today is in almost as bad a state as it was before the 1956 *Look back in Anger* revolution. It has stagnated because its themes and methods of presentation have become too familiar.

This has resulted in a drop in popularity for drama. The only thing that the middle-level public (that is the people of perception and intelligence who go to a play to be excited and moved) go to see are revivals of Brecht, Maugham, Shaw and Noel Coward, and musicals. ("My Fair Lady is probably still running somewhere if only in the Japanese version.") This is not, according to Prof. Reid because they have been seduced away by Television and film; they just don't like the new drama because it doesn't appeal to them.

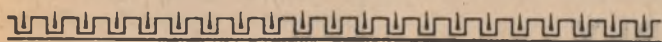
This lack of appeal is due to too heavy pruning in dramatic themes by contemporary playwrights. They have taken one or two aspects of, say, Shakespearean drama — the themes of menace, futility, stagnation and lack of communication and presented these as a totality. The same tendency is reflected in the visual arts. Painters have taken one quality of the old masters, e.g., colour or form or emotional tone and exhibited this unsupported.

What is most lacking is drama with differing levels of meaning and appeal. Plays no longer present a situation involving conflict, create action from that conflict and end with either a solution of a new set of questions evolved from the first situation, in the process of which the audience learns something more of itself.

Instead, the contemporary dramatists present a situation and talk about it; having done this they can do no more than go on talking about it. Which accounts for the reiteration in so many British plays of the last decade. Plays are no longer things of the living theatre, they are just literary creations in dramatic form, i.e., they involve dialogue.

It is foreseeable that drama will soon become like poetry — not read. In Britain Faber and Faber (the biggest publishers of poetry) print about 500 or 600 copies of a new volume because no one reads them apart from the intellectuals coterie. The same will happen to drama unless it becomes more appealing on various levels. Some dramatists have seen this happening and changed to film or television to counteract it. The only two who have remained and are attempting to meet their audiences by more intricate presentation are John Arden and that "hidden Evangelical preacher with the abundance of talent" John Osborne.

Professor Reid concluded by repeating that British drama is off the boil and suffering from sterility as a result of a too elemental theme pattern and a static mode of presentation.

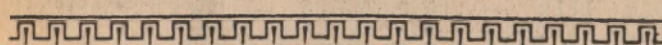


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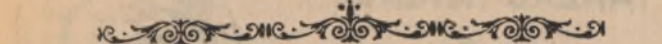
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# Literature




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## PAUL'S BOOK ARCADE



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# Candidates (continued from page 1)

Executive. Community experience includes help in the organisation of Work Campus. At present she is a teacher at Manurewa High School.

Michael Hart, 22, is a second-year law student with a wide background of civic and political experience. He helped to found the Junior Council movement in Auckland and has been both Vice-President and President of that body in past years. In 1963 he was made a life member of Junior Council. He has been a member of various civic defence since the inception of this kind of work in Auckland. Mr. Hart will lead the team.

Frank Halpin, 24, is in the second year of his B.A. degree. He farmed for four years after leaving school, and was prominent in Young Farmers activities. He has been on the committee of the Whangarei Rugby Football Club.

Dan Finnegan, 27, graduated M.A. from Victoria in 1959 where he was prominent in student affairs. With John Strevens, he represented New Zealand at an International Student Conference in Manila, and was elected to the Steering Committee of that conference. He has been on the Executive of the Teachers Training College, and represented the Teachers before the Currey Commission on education. He has travelled widely through Asia on a Rotary Foundation Fellowship, writing a thesis on the problems of leadership in Bombay. He has been a member of the Junior Council in both New Zealand and India, representing India at an international conference. In 1964 he was National Direc-

tor of The Junior Council Leadership Campaign. Mr. Finnegan is currently in the second year of an LL.B. (Hons.) degree.

These four candidates make up the Independents for Civic Action ticket for the October elections. Michael Hart outlined the aims and policies of the group. He spoke of the challenge to young people to take a more active role in municipal affairs and looked forward to the day when young people would play a part in national politics. He expressed dissatisfaction with the present state of local administration where the City Council had become an "airing-ground for middle-aged businessmen." The injection of new blood would mean a greater community interest in local affairs and the participation of younger people unhampered by petty jealousies and free from vested interests could do nothing but good.

## City Reps

Reiterating that their interest was in the city as a whole and not merely in the younger generation of citizens, Mr. Hart sketched a six-point policy:

## Policy

Introduction of the ward system of local body election as a much fairer and more democratic method than the present one.

Implementation of the De-Leuw Cather report with the minimum of hesitation and delay, and the organisation of all transport systems on a regional basis, under the overall control of the Regional Transport Board.

Increased economy in the internal finances of local administration, including the possibility of the Works Department handling all its own work rather than farming contracts to private firms; and the introduction of a citizens tax with the two-fold purpose of providing revenue and of encouraging greater public interest in local body expenditure.

Opposition to any programme of urban industrialisation and support for the redevelopment of inner city suburbs (Ponsonby, Freemans Bay, Parnell) as residential areas.

Creation of the post of Recreation Officer for the city, to ensure that best and fullest use is made of the city's sporting and recreational facilities.

Acceleration of welfare programmes especially for the aged, a field in which previous administrations had been intolerably remiss.

The other three candidates then spoke briefly, all supporting the concept of youth in administration and stating their confidence in their ability to undertake this responsibility. Mention was made of the genuine and widespread support for student candidates among the general public, and within the business community.

Mr. Finnegan expressed his concern at the small number of students at the meeting, emphasising that what was most essential was the active support of the students and other younger people.

This theme was taken up by Mr. Dick Wood who appealed for the help of the students in running the campaign.

# McLean: Finance-wise NEW TREASURER

Craccum interviewed Murray McLean recently, the Treasurer of A.U.S.A. A fifth year B. Commerce and Accountancy student completing his studies next year, Murray has been active in a variety of student activities. He has been involved with the Finance Committee, Sports Committee, he has been Captain and Treasurer of the Hockey Club for three years, and is now involved with the IBM World Trade Co-operation. Murray said that he has taken so much out of the Students Association, that he wanted to put something back in, hence his position on the Executive.

Craccum asked whether AUSA had made a real profit this year, the Treasurer replied that there is an estimated loss of £800. This he attributed to the increase in students and student commitments — more money per student is being spent on such things as refurbishing and general improvements to student amenities. The only solution seems to be a rise in fees if severe cuts to the budget are to be avoided (including the loss of Craccum). An increase of £1 would cover most things, and Murray is opposed to anything higher — the money would immediately go back to the students in Club funds, etc.

Murray was asked how much has been spent on the bookshop this year, £5,000 has been given to this scheme, and at the moment all the capital consists of £2,500. He considers the bookshop scheme as essential because of the service it can give to students, and the ultimate goal is purchase of books at lower prices. Profits are plowed back in.

and loss is not attributable to the bookshop because of the cash loss. There is a paper profit, although very small. The £2,900 profit from Revue and Capping book have gone into the bookshop general funds.

Although his position of Treasurer has only been recently gained, Murray has some definite opinions on the Finance Committee and the Executive. He proposes the abolition of Finance Committee if the Executive does not take more notice of it. In his opinion, the Finance Committee is more qualified to deal with financial matters, but he hopes that abolition will not be necessary. The Executive could do with some re-organising he feels, but he admitted that he is not quite familiar with the situation yet. Murray also wishes to reduce the number of members on the Finance Committee to about eight, at the moment the committee is too big to work really efficiently. The positions of Business Manager and Treasurer are separate — the Treasurer deciding policy and the Business Manager handling the administrative side. Murray feels that these two positions are necessary and cannot be amalgamated in one, so he does not propose to change this arrangement.

Students have paid half the new building expenses and the Treasurer was asked why students could not have part ownership of the building. Apparently the owner of the land is also owner of the buildings, therefore Council has control over them. Murray suggested that a Board of Trustees be set up to represent the students and work with Council. Council is concerned only with academic enterprises, and hence plan their funds according to the academic needs of the University. By paying their share students can be sure of getting recreational facilities a consideration of their special needs.

# Education — Chinese Style

HONG KONG: the main aim of the Chinese education is not to get academic knowledge but to "raise higher the red flag of Chairman Mao's thinking," according to reports reaching here. The cult of personality is increasing day by day in Chinese universities which has resulted into mass scale dissatisfaction amongst the students. It is to be noted in this context that in the month of August, in most of the provincial student gatherings which have taken place, the emphasis was laid on the necessity of accepting without question the instructions from Chairman Mao.

## Politics Dominates

For example, the third Honan Provincial Congress of students which opened in Cheng Chow on 11th August (Radio Cheng-Chow 11th August, 1965) was heavily dominated by political speakers such as Secretary of the Honan Chinese Communist

League Committee, Secretary of the Honan Provincial Chinese Communist Party Committee, and "responsible persons" of Honan military district, the Propaganda Department of the local Communist Party Committee, etc. The meeting was opened by Chao Feng-Chi, Secretary of the Honan Young Communist League Committee. The main report termed as "political report" was presented by the Secretary of Honan Provincial Communist Party Committee. The broadcast from Cheng Chow radio station claimed that the chief task of the Congress, in accordance with party instructions, was to discuss how, in the new situation, to mobilise and lead students "to raise higher the red flag of Mao's thinking," advance along the road to becoming labourers and "steel themselves into labourers with socialist culture." The meeting which was reported to have been attended by 627 delegates and 61 observers

"representing" over 500,000 students in Honan universities, did not discuss anything in regard to students' problems such as the question of scholarship, welfare, travel, etc.

## Indoctrination

Another example of such indoctrination of students is the third Kwang Tung Provincial meeting of students which ended on 13th August (Radio Canton, 13th August, 1965). In the course of 8 days of the meeting and discussions, the participants were made to understand further that "they should rally all students in the province to raise high the red flag of Chairman Mao's thinking." They were further asked to study for the sake of becoming "labourers."

It is yet to be seen as to how many students, after attending those meetings, will "raise high the red banner of Chairman Mao's thinking."

Asian Press Bulletin.



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# LIFE OF A CHINESE COMMUNIST STUDENT

Compulsory periods of manual labour were a frequent cause of complaint among the students. The period lasted one month and usually occurred during the summer vacation. Both boys and girls were sent to villages in nearly rural communes, where one or two students stayed with each peasant family.

## Intellectual Gulf

The students soon grew to dislike the hard living conditions and exhausting work. They usually became so tired that they spent all their spare time in sleeping. In the girl's opinion, the students made no real contact with the peasants because of the wide intellectual gulf between them.

Students continued to complain to their teachers that

this manual labour interfered with their studies. This was despite a reduction in the period of manual labour to one month from three or four months each year during the "Great Leap Forward" and the movement for "back-yard furnaces" to produce steel.

## Party Control

While making an analysis of the conditions of students in China it is necessary to remember that Universities, like schools, hospitals, factories and all other institutes in Communist China, come under dual control by a political head and a technical or professional head. The supreme authority rests in fact with the political head, an official of the Communist Party. The technical head merely advises him on an academic matters.

At Tientsin University, for example, the Principal deals with academic business, syllabus and time-tables. As political head, the Party Secretary signs all orders connected with political education. He also exercises authority over promotions among the staff and appointments of graduates.

In each Faculty of the University, there is a Party Branch which comprises a Secretary and propaganda and organisation members. Each class also contains three political leaders who are selected to carry out the instructions handed down by the Faculty Party Branch.

Throughout the University, those members of the staff who held posts of responsibility are subordinate to political officials at the same level.

Asian Press Bulletin.

## M.H.C. NEWS

The usual services are still available, e.g., lost property 12 p.m., 5.15-6.15 p.m. in our room in Hut 6.

The following dates should be noted for people with lockers.

1st October — Locker hire expires.

Renewal or returning of keys, etc., will be done at the following times only; at the M.H.C. rooms in Hut 6:

22nd Sept.-1st Oct. 1-2 p.m.

23rd Sept. 5.15-6.15 p.m.

1st Oct. 5.15-6.15 p.m.

Litter Bugs can expect a tough time soon if the rubbish situation does not improve, especially in the quadrangle. Please help to keep your 'Varsity tidy.

Cups and saucers are NOT to be removed from the Coffee Bar. The C.B. does not include the M.C.R. or the Women's Reading Room.

M.H.C. WILL BE HOLDING A "GET TOGETHER" ON THE 6th OF NEXT MONTH. ALL STUDENTS ARE INVITED.



★ ★ ★

A Salient reporter who recently spent a few days in Auckland was impressed with the gambling facilities provided by the Post Office here. In one telephone booth he inserted three pennies, pressed button B, and got back two pennies. The next time he tried to use a public telephone he put in threepence, pressed button B, and hit the jackpot. Out flowed 1/2 worth of pennies.

John Harlow.

★ ★ ★

## CO-EDITOR OF OZ GOING STRAIGHT

"honi soit" reports that Richard Walsh, better known to Auckland students as the co-editor of OZ, the controversial magazine on sale at rather nomadic points, and now sold legitimately at that oasis of literature, the bookshop — has now been elected president of the Sydney Student Representative Council.

Most of us will no doubt have cast the editor of such a magazine as a kind of professional student without much sense of responsibility. Walsh however is a B.A. about to enter Medical V. He has also held a number of S.R.C. (exec.) portfolios.

Mr. Walsh was the gentleman that stood for Parliament in the last elections opposing the deputy-premier with a policy of "descentralization," which included the moving of the Blue Mountains to Sydney. He was also in favour of compulsory conscription to the Police Force.

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# CRACCUM CAREERS SUPPLEMENT



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## SCIENCE IN DEMOCRACY

By Sir Ernest Marsden. This address was given at the May science Students' Conference.

