

Craceum

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' PAPER

XIX—No. 1

Auckland, N.Z., Thursday, March 25th, 1954

Gratis

SOCIOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND FAIRBURN AUCKLAND'S FIRST CONGRESS



Front Row:—Mr. K. B. Pflaum (at left), Rev. L. Jenkins (7th), Mrs., Miss and Dr. W. B. Sutch, Dr. C. E. Beeby, Mr. A. R. D. Fairburn, Peter Boag, Dr. G. A. Currie, Dr. W. M. Hamilton, Mr. E. J. Searle, Miss M. Sutch, Mr. P. K. Mayhew, Mrs. and Rev. N. Williams (Wellington).

Auckland has at last run a Congress. At last will she be able to hold up her head in national University circles when the annual Congress is discussed.

A.U.C. is the last of the four constituent University Colleges of New Zealand to undertake the organisation of the University Congress, a role forced upon her by the small numbers of Auckland students who were interested enough to travel to Picton each year, and so it is particularly gratifying that sufficient enthusiasm has at last been aroused to enable her to bear the responsibility of organisation.

STARTED IN 1949

The Annual Congress was first run by the New Zealand University Students' Association in 1949, and has been held annually since then. The idea of having a student congress has long been cherished by a number of people, especially by those who had been fortunate enough to attend one of those organised by the national body of Australian students. It was regarded as a definite step forward,

therefore, when Victoria College undertook to organise the first one in January, 1949.

THE COVE

So successful was this first Congress, and so enthusiastically was it received, that it became an annual fixture which is still organised along the same lines as the first one.

One of the features of the first Congress that has been retained, and one of the principal reasons for the

success of this fixture was the choice of venue. The place chosen was Curious Cove, a small cove off Queen Charlotte Sound in the Marlborough Sounds. The cove is the site of a holiday camp that is taken over entirely by the students during the period of Congress. It is three-quarters of an hour launch trip from Picton, and since this is the only communication with the outside world, the resulting isolation and freedom from the necessity to conform entirely with the conventions of society, result in an unique and satisfying unification of spirit.

This year's Congress was no exception and with over one hundred students living together, eating together, arguing together and singing and dancing together, it was small wonder that they soon got to know everybody else and could look on their fellows as something other than chance acquaintances by the time the nine days were finished.

GALAXY OF SPEAKERS

From the academic side Congress was particularly successful this year, and the committee were very fortunate that they managed to persuade what must have been one of the best and most uniformly successful panels of speakers to be their guests.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend were indeed privileged to be present at what must have been an occasion practically unique in this country's history. For, included in the glittering array of speakers were no fewer than five heads of Government Departments and similar institutions. To open proceedings there was Dr. C. E. Beeby, Director of Education and leader of the N.Z. Delegation to UNESCO since its inception. To follow him there were Dr. G. A. Currie, Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand and its Administrative head; Dr. W. M. Hamilton, Secretary of the Depart-

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CRACCUM

Auckland University College Students' Paper

The Editors accept as little responsibility as possible for the contents of this paper, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editors or of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive.

Staff:

Editor: Peter Boag.

Assistants, Sub-Editors, etc.: ? ? ? ?

MENS SANA . . .

The academic year of 1954 has now begun, and students of all kinds are once again toiling up to Princes Street to absorb their weekly quotas of wisdom and learning. Farcical though it is, and however detrimental it may be to the cause of higher education, it still remains that economic conditions, popular opinion and previous educational policies in this country have decreed that a course at one of the New Zealand University Colleges, and especially at Auckland, can really be followed by part-time students. In a college such as ours where this has been carried to extremes, it follows, therefore, that anything that can serve to weld these heterogeneous bodies of part-time students into something more like a corporate body should be encouraged and furthered whenever possible.

Such a welder, surely, is the college paper which is the one mouth-piece that reaches all the students and the one organ that is impartially available to every branch of student opinion. Elsewhere in this issue we print a copy of the Journalistic Code which student editors throughout New Zealand have undertaken to sign and to endeavour to follow. That this was formulated was a heartening sign, and it will be generally agreed that journalism is climbing higher when the journalists begin to realise the tremendous responsibilities and powers for right or wrong their position entails.

Having agreed that a university should have a paper, and what is more, the very best one it is capable of producing, we as students are obliged to encourage and support that endeavour. This now brings the argument nearer home, and to this paper, "Craccum." We can safely say, without blatantly overstating the case, that "Craccum" has now established itself as one of the better student papers in the country, and, as such, brings credit to A.U.C. But no paper can hope to survive, or maintain any high standards without staff, and therein lies the problem.

