

CRACCUUM

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FREE TO STUDENTS
No.11. 1968

B.A. HONS COURSE PLANNED FOR 1970

A four-year B.A. Honours course will be available at Auckland University from 1970, according to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor H. Sampson.

The aim of the new course is "to permit a much more specialised degree for students who are particularly talented in any field, while at the same time maintaining the general arts degree," he said in an interview with Craccum last week.

Students will be streamed into the B.A. Hons course at the end of their second year. In order to qualify they will have had to pass six units from the two main blocks of subjects in not fewer than four subjects one of which will have to be a language and two of which must be advanced.

And, of course, those passes must be uniformly high. It is envisaged that only a relatively few students will do the B.A. Hons course as the specialised tuition this entails will be possible only with small classes.

As a result of this the second year will take on a new importance. Students who hope to do B.A. Hons are strongly advised to treat 1969 as if it were the last year of their B.A. The glorious days of a slack second year are over.

First year students this year are recommended to plan their courses for next year so that they have the required six units and have advanced their two major subjects.

The B.A. Hons course is intended to accelerate students into the Ph.D. in order to bring Arts students on to the market at more or less the same time as Science graduates.

After completing the four year course students will graduate with first or second class Honours (the latter in two divisions) and enrol for a preliminary M.A. Special. After one year's study they will then in all probability be streamed into a Ph.D.

It is not yet known what the prescription for this accelerated

course will entail as departments are still preparing their drafts. Some departments will retain the present Honours papers which will then be sat at the end of the fourth year, but others propose a completely new course not oriented so heavily toward papers.

It will also be possible to sit for B.A. Hons in two subjects much on the same lines as the present combined Honours or Double Honours.

No Honours for Masters Degree

Most students will however, continue with the general Arts course. This will remain a three year course leading to an M.A. It will not be possible to gain Honours from a Masters degree from 1970 but Masters will be awarded as First Class, Second Class or a bare pass.

In general, students who do this course will not go on to a Ph.D. but it will be possible to do so.

One of the arguments against the introduction of the B.A. Hons is that it makes the ordinary Masters courses worthless, that it stamps those who do it as "failed B.A. Hons." Professor Chapman denies that the new course will in any way lower the status of the present M.A. He foresees the two degrees as quite separate things not detracting from each other in any way. The B.A. Hons-Ph.D. course is intended for specialist graduates, the general M.A. course is largely proposed for graduates who will be teachers.

In other words the university has finally woken up to the fact that an Arts Degree aims at producing two different sorts of graduates: those who will continue the process of education, and those who will become the research workers and academic specialists. Two separate courses are needed to provide for these.

Language Restriction Revised

Concomitant with the introduction of the B.A. Hons course has been the revision of the present B.A. At long last, the language restriction is to be lifted a little.

As from next year the language regulation will have been fulfilled if a student has gained 50% in a foreign language in the University Entrance Bursary or Scholarship. It will not be necessary for him to do a Stage I language in this case.

Some departments are also considering establishing a terminal 70-lecture language course which will also fulfill the language requirement. This course will be more in line with the Foreign Language Reading course offered in the Science faculty.

A further proposed revision is the abolition of the advanced language prerequisite for English Hons. It is likely that by 1970 students will no longer have to have a foreign language to Stage II to qualify for English Masters.

Craccum advises students who are faced with advancing a language against their will to hold their fire until 1970. The idea then is to re-enrol under the new system and to kick up stink if the powers demand that you have a language to Stage II simply because you started under the old system.

This recent snapshot of two students in the throes of intensive swat is printed as a graphic reminder that exams are only two weeks away.



UNIVERSITY LEADERS IN CIVIC ELECTIONS

For those who take an interest in local body politics, next month is when it all happens.

The triennial self-justification of local government is once again with us, heralded by a great increase in the amount of publicity for, and outspoken statements by, members of various local bodies.

The main attention will, of course, focus on the city council elections, and particularly on the mayoralty.

The list of candidates for the city council is remarkable for the number of young contenders, most of whom have neither experience nor detailed knowledge of politics in any of its various forms.

The mayoralty is unlikely to produce a surprise result. The three contenders have already fought the contest. The only difference is that Labour renegade George Forsyth no longer has Party approval. It is probable that the votes which his "black-balling" will lose him will be compensated for by the sympathy vote he will gain.

That doyen of New Zealand political objectivists, the New Zealand Herald, has editorialised that "The sitting Mayor, Dr McElroy, fully merits a second term. He had discharged his duties with efficiency and dignity."

Auckland seems to have muddled along these past three years in a slightly more efficient manner than previously: if only because the city council has concentrated on the job in hand and has not fought among itself like a student executive.

The other serious mayoral candidate, Mr D. M. Robinson, is well known for his anti-student attitudes especially during 1965's Capping Week. Later in the year, he changed his opinions and decided to like students, if only for the duration of the election campaign.

McElroy, on the other hand, is a good friend of the university and

particularly the Students' Association.

Robinson will be forever remembered as a protagonist in the fluoridation issue. His statements and activities designed to keep this "poison" from our drinking water were almost as rational as some of his more recent pronouncements on inner-city development.

The newspaper report that his niece would act as Mayoress if Mr Robinson were elected Mayor bought to light an aspect of Mr Robinson's personal life which many people had hoped could have been forgotten.

The Herald also refers to Robinson's "tentative flirtation" with the Labour Party. What Mr Robinson's continuing determination to be independent means, is a matter of speculation. And Labour's advice to unionists to vote for former Mayor "Robbie" must have set the networks buzzing with intrigue.

Student interest in the city council will centre on the fortunes of those candidates connected with the university.

Two prominent university candidates are the pro-chancellor, Dr McElroy, and student political activist Richard Northey who is a Labour candidate for council.

Mr Northey says he is standing because "there are important issues involved in local government. I feel that there are issues affecting young people and students which should be given more attention than they have been in the past."

"I have been critical enough in the past," smiled Richard Northey "so I should be prepared to take part in the decisions if the electorate wants me."

Also of interest will be the candidates representing the Civic Action Party which grew out of a students' association supported move in 1965 to get a young voice on council.

The students' association earlier

this year refused to give Civic Action financial support for this year's campaign, but the organisation has continued, albeit somewhat shakily, and now presents the second largest ticket to the electorate.

Its candidates range from barristers to taxi drivers and include two former presidents of the students' association, Herb Romaniuk and Ante Katavich.

The policies of this party have been publicised quite widely. At a meeting at the university, Mr P. Cavanagh said that Civic Action would foster a more meaningful relationship between the city and the students than at present exists.

What effect Civic Action will have, no one yet knows. It seems likely however, that the large number of candidates they support will to some extent split each other's votes.

What does it mean?

Citizens are charged with the duty of electing a group of people who will appear to be responsible for the administration of New Zealand's largest metropolis for the next three years.

But it should be obvious that the regional authority must play a larger part in the next few years, and that the tremendous redevelopment being planned by the council and advocated by the candidates largely depends on the generosity of whoever holds the treasury purse-strings.

Obviously the voter is unable in most cases to judge a candidate on merit. Having to select rationally 21 candidates from a list of nearly 50 is probably an impossible task for most of the electorate.

The successful candidates will in the main be those who make their names the most widely known. Excitement will be short, and all will return to their burrows.

And nothing will happen until November next year when Parliament indulges in its triennial justification.

Students Appointed To Senate

George de Bres and Bill Rudman have been elected as student representatives on the University Senate.

Exec called for applications but owing to lack of publicity only two nominations were received. Mr de Bres and Mr Rudman both served on the joint Studass/Council committee to discuss the student representation.

An SGM called by Exec failed to attract many students and the nominations were accepted unanimously.

Some speakers expressed the fear that Studass could be left without a representative after Mr de Bres leaves in February (when an election would be impractical) and these were subsequently incorporated in an amendment that asked the president to make sure that this situation could not arise.

EDITORIAL

Satellite University and Government Sloth

The recent announcement by the Minister for Education that a second or satellite university is planned for Auckland in the near future, must justifiably arouse the ire of all those connected with tertiary education. It appears to reveal once again, the hasty, makeshift provisions the government so consistently makes for university expansion.

First of all, there is the secrecy which has surrounded the whole thing. There is some justification for not releasing the position of the site (as the 15 year feud over the Princes Street site indicated) but there is no justification for the lack of open discussion over the nature of a second institution. The basic issues which arise from the alternatives of a satellite or a fully autonomous second university, should have been prominent factors in the central discussions of the building programme for the Princes Street site.

If, as seems most likely, the proposed plan is for a satellite university, then the whole building programme is completely out of gear and headed for early obsolescence and expensive reduplication. In the face of this programme neither of the practical alternatives for a satellite is now feasible. The new institution cannot be planned to stream off either the junior or senior classes because the buildings just erected are designed with both large lecture rooms and research facilities. A consequence of such a plan would leave one or other of these wasted. Alternatively, it cannot be envisaged as a complex of specialist schools because these are already built or underway on the present site.

If, on the other hand, Mr Kinsella, foresees the new university as autonomous, then there is a very good reason for his not divulging the site—Oakley is the wrong place! It feeds neither the North Shore, nor South Auckland—the two main areas of population expansion—and it has practically insurmountable problems of transport and accommodation.

Furthermore, a whole new university cannot be built in the available time. On past performances, it is doubtful whether the Government would even have accepted tenders by 1972 when AU reaches its proposed ceiling population of 10,000. And does Mr Kinsella seriously think that a library, staff and equipment can be established within this time?

The whole scheme reeks of Government sloth and lack of interest in education; it is hasty, unprepared and unfeasible. But most of all it is far, far too late. The nett result is that we shall have to sit back and watch AU bulging at the seams with upwards of 15,000 students while frantic attempts are made to throw up an inadequate supplement just anywhere.

Lecturers Press for Reform

The present demand for student representation in university government is being mirrored by the same demand by the large body of staff members below professorial status. Dissatisfaction with the present hierarchical scheme is beginning to be loudly voiced, and the Lecturers' Association are formulating a more equitable system in which they would have effective representation.

As matters stand the professor is "God" in his own department with the power to disregard even worthwhile proposals or justifiable complaints by members of staff.

Furthermore, appeals to higher bodies like the Senate are rendered sterile by the fact that (1) these bodies largely comprise professors; and (2) such appeals generally have to be lodged by professors.

The plight of ordinary lecturers is made worse by the fact that there exists a machinery which purports to provide them with representation. Unlike the students, the lecturers have first to overthrow the existing impotent management before they can instigate a system whereby judicious proposals can be adapted regardless of who proposes them.

The lecturers' cause is fair. It must not be allowed to be impeded by reactionary elements in university government. Representation for lecturers would be a major factor in creating academic vitality and stimulating innovation in departments which have been stifled by professors who blanket whole courses with their personal, often outdated theories. Also, it would be instrumental in freeing heads of departments from the burden of making all the decisions, on administration, course structures, and on staff-student relationships.

—C.A.M.

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LETTERS

ART CRITICS TAKE CRACCUM TO TASK

Sir,—I am quite disturbed that I should be credited with the statement that the fine arts exhibition was both poor and basically unimpressive in Craccum 10, considering that I did not write the first two paragraphs of the article.

I was quite aware that my article as submitted did not mention the prize winners. This was because I assumed that they would be mentioned elsewhere in Craccum and hence I was prepared to accept a minor change in my article to that effect.

If the amender had such a strong opinion about the exhibition then it should have been printed elsewhere and under his own name.

I hope that the next issue of Craccum will correct the misattribution of the first two paragraphs.

We humbly apologise for misinterpretations in the introductory paragraphs which were written by staff on the editor's request.—Editor.

Sir,—Mr Vuletic, writing of Michael Illingworth, concludes: "If he continues to develop along present lines, he will remain, next to Mr Mrkusich, the major force in New Zealand painting."

This is a bold statement indeed.

Illingworth's painting, on account of its geometrical nature, is not yet readily accepted by the local viewing public. That it is not is no reflection on the merits of the work. Has Illingworth been included as one of the two painters for convenience sake, being at hand here in Auckland? Or is Mr Vuletic prejudiced against regionalism in painting?

The painters who are partly covered by the label "regionalist," for better or for worse, are largely the "major forces" in New Zealand painting. McCahon and Woollaston are examples —A. Blaschke.

Illingworth is not "on hand"—he lives in Puhoh. If I thought you knew anything about the artists concerned I would have replied.—Vuletic.

Sir,—In the last issue of Craccum there was a very confused and somewhat misleading review of the Arts Festival Fine Arts Exhibition, i.e. "Ilam" was spelt "Elam" a number of times. Were these printers' errors or just bad reporting? And where did Mr Finnemore obtain the fact that Elam's best work was not shown?

Apart from these misleading errors the review hardly surpassed the usual mediocre critical reviews on New Zealand exhibitions, instead the critic "turns an imagined and personal response into an invented aesthetic jargon which at best describes only the formal values. He is powerless to convey the meaningful content of the work itself."

John Nicol.

students—student power—different from any other mob—mob power?

There used to be a recognised system of logic—"The logic of youth." It was very nearly perfect—so perfect that it was quite impractical to implement it, for we, unfortunately, are very far from being perfect.

It may be that students would be wise to attend to their studies and so acquire a mature logic. By doing so, and ignoring propaganda, they would carry out their implied contract with the people. For it is the peoples' money that provides them with the opportunity to discipline and control their minds, and so fit them to play a leading role in the life of the community.

H. L. Fendall.

SALARIES

Susan Rae's article "Secondary Teaching and the Bond" (Craccum, July 22), was informative, but I must take issue with the incredible statement that "Teachers receive a generous enough starting salary."

Last year, as a 20-year-old civil servant (in the Department of Internal Affairs) of no particular talent or fame and with only 18 months' work experience, I was being paid \$2560 per annum. My academic qualifications consisted of higher school certificate and four BA units and I was taking two further units part time at university. (So I wasn't even a full-time employee.) This kind of salary isn't uncommon.

Now, it might well be that at the end of this year, (I'm now a full-time student at Vic), replete with degree, I might consider teaching as a career. (A "rewarding" career insists the Education Department in one of its advertisements.) That is, I might consider teaching if the salaries weren't laughable: in the year which post-graduate students leave to spend in a training college they "will be paid \$1835 if you have a bachelor's degree, \$2055 with a master's or \$2160 with a first or second-class honours." (I quote an Education Department advert published in August.)

Are they kidding? Starting salaries for BA graduates in Canada are reputed to be \$NZ6000 and up. Salaries in New Zealand "rise regularly and can reach over \$6000 p.a. for a principalship." (My Emphasis). Teachers: laugh through your tears! This is but a tragic-comedy script by a temporary elite of farmers, jaded business-men and accountants. Laugh! You have nothing to lose but your . . . well you've got nothing, have you?

—David Harcourt

RHODESIA FACTS CORRECTED

Sir,—Referring to the article in Craccum of July 9, by Henderson Tapela and Billy Marembo, I presume from their remarks that these two students are from Zambia and not Rhodesia.

They refer to me as a retired farmer from Rhodesia. Without getting into controversy could I put the record straight?

I am a New Zealander born in Manaia, my father being born in Wairoa.

On my retirement I left New Zealand in September of 1967 and flew to Rhodesia via Johannesburg then I went via Victoria Falls by a car I borrowed from my sister who lives in Umtali, to Lusaka in Zambia. I did 4000 miles, returning to New Zealand after seven months. I travelled only with my wife and went where I wished. I met Africans, whites and coloured. From my own unbiased observations Rhodesia is much more progressive, cleaner, and race relations better than in Zambia. The Africans get better medical treatment in Rhodesia and more justice from Smith's Government than do either the African blacks or whites in Zambia where justice is handed out as a political reward. The Africans in Zambia appeared to me to be crueler to their own than in Rhodesia viz, the slaying of 1200 of Alice Lenishina's followers by Kaunda just because they disagreed in voting.

I must reiterate that my wife and I saw the election of a chief in Rhodesia with no white police evident.

The fact that all minorities in Zambia, are as further north, trying to get to England is evidence that they fear the dictators.

Again I am a New Zealander, fought for three years against one dictator in Africa and only want my countrymen to know the truth, as I saw it with my Leica.

A. D. Powdrell.

CAF Disgusts

Sir,—As a female student I am disgusted by the appearance of a minority of the staff who work in the cafeteria. I feel embarrassed when they appear, and wonder how the management has the gall to accept such untidiness and slovenliness.

I have no complaint about their work (although the cloths used to wipe the tables could be rinsed more frequently), or their manner—just appearance. Any employer has the right, and duty, to demand a reasonable standard of appearance from his staff W. A. Upton.