You will find as you grow older that the only distinctions which give real inner pleasure are not the acclamation of the outside laymen so much as the regard of those better qualified to assess them.

Although there are specialised lectures in your programme the main theme of the Conference is "Science in the Community," which I would like to further interpret as "Science in Democracy," for that is the overwhelmingly important issue of the next two decades: to make Democracy work better and with more long range objectives.

Such is the present rate of advance of scientific knowledge and so fundamentally related is it to an understanding of life itself that there is a growing gap between those who are pioneering this new knowledge and its understanding and application by the mass of the public, many of whom are bewildered by it and fearful of what they do not understand. It is not that they are indifferent to the new scientific knowledge, they are thirsty for it; but alas, some of the less thinking claim that only that portion should be pursued or promptly disseminated as first in with their preconceived notions, self interest or political expediency.

Now, while in Victorian times, many of our foremost scientists such as Faraday, Huxley, Tyndal and Kelvin were also good popular lecturers and exponents, we do not have enough in these days who can understandingly and effectively act as authoritative interpreters — moreover, there has grown up the idea of what C. P. Snow calls the "two cultures," the Scientific and the so-called Humanistic, each of which speaks its own language unintelligible to the other. I would, however, in this connection raise the point that the word 'humanist' was originally applied in the 16th Century to the men who introduced the new learning of which the science of the day was an essential part and the deplorable gap which now exists between the students of science and of the humanities has been caused mainly by the failure of the humanists to move with the times. We have now the farcial situation that economics in most universities is classed among the humanities and medicine is not.

### THE THIRD CULTURE

The Humanists, because of their lack of humanity, have become our governing class, but in times of national stress and adversity we do come together and in Churchill's war-time administration there were three of his most prominent Ministers who had taken first class degrees in Chemistry in their respective universities. Snow, however has recently modified his idea that there are two cultures and suggests that a third is arising, i.e. the social scientists, geographers and perhaps he would include the technologists who act as intermediaries between the other two cultures — but in some quarters, still, as T. H. Huxley stated 100 years ago, "The man of science is the sworn interpreter of Nature in the High Court of Reason. But of what avail

Continued page 3



CRACCUM  
CAREERS SUPPLEMENT

Editors - - - - C. A. Moir  
L. M. Lelaulu  
Advt. Manager - - M. Fort

OCTOBER, 1965

In this age of increasingly specialised and complex industries and commerce, the prospects of University graduates being employed in these fields have never been higher.

The University provides unique facilities for the teaching of such things as habitual conceptual thought, which is imperative for the maintenance of modern industry and commerce. This fact coupled with the "natural selection" i.e., the tendency or the more academically adroit secondary school pupils to attend university, make this institution the obvious choice for highly specialised industries seeking people with the qualities needed to keep a modern enterprise functioning smoothly.

There exists a nucleus of old die-hards who delight in casting aspersions at any form of higher education, and who frequently climax a screaming crescendo in damaging and nearly always inaccurate attacks on the Universities. They are gradually disappearing or being silenced by witnessing the progress in industry, or made by graduates of the very institutions they so unjustly attack.

One must not be too harsh on these successful old-timers, for they are men with outstanding mental capacities who had the misfortune to be raised in an age where the lack of schooling was acute. They have every right to be proud of their achievements, for they overcame obstacles very rarely encountered by those of like ilk in these days of ample if inadequate educational opportunities.

In discussing our elders in these fields of applied education, we must not lose sight of the problems that will be encountered by graduates entering industry and commerce. The onerous task of adapting acquired academic skills will be on their shoulders. They will be faced with situations that are dependent on their ability to adapt academic training, to practical ends. If these obstacles are cleared, then New Zealand will begin to utilize its great potential by moulding the type of people it needs to produce goods that will survive the merciless international competition.

The full potential of this country cannot be realized until the government reviews its educational policies, which are so complex and varied that it would necessitate a degree to fully comprehend them (if indeed that is possible). How can any sound policy be deduced from a government that constructs multi-storied buildings frequently having whole floors unoccupied. This same body mumbles weak noises to the effect that the building trade is overtaxed when approached about speeding up the University building. Universities with facilities which reduce visiting academics to incredulous laughter.

Closely linked with this is the need for Universities themselves to provide opportunities for more specialized training. There should be provisions made to accommodate the need for more scientific and social research.

The problem is clearly brought out by the former Head of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Dr. Sutch:

"The direction our education and research will take should depend to a large extent on our analysis of New Zealand's economic and social problems. Many more graduates are needed in government, as well as in some private fields, to assess New Zealand's future prospects and requirements. We are still pre-occupied with nineteenth century concepts and our economic and social thought is over-ridden by aims of stability, security and the practice of the past. Much of our thought is well behind the stream of ideas in the rest of the world; too little of it is devoted to dynamic solutions that fit our particular needs."

The future of this country then depends on you the graduates. We hope that you will somehow assist in the broadening and deepening of our country's social and economic structure.

L.M.L.

CONTENTS

	Page
Science in Democracy .....	1
Fletcher's .....	3
Meteorological Service .....	3
Ancient Pots to Missile Cones .....	4
Amalgamated Brick and Pipe .....	4
Mobiloil .....	5
N.Z. Railways .....	6
Shell Oil .....	7
British Petroleum .....	8
State Services Commission .....	9
The Man at the Wheel .....	9
The New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd. ....	10
University Lecturing .....	10
Tasman Pulp and Paper .....	10
Librarianship .....	11
New Zealand Library Service .....	11
I.B.M. — Cybernetics .....	11
Your Country Needs You .....	11
Careers in Civic Administration .....	12

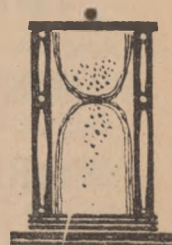
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Continued from page 1

in his honest speech if ignorance is the assessor of the Judge and prejudice the foreman of the Jury." This however, also points to a lesson for us as scientists that we should always have the courage to admit ignorance of what we do not know and yet act boldly for what we think is right.

#### Promotion of Knowledge

However, I look on the function and raison d'être of present university Science Clubs or Societies as being more for the promotion of natural knowledge among ourselves and for exercise in the methods of expressing it to fellow students in their respective disciplines or near disciplines rather than to promote directly its general social application. Rather also than part of a system of teaching facts to enable one to pass examinations, these Societies are meant to satisfy natural scientific curiosities of members and to help students to be desirous and capable of continuing unaided their pursuit of knowledge after graduation. This does not mean that I think that examinations can be dispensed with but in present student scientific Societies we are largely concerned with descriptions of experiments and discussion of their results and the better understanding of the scientific method of ex-

perimentation and deduction. In further explanation of what I mean, I cannot do better than quote the words of Leonardo da Vinci — "Experiments never deceive. It is our judgment which sometimes deceives itself because it expects results that experiment refuses. We must consult experiment, varying the circumstances until we have deduced reliable rules" — words which I would like to see pinned up in every Student's Laboratory — also I commend them to those who take part in present empirical National experiments for new products and new markets.

#### Teamwork Needed

Moreover, this method of learning scientific method is one which makes it easier for a scientist to educate himself in a broader field, if he has a mind to, later, or perhaps better still to make a contribution to the teamwork which seems so necessary to overcome the present formidable obstacles to a steady and safe advance of industrial and community well being. The question is will the politician, State Services Commission, will Accountant-minded Industrial Management seek or accept any teamwork in directions they arbitrarily lay down? i.e., do they want us from time to time merely on "tap" only, but not in full joint consultation and co-operation and with the with-

holding or non-consideration of factors which we are as scientists may consider important. I could quote four important cases in point in public matters at present where considerations of scientific truth are perhaps unknowingly subordinated to expediency.

For individual research student trainees, other than those who are proceeding to general broader pass degrees, and these can be equally to the community — I must regretfully advise concentration on the particular specialisation, putting out of mind for the next three or four years of your studies all complex diverting activities concerned with political, social, community or religious applications. Accept a simple faith and belief in your general duty and tender sympathy to your fellow men, but holding passion in check and concentrating on the pleasure and rewards of your studies until having mastered one specialisation and reached the frontiers of knowledge in it, you are in a better mature position to spread your studies and ideas.

Science is, of course, not to be taught or considered by itself or for itself but as an integral part of a liberal education for proper control of mind and body and dedication through added knowledge to the future of mankind.

Courtesy 'Salient'



## THE FLETCHER ORGANISATION

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The Fletcher Organisation, one of New Zealand's largest industrial complexes, with interests in construction, manufacturing, timber milling, merchandising, land development and allied fields, frequently has vacancies for graduates, undergraduates and technical staff. Because of the Organisation's size and scope prospects for advancement are excellent. Classifications most frequently sought are:

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**Micrometeorology:** Measurement by mobile equipment of meteorological conditions in the atmospheric layer close to the ground.

**Ozone Studies:** Measurement by balloon-borne equipment of the vertical distribution of atmospheric ozone and its use as a tracer of atmospheric movements.

Opportunities are also available in other fields such as:—

- Application of computer techniques to the processing of weather data and to the prediction of large-scale atmospheric flow patterns.
- Studies of the structure and dynamics of weather systems.
- Application of modern statistical techniques to meteorological data.

For further information enquire from:

Director,  
New Zealand Meteorologist Service,  
P.O. Box 722,  
WELLINGTON.



# ANCIENT POTS TO MISSILE CONES

From a fired clay drainage pipe laid in the ground, designed to carry sanitary and industrial wastes of every description for decades without attack — to a missile nose cone designed to shrug off the intense heat generated by atmospheric re-entry; "From the ground up . . . to the stars . . ." ceramics have a common heritage. It is a story that parallels the advance of mankind from its earliest beginnings to the jet-propelled age of the twentieth century.

It is the story of the first potter who, some 12000 years ago, made a groping attempt to plaster his reed bickerwork basket with wet clay and render it capable of holding water, and, his descendants who made the first clay paws and pots. It is the story of the first glass-makers in ancient Egypt, with their bottles, goblets and amulets. It is the fascinating story of Chinese enamelled porcelain, Italian Majolica ware, German Meissen and French Sèvres ware and other beautiful examples of ceramic art, not the least of which was Josiah Wedgwood's service of 1300 pieces for the Empress Catherine of Russia.

**Swiss Ingenuity**

It is also the story of the Swiss engineering genius which produced an unreinforced brick structure 18 storeys high — with base walls 15½ inches thick. It is the story of

is interesting to note that in every civilization of which we have any record of their religious beliefs, the origins of pottery are credited to supernatural powers. This may be due to the mysterious 'things'

ceramics has come to embrace a far wider meaning than either pottery or porcelain, or indeed even bricks, tiles or pipes which are also accepted ceramic materials, based on practices of long standing in the industry.

because they are based on oxides or analogous compounds, differ quite significantly from both metals and plastics. Chemical resistance to many forms of attack is a by-word of ceramic materials — the potential for chemical reaction being usually minimal and much less than either metals or organic compounds. Ceramics will not readily burn or oxidize in air. They are generally hard and lack ductility because of their rather complex crystalline structure. Ceramics may also retain their strength at high temperature — some newer materials being practically unaffected by either thermal shock or expansion at temperatures from near absolute zero — 273 degrees C. to melting, 1700 degrees C. Electrical insulators have long been made of ceramics — some being called upon to function effectively at elevated temperature, about 1000 degree C. — bright red heat.

In New Zealand, the ceramic industry is well represented by the variety of products manufactured by Crown Lynn Potteries and the Amalgamated Brick and Pipe Co. Ltd. Over one thousand people

## A look at the evolution of ceramics

modern ceramists who are now transforming the world by the application of their new technology to the ceramic art, literally reaching for the stars with the aid of ceramic products in their hundreds of applications.

**Etymology**

Since ceramics form such an integral part of the story of mankind, just what are they? Any dictionary will yield a definition of ceramics which relates or pertains to pottery, derived from the Greek *keramikos* — potter's clay. Whilst the term ceramics is derived from the Greek, the actual art of pottery is so ancient that its origins can only be deduced. However, it

which seemed to happen, especially while firing, such as hardening, cracking or warping. It would be quite reasonable, in those days, to try and placate the gods so as to produce good pottery, and as a result many rituals and customs were observed as part of ancient pottery making.

**Change of Meaning**

Until comparatively recent times the word ceramics was applied mainly to pottery and porcelain, with the term pottery broadly covering the entire field of fired clay products.

**Wider Usage**

With the advent of the twentieth century, and associated problems, the word

**Non-metallic Minerals**

It has been said that most of what remains of the world's materials — when metals and organic materials are excluded — can be properly classed as "ceramic." This is an extremely wide connotation, and in the future the ceramist may be concerned with every non-metallic mineral in the earth's crust. Traditionally, what we call ceramics have been based on the complex of the oxides of aluminium and of silicon, predominantly in the form of fired clay. Derived from this, is the newer idea of ceramics, as both a science and technology, based on the oxides of various materials. These are mainly oxides of metals, but also include borides, carbides and nitrides, even some inorganic polymers which may be properly classified as ceramics.