The start of a new year has meant that practically all of last year's staff have left the College, and it is to the present ranks of students that we must look for support and material assistance, if this publication is to continue. The most pleasing feature of last year's production was the large number of letters we received from students who wrote on a multiplicity of controversial subjects ranging from sex to Communism and Christianity, and with this in mind, we can look forward to "Craccum" becoming more and more a true student paper that can and does express the views of Auckland students. Technical problems have now been largely overcome, we now have our own rooms, and the pleasing number of club reports in this issue indicate that we have the support of other student organisations in the College, but all this is useless if there is no one available to put these to good use.

This is a very sincere plea for assistance in furthering what should be a worthy cause. This activity has many rewards and no experience is necessary. If you have any inclination at all along these lines, come and see us—you will be made most welcome.

—P.W.B.

. . . IN CORPORE SANO

Among the reports from the Physical Welfare Officer in this issue is one on the progress of a scheme for providing A.U.C. with a gymnasium. We whole-heartedly endorse this and commend it to the attention of our readers.

The creation of the post of Physical Welfare and the

Second-hand Bookstall

This business of buying text-books is rather difficult at times, isn't it?—and rather expensive! Have you been down to the second-hand bookstall in the table tennis room yet? There are some real bargains there—most of the set texts in every subject as well as many other useful books and nearly all are in very good condition. Try visiting it each day until the end of March as more books are coming in all the time. During enrolling, the bookstall will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

If you want to sell any of those books which are cluttering up your book-case, here is an excellent opportunity. Just take them along to the table tennis room next to the men's common room with the price you want for them written in the front of the books. Your name and address will be taken and you will receive your money in early April after the bookstall has closed. The earlier you bring your books in the more chance you will have of selling them!

The bookstall is run by the Student Christian Movement for the Students' Association and we will be glad to help you find your way around and to give you information about the College.

NOTICE

Intending contributors are reassured that the Editor will welcome any material on any subject of student interest, but reserves sole right of publication.

When copy is submitted, please observe the following rules:—

1. Write legibly ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER only, and where possible, submit typed scripts, double-spaced.
2. All contributions must be accompanied by the author's name.
3. Submit your copy as early as possible.
4. Watch your spelling!

subsequent appointment of Mr. S. R. Brown, to that position one of the greatest steps forward made by this College for years. As other Colleges in the country had realised before this College at last recognised that higher learning is something more than just developing the mind. It has been a tragedy that too few students have realised that it is impossible to study to the fullest extent of one's capabilities if the welfare of the body is neglected. The only way the university can correct this pernicious tendency is to do something concrete about it, and they have done so in the most effective way possible, and have gone to the trouble of selecting someone for that specific purpose.

Any Physical Welfare Officer, no matter how good he is, cannot hope to work effectively without facilities, and among the desired facilities a gymnasium undoubtedly commands top priority. No university Physical Welfare plan is drawn up without the notion of creating muscular marvels or superb specimens of humanity, but will attempt to bring home to students the desirability of introducing some regular physical recreation into their lives. Even with this modest aim nothing can be done if there is nowhere to work and so as students and as those who benefit from such a scheme we should assist anything that will further it, and in this case that means helping in the campaign to arouse enthusiasm and support, both moral and financial, for the building of a first-class gymnasium.

No Capping Book Round Year

If insufficient copy is submitted to the editor for publication, the Book will be a nonentity. It is high time Auckland students stirred in their apathetic slumber and contributed to their annual exhaust value. There are current topics which lend themselves to parody in addition to the student wit.

Remember one student, unaided, produce a successful Book. Yet the Auckland public regard the effort as the reflection of some 3000 University students. This year the Students' Association is going to lean heavily on the generosity of the Auckland public order to build a much needed gymnasium at the College. It is therefore that we make an impression with the public during Capping festivities.

Copy closes on Thursday, 18th 1954, with the Editor, Capping, c/o Exec. room—so send your copy now.

COPY
for the next
"CRACCUM"
closes on
Wednesday, March
24 at the
Exec. Room.

STAFF WANTED
for
"CRACCUM"
Please leave your
name at the
EXEC. Room.

—P.W.

Book Round the College

Towards autonomous colleges?