CRACCUM

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STUDASS FINANCES HEALTHY

Substantial Surplus
Estimated for 1968

The finances of the Association are in a very healthy state, according to the treasurer, Terry Quinn. In an interview with Craccum he categorically denied that this year's surplus would be in the region of \$40,000 (as has been rumoured) but he did indicate that a substantial surplus would have been made by December 31, and that for the first time in years the Association will really have some money to play with.

This surplus has been largely created by supplementary income which has offset what was thought to be the crippling burden of a \$23,000 depreciation estimate.

The milk bar-dairy, for instance has so far made a profit of \$1200, the restaurant a profit up to July, of some \$700, and Arts Festival and Caping have both proved financially successful (the latter to the tune of \$3000).

Another major source of income has been catering for outside functions, and Mr Quinn envisages that this income will steadily become more substantial.

On the other hand, it's not all a bed of roses. There are several disturbing features which will affect results if not this year, then next.

1. Furniture, originally budgeted to last at least five years, will now have to be replaced much sooner. Some additional furniture has already been purchased this year.
2. The large scale thefts from the union will cost several thousands of dollars in replacements.
3. The cafeteria (somewhat mysteriously to Craccum) runs at a sizeable loss — about \$400 below break even.

Part of the surplus has also been absorbed by the acquisition of large items like a piano for the caf, a sound system, an account-

ing machine, and a work of art.

However, essentially we will make a large surplus for the year. In fact Mr Quinn said that the executive were "racking their brains" to think of something we really need, to spend money. (He was at pains, however, to stress that we must not use up all the surplus but allow something to offset the traditional financial cyclic ups and downs of the Association.)

Some estimate of the size of the surplus (Mr Quinn would not state

what it would be at this time of the year) may be gained from the additional items of expenditure which are envisaged. These include: more art works, substantially increased grants to clubs which can put forward a good case for extra finance, a xerox machine, a van, and a possible reduction in some caf prices — e.g. coffee.

Students may wonder why, if the association is beginning to be a paying concern the Studass fees need be quite so high.



BELOW: The recent Gelp was an outstandingly typical drunken scene. It even got to the Craccum photographer.

SQUASH COURT PLAN
CAUSES CONCERN

Representatives of the students' association are not satisfied with the university buildings committee's plans for the proposed university squash courts.

At an Exec meeting on Thursday, September 12, Mr Bill Rudman reported that plans for the squash courts made no provision for toilets, showers, lockers or custodial facilities.

The squash courts are planned as the first stage of the gymnasium complex, to be built behind the present student union. Government finance for the project is not forthcoming in the foreseeable future, and the university will finance the courts itself.

Exec felt that present ablution facilities in the union itself are barely adequate, and will certainly not be suitable for serving the squash courts as well. A sub-committee was set up to investigate the situation and report

to the buildings committee, following a letter from Mr Rudan to the committee, expressing dissatisfaction with present proposals.

A motion from social controller, Tim Shadbolt, calling an interest meeting of students to discuss the squash courts was defeated. To business manager, Terry Quinn's suggestion that such a meeting would be superfluous, as insufficient information was available, Mr Shadbolt said, "I'd sorta like to disagree" and expressed the view that "an interest meeting for interest" would be valuable.

After 25 minutes of Ausapocpah philosophy on student apathy and the need to inform the student body, Exec finally agreed to call an interest meeting on the squash courts when some concrete information was available.

In a generally unimpressive Exec meeting, one fact stood out, that Mr Shadbolt and Miss de Rijk

were the only members of the four-strong Ausapocpah group with anything to say. Social controller, Mike Whately's sole comment outside his report was, "The meeting is degenerating."

The newly appointed sports representative, Stu McKenzie, and education officer, Peter Stallworthy, stood out as potentially valuable members of the Exec, while MVP, Mike Law demonstrated his capacity for clear thinking and efficiency. Whether he will end up as a member of the conservative establishment is a debatable point.

Plans for Capping progressed with an agreement that the Five and Nine Club would again stage Capping Revue in 1969.

Ecumenicism in the university appears to have regressed another step, with the affiliation of yet another religious group, the Young Christian Students.

After 6 hours of deliberation, the meeting ended, with the publication officer's report on the feasibility of a weekly Craccum left on the table.

Thefts from Union
Total \$1200

The value of articles stolen from the student union since the building opened this year has reached almost \$1200.

Pilfering of ashtrays, cutlery, crockery and furniture has reached \$900, with more than \$600 of this being cutlery and crockery from the cafeteria. For example, some 70 ashtrays, 500 cups and 300 teaspoons have been stolen from the union. These will have to be replaced from students' association funds. Higher association fees or increased food prices may result.

Executive has decided that the problem is such that people apprehended will be sent before senate for disciplinary action. Notices stating this have been posted around the union.

The administrative secretary, Mr V. Preece, says it appears that there is also some organised stealing. The cafeteria kitchen has been burgled twice and large quantities of food removed.

In addition, plumbing fittings and building materials, worth approximately \$300, have been stolen from the basement.

Mr Preece says, "Students can assist by apprehending or reporting people taking furniture, crockery and cutlery, ashtrays and light bulbs and anything else from the union."

"The co-operation of every student is required to produce a climate where such irresponsibility as the theft of association property cannot flourish."

New Exec.
Members

Stewart McKenzie, a 4th year law student, has been appointed to the vacant executive position of sports representative.

As far as the gymnasium is concerned, the new sports rep wishes to see planning under way quickly. He stressed that this complex must include a 55 metres swimming pool since this facility would provide regular exercise for a greater number of students than would any other installation.

The incumbent of the new executive position of education officer is Peter Stallworthy who hopes to complete a BA in education and anthropology next year.

Mr Stallworthy says that the task of the education officer is not yet very clear. His specific aims for the remainder of 1968 are to assist student liaison officer, Bill Puru to have the student advisory centre well established, and also to help with visiting schools to explain university life to next year's freshers.

The education committee, which is chaired by Mr Stallworthy, is at present examining the structure of the university course at Auckland with a view to having a number of alterations recommended to senate.

Bookstall
Profit

Student Christian Movement showed a profit of \$1900 on the second-hand bookstall they ran at the beginning of the first term.

Half this amount goes to general Students' Association funds, and the remainder to various objects which SCM recommends to Executive.

SCM suggests that the money be allocated as follows: \$60 to Mr Ray Offen, lecturer in physics at Otago, who spoke at Auckland recently on the Omega issue. The money will cover his transport costs.

\$200 is to be used to provide fittings for the newspaper room which is to be on the second floor of the union at the Alfred St end of the upstairs common room. A further \$200 is to be used to buy subscriptions to four leading dailies: the Manchester Guardian, The Times, the Washington Post and the New York Times.

\$100 is to go toward the cost of Orientation Week, 1969, with a sum of \$150 to be used to cover the production expenses of the Student Flating Guide which is being prepared for distribution early next year.

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N.Z.U.S.A NEWS

New President-Rosier

Peter Rosier, a law student from Canterbury, is president of NZUSA for 1969. He was elected unopposed at Winter Council.

Mr Rosier has graduated LLB and is at present completing his LLM and tutoring in Law.

He is the first NZUSA president for some years to win office without having been president of a constituent association.

Mr Rosier has been NZUSA education vice-president for the

past few months, and will take into his new position a wealth of experience in student affairs.

NZUSA council has decided to increase the president's salary from \$1800 to \$2500 with expenses remaining at \$300.

Bruce Robertson, the immediate past president at Otago, was elected to the vice-presidency left vacant by the resignation of former Auckland president Mr I. R. N. McCormick.



Peter Rosier, NZUSA President

Education Officer

The New Zealand University Students' Association is to appoint a full-time education research officer.

This move has been discussed for over a year now because most constituents were unable to agree on what function such an officer would have.

The differences were finally resolved when winter council resolved that the research officer shall be "responsible to the executive (of NZUSA) for investigating areas of immediate concern to NZUSA and for liaison with other agencies with similar concerns."

The motion was passed with relatively little discussion. It was further decided that the appointee should be qualified to use quantitative statistical methods in primary and secondary research.

Considerable discussion took place about the priorities in a research programme. The officer will probably be asked to concentrate initially on staffing problems; the council regarding these as "central to all New Zealand's university problems."

Profits from the NZUSA Travel Bureau and the insurance scheme will be used to provide the salary of \$2400 with \$300 expenses.

Course Reforms in Philosophy Proposed

Members of the philosophy II class have proposed some sweeping reforms within their department. Quite independently of the student representation system they approached Professor R. Bradley, because as Paul Nicol told Craccum: "We were a bit bored with the course."

Among the reforms they propose are:—

1. Abolition of stages within the BA structure and the instigation of a system of single papers (similar to that in the law department).
2. Abolition of final examinations. "These are ridiculous in philosophy," said Mr Nicol.
3. Instigation of major and minor courses of the sort that English III has at present.
4. More options offered at all stages so that students are not forced into taking more than basic courses in subjects which do not interest them.

Most of these reforms are too large to initiate for 1969 but the committee have managed to get assurances that new content will be added to the courses offered for next year. For example, if staff can be found to lecture on the

topics, a course on Marx will be incorporated in politics, aesthetics will be introduced into Greek, and existentialism will be studied in ethics.

At present these suggestions are proposed by stage II students only, but student rep., Mick Smith, intends to continue along these lines in his submissions to the departmental committee.

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Contraceptives rejected

VENDING MACHINE OFFERED TO A.U.

A contraceptive vending machine has been offered to the Auckland University Students' Association. Executive has taken no formal decision on the offer, but appears to have quietly rejected the idea without debate.

It is believed that the offer was a serious one, and on terms which would have ensured some income for the association.

The executive seems to have been awaiting the result of the Canterbury University incident before deciding on a course of action.

At Canterbury, the question no longer causes excitement. It is now generally agreed that the original motion had a twofold purpose.

First, to embarrass the president, Peter Nathan, and thereby gain political capital for the radical element on executive. If this was the motive, then it was hardly successful. Education officer, Lyndsay Wright, resigned from the executive in protest at the decision, and immediately called a special general meeting. This meeting reversed the executive's decision and censured the executive for "bringing disrepute to both the association and the university."

In his letter of resignation, Mr Wright said he was "appalled that, on a matter of personal conscience, the extravagances which were once the prerogative of a largely-discredited Bohemian minority (were) being promulgated by the elected executive... and foisted on the public as a genuine reflection of the views of students at large."

If the second purpose was to provide the incentive for greater public discussion of matters such as illegitimacy, then the attempt

can only be described as abortive. If anything, reaction against such discussion must have now hardened.

In his resignation, Wright denied that the machine would lessen a purchaser's embarrassment, lower the pregnancy rate markedly, or provide a sane stimulus for discussion of sex education or illegitimacy.

It seems he was right.

The Canterbury student paper Canta has had what could be the last word. In its latest issue, the editors apologise in an open letter to the citizens of Christchurch for having suggested that there is such a thing in New Zealand as illegitimacy.

S.A. SCHOL. MONEY

The money collected at New Zealand universities in 1966 for the South African Scholarship has finally been used.

Originally, it was proposed to use the money to bring a non-white South African to study in New Zealand, but insufficient money was raised for this. It was also unlikely that the South African Government would issue an exit permit for this purpose.

The money, amounting to \$950, has now been paid over to the national union of South African Students (NUSAS) for use in its prison education programme.

The programme provides for the education of the families of South African political prisoners.

POL. STUDIES STUDENTS ARE BRAINWASHED

"University students taking political studies are subjected to a type of brainwashing that causes their minds to become a complete void, a nothing, a mere emptiness resulting in their minds, becoming incapable of questioning anything that is fed into this void, causing Communist doctrines to be accepted without question."

"In non-Communist countries such as New Zealand it is the duty of the Government that this unnatural way of life is not allowed to disrupt our way of living and what better place to commence against these wreckers than by closing down the political studies section of the university."

"The Government owes it to the people to rid the country of this state of affairs so that the useless doctrine of Communism does not flourish here."

This is the kind of material written by Mr F. C. Hilford, a hotel worker from Remuera. Letters to the editor from publicists and crackpots are often printed in the big dailies but rarely to this degree of vehemence. The medium for Mr Hilford's message is the South Auckland Courier, a local weekly which claims a readership of 217,000. One dominant impression is left by the "What I believe" section: John Birch is alive and living in Auckland.

The combined impact of many similar letters appears to demonstrate that delusions and hatreds are a way of life to some New Zealanders. Mr Hilford is one of the correspondents distinguished by their paranoid style the over-riding belief in a gigantic and insidious conspiracy that has infiltrated all levels of society and most of its institutions. Against this overwhelming danger, they invite readers to make a courageous and intelligent last stand.

There is a highly uniform direction and tone of attack and also a high degree of consensus. When an editorial late in 1967 suggested among other things, that peace in Vietnam committees

are "saboteurs and fifth column agents working for Moscow" endorsements flowed in from all over the country.

A debt to Birchite writings is implied by many warnings and accusations laced with an American flavour although often absurdly irrelevant to New Zealand.

While they differ in details, there is a prevalent belief that past and recent events represent the manipulations of a sinister conspiracy of evil intentioned men in high places.

Communism is the anti-Christ and evil incarnate and the writers see themselves as St Georges. What occupies the radical rightists full time and gives them their unique voltage and drive, is their

paranoid style and dedication to the counter attack. This peculiar escapist formula for the vicissitudes of life helps avoid clashes with reality. Mr Hilford has already had thousands of words published, and the South Auckland Courier is becoming the recognised forum for these champions of all decent mankind.

Without denying the claims of a crusade for truth, justice, decency, God and the nation to be heard at all, its propaganda richly deserves the obscurity so willingly given to the far left. Readers of suburban community newspapers should not be encouraged to view politics as the visible trappings of secret machinations. Extremism of either the left or right helps to destroy the fragile base of New Zealand.

Berry gets Life

Mr Kevin Berry was elected a life member of the association at the executive meeting on August 19. It is eight years since an undergraduate who has not been president of the association has been given life membership.

Mr Berry is a 5th year commerce student who will complete his Bachelor's degree this year.

He has long been a stalwart of the association, working on the committees of several sports and cultural clubs.

In 1967 he was Capping Controller and his week of festivities was described by the Mayor, Dr R. G. McElroy, as "the best ever."

In 1967 he was also the association representative on the Auckland City Community Chest Trust Board, and was appointed to the vacant post of PRO late in the second term.

At the end of 1967 Kevin was defeated for the presidency by the relatively unknown Ross McCormick who later said that the



students had not voted for him, they had voted against Berry. "It is inevitable," said Mr McCormick, "that a student activist who gets things done must stand on a few toes."

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ADDRESS

Brain Drain Crisis Acute

New Zealand lost 294 professionally qualified people to other countries during the year ended March, 1968, according to the president of the Association of University Teachers, Professor Ian McDougall, in a recent address to staff and students at Canterbury University.

Professor McDougall added that the picture was really worse than the statisticians painted. Departure figures do not include people going abroad to study, but do include these people when they return.

A crisis is confronting university education in New Zealand, Professor McDougall said.

"At the moment our politicians are either ignoring, or are ignorant of, the problems involved.

"What is at stake, in my opinion, are the prospects for economic growth in this country, and the right of a future generation of New Zealanders to a university education which is other than third rate.

"At the moment, by its refusal to confront these problems, the Government is by default condemning us to a third-rate alternative."

The seriousness of the "brain drain" could not be over-emphasised, Professor McDougall said.

He described as ludicrous the salary differences between university staff in New Zealand and those in other countries with which New Zealand has to compete.

By going to Australia, for instance, a lecturer could increase his income by over 80 per cent.

"We have no alternative but to pay salaries which are internationally competitive," Professor McDougall said. To do otherwise

would mean a reduced standard of living for New Zealanders.

Controversy over the brain drain has raged in New Zealand for some time. Professor McDougall and the Minister of Finance, in particular, have engaged in a continuing argument now for about nine months.

Auckland history Professor Keith Sinclair, at present overseas, has also written an article on the problem for the New Zealand Listener.

This article was severely criticised by Muldoon who refuted Professor Sinclair's claim that remaining graduates were less able. The Minister said that simply to raise salaries would not overcome this problem.

In Auckland, the problem has become really relevant with the announced resignation of several staff members. The University of Auckland Gazette for July lists the resignations of 10 staff, and it is to be expected that more will leave before the beginning of 1969.

Seven of these resignations are from senior lecturers.

The list of appointments in the same Gazette lists no new senior lecturers.

The problem is equally acute at other universities. And while it is obvious that salary increases are not the total answer, they would provide some incentive for staff members to remain in the hope that other faults in the system would be corrected.

Several staff at Auckland have complained that the Government and the University Grants Committee seem to think that all that is needed for a modern university is a host of architecturally spectacular buildings.