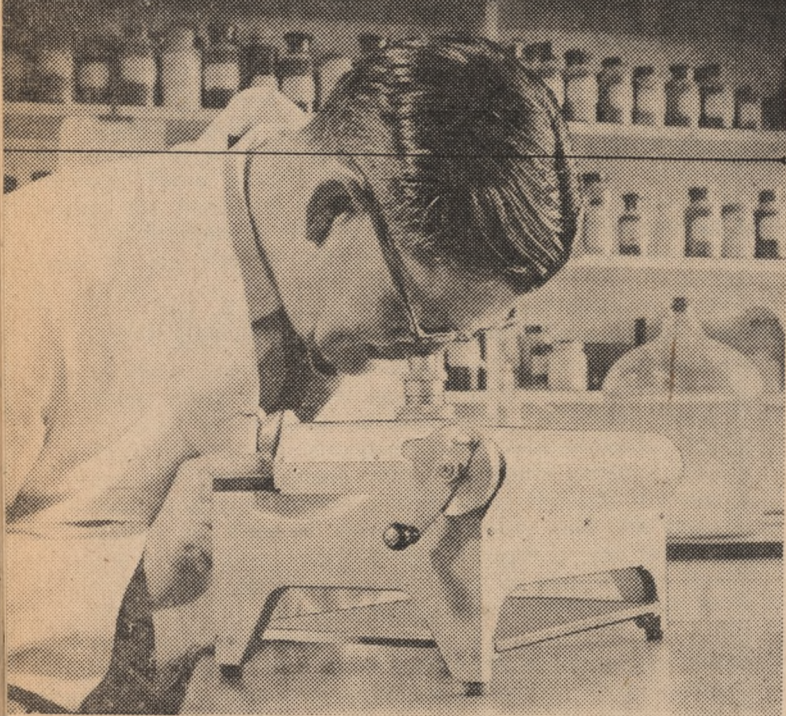
**Properties**

The properties of ceramics,

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## "AMALGAMATED"

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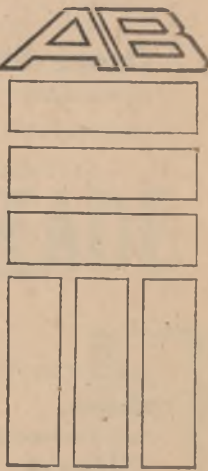
*Amalgamated Brick & Pipe Co. Limited is a major part of the Consolidated Brick & Pipe Investments group — the largest clay products company in Australasia. It employs university trained men in technical marketing, engineering, scientific research, plant management and as management trainees.*

*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.*

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are employed in this industry in plants from Kamo to Wellington, with head office and largest works in Auckland.

Crown Lynn

Crown Lynn Potteries are manufacturers of high quality crockery and electrical porcelainware, refractories and firebricks. In addition to supplying 50 per cent of New Zealand's requirements in crockery, the name of Crown Lynn Potteries is rapidly assuming importance in a developing export market, with widely diverse consumer demand as evidenced by sales to Australia, Fiji and North America.

Amalgamated Brick & Pipe

The Heavy Clay Products Division, Amalgamated Brick & Pipe Co. Ltd., is one of the largest clay products manufacturers in the the largest in New Zealand. Various clay building and engineering materials are produced, such as sanitary drainpipes and fittings, and a more recent development — Stahlton prefabricated fired clay floors and decks.

The future growth potential of the industry is in line with the vastly increased use of ceramic products all over the world.

There are many opportunities in the ceramic industry for interesting careers at all levels. The scope is wide and varied in the fields of both management and research. Undergraduates or graduates chemistry and physics, mathematics or engineering, are eligible for highly sought after positions in the works laboratories, design offices, or in positions of managerial responsibility.

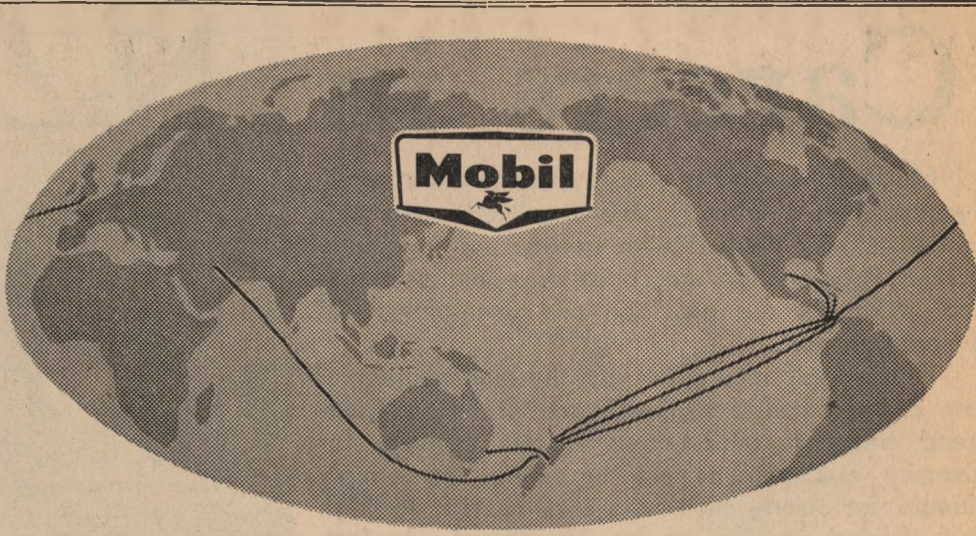
Research Possibilities

The young person who finds the industry to have an appeal for him, is likely to ask how to turn the scientific information he now possesses to best account. The challenge presented by the ceramic industry is far from commonplace. In the research and works laboratories, in spite of the deeply rooted history of ceramic technology, questions arise almost daily which deserve answers more explicit than those now accepted, which are in many cases derived through empirical methods. For example, what happens when clay is prepared and shaped, say in the extrusion of clay through a die? What is the precise mechanism of slip-casting? What are the answers to the many problems involved in drying ware? What exactly does happen to clayware when it is raised from room temperature to 12000 degrees C. and cooled again? How many new uses and developments can be found for ceramics in the next few years? In buildings today, fired clay products may be found from below ground level to the roofline. How many other engineering uses can be found for a products justly renowned for its enduring qualities?

Initiative Needed

It is probably fair to say that for the young person leaving university there is ample opportunity and scope in the ceramic industry, as in many others, for those with initiative and ability. Certainly there is no limit to the future possibilities of the industry and the rewards are such as to make a career in ceramics well worth consideration.

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**ALL GRADUATES LUCK**  
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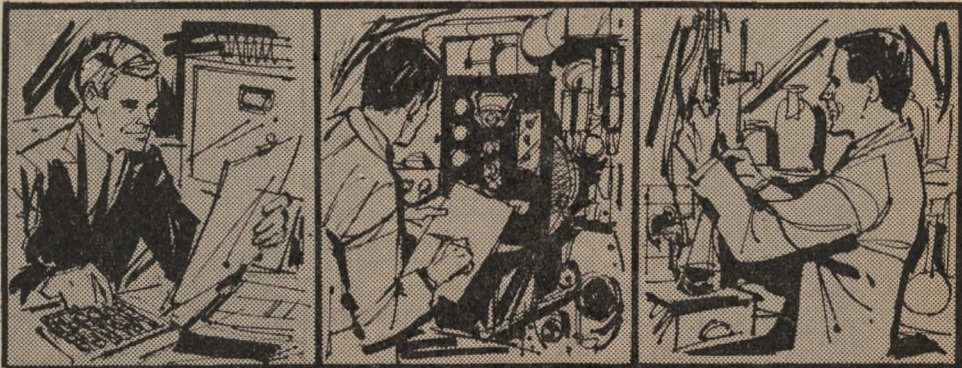
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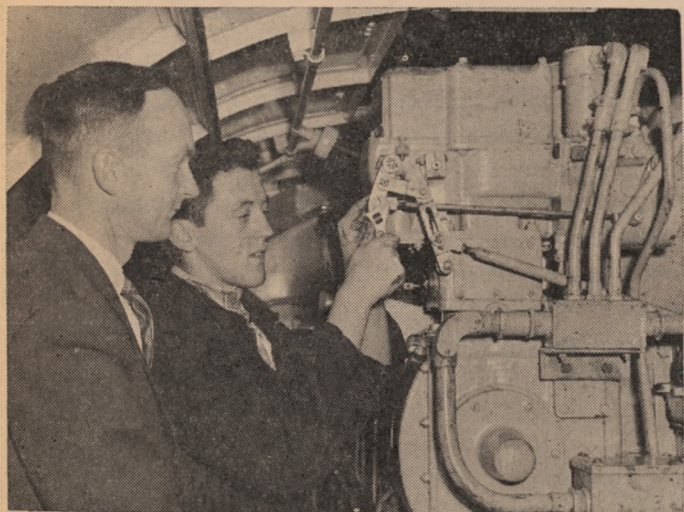
# Careers in N.Z. Railways

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 possess



—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 investments in their education by meeting the cost of the 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

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, viaduct 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 Electrical Where to Apply

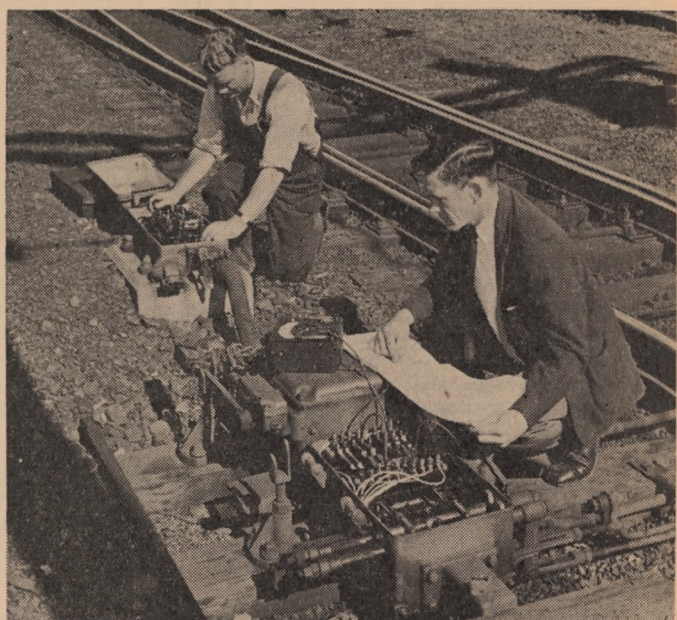
Responsibility for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of railway locomotives and rolling stock, and of the associated workshops, falls upon the shoulders of the railway mechanical engineers. Steam, diesel, and electric locomotives, multiple-unit electric trains, diesel railcars, and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

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.

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 special wagons for pulp log



—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 N.Z. Railways Hutt workshops, where many railway equipment maintenance problems are solved.

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.

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**Railway Mechanical 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.

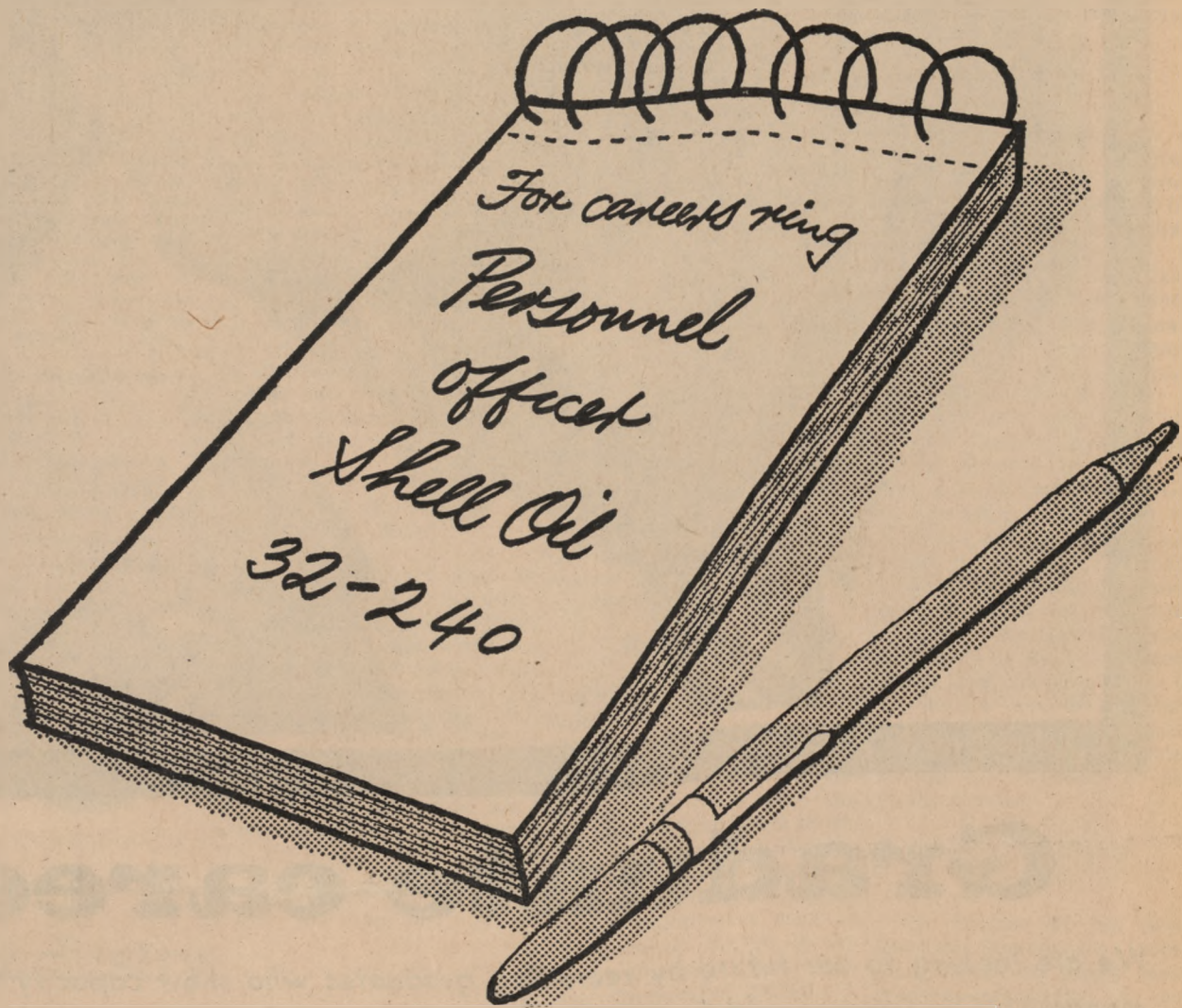
**Where to Apply**

Information on employment opportunities in the Railways Department, rates of pay, and other details will be gladly supplied by the railways' 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.