One of the major steps towards giving autonomy to the constituent colleges of the University of New Zealand (or devolution as the process is called) has been the decision to examine fees for the Engineering and Fine Arts Professors and the records of students taking those courses, will now be set at A.U.C. instead of being set at N.Z.U. This means that students in those subjects will merely have to pay their fees at the College instead of having the trouble of sending them to Wellington. This is a definite step forward as the students' convenience is concerned, and the news that this may be extended to other subjects, perhaps next year, is heartening. The transferring of all the student records to the colleges will mean, of course, that quite a bit of extra space has to be found to house all the material involved. In the case of A.U.C. this has been made possible by the recent move across to Cambridge.

This was not the first step in the move to autonomy, for there have, at some time, been points of separation, with perhaps the most significant of them the differences in requirements for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees from College to College.

Accommodation

The movement to "Pembroke," the building situated just opposite the main College building in Princes Street, which was started towards the end of last year, is now complete, and the Department of Law and Economics are now situated there

and hold some, though not all of their lectures there. While the move to Tamaki is still apparently up in the air, it is interesting to see how the College continues to acquire extra buildings round the present site and continue to pay substantial sums improving them.

In the main building, practically all the Arts Departments have their own seminar rooms, which should be a helpful factor towards providing some stability and order in the location of departments.

Time-tables and Calendar

In response to the continued demand for some comprehensive systems of time-tables, a move has been made this year towards alleviating this position. Although it was found impossible to produce a time-table that would be reasonably compact and yet cover the whole of the Arts Faculty, the time-tables for individual departments were drawn out and issued with enrolment forms.

The late appearance of the College Calendar caused some concern this year for, although it was available by enrolment time, it did not come out soon enough for students to plan their courses in advance. The delay this year was caused by the lateness of last year's Senate meeting, and since A.U.C. endeavours to have its Calendar up to date, most of the time was spent incorporating the Senate's decisions into all the regulations affected. This task also confronts the compilers of the N.Z.U. Calendar which is late for the same reason. While other Colleges did produce their Calendars in advance it will be found in the majority of those that the reader is referred to the N.Z.U. Calendar for the relevant regulations. —Wilson.

Student Journalistic Code

The following code has been drawn up by the New Zealand University Student Newspapers' Association and is to be adhered to by all student editors.

- 1 The editor should not permit the paper to be used as an instrument of propaganda for any one set of ideas, one group, or one person.
- 2 No editor should suppress any viewpoint merely because it conflicts with his own or his staff's.
- 3 Except where published material is signed, it may validly be taken as editorial opinion.
- 4 No criticism of any individual, or organisation, shall be published without that individual or organisation being permitted the right of reply.
- 5 All letters to the editor shall be signed by the writer, but a pseudonym may be used in publication.
- 6 The editor shall have the right to abridge, without distortion, any letter or article; where a letter or article is to be abridged, the writer should be consulted. Abridgement should be acknowledged in all cases.
- 7 The editor shall have the right to exclude any letter or article, which is libellous, indecent, malicious, or frivolous.
- 8 The student journalist shall reveal his identity as a representative of the student press before obtaining any interview for publication.
- 9 The editor should apologise in print for culpable mistakes.
- 10 The editor should take note of the existence of the Law of Copyright, and its divers amendments.
- 11 The editor should acknowledge the source of previously published material unless permission to the contrary has been given.

Student Health Scheme

This year may see the inauguration of a health scheme designed especially for university students. For several reasons final approval of the scheme had not been given by the time copy for this issue of "Craccum" closed with the editor.

Lack of finance for a full or part-time medical officer and properly equipped rooms is an insurmountable obstacle at present. A less ambitious pilot scheme to be conducted by the Medical Officer of Health, Auckland, has been drawn up. The desired quality of the consultative, examination and diagnostic service will not be any less, but routine medical services will be obtainable only from private practitioners as usual. Also the scheme will be offered to full-time students only.

If and when the scheme is finally approved, full details will be published.

Most of the Universities in the British Isles now have a Student Health Scheme. Commonwealth Universities are gradually following suit. These services are not primarily diagnostic and curative in purpose. They have been introduced to ensure a continuous preventive, consultative and advisory service for a particular and important group of people who have many common problems. —S.R.B.

Health Education Service

Films dealing with various aspects of Health will be shown during lunch hours (1-2 p.m.) on the following dates during the First Term.

Place: Physics Theatre.

Thursday, March 25th.

Thursday, April 15th.

Thursday, April 29th.

These sessions will continue at fortnightly intervals during the Second Term.

Programmes have been devised to give a broad approach to the subject of Health. We have tried to incorporate in each programme one film of general interest, i.e., not specifically pedagogical.

The programme for March 25th is:

(1) Emotional Health. (A case history which explains, simply, some of the basic techniques of psychiatric treatment).