MULDOON WILL INCREASE BRAIN DRAIN, EXPENSE

The "inevitable" raising of standards for university entrance advocated by the Minister of Finance, Mr Muldoon, will have the opposite effect that he intends.

This is the opinion of Anthropology lecturer Les Groube who was asked to comment for Craccum.

As he sees it, the purpose of raising standards is to cut down on "wastage" in the university system. He argues that it will, in fact:

★ Create a further "elitist," middle-class oriented secondary school system that now exists;

★ Necessitate massive spending at secondary school level.

★ Further increase New Zealand's brain drain;

★ Probably not decrease the number of dropouts at the early stages of university, which is the base of Mr Muldoon's "wastage" argument.

Mr Groube said that it was desirable from the university point of view to improve the standard of students coming in, but in fact this would merely shift the burden to secondary schools. Syllabuses would have to be upgraded, and material that was being taught at university shifted to secondary school level. There would also be apposition from the community at the increased pressure on children.

The system of increased standards would lead to more streaming, not only within schools, but between schools, with more emphasis on "good" schools, and increased competition for qualified staff. Students from poorer backgrounds, already at a disadvantage with increasing university costs would be further penalised. Whether a student got to a "good" school, and hence university would depend on the family income in

relation to real estate values (e.g. Tamaki College and Auckland Grammar zones today).

Mr Groube discounted the idea that students who dropped out of university after one or two years were wastage. They were still of benefit to the community through the experience they had gained. And if the university were to maintain or raise its standards, there would still be an amount of failures and dropouts, although they would be brighter dropouts than under the present system.

The raising of standards would increase the brain drain by producing a greater proportion of better qualified graduates. The more highly qualified the graduates are, the greater is the pressure on them to enter the international academic market, and in terms of public money spent, the greater the brain drain. The proportion of graduates remaining within New Zealand as specialists must fall as standards increase.

Mr Groube sees the effect on the community as the overriding factor against reducing university enrolments. University professors would be no doubt happy to receive students of a higher calibre, but he believes the universities' main object should be to make available higher education for anyone who wants it, especially in an age where university education is becoming more and more necessary.

One alternative to raising standards would be the establishment of junior colleges, as in the United States, where after two years, students could advance to university to complete their degrees if desired. As an interim procedure, this is a fairly cheap way.

Mr Groube favours getting the most use of the existing buildings by separating full-time and part-time students into two streams, for the afternoon and evening. Part-timers are forced to narrow their interests into passing examinations, and there is now a clash with full-time students who can take more time to broaden their study.

Demand of syllabus and degree structure could be tailored to suit each stream, and all that would be needed would be twice the staff (with international salaries), doubled library books and study space. There was also a possibility of starting summer schools in the universities.

Mr Groube remarked that the Government could be persuaded to finance new buildings — and then have them empty half the time — rather than spend money on staff. Facilities, in the science faculty, for example, were closed down and not used after 5 p.m., while some of them were duplicated across the road at Auckland Technical Institute.

With two streams, more people — especially middle-aged people who put off doing part-time university now — would attend. This would raise the general standard of education of the whole community, would fit in with New Zealand's egalitarian attitudes, and remove the ideal of an elite degree-seeking youth dominating the university.

Mr Groube believes that universities have been "too polite" in seeking finance from the Government, and have not applied enough pressure, particularly over the problem of under-staffing. He would like to see more student action.

Staff Enthusiastic Over Student Representation

Student success in gaining representation on the University Administration has met with an enthusiastic response from department heads.

Professor J. A. Asher of the German department says he warmly welcomes the establishment of a departmental consultative committee and that meetings with students have been harmonious and helpful.

"Both staff and students," he says, "have gained from the exchange of information and ideas."

Professor K. J. Hollyman of the Romance Languages Department agrees that the scheme is useful, but warns that the departmental committees must deal with the problems of the majority, rather than with individual complaints.

The history department, which is to form a committee this term, and political studies feel that the scheme may be more relevant in departments other than theirs.

They consider that there is already considerable communication in their departments between staff and students, especially at advanced levels.

Political studies staff, for example, have coffee with senior students nearly every day.

Already, the departmental committees are having effect.

In the German department changes have been made in the curriculum for next year. More twentieth century literature will be taught in the Stage I course, and tutorial class numbers are to be reduced. In addition, there will be more set essay work for Stage II students.

In political studies, Stage I students are to be granted previously denied access to the periodicals room. This is a result of a suggestion made by the Stage III representative. Which rather suggests that students on these committees will not be motivated entirely by self-interest.

The botany department has no

Stage I representative on its committee at present, but intends to reconsider the matter for next year. Other departments believe that the election of first year students is better left until the second term when these students know their way around.

The political studies department has elected Stage I representatives in a novel way. They took nominees from the tutorial groups, and then allowed these people to select the representatives from their group.

Obviously, the real worth of these departmental consultative committees will only emerge as they settle down into some sort of pattern.

In the meantime, it seems that pressure must be brought on those departments which are cool on the idea. The enthusiasm is there, and staff members are quite keen. A member of the French department staff says "they have been a communication medium rather than a forum."

Please Return Music Scores

Last term the university choir gave a concert, sponsored by the music department, of works by Bach, Blow and Gluck. The students who came along to the early rehearsals were allowed to take away the scores without having to sign for them. Unfortunately, now that the music has to be returned to the university extension department, from which they were borrowed in the first place, there are found to be no less than 31 scores missing. These have to be paid for and the music department has no funds. If anyone has any of the scores, would they please return them to Dr Seaman in the music department or to the main library as soon as possible, since they are difficult to get hold of overseas and even harder to replace.

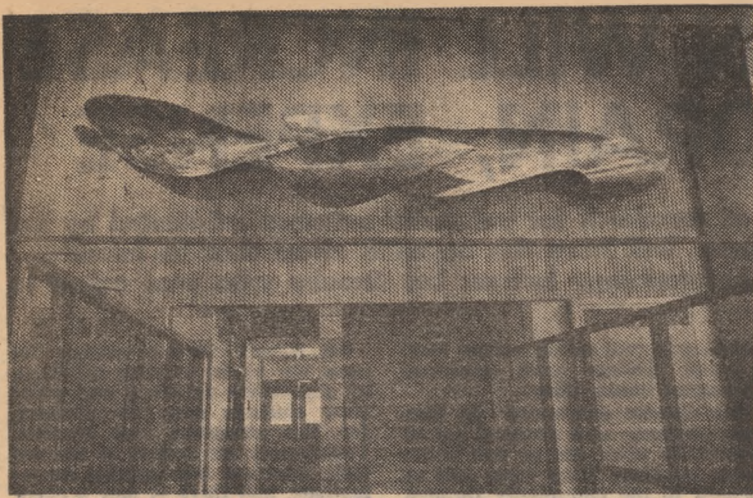


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Main attraction on the ground floor is this large copper mural by Prager, an Auckland artist. It is envisaged that this will finally be replaced by reproductions of illuminated manuscripts.

Sudden Death of Professor Airey

The death of Professor Willis T. G. Airey on September 20th at the age of 71 brought to an end one of the most distinguished careers in the history of this university.

Professor Airey was educated at Auckland Grammar and took an MA in English at Auckland University College. After service in the First World War, he became a Rhodes Scholar in 1920 and studied history at Merton College, Oxford. In 1929 he returned to Auckland for a period of service with the University History Department that was unbroken until his retirement in 1962. His influence on the present generation of students however, has been significant, if indirect and it will continue into the future. Three aspects of his career deserve special mention.

First was simply his outstanding ability and enthusiasm as an historian. Despite a small staff, meagre resources and a heavy work load he managed to produce works that established him as one of our foremost historians and an academic of international stature. His revision of J. B. Condliffe's *Short History of New Zealand* was for long the standard book on the subject.

Yet interestingly enough, his influence has probably been felt more strongly through those he taught. Keith Sinclair and Robert Chapman are but two of a whole generation of students, many of whom now hold leading positions in the study of New Zealand history, who readily acknowledge their debt to him.

Perhaps the single most striking aspect of his career however was his sense of involvement. A socialist from his earliest days he saw the historian's role as not merely that of observer but also as participant. Many of his stands were not widely popular and he became a frequent victim of prejudice and misrepresentation, but his adherence to own principles never wavered. The reason for this firmness was amply demonstrated when giving his last major public address to the "Peace, Power and Politics" Conference in Wellington last March. Calling for a new radicalism in New Zealand politics he revealed that his involvement, like that of many whose views were shaped by the experience of the thirties, sprang not only from academic considerations, but also from deep personal and emotional conviction.

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ARTS-LIBRARY BUILDING OPENS SOON

The university library is due to move into its new building on December 2 after approximately 20 years of discussion and at least 6 years from the time the architect was first chosen.

In an interview with Craccum the librarian, Mr Sandall, said that he regretted the delay which had been out of university control. "I never know whether there is any money in Government coffers," he said, "or whether it is just their policy to dribble money out."

Even now, the library move is not complete. At present it occupies the ground floor, mezzanine, floor 1 and part of the second floor, with the English department housed on two and three and the law school and library above.

However, by 1970 (only one full year away) the English department will have to be shifted out to make room for library expansion and alterations will have to be made.

There are several other shortcomings in the planning for the library: at present no space has been allotted for the Paterson collection and consequently some reading space will have to be re-allocated for this. A drastic cut in furnishing expenditure has necessitated shelving which Mr Sandall thinks is not up to international standards.

More importantly, Mr Sandall thinks that the proposed walkway between the building and the student union will probably not eventuate until "there is at least one student martyr" — killed crossing Alfred St.

However, the new building has some outstanding attractions in comparison with the appalling conditions under which we have laboured for the last 10 years.

All the reading areas are suffused with reflected natural lighting which creates perfect study conditions, and there is an open-air reading balcony for those who like to sunbathe as they work.

Each of the floors is carpeted, which will eliminate most of the noise distractions and give an impression of luxury to the building. The colour scheme also, is very well chosen, to be rich but not distracting.

Possibly the most important luxury is the innovation of separate screened desks instead of the large tables in the present building.

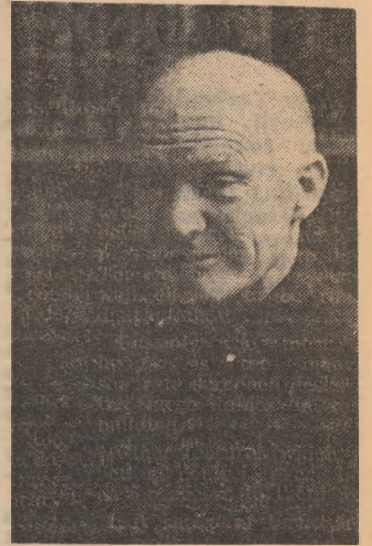
Other features which will effect better control over books and easier access to them are:—

1. A series of turnstiles at the exits so that books can be inspected rapidly and thoroughly. "This system will match the best centres overseas," said Mr Sandall, "and it will help cut down the large number of 'missing' books."
2. A special semi-enclosed area for special collections and N.Z. books with a librarian permanently on hand, so that students may browse at will without the danger of rare books becoming misplaced.

A look at building plans

The Arts-Library block, the engineering and biology buildings and Stages A and B of the chemistry block form the major part of Phase 1 of the building programme. This will be completed by the erection of Stage C of chemistry, which will house physics and mathematics, and Stage D, which comprises the courtyard and underground car park between the student union and science.

Phase 2 is also underway with the partial completion of some of the Medical School facilities, and planning is underway for the Human Sciences building which is



Mr Sandall — A.U. Librarian.

to be located opposite the Thomas building on Symonds St and Have-lock St. It will house psychology, anthropology, human biology, geography and physiology.

A School of Architecture and an Arts-Commerce building (sited opposite engineering on Symonds St) will between them cater for townplanning, radio-research and a Computer centre in addition to the obvious departments.

The final stage will comprise more medical facilities, another arts building, blocks for music, education, law and earth sciences, and a great hall but from the look of the progress already made this must be on the never-never plan.

While all this is going on, the eternal renovations and make-shifts will continue. When the library moves out of the old arts building romance languages and part of administration will take over the space. And music will move into Penbridge very shortly, now that law has shifted.

Five and Nine get Facelift CAPPING REVUE "INTIMATE"

Next year's Capping Revue will be staged by the Five and Nine Club. This was decided at a recent Exec. meeting after discussion of the relative merits of an extravaganza and an intimate revue. While it was generally agreed that an extrav. has more of the flavour of Capping it was apparent that it was too late to organise one for this coming year, and it was doubtful whether a team could be found to do it.

Roger Simpson, president of Five and Nine Club, said in an interview with Craccum: "Extravaganzas must come back. Intimate revue is no replacement

for a Capping revue." He said that both Five and Nine and a full-scale Capping revue could exist together quite easily. "We need the funny crudity which only a Capping revue can give us," he said. Mr Simpson plans to submit a report to the Executive on how to get the old-style Capping revue back on its feet again.

Revue will be held in His Majesty's Theatre during the fortnight preceeding Capping fortnight. Mr Simpson said that because it will be held in such a big theatre the revue will be "dressed up a little." By that he means that a few dancers and singers may be used as backdrops and the sets will be less sparse than they have tended to be.

After its Auckland season, revue will go on tour to all the university centres and Nelson and Timaru, during the first month of the second term.

Five and Nine Club plan a complete facelift for the group largely as a result of the disastrous "Funny Side Up." Mr Simpson admits that the idea of having associate members who are promoted to full stage membership after they have proven their worth has in fact prevented them from gaining experience. The club now proposes to hold auditions once a term and to recruit full stage members from these auditions.

The club will still remain fairly small, however. At present there are only 10 full members. This is not enough to provide continuity and Mr Simpson considers that the optimum number for such an intimate style would be between 20 and 40.

Five and Nine are holding a Christmas revue at the Savarin Restaurant and auditions for that will be held almost immediately.

VACATION WORK

Men students looking for a short-term job up to Christmas may be interested in the Library move into the new Library/Arts Building in December. The Library hopes to recruit a team of students to help with the mammoth task of shifting more than a quarter of a million books.

Further details are available from the Head of Circulation, Mr N. Gibson Smith, at the Main Library.

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CRACCUM

CAREERS SPECIAL

UNIVERSITY TRAINING

What is University training? Is it a sign that the student has, through study and research, reached a higher level of intelligence than the average? Is it an indication that the graduate has a better trained mind than the person without University training? Or is a degree simply a meal ticket in the big bad world outside?

Looking at the prospect of a University graduate as an essential element in certain industrial and commercial fields entails looking at University education itself.

Is the University providing training that cannot be found elsewhere, or does the current tendency for the University graduate to be increasingly more vital merely result from the present fashion for nearly all the more academically able people leaving secondary school to attend University?

In a way both these explanations have validity. Management consultant Mr D. McLure was recently quoted in the magazine "Management" as saying that a tendency "to sneer at academics in industry" might well be "closing the door to the brightest people in the community".

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

The Minister of Labour, Mr Shand, recently said that the liberal arts degree was as essential to the business world as was a commerce degree.

Echoing this on NZBC's "Point of View" programme, Auckland management expert Mr Malcolm Sheffield said that industry needed the trained minds these graduates offered.

And, he said, they can be particularly useful if they are prepared to don a boiler-suit for a year or so and learn the basics of the industry so that they later know precisely what they are managing.

Academics are not in existence solely for the reproduction of their own species in a womb of cloisters and libraries: nor are the Universities yet (II) subsidiary to technical institutes and teachers' colleges.

One of the reasons why there are professional and semi-professional opportunities available for students whose choice of subjects (e.g., for an Arts degree) do not seem to point to any vocation is that the very work of studying in these "useless" fields (we won't mention any names) entails a thorough training in the work of summarising, assessing the relative importance of detail, isolating and rejecting the non-essential—all within a strict time limit.

These are the skills needed by the effective business executive and technologist.

He must be able to make decisive and responsible evaluations of a complicated situation as quickly as possible; there are plenty of people available to fill positions where the work is mechanical, repetitive and carefully defined.

A good pass in a degree subject may well mean that the candidate has potential to take on a position of responsibility—and fairly soon after his graduation—and apply with good results the flexibility and breadth of mind that the University has done much to train.

Naturally, the graduate who has dragged through his degree by slugging dully at the subject-material may well be able to convince the prospective employer that a degree pass denotes the same qualities in him that inhere in the graduate who has judiciously picked his way through the unwieldy bulk of material that clutters most syllabuses; but results will prove in time that he is a mere pedant, perpetuating the anti-intellectual bias that continues in parts of the business world, by his unsuitability for a vigorous competitive vocation.

And those who seem to be committed to a career—the law student, the aspiring architect, and so on—should remember that what appears to be a professional qualification will open many doors in the business world.