At the end of this year Shell will recruit, for employment in New Zealand, graduates in Agriculture, Chemistry, Commerce and Engineering, and possibly a small number of other graduates, e.g. in Mathematics, Arts or Law, as well.

Shell has always been an employer of graduates. Of the salaried staff at present employed in the marketing company throughout New Zealand, 24% hold degrees or professional qualifications. At management level the proportion is 70%. These percentages are likely to increase because the work to be done steadily becomes more difficult and intricate.

The Shell Group of Companies, although primarily U.K. owned, is international in character and in scope but Shell Oil New Zealand Ltd. is staffed by New Zealanders, of whom the most able may be eligible for promotion to senior positions overseas.

Starting salaries generally range from £1050 to £1350, according to degree. Young graduates have a special salary scale and it is Shell's policy to offer conditions of employment (including retirement benefits) at least comparable to those offered by other large firms.

After appointment to Shell the graduate is asked to follow a planned programme to

enable him to use all his knowledge and ability at an early opportunity. As well as specialising initially in work for which he is qualified, his training should give him a comprehensive view of the oil industry, and of Shell activities generally.

In any responsible jobs in Shell, staff members must acquire breadth of knowledge and competence, and be willing and able to work with others, often under conditions of difficulty and pressure.

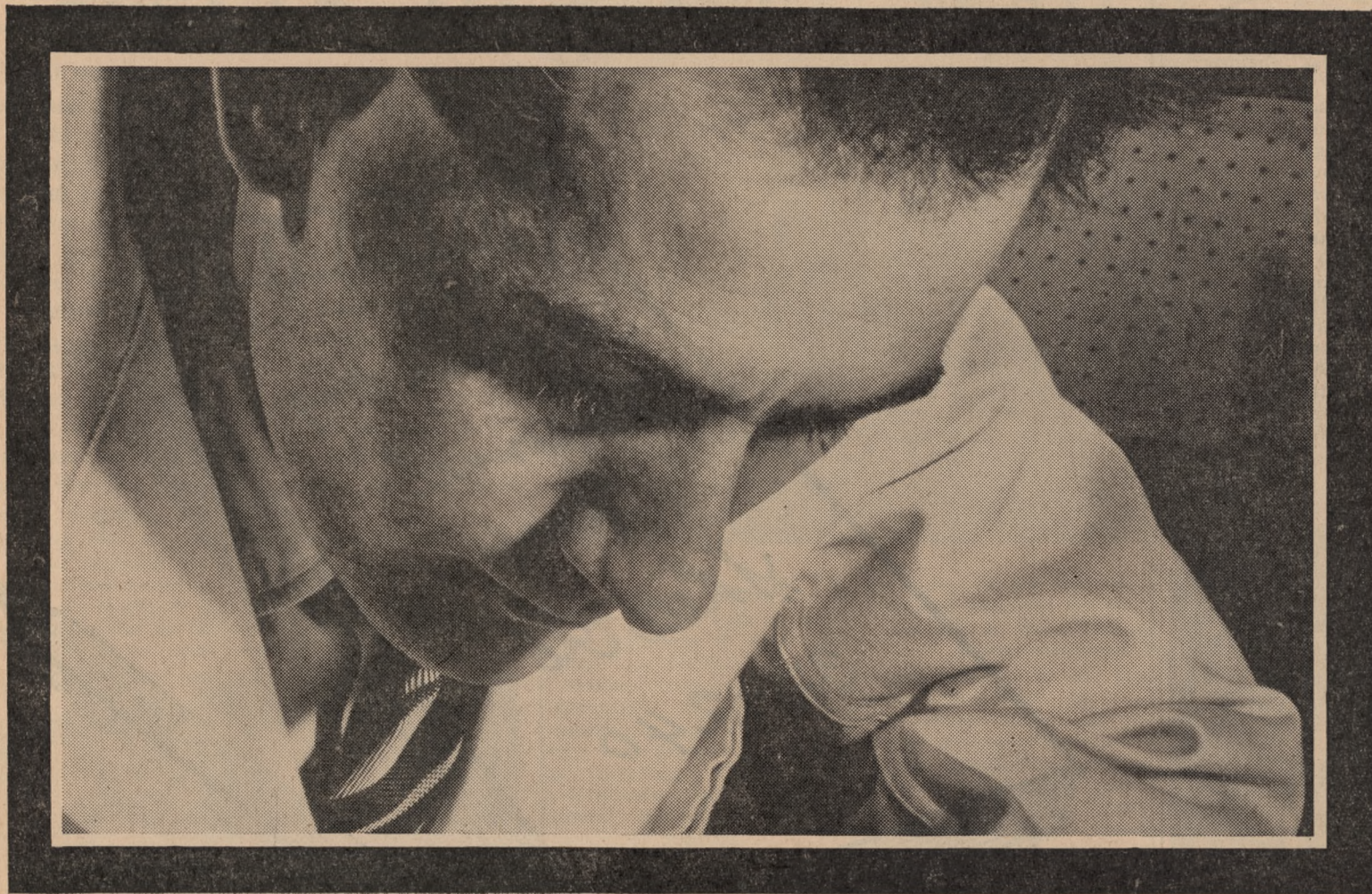
With individual recognition, supervision and guidance, each graduate is encouraged to progress towards the most senior position he is capable of filling. His own efforts towards self development may be aided in several ways, and these could include overseas training or appointments for the most promising men.

Shell Oil New Zealand Ltd. is a marketing company and its job is to import, sell and deliver a wide variety of oil and chemical products which are derived from petroleum, and used for many different applications. Although simply stated, this is no easy task. Shell marketing companies aim to produce income to pay for oil exploration, research and transport, and also to earn dividends for Shell shareholders.

The trade of the Shell Group of Companies, in keeping with that of the oil industry generally, is now five times as large as in 1939, and since the war the demand for oil has been developing and expanding at such a rate that it virtually doubles every fifteen years, as well as becoming more and more complex. These trends show every indication of continuing. Interviews may be arranged at any time. More detailed information is available from The Personnel Officer, Shell House, Albert Street, Auckland, or from the Staff Manager, Shell Oil New Zealand Ltd., Shell House, The Terrace, Wellington.







## Graduate careers

*We are looking to our future by recruiting graduates who show capacity for development as managers. Our future could be YOUR future, too, if you are a graduate in ARTS, SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, COMMERCE or LAW. BP is a world-wide organisation offering a diversity of job opportunity. You could build your career with BP in any of these fields — OPERATIONS RESEARCH, ACCOUNTING, COMPUTER PROGRAMMING and SYSTEMS, SALES, MARKET RESEARCH or CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN. In addition, there are opportunities for further training overseas and graduates who display the qualities which the company is seeking should expect executive-level appointments by the time they are 30. BP shows its interest in education in New Zealand by providing two valuable educational awards — the BP Post-graduate Scholarship for study in New Zealand and the BP Post-doctoral Fellowship for study overseas. If you would like to know more about opportunities for graduates at BP, or about the BP educational awards, write to the Personnel Officer, BP (New Zealand) Ltd., Box 892, Wellington.*





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

I am completing/have completed a  
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ADDRESS:.....

public service



## PUBLIC SERVICE

# THE MAN AT THE WHEEL

The man at the desk is the man at the wheel in the Public Service.

The administrator is the key person in a massive organisation that manages many of New Zealand's largest enterprises. His knowledge of the techniques of management and administration is often unequalled by his counterparts in other industries and services. Young people who join the Public Service are starting careers which may well rapidly lead them to challenging and rewarding jobs at the top of some of our largest and most complex organisations.

No More  
"Desk Men"

The old fashioned idea of the Public Service executive or administrator as a regimented "desk man," who does little but handle files and ledgers, is as out of date as the horse and buggy. The Public Service administrator of 1965 is a planner, a coordinator and a supervisor of large and important national undertakings, ranging

from the design and building of giant hydro and geothermal electrical installations, to housing, land, roading and forestry development schemes, to the expansion of social services, to tourist promotion. He plays a vital part in projects and activities that affect the lives of every New Zealander living or unborn.

### Electronics

Government departments use the latest electronic office equipment and computers for much of the routine clerical work previously done by clerical workers. Dictaphones, tape recorders, electronic cheque machines, varitype machines, and calculating, book-keeping, punch card, and duplicating machines are in continuous use.

### Administration

Administrative work in the Public Service offers the variety, challenge and opportunities for personal development and service to the community that many able, sincere and well-educated people seek. The Service is looking for hundreds of young people each year, who have the ability and initiative to work in administration in the 36 departments under State Services Commission control.

### Opportunities for Graduates

University graduates are especially sought by the Public Service. The value of educational qualifications is recognised by higher commencing salaries. The Service encourages employees to gain educational qualifications by granting generous time off on full pay for lectures and examinations at university and other approved institutions. Study awards are offered to enable selected employees to attend university full time.

### Training

First-class training on the job is provided because, combined with first-class experience, it makes an officer more efficient and useful and gives him greater prospects for advancement. In addition to this on-the-job training and experience, he can participate in a planned programme of staff training courses.

Prospects for promotion have never been better and they are comparable with the best offering in outside employment. Promotion is on merit. This fact is reflected in the number of young public servants who earn rapid promotion. Some officers are

earning as much as £3,000 while still in their mid-forties.

### Advantages of Public Service

These are only some of the advantages of a career in administration in the Public Service. Young people who believe they have the ability, education, and character to win promotion in competition with some of the best of their contemporaries, and to manage some of New Zealand's biggest enterprises, should seriously consider a career in Public Service administration.

New Zealand has a good Public Service, but every effort is being made to improve it. This effort is providing exceptional and rewarding challenges for youthful executives in government, who are being given unparalleled opportunities to demonstrate their abilities at an early age. Youth is the country's investment in the future, and is not only welcomed, but is already playing a big part in maintaining the efficiency of the Public Service.

### For Further Details Contact

Mr. Kilgour of the State Services Commission, Auckland Office, can supply more detailed information on opportunities for graduates in the Public Service.

### RECIPE FOR GREATNESS

"U Un-numbered Suppliants crowd Preferments's Gate, A thirst for wealth, and burn to be great; Delusive fortune hears the incessant call, They mount, they shine, evaporate, and fall."

JOHNSON.

## 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 Organisation, 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.

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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.

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## VACATION EMPLOYMENT

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For list of available jobs,  
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STUDASS OFFICE



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for further information: attend lectures.



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## LIBRARIANSHIP

With the rapid development of library service in New Zealand there is an increasing demand for graduates who have received the diploma of the Library School. Graduates are required not only because of their 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 classifications, 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.

Advt.

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# 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 stimulating and satisfying, but it is also exacting. 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.

After two years in the Department in Wellington, gaining experience in the work of several divisions (e.g., United Nations, Asian, Economic, Defence, External Aid) an officer is eligible for posting to

one of New Zealand's diplomatic or consular posts abroad. These at present are:

**APIA, ATHENS, BANGKOK, BRUSSELS, CANNBERRA, DJAKARTA, GENEVA, THE HAGUE, HONG KONG, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, OTAWA, PARIS SAI-GON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, TOKYO, WASHINGTON.**

### THE QUALIFICATIONS:

A good academic background is recognized, both in the New Zealand Department of External Affairs and in the foreign service 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, an Honours degree is normally required as an indication of academic ability, there is no stipulation that candidates should follow any prescribed degree course. Though most of its officers are Arts or Law graduates, the De-

partment has recruited officers whose main training has been in Commerce or Science, and will continue to do so. Women are also eligible for appointment and have held senior positions at home and abroad. Proficiency in a foreign language is not a prerequisite for appointment, but candidates should be willing to acquire competence in a foreign language during the course of their career.

### SALARY:

The starting salaries at present range up to £1,150 depending on the standard of the degree obtained.

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. Enquiries are invited from 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.

For further information, Please write to:—

**the SECRETARY OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
Wellington, or tele-  
phone 48-690 and ask  
for the CAREERS OF-  
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to psychiatrists at Mental Hospital

# KINGSEAT HOSPITAL

10 psychiatric patients are housed at Kingseat Psychiatric Hospital. They are of all ages and suffering from all psychiatric diseases. Only criminal psychiatrics are not taken as there are no security measures at the hospital and only two of the villas are locked.

Kingseat is built on the villa system which is a comparatively new idea. Each of the villas is self-contained and has its own permanent nursing staff. Patients are allotted these according to the type of disease which they may have. This segregation seems most effective as part of the course of treatment. A strong nurse-patient relationship is built up and in addition patients can help themselves by mutual co-operation.

It has always been thought that there is an acute staffing problem at Kingseat but this is apparently not so. The greatest amount of work rests on the nursing staff and the 60 odd which are employed at the hospital are only about eight short. There is often a small waiting list of nurses.

What is more perturbing is that there are only seven doctors attached to Kingseat one of whom have their degrees in Psychiatry. Most of them are retired general practitioners who come to Kingseat to attend to the patients of ordinary medical health and make up psychiatric medicine. Two psychologists are working at the hospital; Dr. Tong, Senior Lecturer in Psychology at A.U. and John Raeburn, an Honours student who is doing his thesis in Schizophrenia.

## Nursing

The nursing side is much brighter. Nurses go through rigorous three year training period at the A class training school in which they study general nursing to the level of First Professional and then specialise in psychiatric nursing and elementary psychiatry.