(2) New Frontiers of Medicine. (Recent medical discoveries—sulfa, penicillin, streptomycin, new treatments, artificial kidney, brain surgery and so on).

(3) Carriage. (Standing, sitting, walking—correct ways).

Admission free.

Later film programmes will be advertised. They will include films on subjects such as Slum Clearance in America, Maturation and Growth of Children, New Advances in Medicine and Surgery, Diseases, Mental Health and Psychiatry, Care and Maintenance of the Body, Good Health Habits. We have tried to select the best films from the extensive Health Department Library. The projectionist, will be Miss Elizabeth Charleston, Health Education Officer, Department of Health, Auckland.

S. R. Brown,
Physical Education Officer.

Swords Club

The chief event in A.U.C. Swords Club's 1953 season was the N.Z.U.S.A. Winter Tournament in August when Auckland was host to the other colleges. This year we hope to give a bit of competition and for we need a team of keen good fencers. Freshers are eligible for Winter Tournament (this year in Wellington) so start fencing early this season.

Last year an attempt was made to have a competition between the clubs of the province as distinct from the Provincial Championships. Unfortunately, because of date and travelling difficulties, A.U.C. Swords played off one round. This resulted in a victory over the Y.W.C.A. Fencing Club. One of our members competed in the Provincial Championships, becoming the Junior Champion of Auckland province, the stronghold of New Zealand fencing.

On the social side, the club was invited to the fencing dance sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. and those members who attended spent a most enjoyable evening with the other fencers of Auckland.

These were some of the highlights of a busy season but 1954 promises to be of even more interest so we are looking for a number of new members, experienced fencers as well as beginners.

Offer Accommodation to Tyrolean students in Vienna the Land Government of Tyrol has purchased a building in a Vienna suburb which is to be converted into student hostel. From next year, when one more storey will have been added, the house will be able of admitting a larger number of Tyrolean students. (Special report.)

COLLEGE CALENDARS

Sir,—I would like to put forward a suggestion for an improvement in the University Calendar. . . . Why not publish, in tabular form, a set of approved courses for the full three or four years of study leading to a degree? This is done in the Otago Calendar, and it makes much easier the planning of a course. . . . By using the tables drawn up in the Otago Calendar, it is possible to plan one's course in five minutes or so; at Auckland one must spend a day or more trailing from one department to another before a course can be planned properly.

In the Auckland Calendar the regulations governing courses are scattered throughout the book, and it is difficult to keep track of all of them.

If my suggestion could be carried out, enrolment would be made shorter and easier for both students and staff.

K. W. Loach,

Committee Member, Society of Intellectual Independants.

Indonesia.

About 5000 students attend the University of Djokja. The living conditions of more than 2000 of these students are completely unsatisfactory. In view of this situation, the religious authorities decided to take charge of the management of a "hotel," exclusively for students. University authorities are now planning to follow suit with hotels of their own. (Pax Romana, Fribourg.)

REVUE AUDITIONS

Cast, Chorus,
Monday, Tuesday

Ballet,
Tuesday

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

"The Duchess of Malfi"

In its first production for 1954 the A.U.C. Dramatic Society has exhibited a new spirit. One could have hoped for little better so soon in the year than last week's presentation of John Webster's Jacobean tragedy, *"The Duchess of Malfi"*.

Under conditions which could be described as a definite handicap, Douglas Drury has given us a production which has set a fine standard for this year's work. There were signs of a dramatic revival last year, and if *"The Duchess of Malfi"* is an indication of what is to come one may count on a very interesting season.

"The Duchess of Malfi" is not an easy play to produce well, no play three hundred years old ever is, let alone one which catered so much for the audience of the time and lacks the universality in its characters of Shakespearean theatre. But under the skilful hands of Douglas Drury we saw this stirring melodrama really brought to life and it was enjoyable fare. In what may well be his farewell production before leaving for England with his State Bursary, Douglas Drury deserves the gratitude of the Drama Society, not only for his fine services to the society in the past, but also for starting this 1954 season so well with a play that throughout revealed the sure touch of a person steeped in the tradition of the theatre.

The cutting of *"The Duchess of Malfi"* was inevitable and, if the play lost some of its grandeur and poetry by it, it gained in pace and action. This is a play of action and was presented as such and that the pace was kept up throughout and rarely flagged was one of the chief merits of the production.