What must also be remembered is that University training is especially valuable in that it is usually acquired in an atmosphere free from external pressures.

There is no need to return to an "ivory tower" concept of the University—this is as dangerous as moves in the opposite extreme—but there is a need to convince the community at large that money spent on universities, and on education generally, is an investment from which the community must inevitably draw dividends.

The Universities must resist the demands of certain groups for a cent-for-cent return for money spent. Their demands are as simplistic as the problems this would create are complex.

a message to you . . .

Right now you're probably thinking of the immediate future, thinking of finals, thinking of graduation perhaps. Pause for a while over the next few pages and think a little further ahead. Think of graduation, and of afterwards.

Think about your career.

Too many students think too seldom of the future. Too many put too little work into finding a job. Too many choose too soon without sufficient consideration, especially of the alternatives.

The man who succeeds in getting the good and suitable job is he who inquires, surveys, and scrutinises long before graduation day.

In the pages of this CRACCUM CAREERS SPECIAL you will find a number of firms who want you—if they didn't they wouldn't bother to advertise. They want to see you, to discuss positions and prospects. In other words, they want dialogue.

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The Editor.

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SALARIES

Young graduates have a special salary scale and it is Shell's policy to offer salaries and conditions of employment (including retirement benefits) at least comparable to those offered by other large firms.

VACATION EMPLOYMENT

A few vacation jobs will also be available in Wellington next summer for students now in their second to last year of a degree course in Engineering, Commerce or Chemistry. No unusual obligations are imposed but preference will be given to men seriously interested in the eventual prospect of a Shell career.

ENQUIRIES

More detailed information is available in the booklet "A guide to graduate employment with Shell Oil New Zealand Limited". Copies of this booklet are available from the University.

Interviews can be arranged to suit any students who may be interested.

Enquiries may be addressed to:

The Staff Manager, Shell Oil New Zealand Limited,
Shell House, The Terrace, PO Box 2091, Wellington. Telephone 45-060.
or Shell House, Albert Street, PO Box 1084, Auckland. Telephone 32-240
or St. Elmo Courts, Hereford Street, PO Box 2095, Christchurch. Telephone 62-939.

DATA PROCESSING

—MYTH AND REALITY

To many undergraduates, data processing is something of a glamour field. It offers an attractive solution to a common dilemma faced by university-trained people, who see their only future in the business world but who are put off by its petty routine or its crass commercialism.

Data processing offers the status of a job that requires intelligence and the elitism of a profession. In data processing one can be young, important, and highly paid at the same time.

On top of this, the computer industry frequently complains of a manpower shortage and makes dire prophecies about how this shortage will become calamitous at some future date.

In New Zealand, data processing is relatively new. The industry has grown at a tremendous rate during the past few years, and it is likely that there will be a period of consolidation for some years into the future.

This will not be a stagnation. It will be a time of rationalisation in

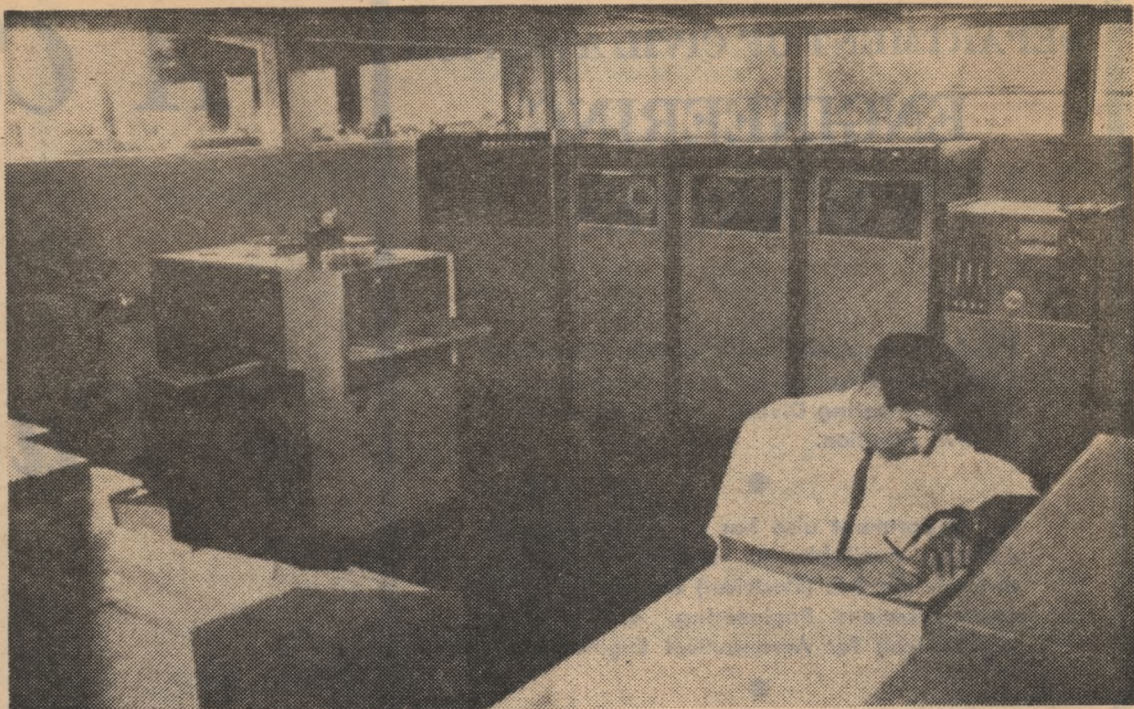
which many relatively small enterprises who have acquired computers will work out ways to utilise their equipment more economically, even if this means selling time to other businesses.

From Australia, our Sydney contemporary, Honi Soit, reports an uncomfortable situation. It quotes the Australian Financial Review's forecast that Australia will need about 40,000 computer people in 1975, about four times the present number.

But, it continues, "This image is busted flat when the graduate actually tries to get a job. For he finds that, despite all the talk, nobody is particularly enthusiastic about employing him . . . The industry wants good people but is quite unprepared to train them itself."

It is unlikely that the position in this country is as bad, but the oncoming period of consolidation may show some staff to be redundant and make employers wary of introducing new staff.

There are four types of organisation which employ computer personnel: private company computer users, gov-



The interior of the machine room of Computer Systems Centre Ltd—one of the new wave of privately owned computer bureaux currently appearing in New Zealand.

Thought about becoming an Actuary?



The A.M.P. Society invites inquiries from Graduates or Undergraduates prepared to study for the examinations of the Institute of Actuaries. Actual work involves the application of mathematical and statistical methods to problems arising in Life Assurance Offices, Pension Funds, Friendly Societies, Banks, Government and Commercial Institutions.

STUDY COURSE

The earlier parts of the examinations cover subjects of a mathematical nature (including probability, calculus of finite differences, like contingencies and statistics) and also financial subjects. The later parts of the examinations deal with the application to professional problems of the principles covered in the earlier examinations. The course of study is demanding, but the rewards are good.

CAREER SCOPE

Notwithstanding that it is the largest mutual life office in Australia and New Zealand (it operates in the U.K. also), A.M.P. is showing remarkable growth. Over the last ten years, business handled by A.M.P. has more than trebled. Such growth means increasing career scope.

WELL REWARDED

The Society gives generous financial assistance to actuarial students in respect of their tuition and examination fees, and awards special salary increases (at present totalling \$1600 per annum) to members of its staff who gain the degree of Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. This is in addition to usual A.M.P. staff benefits such as merit rewards, superannuation, housing finance for married staff, long service leave, etc.

WELLINGTON/SYDNEY

Initially, actuarial students are employed at Wellington in the Society's Chief Office for New Zealand. Special living-away-from-home allowances are paid if applicable. Later, transfer to the Society's Head Office in Sydney is usual to obtain wider experience.

For more information please contact the Manager of your nearest A.M.P. Society Office or write to Mr P. Paterson, P.O. Box 1290, Wellington.



More New Zealanders insure with the A.M.P. Society than with any other Life Office.

ernment bodies, machine houses and consultants.

New Zealand has very few of these latter, and since they are looking for experienced people for advisory functions, it is unlikely that they offer much attraction to the graduate.

Computer Users: While computer programming is the first field in which the graduate would be employed, it is not likely that he would remain at this for more than a few years. Programming is work that can be done by an intelligent high school student, and the graduate employed by a private organisation as a programmer would be employed because he had the capacity to develop into a systems analyst. Systems analysis is concerned with the manipulation and improvement of a particular system.

The potential systems analyst will have these sort of qualities:

- Mathematical literacy
- Interest in puzzles and problems involving logical analysis
- A sense of what is relevant in problem analysis
- Interest in model building and a feeling for interconnections
- Persuasiveness, persistence and the ability to work in an interdisciplinary team

Government Bodies: Several government departments and public agencies make use of computers. Treasury has one of the best data processing installations in New Zealand. The various tasks performed by the government computers are too many to discuss here. A call to the State Services Commission will get the information you want.

Machine Houses: The machine houses, the companies that sell computers, offer the most varied scope in the data processing industry. Because of the wide variety of industries and applications that the customers of machine houses have, the machine companies can offer the graduate a great area in which to apply skills, develop skills and explore commerce and industry generally.

The amount of training to be given a graduate by one of these houses would be dependent for the position they had in mind for him.

Those selected for training as consultants or salesmen will probably have the most formal training, extending over as long as two years.

The graduate who starts off programming can move in several directions. Most machine houses are hopeful that some of these will become salesmen but there are opportunities to develop into systems analysis, and eventually research work.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE ABROAD

- Return fares
- Accommodation
- Accident insurance
- Medical care
- Clothing allowance
- Adequate living allowance
- Monthly grant min. \$10

WRITE BOX 3564,
WELLINGTON

Computer Training Course in the U.K.



International Computers (New Zealand) Ltd has been invited by its parent company in the United Kingdom to select a graduate from a New Zealand University for a two-year training course in Britain, departing New Zealand early in 1969.

An initial salary of £1100 (sterling) will be paid, rising to £1500 toward the end of the course and depending on ability. On successful completion of U.K. training and assignments, the graduate will receive an appointment of equal standing in the New Zealand subsidiary. Travel costs will be paid.

Conditions:

The person selected must be a 1967 or 1968 graduate in economics or accountancy and must be single. Experience will not be a factor in selection.

Criteria for Selection:

Selection will be based on the following criteria—

- (a) Success in examinations.
- (b) Drive and energy
- (c) Aptitude test performance
- (d) Reports from professors and associates at the university.

Selection interviews will be held in the second half of November.

Training in Britain:

The course, which will include other graduates from British and Commonwealth universities, will comprise—

- (a) Initial training in Britain
- (b) Field training
- (c) Residential sales course
- (d) Actual training in the field with sales force

On completion of the course the person selected will be a fully qualified Computer Systems Engineer — able to carry out Computer System configuration design, to prepare economic proposals and to train customer staff. He will be expected to develop one or more applications specialties on which he would serve as Regional or Area expert on returning to New Zealand.

About the Company:

International Computers Ltd is the biggest computer company outside the United States. It has achieved this in recent years as a result of its advances in all aspects of computer technology and development.

How to Apply:

Applications should set out your academic achievements, school and family background. These details should be sent to—

Mr John A. Jordan,
Staff Manager,
International Computers (New Zealand) Ltd,
P.O. Box 10015, Wellington.

Applications, even though you may not have sat your final examinations, should reach him by 10 November, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION ENGINEERING VACANCIES

Graduate Engineers with a B.E. (Electrical) degree are required for the Telecommunications Engineering Division of the Department of Civil Aviation.

The Department also has Engineering Study Awards available to students part-way through the B.E. (Electrical) degree for Telecommunications Engineering, or the B.E. (Mechanical) for Aeronautical Engineering.

Vacancies also exist for Aeronautical Engineers from time to time.

For further particulars regarding training, type of work, career prospects and salaries, write to the Superintendent Telecommunications Services, Department of Civil Aviation, Private Bag, Wellington, or apply on form PS 17, available at any Post Office.



A Career In The Public Service?

Become a civil servant? You've got to be joking! Which may well have been a reasonable comment a few years ago. The Public Service, as it is today, can offer first-class training in a wide range of occupations for students or holders of any and every degree.

Government departments are keen to help employees to gain higher qualifications and thus increase their chances of promotion.

Time off is allowed for university lectures, and examination leave is available. Special study awards are granted to help officers to obtain degrees, and

in some cases they are granted leave on full pay during their final year to study full-time. In most cases, success in an approved examination in an officer's particular field entitles him to a grant or salary increase. Many officers are sent overseas for special training or study.



PUBLIC SERVICE

Science and technology are fast developing New Zealand's resources. Equally important for the country's economic growth is the efficient management of these resources, in which the Public Service is playing a large part. The great diversity and specialisation of Government activities calls for many graduates from the specialist research scientist to the liberal arts man who may choose to make a career in administration and participate in policy formulation at its various stages.

The Public Service offers graduates the widest variety of careers available in New Zealand, ranging from international trade and diplomacy to wildlife research and ecology; from transportation economics to oceanography. Whatever career he chooses, a graduate will be expected to make full use of those attributes of a disciplined mind, clarity of thought, and a capacity for the logical presentation of facts and ideas which are associated with the possession of any university degree.

The Public Service offers:

- An unequalled variety of interesting and satisfying work
- Early responsibility
- Excellent on-the-job and specialised training
- Promotion on merit
- Competitive salaries
- Postgraduate awards for those with ability
- Generous superannuation and other benefits

Now, not later, is the time to give serious consideration to the choice of a career. If you are completing a degree at either honours or bachelor level you are invited to discuss a career in the Public Service with:

The Graduate Liaison Officer, State Services Commission, 3rd Floor, Manchester Unity Building, Lambton Quay.

Phone 46-075 or write to P.O. Box 8004 for further information.

A CAREER IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE MAY WELL BE THE OPPORTUNITY YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!

New Look for Govt Servants

Becoming a public servant is often regarded as only slightly less disastrous than bowing to that worst of all possible fates — becoming a school teacher. It would be wrong, of course, to suggest that this is the considered view of most students, but at the same time there is a rather surprising lack of positive enthusiasm for joining an organisation which offers involvement in the economic, social, political, and scientific affairs of the day.

The explanation probably lies in the absence of competition for entry to the good positions, the lack of a Whitehall image of a benevolent plutocracy exercising huge amounts of power in a discreet though glamorous atmosphere, and the traditional Kiwi derision of the public servant as a dreary pen-pusher.

The Government offers a tremendous range of careers and for many social and natural scientists it is the only source of employment outside the universities. The size and scope of the organisation also allows plenty of opportunity for promotion and for transfer to completely different fields of work. However, while being a very large organisation by local standards, our public service is small by international standards.

This has the advantage that it is probably easier here than elsewhere to get close to the centres of power and make some impact on major decisions while still in the early stages of a career. Job satisfaction in fact is one of the main attractions for graduates; increasingly, modern bureaucracies control and shape the future physical and social environment and require responsible farsighted planners, and it is the experts who effectively exercise this power.

Max Weber, the most perceptive of writers on bureaucracy, noted half a century ago a tendency "for

officials to treat their official function from what is substantively a utilitarian point of view in the interest of the welfare of those under their authority."

The more traditional elements of conservatism, formalism, and obedience are still very much present, but the public service is gradually becoming an agent for social reform and the typical liberal-humanist turned out by the universities today is likely to find in the public service a means of putting his ideals and his knowledge into practice in such areas as education, social welfare, town planning, transport systems, and economic policy.

There are plenty of frustrations of course — committees and personalities are the main ones — but these are inevitable in any organisation. Maverick politicians are almost the only job curse.

Turning to the more mundane matter of salaries, things have improved much in recent years for graduates, especially since the McCarthy Commission's report on the State Services in 1962. At the present time, starting salaries are pretty reasonable — from around \$2300 at Bachelor's level to \$2900 for a top honours degree. These are sometimes a little less than can be obtained outside the public service — but not much less.

In most jobs filled by graduates, salary increases are well-nigh automatic up to a certain level (which varies with departments — this is a point to look out for when considering a job) and an honours graduate joining in his early 20s could expect to be earning at least \$4000 by his mid-thirties. Wage-fixing in the public service has been much improved of late. The occupational classification of positions now in use allows close relativity to rates outside the public service and professional men in particular have recently secured major rises.

CAREERS IN INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE

'... with a view to fostering the economic welfare of New Zealand, to promote and encourage the improvement and development of industry and commerce, to promote and encourage the export trade of New Zealand, and to carry out such functions and duties as the Minister may from time to time direct.'