(Kingseat also welcomes students for vacation work as nurse aids, the pay is 7/5 an hour with general overtime.)

Another common rumour which Dr. Crashaw, the Superintendent denied, is that the hospitals cannot handle all the psychiatric cases which are found in N.Z. and that there are long waiting lists. He said that there is no waiting list at Kingseat and that the hospital is over-crowded only by about fifty. The new hospital to be opened at Mangere will relieve this pressure.

## % of Mental Disorders Average

Craccum asked Dr. Crashaw if he considered that N.Z. had a high percentage of mental disorders but he felt that it was no higher than in most civilised countries, i.e., between one in 230 and one in 250. It is interesting that

the number of Maoris at Kingseat is far lower than in proportion to population. "Maoris number about 11% of the population," said Dr. Crashaw, "but we have far fewer than 100 Maori patients here." Kingseat does however, have a fair proportion of Maori girls who are behaviour problems.

## Geriatrics

The geriatric cases present a special problem because they require such a lot of nursing. Many of these patients need not be in the hospital but they have no families and no home conditions to return to. Kingseat of course, specialises in those geriatrics which Geriatric hospitals find difficult to look after, particularly those suffering from slight psychiatric disorders.

## Rehabilitation

Most of the patients who come to Kingseat are classed as 'recoverable' and leave again after five or six weeks, but there are of course, patients who are there years, some because they just do not want to face the outside world again.

Rehabilitation poses a special problem for the Welfare Officer who is attached to the hospital. It is her job to find occupations for patients who are released from hospital and to follow them up and check to make sure they are continuing their progress.

## Treatment

Types of treatment used on the patients is most interesting. No surgery is done at the

hospital; any patients who require it (a small minority) are operated on at the general hospitals. Dr. Crashaw said that "surgery is going out of fashion in psychiatric medicine these days." Most of the treatment seems to be based on incentive programmes. The Superintendent said that most of the patients want to get well, it is only a matter of increasing their incentive and getting them to come to grips with what is wrong with them.

Aversion therapy has been found most successful with certain cases particularly with Alcoholics. Unfortunately there has been none of this done for two years since a group of three husband and wife teams left the hospital to further their study. However, it seems that the treatment will be taken up again. The method involves giving patients alcohol to drink at the same time administering nausea inducing drugs and electric shocks. This gradually builds up a natural reaction to alcohol which does not cure the patient's desire for alcohol but deters him from taking it.

## Alcoholics Anonymous

The only other treatment for alcoholism is Alcoholics Anonymous which depends on the patient's desire to overcome his weakness. The AA claim that 50% of the cases which recover never come back again, but Dr. Crashaw believes that a reckoning of 30% "would be quite good." About 4 out of 10 come back to the hospital after they have been released once. It was pointed out though, that by the time they reach the hospital such cases are pretty well skid row anyway and in a very deteriorative condition.



One of the Villas at Kingseat.

Electric shock treatment is also found to be successful particularly with Depressives. Dr. Crashaw believes that with Involutional Melancholics it is "par excellence."

## Incentive Therapy for Schizophrenics

Incentive and activation therapy is the most commonly used method, particularly for schizophrenics. The main thing is to get their hallucinations out of their system by making them interested in something outside themselves. The biggest hurdle to this is that the patients are typified by extreme withdrawal from the world, but this can be overcome if they can be got at by some incentive.

The basic incentive scheme starts from the moment the patients enter the hospital. Patients are first placed in a large 'hospital' looking dormitory of about 20 beds. If they learn to look after their belongings, take part in community activities and generally co-operate with the staff, they are promoted to a more pleasant and smaller dormitory. Finally they can be allotted individual rooms with

radios and personal libraries.

There is also an Auxiliary group attached to the Schizophrenic ward consisting of about 250 voluntary workers who attempt to draw out the patients by visiting them, giving them talks and taking them for drives and entertaining them. Each visitor is allotted one patient who becomes his special case. The system seems to be working remarkably well and several patients who have been at the hospital for years have now been released and successfully rehabilitated.

## No Psychiatrists

The lack of trained psychiatric doctors seems to be the major defect in the situation at Kingseat at the moment. This is partially due to losing young doctors to Canada and Australia because of the much higher standards of pay in these places. At the moment there are no psychiatrists on the staff and only the two part time psychologists. In Dunedin this year there are only two doctors doing their D.P.M. so there seems to be little likelihood of the situation improving.

"It is a vicious circle," said Mr. Raeburn. "There are no doctors to do research, so none is encouraged. This puts off young doctors who might be interested in psychiatric medicine and they take up other fields." The lack of interest in research also hinders the nursing staff who do not have a free hand to carry out any innovations which they think might be successful because there is no one qualified to vet them.

It is definitely a matter of deep concern that there is no research going on in this field which is just opening up new and immense possibilities. Unless great efforts are made to discover new methods of treatment all psychiatric staff can do is play babysitters for patients and the hospitals will become overcrowded with long term cases.

Special Reporter.





## Catholic Student Speaks

POPE WILL PERMIT  
'THE PILL'

There is a lot of conjecture at the moment as to what the Pope might or might not do. Most draw their conclusions from the Pope's recent speeches that he would never permit oral contraceptives or the "pill."

Much has been banded about concerning the Catholic standing on birth control, and lately, the "Pill." Let us make one point clear: the Catholic Church is not against birth control, for otherwise the advocate of the use of the "safe period" would have never been put forward. What the Catholic Church condemns is the use of artificial means to prevent conception. The question now is: will the church ever change her stand on this matter of artificial contraceptives? Is the "pill" under this category of artificial means?

Before we answer these questions, we must first look at the root of the problem; namely the married couple. Marriage is a contract between two persons and if they are religious, is solemnised by the religion they belong to. Now according to the Catholic doctrine, there are two main aims of the marriage: The primary object of marriage is the procreation and education of the children. The secondary object is the fostering of mutual love and the aligning of carnal desires.

One may now ask what if the object of the marriage cannot be fulfilled, will that invalidate the marriage? What if the secondary object cannot be or partly fulfilled?

Let us examine the primary object, i.e., the procreation and education of the children. What about the couple who could not have children due to some physical defect, is the marriage valid? Catholic theologians say that marriage is valid. But let us look at the other part of the question: What if the couple could produce children but could not educate them, i.e., bring them up according to the norms of society—to be proper human beings? If a couple have two children whom they could only care for properly and educate, will it be justice to bring another child into the world? Are they not bound by duty and justice to respect the rights of the children they already brought into the world? Legally (also canonical) the potential child has no rights, therefore the actual children have the rights to a better education and upbringing.

It appears therefore that the parents will infringe on the rights of the children already in the world if they bring that potential child into the world. They are therefore normally bound not to

bringing that potential child into the world. How? The old remedy proposed by the Catholic Church is the use of the "safe period" and "self control" but "NOT" birth control — using artificial means. It is easy on paper and sound but not so in practice, for not many are gifted with this virtue of "self control." Here, the secondary aim of the marriage, i.e., fostering of mutual love and aligning Carnal desires, is also unfulfilled. It seems that the marriage is in jeopardy. As the use of other means of contraceptives are out of the question, perhaps the "pill" is the answer to the problem.

Now let us examine the "pill." The "new generation" "pill" produced and perfected in Australia produces almost no side-effects at all and is known to have helped the fertility in woman when she wants to stop the dosage and have children. The "pill" does not come under the classifica-

tion of other contraceptives as it is unique in that it is not applied directly on any part concerned with the reproductive act but rather taken through the alimentary canal and from there carried by the blood to the reproductive system. Catholic theologians have been arguing since the advent of the "pill" as to the morality of oral contraceptive. There is even talk of producing a Roman Catholic Oral Contraceptive — it is doubtful whether there will be a "pill" of such a nature in the next hundred years.

The Pope has been to India and other parts of the world where parents are simply unable to support even one child and its due to this and all other questions mentioned above that I would say that the Pope will permit the use of the "pill," with reservations, by Catholic parents.

A Catholic Student.

WORLD INTERDEPENDENCE  
MEANS RESPONSIBILITY

## Cuba:

Our World has lost its notion of order and has forgotten the practice of principles. Pragmatic philosophy is making inroads on the conscience of all, coloring in its fashion human relations and, in its concrete development, joining itself to the highest degree of individualism or human egotism. This has brought as a consequence an imbalance in social, political, economic, and international relations which has placed our world face to face with a crisis with has very few solutions. Either maintain the present state of things with the grave danger that this crisis will lead to chaos, a permanent revolution of some against others and perhaps total destruction by war; or take cognizance of the extraordinary responsibility of the hour and begin to take sure steps towards an organization of the great human community in all its dimensions with a basis of principle and seek the common welfare of all in the complete realization of each.

The problem is seen not only within the limits of each nation, but rather as touching all mankind because of the interdependence which the present has forced on the different nations. Not only should a better organization for all to be obtained within the limits of each country wounded by class egoism; social injustice; economic inequality and the misery of the majority; but also the lack of cultural development for most of the people who are blocked from obtaining the values of each society should be overcome. A giant effort must be made to channel those relations towards a more human and more just international society in which the excesses and errors of the present with regard to the personal realization of each man, each nation, of our World can be avoided.

But none of this will be

easy. It will be the task of our generation to give meaning to this collaboration so as to obtain a more positive result. This will be a conscious and many times a costly and heroic collaboration by men and nations to attain a just, international community. For that reason we believe it necessary to establish now a consciousness of conditions and principles.

Today, nations do not live separated one from the other as in previous centuries. Relations have increased to a point of interdependence in which some nations cannot live isolated from the rest. This fact shows the great responsibility that we have to achieve an order so as to avoid the growing danger of chaos and destruction. This order should be based on achieving the realization of an international common good, which

## THIS IS WHAT I WANT TO SAY

I am a Maori.

The sun burned my body brown.  
I followed the stars  
Set in a chart of black velvet.  
They led me from island to island  
Across the Pacific.

I am a Maori.

We found the long land of our dreams,  
Beached the canoes, planted  
Where the soil was good, building  
Our homes out of strange new materials  
Close to the rivers and beaches.

I am a Maori.

Later came white men bringing liquor,  
Raping our women, and preaching their religion  
Spreading the gospel of a Lord throughout the land  
Corrupting the muscled warriors  
With the leaden love of money.

I am a Maori.

I sold my land for blankets, beads, and axes,  
Turned my hand against my brothers  
Selling my soul as well for the white man's musket  
We fought red-coated soldiers, destroying  
The leafless poles from which their emblems flew.

I am a Maori.

We defended our pas, fighting artillery  
With what weapons we had, and after dark  
Crept out through breaches in the walls  
Giving their wounded water  
As they groaned beside our own.

I am a Maori.

I stumbled, falling into French mud, choking with  
acid gas.  
As my forefathers did, I too ran ashore  
In a new land, but on a deadlier peninsula.  
Once red blossoms fell from their hair.  
There, my blood drenched the sand.

I am a Maori.

I left school, turning sixteen a few months later.  
They called me brave in nineteen forty-four.  
I came to the city, leaving my tribal lands,  
Following my friends, and looking for work.  
When I come to rent a house they shut the door.

I am a Maori.

I want my children to have a better chance  
Than I did. There's nothing left of the old life  
Back at the pa. But I've found  
Since I arrived that it takes  
A lot of dough to buy a house up here.

I am a Maori.

All this is foreign to us, pakeha.  
We were people of the soil, sea, and forest.  
We do not find our souls rest easily  
On money, earning it by working  
Instead of working for our food.

I am a Maori.

I cry from my heart when the night is dark.  
Pakeha! You owe us more than I have spoken of.  
You took all we had, giving us little in return  
But a taste of your way of living.  
There's a sadness in my dark heart.

Jim Chapple

is not opposed to the private or national good, but rather includes all. But this demands an adequate fulfilment of justice of the brotherhood of man or social justice, complementing and sustaining each other.

To achieve this, men and nations must become aware of the principle of solidarity which will support and make possible this community. Because, just as there cannot be a nation without its members working consciously towards the common good, there can not be either, in the international scene, such a state without the conscious collaboration of one nation with the others. Countries with a powerful economic develop-

ment cannot dismiss the weak nations, but rather they have the duty of joining them and helping them to develop economically. Some nations cannot neglect others who are suffering internal convulsions, the product of slavery or party despotism; but rather they must help overcome the situation by helping the countries find normal and free channels in which to seek their responsible destiny. Solidarity should be practised among them with justice and logic in order to achieve an international community which all men and all nations find their true and complete realization.

Dare International.





Mr. Eddie Isbey at Public Relations Seminar

## GNU CLUB CRITICISED

A.U. Canoe Club has recently been criticised for inadequate safety rules and for laxity in enforcing these. The major point of the criticism is that canoeists who make certain trips are not sufficiently competent for these, yet they are given the sanction of the Club.

A group of members in the Canoe Club who are also members of the Auckland Canoe Club feel that water tests should be staged so that all canoeists and leaders in particular are versed in canoe handling and water safety. They suggest that the Auckland Canoe Club tests would be appropriate.

For member canoeists making harbour trips the minimum requirements include the following: the canoeist should be able to swim 100 yards in the sea without a life-jacket, to participate in deep sea rescue, to bring a capsized canoe to shore, and have a knowledge of the general effects of wind and local conditions.

The requirements for leaders include the following additional skills: a working knowledge of tides and currents, sea conditions, rips, etc., and weather forecasts. He must have logged at least 30 hours at sea and been on at least 3 other sea trips.

These members claim that often none of the canoeists have this experience and should be restricted in their trips until they have received sufficient instruction to enable them to undertake such trips. That trips are private ones should in no way allow for less strict rules when the canoeists are members of the club and the gear is supplied by it.