The honours for acting fall into the hands of the duchess herself. Noeline Pritchard gave us a truly beautiful performance as the innocent girl who was to be sacrificed to the evil of her corrupt and cruel brothers. Her change of mood from the gay-hearted lover to the serene and submissive figure of the final tragic scenes was skilfully executed and her characterisation remained solid and wholesome. Her diction could never be faulted, while her stage movement was also remarkably natural.

It was unfortunate then that Antonio was in the hands of the less experienced Timothy MacFarland who was never able to raise his performance to the standard set by Miss Pritchard. His was a sincere performance, but one which lacked the fire which it so desperately needed. He revealed a self-consciousness, largely betrayed by his bearing while a good voice was not used to advantage. If he was to have succeeded in his death speech, he could not have hoped to have done so by using the same tone and pitch in the rest of his part, particularly in his scenes with the duchess. Lack of experience was doubtlessly responsible for his failing to give the role adequate strength.

Kenneth Piddington, however, gave a very sound performance as Bosola, the paid hireling of the evil brothers. He imparted to the role the sense of a knowledge of wrong and of the corruption and fickleness of the powerful, while at the same time showing that he could be equally ruthless in seeking the greatest advantage in playing off one force against the other—a true adventurer. It was to the credit of Kenneth Piddington that he rarely allowed his performance to lapse into the stagey. If there were times when his was a "villainous" villain, they were more than compensated for by a carefully

excellent and his movement unusually exercised restraint. His delivery was skilfully handled.

The duchess' brothers, the Duke Ferdinand and the Cardinal, portrayed by Richard Dennant and Desmond Hackshaw, revealed two different styles of acting. These, it is true, were largely dictated by the play, but one felt that Richard Dennant took

"Dazzling Darkness"

"I do not altogether look up to your title," wrote John Webster to Baron Berkeley in 1614—and so he sent His Lordship a copy of his new play, designed to "make you live in your grave when the ignorant scorners of the Muses, like worms in libraries, wither neglected and forgotten."

Three hundred and forty years have passed since then; Baron Berkeley is forgotten: *"The Duchess of Malfi"* lives on. This terrible and sombre play, dealing with cruelty, lust, and passion, was neglected whilst man held

his final scene seemed in many ways to make up for any previous gaps in character.

Among the minor roles credit must go to Gilian Davis whose portrayal of Cariola, the duchess' waiting-woman was consistently good throughout both in character and technique. Jill Evans in her too brief appearance as the cardinal's mistress was convincing while her song was a delightful interlude. Dennis Paine's doctor was a pleasing vignette, although his executioner was less ingenious. Donald Dugdale, as Antonio's friend would have given a more faithful portrayal had his diction been clearer and more in character.

The producer faced a nightmare in having the College Hall for his theatre but he was ably assisted by the set designer Campbell Smith and the lighting director John Wright. The use of the apron stage proved most successful, while the cramped conditions were mitigated by an interesting set. The semi-permanent

unshaken faith in civilization. But with modern dictatorship and such horrors as Nazi Belsen still vivid in the mind, it has become realised once more that these passions are still true to human nature.



Richard Dennant, Noeline Pritchard and Desmond Hackshaw.

his characterisation a little too far. A man of action and of temper—and often of crazed action and temper—the duke certainly was, but the actor was inclined to rant somewhat more than the part warranted. This was a "grand" portrayal, as one would imagine the part to be originally acted, but in this production this technique was slightly out of place with that of his colleagues. There were times when the poetry was sensitively presented, the stage movement was always bold and assured, while the mad-scene too, was skilfully handled. But this performance as a whole was prejudiced by a tendency towards over-acting and a too fluent delivery.

Desmond Hackshaw brought to the role of the cardinal an effective mixture of dignity and corruption—the real hypocrite. His voice was by far the best and best used of the male members of the cast. His diction was always clear with a rich tonal quality. His characterisation suffered somewhat by the cutting of the play which allowed him less scope for the development of the role. But

set was indeed the best answer to the problem, and if the canopy did not always appear very stable, the different levels of the stage, the drapes, and the good use of lighting provided a nice variety. The lighting plot reached its height in the final tragic scenes. Its occasional patchiness and unfortunate shadows were due more to the lack of facilities than to technical faults. The incidental music provided by Wallace Armstrong contributed strongly to the melodramatic atmosphere of the production and Neil Smith's costumes were pleasant visually while achieving authenticity. On its technical side then it is of great credit in that the difficulties of staging a full-scale production in the hall were largely overcome and the result was a smoothly-running presentation. The ambition of the producer in attacking Webster's tragedy and the success with which he carried it through has set a standard for the Dramatic Society. It is to be earnestly hoped that they will continue to display the initiative of this production.