Industries and Commerce Act 1956

- development of new industries and natural resources
- administration of trade practices and prices legislation
- economic research
- import licensing
- study of world trade patterns and trends
- negotiation of international trade agreements
- export trade promotion
- overseas trade posts

The department wishes to recruit men and women who are graduates or well advanced and making satisfactory progress in their studies toward a degree. A number qualified in Economics and Accountancy are required, but good degrees in other subjects such as English, Geography, Law, Political Science, Mathematics, Public Administration, History and Sociology are also acceptable.

Inquiries can be addressed to the Department's Administration Officer, at Head Office, Bowen State Building, Bowen Street, Wellington, or to the Department's District Officers in Auckland, Christchurch or Dunedin.

SCIENCE GRADUATES

Have you thought of METEOROLOGY?

The Meteorological Service offers graduates with a good knowledge of mathematics and physics an excellent opportunity to participate in research and development programmes in the atmospheric sciences. Programmes currently being developed include . .

COMPUTER METEOROLOGY:

Application of computer techniques to the processing of weather data and to prediction of large-scale atmospheric flow patterns.

RADAR METEOROLOGY:

Radar studies of small-scale rainfall patterns and development of techniques for the radar measurement of rainfall.

SATELLITE METEOROLOGY:

Utilisation of photographic and infra-red radiation observations from meteorological satellites to study the structure of weather systems.

MICROMETEOROLOGY:

Measurement by mobile equipment of meteorological conditions in the atmosphere layer close to the ground.

Opportunities are also available in other fields such as:

- (a) Studies in the structure and dynamics of weather systems.
- (b) Weather forecasting for aviation industry, agriculture and the public (Press, Radio and Television)
- (c) Measurement by balloon-borne equipment of vertical distribution of atmospheric ozone.
- (d) Application of modern statistical techniques to meteorological data.

For further information inquire from:

**The Director,
New Zealand Meteorological Service,
P.O. Box 722, WELLINGTON**

Varied Career Opportunities For Graduates In Libraries

- REWARDING WORK WITH PROFESSIONAL STATUS
- SCOPE AND VARIETY IN AN EXPANDING FIELD
- CONTACT WITH PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE
- PROMOTION PROSPECTS
- AWARENESS OF BOOKS AND OTHER MEANS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

This is the only full-time course in professional librarianship in New Zealand. Libraries are expanding and progress is being made in raising the level of library services to the general public, universities, schools, research establishments and government departments. Students are trained in the basic professional skills required to administer and develop these services. Prospects of advancement for both men and women are good, as the number of positions available for graduates of the school exceeds the numbers of students graduating, and the number of senior library posts is steadily growing.

Generous living allowances are paid to students, who are expected to give their full time to their studies. For further information write to the National Library of New Zealand, Graduate Course, Private Bag, Wellington, or City Librarians in the four main centres, or contact your University Librarian.

Applications must be submitted by the end of October, 1968, and applicants will be interviewed during November. The course runs from March to December, 1969.

Let your degree help others get theirs

As a secondary school teacher you'll help hundreds of students towards degrees. And now a whole new world of teaching is opening up—a world that challenges the talents of the university graduate.

Tomorrow's opportunities will range over the whole world of education—going far beyond primary and secondary school teaching. Graduates will also be needed in universities, training colleges and in teaching administration. Teaching is a fast expanding world.

It's also a rewarding one. Teachers are competitively paid. They receive liberal vacation periods each year. What is more, they are paid while training and may be given time off for further study.

If you decide to become a secondary school teacher while you're at university you can apply for a studentship to complete your degree.

In your second year you would receive \$535

plus any University Bursary or Scholarships to which you are entitled.

This allowance increases to \$650 in the following year.

As a graduate you will attend a one year professional training course. Even during this training you will be paid \$1835 if you have a bachelor's degree, \$2055 with a master's or \$2160 with 1st or 2nd class honours. These salaries increase when you are appointed to a permanent position. They will then rise regularly and can reach over \$6000 p.a. for a principalship.

The development of tomorrow's advanced teaching techniques will be both rapid, exciting and rewarding. But progress needs the stimulation of trained minds. And this is why education needs you.

If you're interested in the new opportunities in education, write to: The Recruitment Officer, Dept. of Education, Wellington.

Teaching is a good life!

CHOOSING A CAREER

The choice of a career is vitally important. It can make a happy life or a dull one.

From many viewpoints it is the most important choice of a lifetime, and it should never be left to chance.

A wise man will select a field in which he is interested, and for which he is suited by aptitude, temperament and education.

He will choose a vocation which is neither crowded already nor likely to be over-supplied in the future. The starting salary is unimportant. The question to be asked is "Where will I be in fifteen years' time?"

Each individual has the responsibility of choosing his own career. On leaving school or university, a young man or woman should weigh up carefully his own abilities, aptitudes and desires, and gather information on the likely fields available.

It is especially important for university graduates to make the right choice of a career, and this choice can hardly be made without a full knowledge of the wide range of careers open to graduates today.

In the last few years New Zealand has been expanding and diversifying its industrial production in an effort to become a more balanced economy less vulnerable to external influences such as produced the recession from which we are at present emerging.

The New Zealand economy has reached a stage of development in a constantly changing world where industry, too, needs its share of graduates as well as do the professions — Education, Medicine, Law — that are the traditional choice of graduates.

Because of the complexity of modern industrial processes, and the rapid rate of change induced by new technological innovations, high levels of skill and training are needed in industry as never before.

To cope with the changing demands of industry, flexible, adaptable minds capable of acquiring and using new knowledge are required, and the training received by graduates should equip them for these tasks.

Since advances in industry depend on a close relation with science, an increasing number of science graduates will be wanted by industry. On the other hand, many business firms have their own training schemes, and the broad, general education of an arts or commerce degree is a good foundation on which to build this more specialised or vocational knowledge.

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

Furthermore, in an industrial economy, goods do not sell themselves, either locally or in export markets. As New Zealand becomes more industrialised and exports more manufactured goods, increasing attention will have to be paid to problems of marketing and distribution.

Design, packaging, presentation, market research and sales promotion will become increasingly important. Skill and ingenuity are needed to market New Zealand's goods on the competitive markets of the world.

So how do you choose? To public service or private enterprise, small or large firms, sales or production, research or administration? No job is intrinsically good or bad. The measure of good or bad must surely be whether the job you are in suits you and is to your liking.

By all means seek advice, since the decision you make should be taken from a position of information, but in the long run, you and only you can finally weigh the advantages and the disadvantages.

Recognition of ability, freedom for initiative, job interest, job satisfaction, long-term prospects, community service, social status, money, opportunity for travel, being desk-bound, using one's degree subjects — these are some of the criteria you should apply.

Our Range of Professional Occupations...

ENGINEERS. Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical, Civil, Production

CHEMISTS. Analytical, Industrial

ACCOUNTANTS

ECONOMISTS

FORESTERS

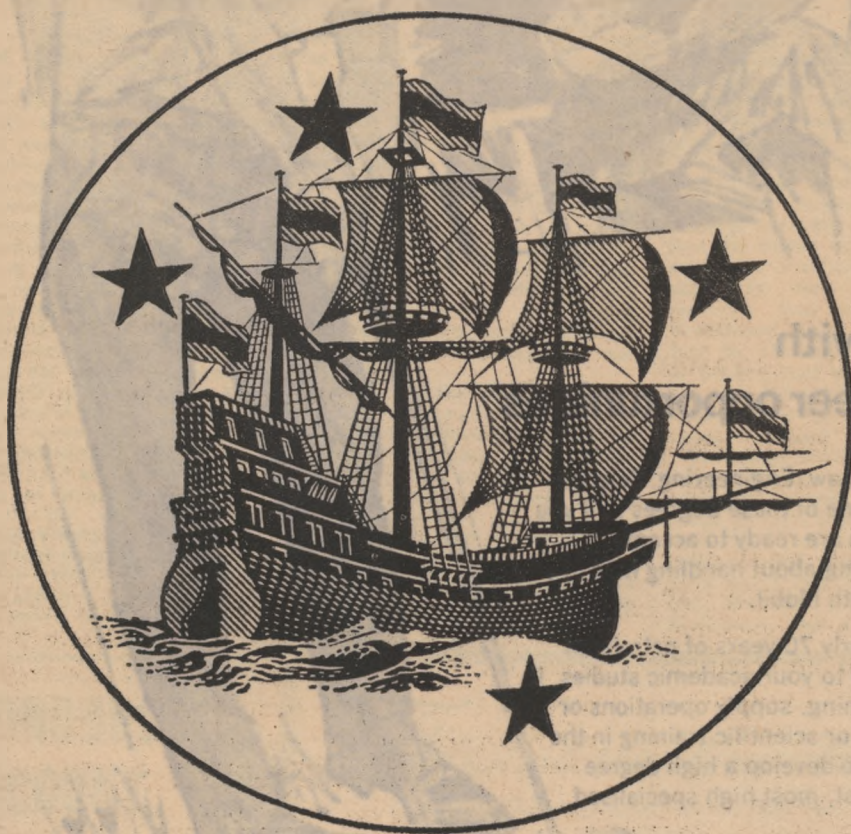
LAWYERS

MATHEMATICIANS

Tasman Pulp and Paper Company Limited operates the largest forest-utilisation plant of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Supplying home and overseas markets with newsprint, woodpulp and sawn timber, Tasman accounts for more than 45% of New Zealand's total income from the export of manufactured goods to all countries. Tasman employees enjoy the stimulus of working in an organisation with the most modern facilities and equipment, and where ability is recognised and generously rewarded.

TASMAN BURSARY PLAN

The Company maintains an attractive Bursary Plan. This is open to selected students to help them gain a University degree in subjects associated with the industry.



Tasman PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

KAWERAU, BAY OF PLENTY

KAINGAROA LOGGING COMPANY LIMITED

MURUPARA

FILMS

Documentary On Mores

Charge of the Light Brigade—reviewed by Peter Boyes

This brilliant film attempts to explain some of the reasons lying behind the disastrous "charge" during the Crimean War. Tony Richardson explores the social and political background of Victorian England, and shows something of the major figures responsible for the debacle. A combination of inspired casting and a remarkable script brings these men — Raglan, Lucan, and especially Cardigan — vividly to life.

"The Charge of the Light Brigade" is Richardson's best film: a carefully designed portrait of nineteenth century England and its military establishment which retains our interest by its interwoven personal stories and its clever satire on militarism. Charles Wood, who wrote the script, approaches his subject in much the same way as Cecil Woodham-Smith, whose definitive book, "The Reason Why" showed in great detail the social background of all the major figures, explaining how the Army came to be in the hands of incompetents like Raglan.

In the film, much of this

background must be merely hinted at, because of the time available: but within these limits, Richardson manages to fit in most of the important material. The characterisation of Lord Cardigan, extremely well played by Trevor Howard, is most acute, showing a hidebound authoritarian who goes red in the face at a breach of military etiquette, but is not above asking an officer to spy on one of his fellows. It is even gently hinted that his sadism — displayed when he witnesses a flogging — may extend to his sexual relations.

Wood's screenplay is a most intelligent and literate piece of work, and he must take much of the credit for the film's consistently convincing characterisation, and its well organised plot. He gives his characters a Victorian turn of phrase ("Oh glad!" cries one of the ladies; Cardigan speaks of feeling "randified"), and contrives situations which are suggestive to whole attitudes and ways of life.

Capt. Nolan is set apart from his fellow officers by his high



A Scene from "The Charge of the Charge of the Light Brigade" starring David Hemmings as Captain Nolan.

ideals and his keen sense of glory and honour. He is not one of the jolly mindless crew who permeate every level of the Army, but a thinking man. Richardson makes it the central irony of his film that this man's sadly misplaced faith in an Army run by idiots should be partly responsible for the disaster. Richardson leads out from the

personal story of Nolan and the Codringtons to the officer class in general, and thence to the generals like Cardigan. The satire against these men is heightened by the use of brilliant animated cartoons by Richard Williams, which commence the second half. Because

Richardson has depicted the stupidity of militarism so well, we feel that the desolation at the end is the inevitable outcome of these events.

ARTS FESTIVAL YEARBOOK

An all too common reaction to the purchase of an anthology of student writing is that one is making, at best, an investment in the future or, at worst, a donation to charity. Such publications, it is assumed, contain the work of inexperienced writers who do not have the maturity or technical skill to gain a place in established magazines. Prejudgments of this kind fail to do justice to the 1968 Arts Festival Yearbook for its editor, Ian Wedde, seems to have set out to produce not merely a collection of the best work by students but also a good magazine. To this end he has included some of the work of writers who are not students but who are connected with universities and who have already begun to establish themselves in such periodicals as "Landfall." The effect of this policy has, in the words of the introduction, been to give "a sense of continuity as against narrow contiguity," to place the yearbook in its true perspective as a link between the present and the future.

In any case, even if one considers only the work of the "inexperienced," the standard is high. The poetry exhibits a tightness of structure and concision of phrase which are not always writers. There is a refreshing absence of undisciplined free verse apparent in the work of young which dissipates the experience of the work into confusion and vagueness. It may not be too optimistic to find in this new-found technical facility some hope for the future of New Zealand poetry.

Of the individual writers in the magazine, one should mention Ian Wedde who has succeeded in combining modern idiom with the wit associated with Augustan poetry; Sam Hunt whose work contains a note of romanticism which one might ultimately mistrust but which creates an effective tension when embodied in controlled statement; and Howard Press, whose long poem "Hey Baby! World; and What Did I Doo?" combines taut, short lines with ironic understatement. Of the prose, Norman Bilbrough's "The Game" with its staccato style and atmosphere of oppressive tension is the most interesting.

In short, if you do not make unreasonable demands, the '68 Yearbook will give you more than you expect.

—D.F.C.



the 5 graduates with EXCITING career opportunities

These men have degrees in Commerce, Law, Engineering, Science and the Arts respectively. If **YOU** have one of these degrees . . . if you have personality and initiative . . . if you are ready to accept responsibility and able to learn something about handling men . . . then **YOU** have exciting opportunities with Mobil.

Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited, with nearly 70 years of petroleum marketing behind it, offers an extension to your academic studies. It gives you the choice of marketing, planning, supply operations or accountancy training in office and field, or scientific training in the laboratory. Mobil gives you the chance to develop a high degree of skill in "oil", one of the world's largest, most high specialised and progressive industries.

Because of its size and requirements, Mobil gives you better opportunities to make use of your particular knowledge and skills . . . opportunities for your growth in a company and an industry geared for profitable growth . . . rewards based on your individual achievement. These are some of the advantages that a career with Mobil in the world-wide and ever-growing oil industry offers you. If you would like further information, ring or write to the Relations Manager at 47-030 or P.O. Box 2497, Wellington. He will promptly arrange an interview.

Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited

Mobil

GALBRAITH — GOOD VALUE

An Economist — Not Evangelist

The sight of a tall, articulate American ridiculing his country's involvement in Vietnam before a large audience in the Auckland Town Hall while His Worship the Mayor and the U.S. Consul beamingly looked on from behind him does not sound very likely; but, then, given the standard of most visiting lecturers that have been inflicted upon us in the last few years, the arrival of Prof. J. K. Galbraith to deliver the Sir Douglas Robb Lectures was not really a very likely event either.

Indeed, so heretical were some of the views put forward during the week that one suspects that a few members of the university establishment might have been a little disturbed at the dangerous precedent being set. No doubt someone as scholarly but a little less "involved" would be appreciated in the future. How about Persian pottery in the Pleistocene Era next year?

For the average student however, the series was unquestionably one of the most stimulating in recent times and for some may prove a highlight in their university education. Part of the attraction was of course in the simple fact of having a speaker of Galbraith's stature. Interestingly enough however, the excellent attendance on the first night did not appreciably diminish as the series continued. The reason for this was that unlike many such lectures, there was a theme of some substance, which was progressively developed and which needed concentration to follow. Perhaps to the surprise of some, the series did present a serious and important argument in political economics. It was not just high quality intellectual entertainment.

The basic theme of the lectures was that of Galbraith's latest book, "The New Industrial State." In it he suggests that the technological revolution of the last fifty years has so altered modern society that many of the terms and concepts formerly used by economists to describe it are out of date.

In particular, Galbraith is interested in the role of the corporation as it now exists in the most advanced industrial economies, and its relationship to the state. A full summary of the thesis is beyond the scope of an article such as this. A number of the most interesting points may be summarised however.

Autonomy for industrial planning. The immense complexity and expense of developing modern industrial products, Prof. Galbraith suggested, has brought in the absolute necessity of industrial planning. The building of the Ford Mustang alone took three years and cost \$60 million. In order to be able to plan effectively therefore the corporation must be relatively autonomous, free from interference from all sources, including its owners, the stockholders. Henry Ford was an example of an owner who constantly interfered with the plans of his technical experts with disastrous results for the company.