Martin Leckner (Pres. A.U.C.C.) answered the criticisms by saying that the committee considers the safety rules sufficient. They have no safety instruction because they feel that the best way to learn is by applying the existing regulations during trips. He is confident that any canoeist who abides by these rules he will be safe.

They are: the committee must approve trip and leader, there must be at least two canoes on every trip, there must be a responsible member in the last canoe, each member must have a life jacket, the canoes must stick together as far as possible, and in the case of a capsized

the canoeists should stay with the canoe.

"These rules may not appear very strict," he said, "but they are quite adequate for responsible members." It has been said that two canoes are not sufficient, but Mr. Leckner thinks that there is very little more three canoes can do than two when one of them capsizes.

In answering the accusation that the club should take more responsibility for private trips, Mr. Leckner said: "the club feels that it is assuming sufficient responsibility in approving trip and leader. Everyone must start somewhere, and too severe restrictions would lose a lot of the fun."

The A.U. club have recently gone over their safety rules and feel that no additions need be made. The record of no fatal accidents on any club trip and only the one on a private trip — and there are more private trips than club ones, is indicative of the adequacy of the rules.

The club has also been criticised for refusing to join the N.Z. Canoe Association and for turning down offers of instruction in water safety by Auckland Canoe Club members.

Mr. Leckner explained that the fee of 2/6 per member was too high for the advantages to be gained in advanced technical knowledge in canoe design. He said that the offers of instruction were vague and the committee did not see how practical instruction could be offered when the Association is a non-concrete body. He added that the Auckland Canoe club did not offer instruction. (The members who have lodged this complaint claim that it did.)

Ed.: It would seem that the Varsity club would have nothing to lose by accepting instruction if it is offered, but they cannot be held any further responsible for private trips than they are. The factor of human error is one which must always be allowed for both in choosing leaders and in the actual trip.

## 250 attend Public Relations Seminar

# Visitors Hopeful But Students Uninterested

"Everyone was madly pro-washing" was the most often heard and constructive comments at the Public Relations Seminar organised by the Public Relations Committee on September 4th.

The public analysed Auckland students and their image in discussions ranging from how students should dress, to the future of Capping, student radio programmes and what to do with 'Craccum'.

The seminar lasted from 9.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. and included two plenary sessions and workshops. After the first general discussion the visitors split into 8 workshops to discuss specific questions. At the afternoon session the varying views were presented and collated with interesting results.

The question of why students are criticised was discussed at considerable length in most workshops and many differing points of view arose. All seemed to agree, however, that the present image was creditable to only a small percentage of students.

Student dress came under considerable fire. The common element in all the workshops was as one spokesman put it "everyone was madly pro washing." It seems that most of the public (if the people present could be said to represent the general public, which is doubtful) are tolerant towards 'strange dress' as long as it is tidy. Beards were thought to be tolerable. It seems that most of the bad image came from the bearded weirdies downtown, although it was agreed that most of these were not students.

Another common opinion was that the public image is bad because the majority of the public just "don't know" what students are like. They hear, through an adverse press, of the minority group who are exhibitionists. These they resent. One of the reasons for this resentment was that "the old envy the young in their youth."

History was also blamed for the poor student image. Auckland has been a primarily commercial atmosphere than other university towns, and so the University has always been of minor importance but with the new Building programme, there is a chance of creating a new image of the university as a focal point.

The general opinion was that the public image was not so much bad as false, although in some cases the public has set an intellectual goal for students which they do not always live up to (this is another comment based on Capping).

The seminar was asked what activities students should take part in to better their image. Eddie Isbey (President of the Watersiders Union) said that the students who took part in the Sit In outside the Mission Building,

were wrong "Students are here to study, that's their job." However, he felt that they must be "keenly critical and analytical, challenge everything and not confine themselves just to the cloisters of the university."

Prof. Lillie asked the seminar how the image of Auckland students compares with students abroad for the last 1000 years. When questioned on his identity he replied "Oh, I just work here."

Civic affairs were stressed as an arena for student activity but it was urged that where only individuals or small groups were involved it be emphasised that they did not represent the Auckland University Students' Association.

The question of a student programme on T.V. and radio received a varied response but most thought that a higher quality programme along the line of 'Youth Wants to Know' would be suitable, or discussions on items of topical and general interest.

Capping, of course, took up a lot of time, but most of the suggestions have been heard before; they ranged from abolishing the Process, disciplining students who lowered the standard of the parade, replacing with, or co-ordinating in Porcesh a graduation procession, reorganising the floats so that they are witty, and deal with larger issues. Dr. MacElroy said that the yardstick for Porcesh was taste. "It is quite proper for students to be irreverent about institutions which take

themselves too seriously."

Craccum interviewed students about their impressions of the seminar, as they should be the most concerned with the Student Image. The replies were nearly all derogatory. Most agreed that holding the seminar was quite a good thing, but said that it would do little good because the people whom students were aiming at — the 'Keep-Students-Down' Majority did not come. The ones who did were those who were pro-students anyway.

Many students felt that the Executive were interested in creating a Student Image which was what the Public wanted (as far as we can tell what the public want) and not a true image of students as they really are.

One student decried the whole idea of 'selling students like shirts.' He said that we should give up any ideas of a public image and concentrate on being students. "Who cares what the public thinks? We come to university to live our own lives for ourselves, not to live them as others would like to see us — conformist morons."

The fact that the Students' Association wanted to find out what the public demand of students is a step forward in public relations, but the value of the content of the seminar is highly doubtful mostly because it is one thing to lead a horse to water and another to make it drink. Can the Executive, any executive, get students to take any notice of the suggestions put forward?

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# TEACH-IN ON VIET NAM

New Zealand third teach-in, 16 speakers in 13 hours, attracted 700 students and public to hear academics politicians, journalists and a Christian minister speak on S.E. Asia.

The teach-in was designed to disseminate facts and informed comment and to give politicians a platform. Questions from the audience were allowed, but attempts at speeches were ruled out of order.

The day had its moments of amusement and boredom, brilliance and ignorance. Most speakers faced a good humoured audience willing to listen and learn. Sir L. Munro, however, alienated his audience with some inane comments.

The hectic cram session proved valuable. New facts were divulged, known ones presented in coherent manner and some compelling arguments advanced.

The American business section doesn't like seeing socialism work, said Mr. Holliss, Peoples Voice journalist, when speaking to friendly but sceptical audience.

Mr. Holliss, who had recently spent 10 days in North Viet Nam discussed trends in living standards, U.S. bombing and North Vietnams attitude to N.Z. He claimed that the U.S. was bombing non-military targets such as a small commercial village in the main grain-growing province which had houses and the school flattened. Further, the dykes on irrigated rice paddies were also bombed.

## U.S. IN WRONG

Mr. R. Clark (Law Faculty, VUW) spoke on the legal aspects of the Geneva agreements on Viet Nam.

Article 14 and the Final Declaration stipulated that free elections should be held in 1956, he said. The South had refused to consult.

The first breach of the Agreements was probably by the Americans. They put people into the area before a comparable effort was made from the North.

The situation had completely broken down and the Agreement had little meaning today.

## MINIMAL INVOLVEMENT

New Zealand role in S.E. Asia involves a picture of the world that we haven't yet developed, said Prof. Sinclair. It is for the young people of today to create this world view.

As a small state we should adopt a policy of minimal involvement in the power struggle between major powers.

Our world interests should be to make sure that there will not be a nuclear war and to see that the sea lanes of the world are kept open.

Local interests, he suggested, are the development of good relations with Indonesia, although we must discourage Confrontation. Events in Viet Nam do not threaten N.Z.'s security.

## FINDLAY DOUBTS U.S. MOTIVES

The government's decision was based on false premisses, said Dr. Findlay. The White Paper is deceiving the public in the manner it distorts facts.

The paper relies heavily on the evidence of the 3 man Commission set up to supervise the ceasefire. The commission reports 30 breaches of the agreement by the South and less than 10 by the North.

His own researches showed that the papers total condemnation of North Viet Nam was from the conclusions of a legal sub-committee which acted entirely on written evidence exclusively from South Vietnam. It had been omitted that the inspecting teams in South Viet Nam had been denied control and inspection. Also, that Articles 16 and 17 had been violated. There had been violations by both parties.

Our significance is a moral one, he suggested. We should not be associated with the misguided bombing of the Red River dam and agricultural complex. The motives of the American industrial-military complex are suspect. This war is a peoples war, despite many other factors.

## MUNRO RILES AUDIENCE

Sir L. Munro speaking to a sceptical audience rapidly transferred it into a hostile one by questioning the sincerity of some members of the Labour Party; accusing the audience of limited knowledge and claiming he knew what he was talking about, explaining that he suffered from omniscience.

He spoke of the messianic ambition of communist China, its part in directing the war in Vietnam and its intended role in a war of liberation in Thailand. The U.N. was no use, so it is New Zealand's duty to aid our allies in countering aggression from North Vietnam.



Right Hon. Walter Nash

## FREE ELECTIONS

—NASH

SEATO is only applicable when a member country is attacked from without and evidence of aggression must be given to the SEATO council. N.Z. is not in Viet Nam under this treaty as the necessary formalities have not been carried out, said Sir W. Nash.

Tracing U.S.A. commitment he pointed out that the U.S.A. took over the French role in trying to stop the Vietminh from getting freedom from the French. The U.S.A. "observers" sent in shortly after

the Geneva Agreement were a breach of the Agreement. Speaking to Sir L. Munro (who was sitting on his right) he asked "how many clauses have been broken?"

Sir L. "None."

Sir W. "The elections were stopped by the U.S.A.?"

Sir L. "They were held."

Sir W. continued, claiming that the majority in both areas were for reunification. If they want a communist government we should let them have it.

## RIGHT TO DISSENT OPPOSED

Prof. W. H. Oliver, "my ignorance of S.E. Asia is so great it must be respected," spoke on New Zealand M.P.'s attitudes on the right to dissent.

The Government has tried to silence criticism of their actions on Vietnam by explaining that we are at war and by claiming that people are being used and manipulated by communists, he said.

It is a fiction that war now exists; it is a half war and should not be raised to the status of a full war. The sedition accusations are open and rational. They can be replied to in the same manner. However, today the manner of discrediting is by indirect suggestion, guilt by association using ominous rhetorical questions.

He referred to lengthy Government members speeches which had used these techniques, including Sir L. Munro, who was sitting on the same platform. Mr. Holyoake, for example, had said, "Why this Labour amendment, this Labour Party politics. When

this question was raised, the Communist party, the Peace Council, the F.O.L., anti-New Zealand and anti-government groups passed motions; where did they get their impetus?"

Prof. Oliver analysed this as saying nothing but suggesting everything in its ideological escalation from the Communist Party to anti-government groups. The right to dissent has always had powerful enemies in N.Z., he said. The last communist scare in the late 1940's had a Labour government introduce the Police Offences Bill and peace-time conscription. The Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, equated enemies with all manner of disloyalties. It was only his position as a Labour leader which made him play down the left wing section of the party. He concluded by reaffirming that the Establishment should not be immune from criticism.

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## TEXT BOOKS FOR 1966 (also on page 15)

### LAW

#### —recommended texts

Potter, *Outlines of English Legal History* (5th ed. 1958, Kirafly), Sweet & Maxwell.

Scott, *The New Zealand Constitution* (1962, Oxford, Clarendon Press).

### TORTS

Winfield, *A Textbook of the Law of Tort* (7th ed. 1963, Jolowicz and Lewis), Sweet & Maxwell.

### CRIMINAL LAW

Either *Criminal Law and Practice in New Zealand* (1964 ed., Adams), Sweet & Maxwell, or Garrow and Spence, *Criminal Law* (4th ed., 1962, Spence), Butterworths.

### CONTRACT

Cheshire and Fifoot, *The Law of Contract* (2nd N.Z. ed., 1965, Northey), Butterworths;

Smith and Thomas, *A Casebook on Contract* (2nd ed. 1961), Sweet & Maxwell.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW

Either Briefly, *The Law of Nations* (6th ed., 1963, Waldox), Oxford, Clarendon Press, or

Starke, *An Introduction to International Law* (5th ed., 1963), Butterworths.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Scott, *The New Zealand Constitution* (1962, Oxford, Clarendon Press).

### FAMILY LAW

Inglis, *Family Law* (1960, with 1965 suppl.), Sweet & Maxwell.

### JURISPRUDENCE

Hart, *The Concept of Law* (1961), Oxford, Clarendon Press;

Lloyd, *The Idea of Law* (1964), Pelican Book A688;

Lloyd, *Introduction to Jurisprudence* (2nd ed., 1965), Stevens.

### LAND LAW

Garrow, *Law of Real Property* (5th ed., 1961, Adams), Butterworths.

### EVIDENCE

Cross, *Evidence* (N.Z. ed., 1963, Mathieson), Butterworths.

### COMMERCIAL LAW

Atiyah, *The Sale of Goods* (2nd ed., 1963), Pitman;

Dugdale, *New Zealand Hire Purchase Law* (2nd ed., 1965), Butterworths;

Leys and Northey, *Commercial Law in New Zealand* (3rd ed., 1966), Butterworths.

### EQUITY AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION

Garrow and Henderson, *Law of Trusts and Trustees* (3rd ed., 1965, Henderson), Butterworths;

Nathan, *Equity Through the Cases* (4th ed., 1961, Marshall), Stevens;

Nevill, *Trusts, Wills and Administration in New Zealand* (Rev. 3rd ed., 1961), Butterworths.

### COMPANY LAW

Northey, *Company Law in New Zealand* (5th ed., 1964), Butterworths.