—David Stone.

A.U.C. Drama Societies**Officers of the Club:**

President: Professor Musgrove
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. MacFarland, Professor Chapman, Mr. Curnow
Student Chairman: Des Hackshaw
Secretary: Erica Cowan.
Treasurer: Ian McIl Dowie.
Committee: Judith Henderson, Spinley, Ken Piddington.

Welcome, Freshers! The Drama Society is one of the most active clubs at University, and is one which caters for many interests. We welcome to membership not only actors and actresses, but also those interested in backstage work. The A.U.C. Drama Society has an illustrious history, and it is our duty as Freshers to carry on this tradition!

A major production is presented each year, usually during the Spring Term.

Some of these major productions in recent years have been "You Can Tell" (1944), "Peer Gynt" (1945), "Dr. Faustus" (1948), "The Alchemist" (1949), "Much Ado About Nothing" (1950), "Morning Star" (1951), "Lady Windermere's Fan" (1952), "Beaux Stratagem" (1953), in association with Carnival Committee. In 1953, our President, Professor Musgrove, produced Alan Curnow's verse tragedy, *"Axe"*.

In addition to the major production there is the early First Term production which forms part of the orientation week activities. Opportunities for student producer and student actor are provided in the Tournament Drama Contest.

Ann Spinley, a Committee member, produced *"Dark Brown"* in the Spring Term, 1953.

The British Drama League Festival is an important date in the Drama Society's year.

In 1953, with Doug Drury's production of Chekov's *"Proposal"* we not only won the League's national contest, but also reached the Dominion finals.

And what of 1954? 1954 promises to be a very busy and enjoyable year for all students interested in drama. Regular meetings of the Club will be held in the West Common Room, and the Committee is now making arrangements for these. Watch the notice board for further details! Mr. Richard Dennant, principal of the New Zealand Players, has kindly agreed to speak to us at one of our Club Evenings. Your first opportunity to see the Drama Society in action will be in the orientation production. Make sure you all come and support our first endeavour in 1954.

In drama activities you will find opportunities for furthering the development of the theatre and of speech.

You will find friendship and by active participation in all our doings, you will find a way of sharing in the full spirit of University life without which a University education is a negative thing.

On behalf of the Society, I urge you to become members. If you wish to join, would you please communicate with the Secretary, Erica Cowan, via the Drama Society letter boxes (the Club letter boxes are found outside the Men's Common Room) giving the following details: name, address, phone no., what aspect of the theatre you're interested in, past experience, if any.

The annual subscription is £1. Subscriptions will be received at the first Club Evening.

Socials

Hollywood and Shakespeare

The film, "Julius Caesar," has at last arrived in Auckland. It we see Hollywood coming to grips with Shakespeare, and once, very nearly holding its own. For if it lacks the depth of "Hamlet," the grandeur of "Henry V," and indeed, the artistry of both of these earlier films, "Julius Caesar" does represent a serious attempt by a previously disinterested Hollywood, to understand a Shakespearean play and to capture its atmosphere.

Full credit for this must go to producer, John Housman, and director, Joseph Mankiewicz, for the production never seeks the showiness of, for example, "Quo Vadis," and the result is a far more satisfying film. Moreover, faithful in letter and spirit to the original, there is no so-called "additional dialogue," and the cuts are in some of the final portions of the play, traditionally regarded as expendable on the stage.

What would be regarded by many as the "star-spangled" cast, the honours of the best performance must go to the Englishman, the famous Shakespearean John Gielgud. Gielgud's portrayal of Cassius leaves no doubt as to the motivating force behind the assassination of Caesar. He, more than any other member of the cast, gave the impression that he was always sure of his characterization. Right from the first words, one became aware of his deep-seated resolve, and a dangerous determination like that of a compressed coil.

In this, his first film role, Gielgud was much by his classic profile, his sharp and hungry look, and his meticulous speech, although the latter occasionally seemed to lack flexibility. For sheer conviction, Gielgud's performance rose well above those of the co-actors. The performance of Marlon Brando is perhaps the most interesting and deserves praise for a more than competent portrayal. His characterization gained momentum and power as it proceeded from a rather clipped restrained beginning to a surprisingly strong climax and ending. His general oration was most effective, in particular his handling of the phrase, "ambitious men." His scorn for the conspirators was transferred to the words describing them; it was as if he were throwing away the words almost in a higher pitched monotone, and the emphasis gained was considerable. Brando was not as flamboyant as one might have expected, his accent was almost unduly obtrusive, and his almost smouldering personality was an element of excitement to his role.