The dominance of the salaried expert in the direction of the

corporation has undermined one of the economist's most sacred assumptions — that the purpose of the private corporation is to maximise profits. The manager who now controls the firm, Galbraith claims, is less interested in high profits than in stability and gradual expansion by reinvestment of profits in the enterprise. Continued expansion gives him greater prestige and opportunity for promotion.

Allied with the corporation's need for autonomy is its dominance of the market. Many economists claim that large firms are still limited by the need to comply with the demands of the market. In actual fact it would appear that advertising, packaging and other forms of sales promotion give the producer the ability to create a demand, within very broad limits. Modern industry has produced very few Edsels.

Industry and State

There are however, a number of tasks that the corporation is incapable of fulfilling. For orderly expansion it requires an economic environment that is free from inflationary pressures of the wage price spiral. It also requires skilled technicians, and for very expensive scientific development, such as supersonic transport aircraft, sums of capital that are beyond its resources. For all these needs the corporation turns to the state and the old line between the public and private sectors is thus increasingly difficult to draw. Many of the US's largest firms today do as much as 75 per cent of their business with the state, and "yearn to increase that percentage." To a very real degree the goals of the state and the firm are the same — economic stability, security and continued growth.

The need for autonomy, Galbraith asserts, is not a characteristic of only the capitalist firm. The British experience has shown that nationalised industries also require some degree of independence. Most interesting, however, are the new changes in Soviet industry. "Liberianism" or the decentralisation of planning is not a sign of returning capitalism. Rather it is a recognition of the fact that stable economic development is impossible if there is a constant threat of interference from an outside planning force. An intriguing parallel can be drawn between the continuing insistence of Soviet ideologists on the primacy of the state and the party in the control of industry and the insistence of the western economist on the ultimate importance of the stockholder and the market. Behind these rival theories however there appears to be a very real convergence in the approach

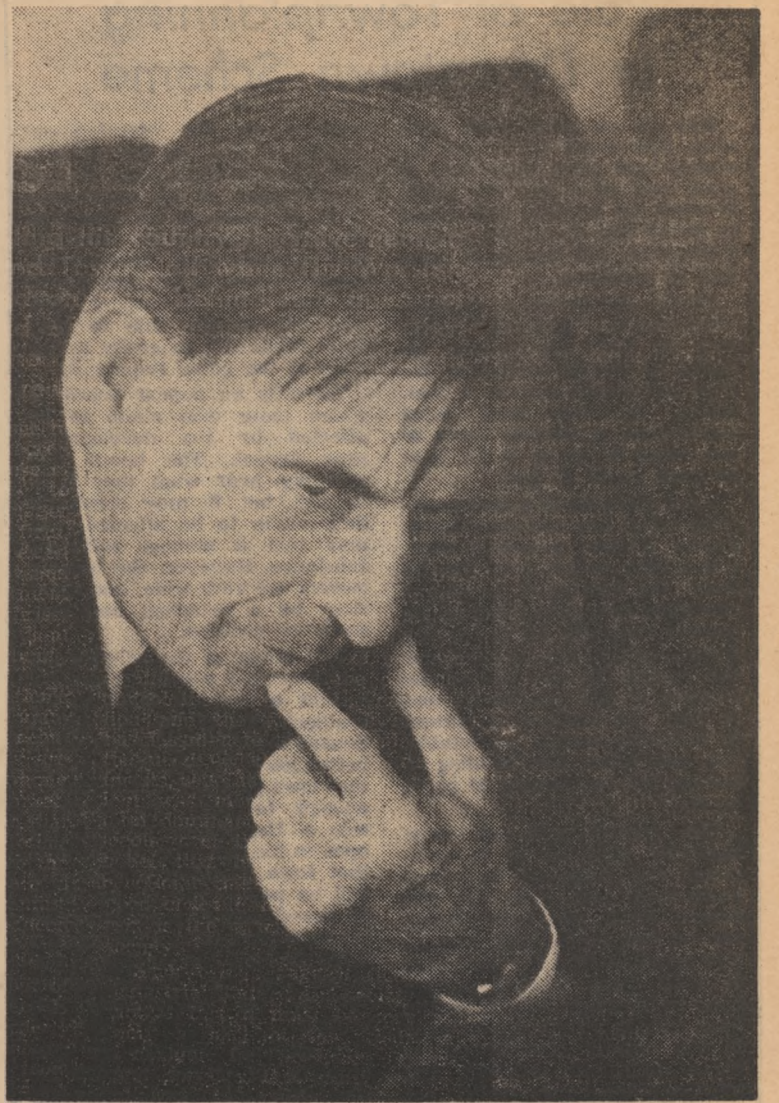
to the problem of industrial organisation.

Having thus described his concept of the New Industrial State, Professor Galbraith concluded by outlining what he considered to be the principle dangers of this new type of society. The notion that the encroachment of State power on the business world leads to a loss of freedom he discounted as fallacious. A feature of modern capitalism is in fact the conjunction of the State and the corporation and the willingness of the businessman to tailor his plans to the needs of the State in return for its benefits. The critical problem was more likely to be the total dominance of society by the ideology of the new system; the belief that technology is always beneficial, that economic growth is good in itself, that high consumption is the mark of a successful society.

Such beliefs suggest that the industrial State is the society. In actual fact it must be seen as only a part of the whole, a technique for producing goods and services that must not be allowed to sweep aside the aesthetic needs of society.

Economics—a system of belief. Galbraith has described economics as "less a science than a system of belief." As might be expected this has not aroused much enthusiasm for his work among professional economists, most of whom are increasingly bent over their slide rules. It does however underline the importance of the "New Industrial State." As an interpretation it is difficult to demolish on technical grounds because it does not claim to be a universal system. Galbraith was quite candid in his admission that it had little relevance to the New Zealand economy, for example. It is an attempt to describe modern industrial society in economic terms that are free of ideological assumptions. Significantly the book has been attacked from both right and left as an attempt to justify the other side's system. Yet at no stage in the lectures did Galbraith attempt to praise or indict the new system. Its growth is largely determined by economic logic and needs neither encouragement nor resistance.

Apart from the Robb Lectures Professor Galbraith made two other public appearances before Auckland audiences, a question-and-answer session with a student panel and a public address on the American scene. As one disappointed student pointed out, most of the information offered at the panel discussion would have been available to a reasonably thorough reader of Newsweek.



Nonetheless it did offer a fascinating insight into the man's personality and his approach to politics. Two aspects struck me in particular: First was his complete self-confidence, the assurance of a man who is at the top of the academic tree and knows it. His handling of the questions was relaxed, at times almost laconic. The Galbraith wit was also much in evidence, and the members of the panel found that it can be just as unnerving as entertaining.

More important than style, the panel discussion revealed what to me appeared to be one rather disturbing element in Galbraith's analysis of the American scene—the over-optimism of the American liberal. In answering a question on the racial situation, he suggested that the current tension was a sign that the Negro was in fact making progress. Similarly, the following night in the Town Hall, he asserted that the majority of Americans were now against the war in Vietnam. One would like to believe that both these theories are true but both assume that the liberal view is that espoused by most "normal" Americans.

The emergence of the "law and order" theme in the presidential campaign would seem to cast doubt on this. Finally he suggested that the tension in American politics will eventually resolve itself into a new style of campaigning, already begun by Eugene McCarthy, and a new interest in

social values and idealism. Only time will test this prediction, but it is perhaps relevant to note that the aftermath of the Korean War saw the defeat of Adlai Stevenson's "new politics" and the rise of McCarthyism.

Given these reservations however, the whole visit must be counted a considerable success. Admittedly some were disappointed, particularly those who had already read "The New Industrial State." For most, however, the series will act chiefly as a stimulus to finally getting down to read it. A few people were apparently expecting their lives to be immeasurably changed. They were misled. Galbraith is an economist, not an evangelist. It was in some ways however, especially fitting that such a man should give the lectures.

The institution of the Douglas Robb Lectures unhappily had the unmistakable aura of a university establishment in search of a little pomp. (Incidentally, is that really the new Chancellor?) Sir Douglas Robb cannot however be fairly described as a figure of the establishment. A brilliant man within his own field he earned the displeasure of his colleagues by asserting that the doctor had wider social responsibilities than merely to his own practice. Galbraith, like Robb, is a man who has had the courage to challenge the traditions of his discipline in an attempt to make it more relevant to us all.

—Bill Holt

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Issues of Principle Role of Townplanning In Downtown Scheme

Why do we have town planning, how much of it, and by whom, and what role does it play, and what are the limits of what can be done and should be done? The downtown scheme controversy will land us in those sort of questions.

Firstly—for better or worse—development, "progress," buildings in fact, are mostly initiated by private enterprise. We have an intricate market in land, which, by the land price mechanism, prescribes more or less what is going to be built on each piece of land.

Town planning in a free enterprise set-up has two main tasks. Firstly it puts a ceiling over, and a floor under, what can be done: the free-for-all is played according to certain rules, which prevent excessive injuries in the scrum—so that no one developer can exploit his own site at the expense of his neighbours, and so that the working conditions in buildings remain acceptable, not only when the building is put up, but for the next 20 years or so.

The second role of local authority planning is to safeguard the stake of the local authority's own land in the scrum. Roads and open spaces are no less urban land, and no less valuable than the land that is built over, and developers have to be reminded that public land, too, is an equal contender in the general competition for space, light, air and sun, and all the other assets which are considered necessary for building sites.

In the case of the harbour board downtown scheme the city council is involved as a

partner in the development scheme. It finances the carpark, and relies on the scheme to provide revenue. At the same time it is involved as the guardian of public interest in standards and in public land. Emotionally, councillors are in this case bound up with the developers, and they are hardly able to play their public role as coolly as the rules of the game require it.

There is an appeal board to which those who claim to be affected by the development may appeal. The board will probably hear what they have to say, but it may scrutinise their claim to be affected, and may find it without sufficient substance. However, the board's powers are very wide, and there may be a detached and constructive decision.

The critics of the scheme are certainly right when they say that a shift of the tall block to the southern side of the new Queen Square would make a very much better job of it, but that assumes that town planning will be strong enough to keep the northern side of the square permanently open to the sun. Can one be sure that town planning in this city will be potent enough, in 20 or 50 years' time to restrain would-be developers from blocking that side? In fact, can conditions imposed on a comprehensive scheme be permanently enforced?

It depends largely on the strength of public support for the idea of town planning, whether these questions can be confidently answered with a bold: "yes."

—Gerhard Rosenberg,
Dept of Town Planning.

CITY COUNCIL'S PLAN FOR QUEEN'S SQUARE Cold, Wet, Windy

Objections to the downtown scheme were recently heard and dismissed by the Auckland City Council. Why the objections, anyway? Surely the city needs such a scheme? Of course it does, but it can do without certain blatant defects in the overall planning arrangements. After five years of preparatory work, all we can manage is this debacle. No-one—city council, harbour board, Mainline-Dillingham-Fletcher, Australian architects, or local architects—seem to have done anything but mishandle the whole sorry affair, and the public is left either with something appallingly second rate, or nothing at all.

How the hell did the city ever get into this position? Who advised the developers not to advertise for objections two years ago when they got "permission in principle" for a building that exceeded the allowable limit by 150 per cent?

Who advised them to ignore the city council report suggesting they give further consideration to the effect of the building on the square?

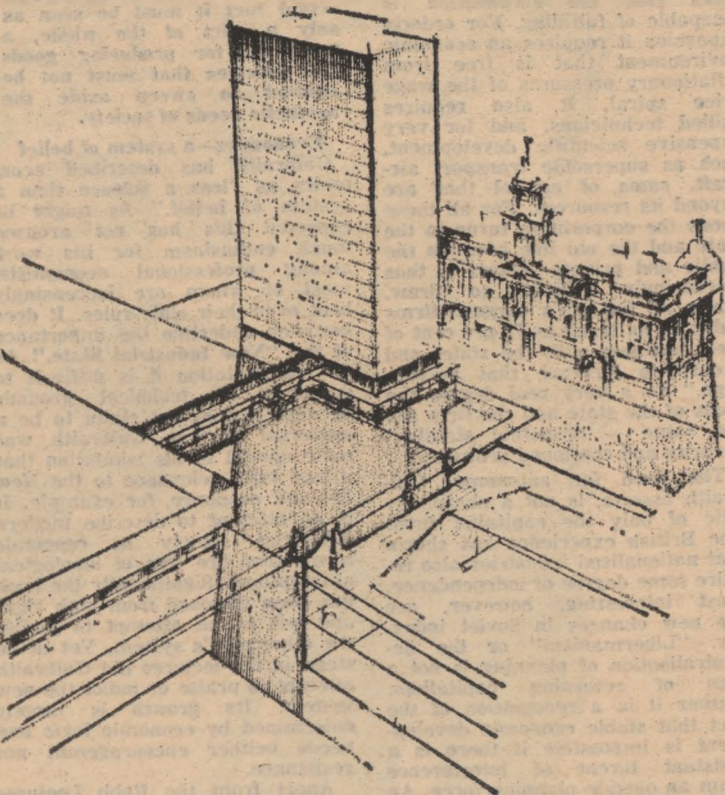
Who let them get into a situation where one man's objection could conceivably stop the scheme after a reported \$100,000 had been spent on working drawings; when Holyoake was reaching out for the spade to turn that pre-dug first

sod; when finance had been arranged and waiting for so long that the developers claimed their backers, the Australian Mutual Provident Society, might withdraw if construction was not begun almost immediately?

And after the developers had made their application, who advised the council to try something of doubtful legality and give them the go-ahead without calling for objections? The council obviously regarded it as a special occasion—they used a special stamp (at least, one that had never been seen before). And those drawings! Two years old, and full of minor errors.

The scheme itself, as presented

DEVELOPERS' SCHEME (showing Ferry Buildings top right and Post Office bottom right). Objections: (1) Shaded square, (2) Prevailing wind deflected into square, (3) Difficult and exposed access to Ferry Buildings and Quay St, (4) Ferry Building unrelated to square, (5) no verandahs or shopping.



This article was compiled from written comments by three architects closely associated with the proposals for the square and the objections to it. The original objectors are unable to comment as the matter is going before an appeal and is consequently sub-judice for them. Craccum felt that in the interests of fair play their views should, however, be given space equal to that provided for the city council's opinions in other papers.

by the harbour board, council, and the developers, was always the whole scheme with no suggestion that any part of it might not be built. When looked at, however, the project gets smaller and smaller. First, stage 1, the carpark, financed by the council, designed by the Australian architects, and built by Mainline-Dillingham-Fletcher (why, by the way, as this is public money, isn't it going out to public tender as the law requires). Secondly, the motel is obviously not going to be built, if it is demonstrably a poor proposition (the Inter-Continental and the South Pacific hotels each have only about one-third occupancy). No tenant has been found for the department store. If this is not proceeded with, then the economic prospects of all the other shops are pretty shaky. So it is possible the city will be left with a carpark at one end and an office building at the other, with no redevelopment in between.

The block at present opposite the Chief Post Office offers urban services unequalled in any area of similar size in the city. Most of the shops are small and can only afford to be there because the buildings are old enough to allow low rentals. "Development" of the area must lead to much higher rentals. The retail shops and services must go. Where? There is nowhere else for them to go. If we are to continue enjoying their amenities they must be provided for within the "development."

In the block there are butchers, chemists, fish shops, menswear, shoe and souvenir shops, snack and sandwich bars, milk bars, drycleaning depots, a grocery, barber's, a left-parcel service, an amusement arcade, a delicatessen, a fruit and vegetable shop. There is a wine shop, a second-hand appliance shop, a radio shop, restaurants, a strip show-come-dance hall (indeterminate) a pool-room, land agencies, jewellers, dentists, a dance studio, manufacturers' representatives, photographers—the list goes on and on, and this despite the obvious running down of the block due to its proposed "development."