Gower, *Modern Company Law* (2nd ed., 1957), Stevens.

### CONFLICT

Graveson, *The Conflict of Laws* (5th ed., 1965), Sweet & Maxwell;

Inglis, *Conflict of Laws* (1959), Sweet & Maxwell.

### PROCEDURE

Sim, *Practice and Procedure* (2nd ed., 1965), Butterworths;

Wily, *Magistrates' Courts Practice* (5th ed., 1961), Butterworths.

### CONVEYANCING

Goodall, *Conveyancing in New Zealand with Precedents* (2nd ed., 1951, Adams), Butterworths.

## POLITICAL STUDIES

V. O. Key, *Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups* (5th edition, Crowell); P. Williams, *Crisis and Comprise* (Longmans); D. Pickles, *The Fifth French Republic* (Methuen paperback); M. Fainsod, *How Russia is Ruled* (1963 edition Oxford); I. Deutscher, *Stalin* (Oxford paperback); E. Wilson, *To The Finland Station* (Fontana paperback).

## STAGE II

C. Brinton, *English Political Thought in the Nineteenth Century* (Harper paperback); H. K. Girvetz, *The Evolution of Liberalism* (Collier paperback); P. Anderson & R. Blackburn, eds., *Towards Socialism* (Fontana paperback).

H. Morrison, *Government and Parliament* (Oxford paperback); W. Eric Jackson, *Local Government in England and Wales* (Pelican); J. Blondel, *Voters, Parties and Leaders* (Pelican); D. E. Butler & A. King, *The British General Election of 1964* (Macmillan).

R. Chapman, W. Jackson & A. Mitchell, *New Zealand Politics in Action* (Oxford); R. Chapman, ed., *Ends and Means in New Zealand Politics* (University of Auckland Bulletin); R. Chapman & K. Sinclair, eds., *Studies of a Small Democracy* (Pauls); R. N. Kelson.

## HERE AND THERE

The teach-in had its moment of truth from Sir L. Munro's rather dry comment that it was only an enjoyable ritual. It is unfortunate, but true, that informed comment appears to play little part in Cabinet decisions on foreign policy.

The External Affairs Department's contribution, when they can drag themselves away from the cocktail parties, is little more than a rationalisation of Cabinet decisions. The intellectual in N.Z. society is, and nearly always has been, a voice without power.

The danger of Sir L. Munro's style of speaking is the man-

ner it drives people to adopt extreme positions. The technique used is to make ridiculous, pompous and unsubstantiated statements so that everyone laughs derisively. Follow this with a reasonable well-backed assertion. When people laugh, challenge them.

Highlights of the teach-in was undoubtedly Prof. R. M. Chapman's speech. The compelling argument, delivered in a forceful manner, destroyed the very basis of N.Z.'s foreign policy in S.E. Asia.

Despite the recent secession of Singapore from Malaysia, the first Pan N.Z. Malaysian Students' Congress was held in Wellington from the 15-18 August.

Resolution passed included, the support of a nuclear free zone in S.E. Asia and the urging of the Malaysian Central Government to speed up the rate of economic development.

The 1966 Congress will be held in Christchurch.

# KASHMIR CEASE-FIRE TEMPORARY SITUATION ANALYSED

After centuries of strife the political and religious factions of the Indian sub-continent seem to be no closer to a 'live-and-let-live' ideal than ever. Kashmir, the splintered bone of contention between India and Pakistan, has once again achieved international prominence as each opposing army seeks to impress upon the other the justice of its cause.

The good offices of non-belligerents and the much-slighted United Nations Organisation have finally persuaded the religious fanatics and the bald-headed chauvinists of South Asia's two greatest states to put another temporary stop to their futile wrangling.

Kashmir has been the scene of Indian and Pakistan confrontation for the last 18 years. When the British left in 1947 the sub-continent of India became two nations, the division having been prompted by religion, antagonisms and aggravated by the politically ambitions.

Either peacefully or by force, the allegiance of disputed areas was settled — all except for Kashmir. Three-quarters Moslem and one-quarter Hindu Kashmir, under a Hindu maharajah acceded India in 1947. Pakistan has never recognised the accession.

In 1947 the Indian Government, alleging armed intervention in Kashmir by Pakistan referred the dispute to the U.N. Security Council. A peace commission was set up, and in 1949 a cease-fire line was established dividing Kashmir and leaving Pakistan in control of about one-third of the territory. At this point India-U.N. co-operation broke down and there the situation has remained.

It is pointless to apportion guilt. An investigation of the combatants' respective cases, however, will reveal the complex issues around which a solution must be formulated.

INDIA: gained Pakistan legally in 1947.

PAKISTAN: claims that India has reneged on a promise to hold a referendum in Kashmir, a promise made during the riots following the

1947 accession.

By far the majority of the population of Kashmir belong to the Moslem religion; a plebiscite would probably indicate their wish to unite with Pakistan.

Five times between 1948 and 1957 the U.N.'s Security Council has passed resolutions urging that a plebiscite should be held in Kashmir. India has consistently refused to co-operate in this.

INDIA: The departure of Kashmir from India would set a disastrous precedent. If religion were to be made the basis for nationhood, India would become divided into a large number of quarrelling states.

PAKISTAN: three great rivers, on which Pakistan depends for water flow through Kashmir. Indian control of all Kashmir would put the economy of West Pakistan at the mercy of India.

INDIA: Kashmir, bordering on Chinese Tibet, has strategic importance. Pakistan is looked on as a collaborator with China in attempts to weaken India and dissolve the Union.

Despite the fact that feeling runs high, the conflict has had to come to a grinding halt. The economies of Pakistan and India were beginning to creak while pressure mounted from the U.N. Foreign aid pays for half of Pakistan's imports and one-third of India's. Neither country had enough working reserves of

foreign exchange to survive without it.

Nobody pretends that a permanent solution to the crisis will be easily found. Some interesting suggestions however, have appeared over the weeks of the crisis. The most likely and practical solution would appear to be for Kashmir's independence under Pakistan and Indian guarantees and military protection. After a suitable number of years when Indian feeling has cooled, a plebiscite could confirm or reject a Kashmir union with Pakistan. In the event of Kashmir's independence, India would be obliged to weather the storm of independence demands from her periodically rebellious national minorities.

The most interesting — also the most bold and problematic — suggestion is that Pakistan and India reconstitute some form of union. It is only 18 years since union was formally ended. Co-existence between Hindu and Moslem is not impossible; 50 million Moslems live in India today, making it the third biggest Moslem country in the world, while 11% of the population of Pakistan is Hindu.

The division of the state of Pakistan into two pieces of territory, separated by a thousand miles of Indian land, is a political and administrative absurdity.

In the economic sphere there is already a certain amount of necessary co-operation and co-ordination between Pakistan and India. East Pakistan supplies Calcutta jute mills with the extra raw materials they need to fill export orders. Assam tea exports come down river through East Pakistan territory. India and Pakistan co-operate in the use of the Indus River.

While there is something to be said for a united confed-

eral structure of government over the whole sub-continent there remains the basic differences of political attitudes. Pakistan is an authoritarian and militantly Moslem state; India is democratic and secular. Any form of union would of necessity be secular while the struggle over the communal allotment of seats could well be disastrous (as it was before the division). The dependence upon the goodwill and level-headedness of politicians would make any union's existence precarious if not impossible.

Whatever the final solution to the Kashmir problem, it would not last a decade if it were to be made at the expense of an officially defeated enemy. Humiliation of either party would spark a guerilla war which could continue indefinitely. What is needed in the first instance is an element of goodwill and reality in the thinking of the leaders of New Delhi and Rawalpindi. These leaders who have suffered 18 years of mutual provocation and infiltration along their common borders to no purpose, cannot afford to indulge in the shameful luxury of intestine war. They spend about half the Pakistan budget and a third of the Indian budget mainly on mutual defence while their poor starve. Both are confronted by the growing might of the Chinese dragon to the North.

The sooner India and Pakistan cease their fratricidal conflict and reach a lasting solution over Kashmir the better it will be for both of them. They can turn their attentions to their Northern border and to their greater and more ancient enemies — hunger and poverty, and despair.

D. Howard.



# Nirvana or No?

## Orientation troubles

What awaits the sixth former when he takes the plunge from Secondary School to University? One thing is certain: he will meet with new problems — which may be bigger than he is. To give freshers a closer idea of what is going on about them and steps being taken to remedy many problems, CRACCUM recently interviewed Prof. R. Winterbourn, Head of the Education Department; the Rev. D. Simmers, University Chaplain; and Dr. B. Gash, the Student Health Physician.

"There is plenty of room for research into the problems of university students," said Prof. Winterbourn. Some work has been done on this subject already in the way of small-scale investigations, but the only really solid piece of educational research of this nature is that carried out by G. W. Parkyn under the auspices of the N.Z. Council for Educational Research. Volume I of this work has been available for a few years while Volume II should be making its appearance later this year.

A university is a corporation (Latin "universitas") for the transference of knowledge the meeting of mixing of individuals, and the attainment of intellectual maturity. It is a place tending to promote individualism and originality. But originality for the sake of originality can be farcical, said the Rev. Simmers.

### WORKING BALANCE

To meet this challenge the student must achieve a working balance between his study and extra-curricular activities. There is still examination

pressure, as at High School, and since most students are thrown more on their own resources honest and independent judgement is much more necessary. Study is essential to success at university but where it comes to the point of burying one's life in books its ceases to be truly worthwhile. If the scope and pace of a subject is so great as to necessitate cramming or the leaving of great voids in the course then the

same way as the Liaison Officer but Rev. Simmers prefers meeting students on the campus. This is done by visiting hostels, the common room and cafeteria, attending student meetings and society meetings and inviting all 1500 freshers to a coffee and discussion evening. About one quarter of those invited turn up, but few of these are the chronically introspective, troubled students who would benefit most from informal



private homes. Flattering for freshers should be considered as a last resort only. It gives independence, true, but can easily encourage a chaotic ap-

proach to studies. The other options do give the new student a necessary stability which flattening often lacks. "Lecturers are teachers," Prof. Winterbourn insisted, "although the situation is not quite the same as at Secondary School." Freshers will invariably find that relationships with their teachers are much more impersonal than at secondary school, but this is largely an unfortunate result of student members. Seminars will counteract this to a certain extent while most lecturers will be very willing to help any student in difficulties with his subject. Furthermore, as a student moves into the higher stages of his subject there will be closer contact with his lecturers.

### GROUP COMPLEXES

Even a casual observer can recognise various group complexes on the campus. These are often hang-overs from school and are not a bad thing unless socially inward-looking. Many individuals belong to no such group, however, and until they make contact with other students feel socially isolated. Clubs and societ-

ies can begin to fill this gap but it is a sad thing that more students are not more ready to broaden their circle of friends by welcoming the 'out-of-town' or 'other-school' fellow. 'Studass and the Conselling Service could make a contribution here, perhaps said Professor Winterbourn.

### STUDENT HEALTH

Though no comparative study has been carried out on student health to Dr. Gash's knowledge, he considers that students are as healthy as the rest of the adolescent community.

With regard to the effect of university on a young person's health no hard and fast statement can be made. Some students take the pressure of work harder than others. Most students who show signs of physical or emotional unhealthiness were probably much the same, or potentially so, before beginning university studies. For many students, study is tied very closely with finance. He who feels his bursary is in jeopardy by threatened failure stands in greater chance of ill health than the student who does not fear financial embarrassment.

The high failure rate in science, something which will have to be contended with by all freshers. By overseas standards our failure rates in some subjects are a shameful state of affairs. It is necessary to keep the standards high but good students are failing where they should pass. (More will be said on this matter in the next Craccum).

## DAVE HOWARD LOOKS AT THE PROBLEMS OF NEXT YEAR'S FRESHERS

course prescription needs reviewing by the Department

### LIAISON SERVICE INADEQUATE

Both the Liaison Officer and members of the Student Liaison Committee visit surrounding Secondary Schools to give prospective students a preliminary introduction to university life. While doing a worthwhile job, this service alone is inadequate. More needs to be done from the High School end. Teachers should groom H.S. students more during their last year to facilitate easy transition. A major step in the right direction would be more frequent meetings between school and university staffs—giving the former a reminder of university life and an idea of new developments.

### UNIVERSITY CHAPLAIN

Other University Chaplains tour Secondary Schools in the

talks on any subject at all, not necessarily religion.

### SERVICE FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS

At the end of the first term all science freshers have their term marks collated and those with less than half marks in two subjects are seen by members of the staff who give academic guidance. This can turn to a discussion of personal problems. It is hoped by some to extend this system to the Arts Faculty although others doubt its value because of the difficulty in assessing an arts student's academic progress at this time of the year.

A reminder: the Liaison Officer, Student Health Service, and the University Chaplain are available for consultation on personal and study problems.

### ACCOMMODATION PROBLEMS

Accommodation near the University is a problem (understatement). Of those students who do not stay at home (40 per cent) the majority can find suitable board in residential halls or

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# STAGES I AND II - - - 1966

## PRESCRIBED TEXT FOR 1966

The following is a list of the prescribed texts for 1966. Unfortunately it has proved impossible to obtain lists of texts for some subjects, and also impracticable to print comprehensive lists of all books for other subjects. Therefore, a list of obligate books for subjects with large rolls has been compiled; and then only for stages I and II.

This should not be regarded as final as alterations necessary. Students are reminded that books published overseas should be ordered directly from the publishers at a considerable saving.

## BOTANY I

W. S. Loomis, *Botany* (Reinhardt, Winston); J. H. S. Brown, *Physiology for First-Year Students* (Longman & Co. Ltd.).

II  
"The Algae" Chapman V.S. Phyllan & Co. Ltd.), *Mechanics of Inheritance* (Prentice-Hall), *Introductory Physiology* (2nd ed., Alexopoulos C.J.).