In a part so famous as that of Mark Antony, there is always the difficulty of the actor, that criticism will be levelled at him because his performance does not comply with the audience's preconceived ideas as to how the part should be played. It was to Marlon Brando's credit that, for the part, his portrayal overcame this handicap.

James Mason was less successful with Brutus and the actor was unfortunately in that he seemed to stand almost throughout, in the shadow of Gielgud's magnificent Cassius. True, he captured much of the intensity of Brutus' character, but, in over emphasizing his pensive nature, he still seemed to miss out in the depth of the part, while also omitting a certain amount of the spark which one expects in "noble Brutus." The result was a certain sluggishness in his performance: his funeral oration, for instance, was disappointing. It is unfortunate that the film seemed to die with the death of Cassius, and not on the death of Brutus.

The performance of Louis Calhern is short of the others. Apart from his accent, which was often extremely

jarring, Calhern failed to give the part of Caesar the regality and element of aloofness that befits it. His Caesar was a very tired looking gentleman, and seemingly remote from the gigantic figure still further enhanced by recent victories over Pompeii.

Edmond O'Brien made little attempt to disguise his accent, and gave some of the atmosphere of his "cops and robbers" roles to his rendering of Casca. And yet there was something commendable in the bluntness he brought to the part, even if, to most people, his characterization seemed somewhat alien to Shakespeare.

The only women in the film, Calpurnia and Portia, the wives of Caesar and Brutus, were played by Greer Garson and Deborah Kerr. Miss Kerr was suitably restrained, but Miss Garson's performance was less fortunate in that she attempted to put too much into a part which was virtually little more than a bit. An obvious and more effective policy would have been to exercise restraint, and if anything, to under-play.

The sets were generally good, those of the first conversation between Brutus and Cassius, the market place during the storm, and the funeral orations, being the most outstanding. The setting of the final scenes suffered somewhat from their familiarity to those of many a Hollywood "Western."

The film as a whole lost ground in its lack of inner feeling. With the exception of Gielgud's Cassius, it seemed to miss out on much of the depth of Shakespeare's play. If it was to be expected that an American treatment would emphasize the melodramatic nature of the plot, it is very much to the credit of the production team that "Julius Caesar" rose above a mere political-thriller in an ancient setting.

Footnote: "Julius Caesar" was presented in the special week's programme at the Regent Theatre, to Thirtieth Anniversary.

—David Stone.

FIRST CLUB EVENING
of the
DRAMATIC SOCIETY
Thursday, 25th March.
Prof. Musgrove on
"THE DUCHESS OF
MALFI"

A.U.C. Gramophone

Assn. Library

Four New Records

Shostakovich — Piano Quintet — Quintetto Chiagno.

This is a work which is thoroughly enjoyable rather than of any great moment—or is enjoyment the best of the worth of music?

It has a number of obvious faults—such as the over-symmetry, which spoils an otherwise excellent first movement, and the pointless melody on which the fourth depends. The fugue and scherzo, however, amply compensate for these faults.

The Quintetto Chiagno perform the work admirably and enter thoroughly with the mood of each movement. Purcell Dido and Aeneas—Mermaid Theatre Company, with Kirstan Flagstad and Soloists.

A most delightful recording of this work and a particularly excellent performance of Kirstan Flagstad. This is a work for performance in an intimate theatre, not to be taken too seriously—and this atmosphere of simplicity and enjoyment in the performance is neatly caught by these players. The use of the harpsichord gives a final authentic touch.

Modern English Music—New Symphony Orchestra—Anthony Collins.

On one side Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for Strings and, his Serenade in E minor, on the other Vaughan Williams Tallis and Greensleeves Fantasias. Any, except an inhumanly perfect performance of works so well known as these, must leave much to be desired, and so it is submitted that this is an admirable performance of works of which we are all rather tired.

Generally a rather uninteresting

Math. Soc. Meeting

An audience of old and new members attended the first Math. Society Lecture of the year on March 10. Mr Lang gave a lecture on important aspects of applied mathematics, and proved, among other things, that if Communist sailors on a desert island (jointly) some coconuts, and if the sailors are capitalistically inclined enough to mistrust their fellows, and nocturnally to appropriate their own shares, then in the happy event of there being a (1 plus n) plus knm coconuts each such sailor will get an extra a coconuts. It would appear that under such circumstances crime may pay.

He also gave a mathematical system for winning a game consisting of the competitive picking up from small distinct piles of dead matches, by means of which he assured us we could double a fortune already lost by non-mathematical means.