Anybody fortunate enough to leave for home from the foot of Queen St, e.g. the ferry travellers, can still do their household and personal shopping within the confines of the one block. This

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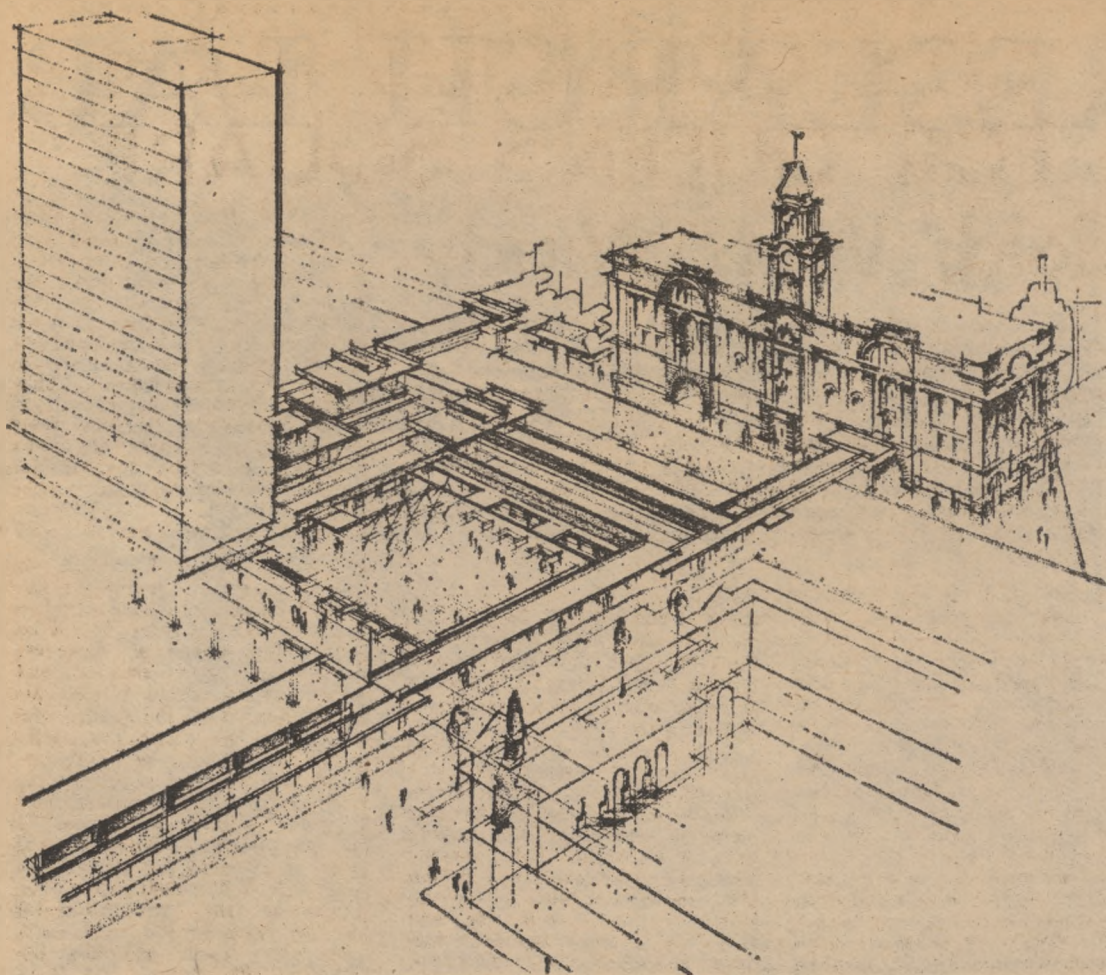
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ALTERNATIVE SCHEME. Advantages: (1) Sunfilled space, (2) Prevailing wind deflected by dept store roof behind square, (3) Generous access through shopping areas to Ferry Buildings, (4) Ferry Building, Post Office, office block and additional shops related to square, (5) Continuous shelter from Customs St to Ferry Building, (6) Improved harbour views for office block.

is an unparalleled amenity, the sort that a city provides.

Our concern is with what is going to replace the services offered downtown, for the gist of the downtown controversy is not over technicalities, legislative procedures, contractual arrangements, architecture, aesthetics. These are merely the fabric of the means that provide for an underlying human need.

What is this need? A place for mental and physical "expansion" where people of varying character engaged in different activities, may merge and interact with relaxation. A release from the channeled congested linear spaces of our city streets. A place to observe and hear contrasts, to experience breadth of space, sunlight, fresh air, free from traffic. To meet, sit, eat, listen, shop, obtain information, peruse exhibitions, or simply to enjoy the space while passing through.

We need a place for these activities at this point in the city — on Queen St, outside the post office, ferry building, waterfront (excursion craft, ferries, shipping activity, water-rich sensory enjoyment), new office buildings and transport terminals (sea, air, bus, taxi, private carparks and future rapid rail) all consolidating the end of the city.

A square is no new need. With the change and evolution of new social patterns, the dispersal and

decentralisation of our cities, desirable constants remain. Think of the Greek agora, Roman forum, medieval and Renaissance squares — their relevance remains.

Relate the city's focal point, the square, to the university's focal point, the student union. The quad, bounded by dining block and common rooms block could be termed the present centre of the university. Consider the value of this space and potential yet untapped—seating and limited planting around edges, extension of cafeteria in warmer months; an ideal place for changing outdoor exhibits; sculpture from Elam could serve as minor focal points. Notice the relationship of the quad to Albert Park, analogous to Queen's Square proximity to the waterfront. Notice the siting of this communal space toward the sun, shelter from the south-west wind; the provision of viewing decks from cafeteria and common rooms above.

The present proposal for the downtown scheme and Queen's Square (which has much in common with the concept behind the union) is for a relatively sunless and loose space severed from free access to the waterfront to the west, coldly aloof from providing a mixture and liveliness of activities potentially to be found here. This is Auckland's first square. It must not become merely a formal entranceway to an office building.

To get to the guts of the affair, ask yourself why the architects placed the building in one of only two positions that would shade the square—and in the worst position for winds. They must have known it would ruin the square as a public place. They are not that dumb! Or, did they regard the square simply as a forecourt to their building! Or, again, were the architects told that the AMP insisted on a corner site for their eventual tenants, Air New Zealand and the harbour board? Did anyone try to show the AMP the advantages of fronting the office block on to the square without concern for corner sites?

Why did the council sit back and watch the developers locate buildings in such a way as to make the square unfit for human habitation for six months of the year? To the south, a 60-foot high department store, to the west, low blocks of shops, and to the north, a 260-foot high office block. The latter will fully shade the square for at least half the year during the time of day when sunshine is most desired. City squares are places to eat your lunch in, relax in sheltered corners and watch the girls go by; to see the city's bustle for a little while without having to be part of it. These are the things that make a square what the world regards as a city square.

Our square will be a mere space, cool and unfriendly. They take away the sun and give us wind. High, free-standing buildings can create disagreeable and sometimes dangerous wind turbulence at ground level. A stroll in Auckland's shady square could be accelerated by gusts of over 70 mph funneling down as the prevailing winds play nasty tricks around the high-rise office block. As if this were not enough, the thousands who use the ferries every day will be hard put to avoid a soaking as they follow the tortuous route around the angles of the square before making a mad dash across Quay St. And if people wish to, or have

time to, they may use the developers' major concession — a wind-swept gallery — to gaze across at Rangitoto.

None of the above need be true. Shift the office block and let the sun shine on the square. At the same time, the worst effects of the wind will be eliminated. Additional pedestrian cover will give further protection and meaningful form. A better square means a better investment . . . for the AMP, the developers, the council, the harbour board and for ourselves, the present and future citizens of Auckland.

—Bob Davies
—Jack Lasenby
—Alan Speed



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MARINE RESEARCH LAB AT LEIGH

The University of Auckland Marine Research Laboratory, situated near Leigh, 50 miles north of Auckland, is housed in a crescent-shaped building, built in the shape of three sides of a square. The building is sited on a third of an acre which slopes northward to a 40ft. near-vertical cliff. At the base of the cliff is a rock platform which, on a blustery day, is washed continuously by spray. Opposite the rock platform, across a narrow stretch of water, is Goat Island, a small, uninhabited islet.

The Marine Research Laboratory is a service department of the university, "more like a library or computer department," said Dr W. J. Ballantine, resident biologist at the laboratory. No teaching is provided and the majority of the information gathered from there goes into theses. While the station is used mostly by biologists, the facilities are also used by research workers in the fields of psychology, geography and physics. For instance, Professor F. H. Sagar of the physics department, is performing underwater sound transmission experiments from the laboratory.

The north side of the laboratory contains the working area, with the main lab separating, on the west side, a small tank room and on the east end, the living and dining area. The south side contains the sleeping quarters which accommodate 15, and the east side forms the service block with washrooms, drying rooms and storerooms.

The rock platform at the bottom of the cliff, accommodates two of the major installations. Placed on the rock, to cover the whole tidal range, are six recorders which record the temperature of the sea. The readings from all six are continuously recorded on a drum recorder in the lab. This installation is quite remarkable in that there is believed to be only one other similar device of its kind in the world. (That is in France).

The sea water supply system intake is placed in a deep pool, a

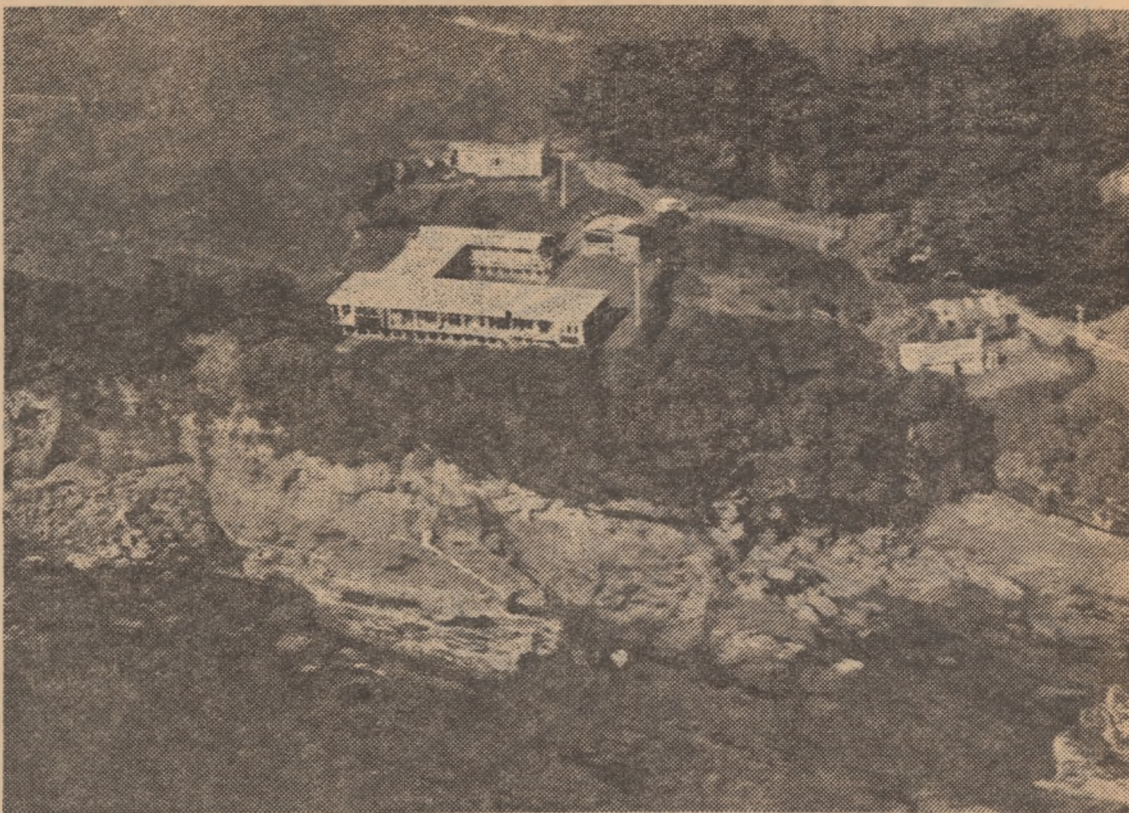
few feet below the mid-tide level. Thus the water can be pumped to the laboratory for 12 hours a day. The main pump, sited on the base of the cliff, and controlled from the laboratory, pumps sea water into a 3500-gallon reservoir beneath the building. Then by a system of auxiliary pumps, valves and a header tank full salinity sea water of near oceanic quality, sediment free, is piped to a number of taps in the lab and to the tank room where organisms are held in small tanks and troughs under conditions as near as those of their natural habitat as possible.

Starfish of numerous colours and shapes, and the pipis on which they are fed, large snails with their clusters of egg capsules, each containing thousands of eggs, a tube room displaying a bright, feathery head and a huge and hideous, pink jellyfish with its masses of amorphous membranes hanging beneath it, all have a place here. This room with its colourful and peculiarly biological smell appears, at least to the nonbiologist, to be the centre of the establishment.

However, the purpose of the laboratory goes past just looking at interesting animals and plants. A glance into the instrument room testifies to this. Expensive equipment to gain quantitative results in many fields of study include a spectrophotometer and a solarimeter integrator. Dr W. J. Ballantine, resident biologist, also maintains a complete standard climatological station which gathers data for use at the station and the meteorological service.

Leading off the laboratory at the east end is the simply furnished but comfortable lounge and dining area which also serves as the laboratory library. A large, prominent brick fireplace is one aspect which creates a homely atmosphere in the room. Through a door marked "Biohazard" (perhaps a warning of student cooking) is a well-appointed kitchen.

The general opinion of the only two research students at the



Aerial view of the University of Auckland Marine Research laboratory at Leigh, perched on the top of a 40ft cliff opposite Goat Island.

laboratory when Craccum visited it, was that the excellent situation made study there quite worthwhile—there are excellent collecting grounds for both shore and shallow water, within ¼ mile and almost every kind of shoreline from mangrove swamps and quiet harbours to exposed rocky shores and open beaches within five miles. The facilities were reasonable for zoologists but a lot more could be done for botanists and microbiologists.

Both students agreed that the working conditions were good but that the laboratory, with bench space for only seven workers, does at times get overcrowded.

It should be mentioned that the laboratory holds an open day on the first Sunday of every month when visitors, particularly young biologists, are welcome to inspect the work and the facilities of the station.

Although the laboratory has come a long way since it was instituted as a field station six or seven years ago, Dr Ballantine said that extensions to the building and equipment are rapidly becoming urgent. "Every piece of space is over-committed," he said, "with nine people working in a seven person lab." Space must be provided for visiting scientists—there is none for them at present. Consequently, for the next quinquennium a big expansion is planned.

A large new building to form the

fourth side of the square will be built to provide new laboratories and a larger tank room. At present the tank space is "just ludicrous" with 16 sea water outlets provided. The new tank room is planned to have 300 outlets.

The failure to realise that a sea water system is the key to a Marine Station makes many new stations inadequate. To increase the scope of the laboratory there is a need for large tanks in which to keep fish. These would have to be controlled by tide gates.

The importance of the ability to get at boats was stressed. At present the laboratory has only a nine-foot aluminium dinghy, though sea-going boats can be hired locally and a trawler is available from Auckland. There is an urgent need for a high-speed runabout launch of fifteen feet.

One of the major problems of the laboratory is finance. The

running grant made available is too often spent on maintenance since the station is too far from the university to make use of the normal maintenance facilities.

There is also a shortage of staff: the laboratory desperately needs a junior laboratory assistant to record data from the climatological station which Dr Ballantine initiated. Recording data for the meteorological service is far too time consuming for the scientists.

Dr F. J. Taylor is at present working at the laboratory under a Butland Fellowship and it is hoped that he will later become a permanent member of staff. Dr Ballantine stated that he would like to see more staff arriving on fellowships similar to the Nuffield Fellowship which has recently been awarded to finance the research of a postdoctoral student of marine biology.

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STUDENTS' IRE PROVOKED BY ANTI-POPE VIEW

Sir,—It was with much interest that we read, in the last issue of Craccum, an article entitled "Pope's Anti-pill View Outrageous," by Mr Gotlieb.

"Catholics Lack Courage." We, as Catholics, object to the subtitle. Mr Gotlieb implies that New Zealand Catholics lack the courage to express their views. May we summon up the courage to challenge his presumptuous, misinformed and dogmatic article?

Mr Gotlieb has set himself up as an authority on the Catholic Church, its Pope, and the attitudes of its members. To us it seems that he is a non-Catholic with but little comprehension of the people and issues involved.

Despite that which may have "been said," the Pope's decision was based, we humbly but courageously submit, on neither of the grounds so efficiently ridiculed by Mr Gotlieb, for whose benefit we would point out that what "has been said" is not always the whole truth. We suggest that Mr Gotlieb sift his way through the many rationalisations that are suggested to defend the encyclical against such cynicism as his own, and attempt to rebut the presumption that the Pope's decision was made strictly according to his own conscience, which is that of the Catholic Church.

May we then point out that the world uproar which followed the pronouncement of the encyclical was not unexpected but even anticipated. Surely for the Pope to follow conscience in the face of such an inevitable reaction he reflects a great deal more courage than Mr Gotlieb's subtitle would appear to attribute to any Catholic. Think again of the great moral courage that will be required if the papal decree is to be obeyed. Would then it not have been more appropriate to criticise the courage of Catholics if their Pope had bowed to the pressure of public opinion and condoned a practice which was repugnant to his conscience and that of the Church.