III  
"Plant Physiology" Thomas, H. & Richardson (Churchill).

IV  
"The Physiology of Flowering" Hillman, W.S. (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).

## CHEMISTRY I

W. S. Loomis, *Chemistry* (Macmillan); either Marvell and *Chemical Properties of the Elements* (Wiley) or Grunwald and Henbest, *Organic Chemistry* (Wiley); either Hiller and *Principles of Chemistry* (McGraw-Hill) or Anon and Kokes, *Fundamental Chemistry* (Wiley).

## CHEMISTRY II

W. S. Loomis, *Chemistry* (Macmillan); either Marvell and *Chemical Properties of the Elements* (Wiley) or Grunwald and Henbest, *Organic Chemistry* (Wiley); either Hiller and *Principles of Chemistry* (McGraw-Hill) or Anon and Kokes, *Fundamental Chemistry* (Wiley).

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## EDUCATION I

J. M. Stephens, *Educational Psychology: The Study of Educational Growth* ((Revised Edn. Constable); Winifred F. Hill, *Learning: A Study of Psychological Interpretations*, 1963); R. L. Thorndike & E. Hagen: *Measurement and Evaluation in Psychology and Education* (2nd. Edn., Wiley, 1962); G. S. Adams, *Measurement and Evaluation in Education, Psychology and Guidance* (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964).

## EDUCATION II

J. M. Stephens, *Educational Psychology: The Study of Educational Growth* ((Revised Edn. Constable); Winifred F. Hill, *Learning: A Study of Psychological Interpretations*, 1963); R. L. Thorndike & E. Hagen: *Measurement and Evaluation in Psychology and Education* (2nd. Edn., Wiley, 1962); G. S. Adams, *Measurement and Evaluation in Education, Psychology and Guidance* (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964).

## ENGLISH I

In 1966 English I is to be divided into two distinct streams. Courses for these streams will be different, therefore students are advised not to complete their purchase of texts until they know which lectures they shall be required to attend.

The following are the language texts to be prescribed for both courses.

R. Quirk, *The Use of English* (Longmans); C. L. Barber, *The Story of Language* (Pan); Ida Ward, *The Phonetics of English* (Heffer).

## ENGLISH II

Caucer, *Prologue*, ed. Davies (Harrap); Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, ed. Hodgson (Athlone); K. Sisam, *Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose* (O.U.P.) (with vocabulary); Brunner, *Outline of Middle English Grammar* (Trans. Johnston), (Blackwell) Recommended in addition: J. Livingston Lowes, *Geoffrey Chaucer* (Oxford); H. S. Bennett, *Chaucer and the Fifteenth Century* (Clarendon); Huizinga, *The Waning of the Middle Ages* (Pelican).

Hamlet (New Cambridge); Antony and Cleopatra (New Arden); King Lear (New Arden). Recommended in addition: J. Dover Wilson, *What Happens in Hamlet* (C.U.P., L. D. Lerner (ed.) Shakespeare's Tragedies (Pelican); F. E. Halliday, *A Shakespeare Companion* (Penguin).

## FRENCH I

Manison, *A Grammar of Present-day French* (Harrap). For students proceeding to Stage III: *Grammaire Larousse du français contemporain* (Larousse) or Grevisse, *Le Bon usage* (Geuthner).

1966: Maupassant, *Selected Short Stories* (Matthews, ULP); Moliere, *le Malade imaginaire* (Ledesert, Harrap); St. Exupery, *Terre des hommes* (Shuffrey, Heinemann).

1966: Parmee, *Twelve French Poets, 1820-1900* (Longmans)-Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, Verlaine, Rimbaud; Camus, *la Peste* (Methuen); Curtis, *les Forêts de la nuit* (Julliard); Prevert, *Paroles* (Livre de poche); Anouilh, *Antigone* (Harrap).

## FRENCH II

Lafayette, *la Princesse de Cleves et la Princesse de Montpensier* (Cluny); Voltaire, *Anthologie du roman* (available from the Department).

Corneille, *Theatre choisi* (Garnier); Racine, *Theatre complet* (Garnier); Moliere, *Marivaux, Theatre* (Flammarion); Beaumarchais, *Theatre* (Garnier).

Wartburg, *Evolution et structure de la langue française* (Francke).

Grammaire Larousse du français contemporain (Larousse), or Grevisse, *Le Bon usage* (Geuthner).

## GEOGRAPHY I

Text-books: No specific text-book is recommended, but students may usefully have ready access to one or more of the following works: H. M. Kendall, R. M. Glendinning and C. H. Macfadden, *Introduction to Geography* (Harcourt, Brace); V. C. Finch, G. Trewartha, A. Robinson and E. Hammond, *Elements of Geography* (4th ed.) (McGraw-Hill); Preston James, *A Geography of Man* (Ginn & Co.); R. J. Russell and F. B. Kniffen, *Culture Worlds* (Macmillan); S. N. Dicken and F. R. Pitts, *Introduction to Cultural Geography* (Blaisdell); R. Murphy, *An Introduction to Geography* (Rand McNally).

## GEOLOGY I

Cotton, *Geomorphology* (Whitcombe & Tombs); Gilluly, Waters and Woodford, *Principles of Geology* (Freeman); Searle, *City of Volcanoes* (Paul); Davies, *Introduction to Paleontology* (Murby); Rhodes, *The Evolution of Life* (Penguin).

## GEOLOGY II

Hills, *Outlines of Structural Geology* (Methuen), Beerbower, *Search For The Past* (Prentice-Hall); or Easton, *Invertebrate Paleontology* (Arepek); or Moore, *Lalicker and Fischer, Invertebrate Fossils* (McGraw & Hill); Kummel, *History of The Earth* (Freeman). N.Z. Geological Survey Mulletin No. 66, *Geological Map of N.Z.*; Kerr, *Optical Mineralogy* (1959), (McGraw-Hill); Spock,

*Guide To The Study of Rocks* (Harper); Berrey and Mason *Mineralogy* (Freeman).

## GERMAN I

Waidson (Ed) *German short Stories, 1900-1945* (C.U.P.). Rado (Ed.) *Begegnungen von a bis* (Heinemann).

Leonard Foster (Ed.) *The Penguin Book of German Verse*.

Kafka, *Der Heizer* (C.U.P.). German (Lond. U.P.).

Wells, *A First German Vocabulary* (Hachette).

## GERMAN II

Richey (Ed.) *Selected Poems of Walther von der Vogelweide* (Blackwell).

Goethe, *Faust I* (Werke, vol. 3, Wegner).

Goethe, *Poems* (Blackwell).

Goethe, *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers* (Blackwell).

Schiller, *Maria Stuart* (Condor).

Lessing, *Emilia Galotti* (Blackwell).

## HISTORY I

Craig, Gordon A., *Europe Since 1815* (Rinehart & Co.), or Thomson, D., *Europe Since Napoleon* (Longmans); Williams, T. Harry, *Current, R. N. & Friedel, Frank, A History of the U.S. Since 1865* (Knopf); Clyde, Paul T. *The Far East* (Prentice Hall).

## HISTORY II

Option A. *The History of Medieval Europe*.

Shorter Cambridge Medieval History, 2 vols. (Cambridge University Press); R. Breban to ed. *The Early Middle Ages* (Free Press of Glencoe); B. D. Lyon (Ed.) *The High Middle Ages* (Free Press of Glencoe); B. Tierney (Ed.) *The Crisis of Church and State, 1050-1300* (Spectrum Books).

Students intending to do course (Option) B would be advised to consult the History Dept.

## PHILOSOPHY I

Preliminary Reading: W. C. Salmon, *Logic* (Prentice-Hall).

J. D. Carney and R. K. Scheer, *Fundamentals of Logic* (Macmillan).

Preliminary Reading: R. Taylor, *Metaphysics* (Prentice-Hall).

J. Hospers, *Introduction to Philosophical Analysis* (R.K. P.);

G. H. Whiteley, *An Introduction to Metaphysics* (Methuen).

## PHILOSOPHY II

J. Hospers, *Introduction to Philosophical Analysis* (R.K. P.);

V. Chappell (ed.), *The Philosophy of Mind* (Prentice-Hall Spectrum paperback);

A. Flew ed., *Body, Mind, and Death* (Macmillan paperback); S. Hook (ed.), *Dimensions of Mind* (Collier paperback).

## PHYSICS IA

Hilliday and Resnick, *Physics for Students of Science and Engineering, Parts I and II* (Wiley).

## PHYSICS IB

Hilliday and Resnick, *Physics for Students of Science and Engineering, Parts I and II* (Wiley).

Supplementary Reading: R. T. Weidner and R. L. Sells, *Elementary Modern Physics* (Allyn and Bacon, Inc.).

## PHYSICS II

Text-books: H. S. Allen and R. S. Maxwell, *Text-books of Heat, Part II* (Macmillan); F. A. Jenkins and H. E. White, *Fundamentals of Optics* (McGraw-Hill); J. B. A.C. Circuit Theory (Macmillan); Gavin and Houldin, *Principles of Electronics* (English Universities Press); W. T. Scott, *Physics of Electricity and Magnetism* (Wiley); K. A. Macfayden, *A Physics Laboratory Handbook for Students* (Univ. of London Press); P. T. Matthews, *Introduction to Quantum Mechanics* (McGraw-Hill); for students advancing, R. M. Eisberg, *Fundamentals of Modern Physics* (Wiley).

## PSYCHOLOGY I

Morgan, *Introduction of Psychology* (2nd ed.); Hebb, *A Textbook of Psychology*.

There shall be extra books prescribed, dependent on the student's course.

Stage II (B.A. and B.Sc.) — estimated size of class, 69.

Woodworth & Schlosberg, *Experimental Psychology*.

Kimble, *Conditioning and Learning*.

Dember, *Psychology of Perception*.

Bartley, *Principles of Perception*.

Bergeijk, Pierce & David, *Waves and the Ear*.

Hall, *Psychology of Motivation*.

## ZOOLOGY I

Chapman & Barker, *Zoology* ((Longmans); Bonner, *Heredity* (Prentice-Hall); Miller, *New Zealand Zoology — A Practical Introduction* (Whitcombe & Tombs).

Ford, *Genetics For Medical Students* (Methuen) Moore, *Man, Time & Fossils* (Cape).

## ZOOLOGY II

Market, *Development Genetics* ((Prentice-Hall); Hartman & Suskind, *Gene Action*, ((Prentice-Hall); Parker & Haswell, *Textbooks of Zoology* (Col. 2), or Young, *Life of the Vertebrates* (O.U.P.), or Romer, *The Vertebrate Body* (Saunders); Colbert, *Evolution of the Vertebrates* ((Wiley); Sheppard, *Natural Selection and Heredity* (Hutchinson); Borradaile, Eastham, Potts & Saunders, *The Invertebrata* (O.P.U.).

Or Parker & Haswell, *Textbook of Zoology*, Vol. 1); Carter, *General Zoology of the Invertebrates* (Sidwick & Jackson); Green, *A Biology of Crustacea* (Witherby); Morton, *Molluscs* (Hutchinson); Dales, *Annelid Worms* (Hutchinson); Imms, A.D., *Introduction to Entomology* (Methuen).



**Boks v. Varsities****MATCH ANALYSED**

In 1956 the New Zealand Universities Rugby team convincingly defeated the touring Springboks. Confidence built up by success in warm-up matches, including a 40-0 victory over Wanganui, the '65 Varsities was more than hopeful of a win against this year's Boks. It is history now that they were crushed by the incredible score of 55-11.

No-one likes being beaten, especially New Zealanders. Even less do they like being thrashed. But let's make sure we don't blame the wrong causes. The Springboks won because they were the better side. Accident determined the margin of their win, not the fact of it.

Those who did not get to Eden Park to see the game will no doubt have read all about it in the daily papers. There would be little point in recapping here the events of the match. But there are a few comments that need to be made.

The match has been called a disappointment. And disap-

pointing it was in that the spectators did not see what they went along to see — a hard-fought encounter between two closely matched teams. But as a spectacle it was brilliant. The genius of the Springbok backs individually and as a unit was enough in itself to make the game memorable, if not wholly satisfactory.

As it was, of course, the match was utterly one-sided. Baulked of its exceptions, the Eden Park crowd worked off its frustration in the worst display of unsportmanship I have seen at Eden Park. Wholesale booing of the Springboks, who cannot have been deriving much pleasure from the match anyway, and of the referee, who, while he made mistakes, was generally fair and competent — these the biased ignorance of the New Zealand spectator.

It is very easy to say that the Boks only looked good because they were playing against only twelve men, against a team that lacked a

half-back and a full-back, perhaps the two more vital positions on the field. But let us beware of carrying this argument too far. Let us not be blinded to the fact that, injuries notwithstanding, the South Africans were infinitely the superior team. It is perhaps unfortunate that these injuries, crippling as they were to the Varsities, should have intruded to detract from what must be the best back-line display from the tourist so far.

Remember that the Springboks scored eight points in the first eight minutes, while the Varsities were still at full strength. And remember that had they not eased off considerably in the second half, whether from satiety or compassion, they could conceivably have run their score up to sixty-five or seventy points. If this game had been played under rules that permitted replacements, we could still have expected to see the South Africans win by a margin of twenty points or more.



LUNCH TIME ON THE WANGANUI

Two Canoe Club members on one of the 10 club trips each year. Canoe Club, one of the most active clubs has trips to Lake Waikaremoana, Lake Tarawera, the Wanganui and the Wanganui rivers plus Harbour trips, Waiheke Island and the outing and party for the Orpheus

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