Are Mr Gotlieb's "humanitarianisms" restricted only to his views on the Catholic birth-control issue

or do they encompass other spheres such as subjugation of political, racial and religious minorities? From his comment on "irresponsible doctrines" it would appear not. Are you a sincere humanitarian, sir, or do you have a Catholic girlfriend?

We do not dispute that Archbishop Liston forbade Catholic clergy to attend one discussion on the encyclical but feel that Mr Gotlieb has misinterpreted this fact. He deduces from it that the Catholic laity (the laity, Mr Gotlieb, are the followers of the Church as distinct from the clergy) and presumably the clergy, were denied their right to speak on the matter. We wish to point out that Archbishop Liston's ban on clergy attendance in no way prejudiced the right of the Catholic laity to express their views on the matter at that discussion or at any other. Nor have the clergy been denied their right to speak. We feel that Mr Gotlieb should have paid some acknowledgment to his own abortive verbal assault on Rev. Fr O. P. Clandillon, the university Catholic chaplain, at just such a discussion; or has Mr Gotlieb conveniently forgotten this encounter?

If New Zealand Catholics are as passively acquiescent to the encyclical as Mr Gotlieb would have us believe, then surely this state of affairs (which from our experience with fellow Catholics we would doubt that such describes the whole truth) is not "inexcusable" but, in fact, both understandable and to be expected in that Catholics generally consider that the Pope is slightly more authoritative than are people such as Mr Gotlieb in matters which affect the Catholic faith and teachings.

Finally, we submit that even the most thoroughly "indoctrinated" of Catholic laymen, to which venerable category we do not profess to belong, would join us not only in our understanding of Mr Gotlieb's "interference" but also in our active encouragement of his interest. We admit that our personal feelings on the matter are aligned with the spirit of Mr Gotlieb's article, but we strongly object to his irresponsible, authoritative and naive approach. We look forward

to a more enlightened statement on the matter.

L. J. Hall & C. W. Hankins.

Sir,—G. Gotlieb's adventures into theology (Craccum 2/9/68) remain rather dubious in their conclusions. His article makes no detailed reference either to marriage or to the papal encyclical itself. These two factors are vital to a proper understanding of the Catholic viewpoint. Mr Gotlieb has virtually ignored these issues and so it is difficult to justify his other comments, which are only an echo of an article in Time magazine, 9/8/68, "The Pope and Birth Control." In fact, I would ask whether Mr Gotlieb has actually read the document, for he has obviously missed its essential point: its title "Humanae Vitae" confirms the Pope's view that it is "a defence of life."

Therefore Mr Gotlieb's criticism, which fails to discuss the actual papal statement on this question, becomes irrelevant because it evades the crux of the Catholic attitude.

May I inform Mr Gotlieb that the Pope is not an "elderly bachelor" but the spiritual leader of the Catholic Church—a position which he holds with authority and dignity.

—Mary-Lou Kearney.

Sir,—I am a practising Catholic female student, and I oppose the Pope's encyclical on birth control. The main point that I agree with in G. Gotlieb's article is that Catholics are not prepared to come out publicly against the encyclical. If I were to sign my name to this letter I don't know how I would be able to face my parents, friends or Priest.

I still remain with faith.
Anon.

Sir,—An Auckland university student with no evident medical, theological or sociological knowledge has taken upon himself the right to condemn the teaching of a Church to which he does not even belong.

He suggests that the Pope made his decision perhaps to safeguard women from the side effects of the "pill" and then goes on to point out that these are almost negligible. It is still impossible for informed medical opinion to claim that the "pill" has no long-term side effects.

But this is off the point. The Pope is concerned, not with whether artificial contraceptives are dangerous, but with whether they are right. And the Church, no matter what Mr Gotlieb may think, says that there is an inseparable connection between the two meanings of the conjugal act (the unitive and the procreative meaning) and that a reciprocal act of love which jeopardises the possibility of transmitting life, which God inserted therein, is contradictory.

mistakes—that great bastion of freedom and democracy, the U.S.A., would surpass any African country as corruption, nepotism and maladministration; how could we forget Britain's Profumo case; and even New Zealand is not beyond the occasional, suppressed, Customs scandal.

As for C.E.'s assertion that Rhodesian Africans support Smith, one can only say that, like the rest of his letters, that appears to be another statement from a Rhodesia society handout—all claims, no facts. If the African population is so willing and eager to support Smith how come their leaders are in prison? Why not have one man, one vote? If they loved Smith they would surely vote for him. And if the African population was handing over so-called rebels from Zambia with the speed and efficiency to which C.E. attests, why is the Rhodesian Government having such trouble coping with the trouble? Why has Smith had to send an increasing number of troops and jetbombers? One can only assume the latter are bombing villages because they are no use against guerilla fighters who are a dispersed target hidden in the jungle.

—Rosslyn J. Noonan.

COMMENT

Gotlieb Replies to Attacks

I would like to make two points clear—I have read the encyclical and I have no intention of trying to become the Pope. While not attempting to answer and correct all the inaccuracies and misinterpretations of my article displayed in the letters, I will try to state my view more simply to enable even the most naive to follow its substance.

The reason I stated that I felt Bishop Liston's refusal to allow Catholic clergy to attend the public meeting stopped Catholic laity attending, was because I was told this was the reason by Catholic laity who had previously agreed to speak but did not do so.

To state that the rhythm method is just as reliable as the pill is rubbish. Even your father knows that Master Dunn. The pill is only .2 to 1.5 per hundred women years unreliable, while the rhythm method is 14 to 15 per hundred unreliable. The latter also requires two highly motivated people to enable it to work, and even if you have a couple who are able to keep within the limits of the safe period, there still remains a high possibility of pregnancy. You also state that the rhythm system makes use of a natural phenomenon, which is true, but why then do Catholics submit to

the unnatural act of the surgeon's knife?

The Pope concedes that there is a population problem, yet the Pope does nothing to alleviate it. St Thomas Aquinas, commenting on Aristotle, Politics VII, says: "For it is necessary if a community is to be economically stable, that there should be only a determinate number of offspring." John F. Kennedy said in 1961, that positive steps must be made to control population. Latin America will take between 25-27 years to double its population, compared with the 115 years it will take for Europe.

New Zealand Catholics seem to be blind in their faith. Not only do they assert that what the Pope says must be theologically correct, but also correct from a sociological and humanitarian point of view. Leading Catholic theologians and agricultural and economic specialists have condemned his view as being unrealistic. Remember that the encyclical is not an infallible pronouncement. —Gary Gotlieb.

Editor.—We have taken the liberty of drastically abridging Mr Gotlieb's right of reply for reasons of space, and of reversing the order of several of his points. Any interested persons should get in touch with the writer for the original of this article.

ing the constitutive design of marriage. In other words, "it is not licit, even for the gravest reasons, to do evil so that good may follow therefrom."

The rhythm method, which is just as reliable as the "pill," is acceptable because it makes "legitimate use of a natural phenomenon."

The Pope acknowledges that this ruling will naturally call many Catholics to make great sacrifices but points out that the Church cannot affirm what it believes to be wrong. Even if all the medical authorities in the world approved the "pill" (which is far from being the case) the Church must still teach only what it knows to be true.

Mr Gotlieb insinuates that the Church regards women as "chattels." Nothing could be further from the truth: The encyclical states quite clearly that "it is to be feared that the man, growing used to the employment of anticonceptive practices, may fin-

ally lose respect for the woman and, no longer caring for her physical and psychological equilibrium, may come to the point of considering her as a mere instrument of selfish enjoyment, and no longer as his respected and beloved companion."

Mr Gotlieb ironically, but incorrectly, says that the encyclical, on a subject concerning marriage and the family, was addressed solely to the hierarchy; he conveniently ignores that it was also addressed "to the faithful and to all men of goodwill."

If any Catholic believes that the Pope is wrong he is quite free to leave the Church. But if he believes that the Roman Catholic Church is divinely founded and that the Pope speaks, therefore, with divine authority he must, with all humility, obey the Pope.

After reading Mr Gotlieb's vehement though confused denunciations one cannot but wonder if Mr Gotlieb has even read the Encyclical?

—P. J. Dunn

"Facts" On Africa Challenged

Sir,—C. E. is obviously so uncertain about the accuracy of his information on Rhodesia and Africa, that he is even unwilling to openly accept responsibility for it. Behind the anonymity of initials he can safely pour out his sick emotional racism without having to document or validate any statements he makes.

I challenge all his alleged "facts."

His abysmal ignorance of African affairs is revealed first in the statement that all African-ruled countries have become one-party States where the principle of one man, one vote, has operated only once. In Zambia, Kenya and Ivory Coast, to mention only three, opposition parties are active. Furthermore, in one-party States elections continue to be held, and some would suggest that they are more democratic than elections based on a two-party system where the electorate is offered only a minimum number of alternatives and where candidates are totally controlled by their party machines.

In most African one-party States, party membership is not exclusive, as it is in Communist countries, for the aim is for all citizens to be members of the party. Hence any citizen may stand for election, and voting is for the best man, not the party. In Tanzania, for example, in one election a top Cabinet Minister was defeated. A more effective example of democracy in action is hard to imagine.

C. E.'s second major point is the

old cliché accusation of maladministration, tribalism, authoritarianism, etc. There is not a simple independent African territory where the literacy rate has not risen at least twice as fast as it did in the colonial period, nor where educational and medical resources available to the people have not soared ahead, once an African administration took over.

As for tribal problems, in many cases they were deliberately fostered by the colonial regime who hoped to maintain its rule through the principle of "divide and rule!" The most blatant example of this was Belgian misrule in the Congo. But the British were no less guilty in Nigeria and Kenya. And do not forget that what we refer to as "tribes" often number millions, and at least hundreds of thousands. If numbers are a guide the traditional enmity of France and Britain, up to this century, could well be termed tribal. Perhaps a more realistic example would be the attitudes of the Welsh, Scottish and Irish nationalists to the English; and certainly the Walloon-Flemish rivalries in Belgium are tribalism run riot.

I'm sure even C.E. would agree that Smith's Rhodesia and Vorster's South Africa are the prime examples of modern authoritarian States.

Far from whitewashing the Africans and picturing them as perfect administrators one would wish simply to point to the outstanding problems they face, and to the universality of their

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CRACCUM SURVEY

Outlook Poor for Some Vacation Jobs

There will be a severe shortage of vacation jobs in engineering and construction this year but the critical vacation job situation of last year should not be repeated if the results of a Craccum survey are anything to go by.

Engineering students seeking jobs in workshops to fulfill their practical requirements will find the situation difficult. A spokesman for Speedway Products, Ltd, which has employed large numbers of engineering students in previous years said that this year there would be no vacancies.

He said that the firm regretted this policy and felt very sorry for the students that would be affected but that they had so little work on at the moment that it would not be economic to employ any extra labour.

This situation was confirmed by Fletcher Construction who said they might be able to take a few construction labourers who had worked for the company before. However, they would not have as many jobs as last year.

The only factor likely to alter the grim situation in the construction industry is a rapid increase in the number of large contracts being let between now and Christmas. This is unlikely, according to construction companies.

However jobs in road construction look to be fairly plentiful. The personnel manager of Bitumix Ltd, advises students to apply about two or three weeks before they wish to commence work.

On the other hand students are likely to run into opposition from unions in the freezing works. Although it is difficult to say at this stage just what the season holds it seems possible that there could be pressure from unions to employ card-carrying members first. Students who have worked at the works before should encounter little difficulty however.

Women students will find that the situation is much the same as last year although there may be more hotel work.

Students who have held jobs before will find them easier to get back than people applying for a new job. The Post Office said that they were full up in March but preference would be given to people who had worked before.

Jobs in most Government departments will be subject to the same conditions.

The district superintendent of the Labour Department said that the situation was a little bit better than last year but he felt that the student press and student leaders had "played the issue up a bit." He said that the department would do the same as it had done last year for students.

At the moment he is waiting for the students' association to get in touch with him. By this time last year John Prebble had started pressuring the department for facts and figures about unemployment.

There had been no such pressure this year.

The association has set up an employment agency under the guidance of student liaison officer Bill Puru.

At the time of going to press the staff hired by the association to handle the job applications had not yet commenced work and there were some 300 applications for jobs lying in Studass office.

Mr Puru was unable to say how many job offers had been received but it would appear that not more than two or three employers had contacted the bureau.

Studass plans extensive advertising for jobs and this could alleviate the situation somewhat.

Craccum advises students without jobs to make their own inquiries as soon as possible. Check

places that you have worked at before and if there is no possibility of a job then seek the bureau's aid.

If everything fails there will probably be plenty of work on the wharves after Christmas but it is a little difficult to predict shipping movements and waterfront workers' vacations at this stage.



Students working in the spacious, new law library on the fifth floor of the new Arts-Library Building. Reading space is also available to students on the second floor.

STUDENT REP COUNCIL TO BEGIN NEXT YEAR

Auckland University now has a student representative council. A special general meeting attended by a bare quorum made the necessary constitutional amendments recently.

The new body is designed to provide a wider base for student opinion from which Executive will take advice, and which will have power to make recommendations to the Executive.

The meeting was very quiet with debate on only two of the proposals before the meeting.

A move to increase general meeting quorums from 50 to 100 was defeated following Mr Richard Northey's charge that it would be ludicrous for a meeting attended by a mere 50 people to increase its own quorum. The vote was close being defeated only by one vote.

The only other contentious issue was whether former members of Executive should be members of the representative council.

It was during this debate that social controller, Tim Shadbolt charged that the opinions and advice of former house committee members to the present committee had been "derogatory rather than helpful."

Mr Shadbolt was unable to substantiate this remark.

He further alleged that advice

from past capping controller, Richard Rudman given him had been "deliberately misleading and incorrect." The chairman demanded substantiation of this remark, but Shadbolt finally withdrew the comment and apologised.

The student representative council (the SRC) will be a body of about 70 students. It will consist of the Executive, the immediate

past Executive, pro rata representatives of faculties, and representatives from the various hostels. There will also be one overseas student representative.

The council will not begin to function until 1969, but the constitutional amendments had to be made now in order that elections could be held early next year for the various positions.

Exec Meeting

WEEKLY CRACCUM APPROVED FOR '69

Craccum will be published weekly next year. Exec decided to reject publication officer Michael Volkerling's report on the feasibility of such a move and approved "in principle" the idea of a weekly.

In a stormy debate which included members of Craccum staff the president, Bill Rudman, said that the time had come for a weekly and that it was technically feasible to publish one.

Mr Shadbolt said that the present lack of trained staff could be overcome by an intensive recruiting campaign and plenty of enthusiasm on the part of the staff. He said that if no one would edit it he would be prepared to take the job on.

During the debate several tempers became very frayed and the president threatened to move into

committee and remove the Craccum staff's speaking rights.

However the only action taken in the end was to ask Craccum to "shut up."

At the same meeting Exec revoked its long standing principle of "no hawking on Campus." Following a finance committee decision not to provide food over the weekends in the union for people using the library Exec gave permission to Miss Susan Pond to sell bread, scones and pottery in the coffee bar on Sundays.

Studass is taking a two cent levy on each scone sold.

Exec also decided to split the proceeds from the Arts' Festival Pooh readings fifty-fifty with G.E.

This decision was reached after an hour long debate during which the president vacated the chair because at the time of the festival he was president of G.E.

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Pre-Examination Intelligence Test

Who do you think should be the next leader of the Vietnam Protest Movement?

David Thomson, MP
John A. Lee
Professor Piddington
"Kennedy"
Archbishop Liston

Who do you think should be the next Governor-General?

George Wallace
Tiny Tim
Vern Cracknell
Shadbolt
Archbishop Liston

Name the professor who specialises in:

Skiing
Drinking
Wenching

Cycling

Geometric propositions

Which of these would you like to see as prescribed reading for all subjects?

Playboy
Zealandia
Kinsey Report
Craccum
Now We Are Six

Which of these publications should, in your opinion, be banned?

1969 Auckland University Calendar
The Tablet
Craccum
The New Zealand Herald
The Indecent Publications Act

If marooned on a desert island, which one of the fol-

lowing would you like as a companion?

Peter Sinclair
Keith Sinclair
Barbara Magner
Archbishop Liston
Mabel Howard

Which of the following would you prefer to see on the "pill?"

Archbishop Liston
Gary Gotlieb
Your mother
Your sister
Your landlady

Who do you think will emerge victor in the Middle East conflict?

The Israelis
The Jews
David Vaver
Anyone but Nasser
Archbishop Liston

When you have completed all questions, please detach the entire questionnaire from Craccum and post to

The Poll Organiser, 154 Hobson St, Auckland 1.

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