I. M. Delves.

Columbia

Students in Bogota have gone on strike as a measure of protest against the planned introduction of a course of preparatory studies. The Rector of the University of Medellin also expressed himself against the government's plan; he advocated the view that this complication of the admission to studies would only result in the majority of students going to foreign universities. At Javeriana University, Bogota, the problem has been solved by dividing up the first year study into two semesters. The first semester corresponds to the demand for a preparatory course, whilst the second semester comprises the curriculum of the first year of study.

record, but the Tallis Fantasia makes it worth hearing. These short expressive works are where Vaughan Williams excels, and this is surely one of his best.

Music of the 20th Century—Various Artists.

It does not seem satisfactory to put a group of disconnected works on one record—a record fulfils a totally different function from a concert. Though each of the five pieces here is individually interesting. The listener must be rare indeed, who wants to hear the whole five in constant juxtaposition. First comes the usual competent Boyd Neel performance of Barber's Adagio for Strings. This is too well known to need comment other than that its interest increases at every hearing. One is constantly moved by the grand simplicity of the contrapuntal writing.

Second and fourth come some cello pieces by Bloch. These are played by Zara Nelsova with the composer at the piano. They are characteristic of Bloch's rather detached mystic style. A style well suited to the cello.

Zara Nelsova's performance is admirable, and her understanding and assimilation of what she is playing excellent. She has adapted her tone as well to the qualities of these pieces, as to the rich tone required in the Dvorak Concerto she has also recorded.

The remaining pieces are an enjoyable group of "Piano Blues" Aaron Copland, played by the composer. They are very slight works though, and, apart from the fact that they each contain a few of the points which make Copland's work interesting are not themselves more than incidental music. They may have been dashed off rather quickly.

—Michael Draffin.

Union of South Africa

The National Union of South African students decided to break off relations with the I.U.S. With 24 votes for and 16 votes against, the NUSAS General Assembly meeting in Cape Town early in July decided to give notice to resign from the International Union of Students. Leaving I.U.S. will probably mean that NUSAS will join forces with the Co-ordinating Secretariat at Leiden. Three hundred student delegates from thirteen universities and colleges took part in the NUSAS conference. The I.U.S. debate lasted four days and the disaffiliation motion was one of the main issues of the conference. A minority group argued that NUSAS' secession from the "world student body" could only help to foster the intellectual war and split the student world into two antagonistic camps. Any differences that NUSAS had with I.U.S. policy or actions could far better be straightened out by NUSAS remaining in the I.U.S. and helping to frame its policy, than by resigning from it, this group argued. One of the results of the decision to leave I.U.S. may be a deterioration in NUSAS relations with the Non-European centres. The delegate from Natal University's Non-European section said his centre might leave NUSAS as a result of the I.U.S. disaffiliation motion.

A Student Assembly resolution expressed grave fear at the number and severity of the attacks on the universities by Cabinet Ministers during the past year. The Student Assembly reiterated its belief that the "universities must be completely independent of all government control" and should have the right to decide without outside interference what students they would admit.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT NEWS

In the Student Work-Camp of Buttes

There is in Buttes, Switzerland, once again a student work-camp under the direction of the Swiss centre of these camps in Zurich. It was the local authorities who intervened so that the little village in the Haut-Vallon might once again benefit from the valuable aid of foreign students who learn to know our country while doing useful work.

From an administrative point of view, the camp is placed under the direction of Mr. Heidiger, a law student at the University of Basle, who supplied the following information about this little international community which has been living harmoniously in Val-de-Travers.

Work

Each morning when the weather is good, the students, numbering twenty-two, get up at five and go from the home where they live to the refectory for breakfast. They are then transported to the pastures of Petite-Robellaz. It is there, until noon, that the actual work takes place. It consists in the clearing away of underbrush and of stones. This activity is placed under the technical direction of the cantonal department of agriculture, which delegates two or three times a week the rural engineer, Mr. Andre Jeanneret, or Mr. Armand Cauny, a technician, as controllers.

The students are obliged—as they know before they come—to work 40 hours each week, and those who, for one reason or another, are unable to join their companions for a day, must make up the lost time. The work at Petite-Robellaz will be finished this year, that is, after two new groups of students have come to Buttes during the course of the next six weeks.

Community Life

After work, the students divide their time between the home and exploring the region of which most of them had never previously heard. The meals are prepared by five of the women students—one of whom is a mathematician and another, a pharmacist—who spend only two francs eighty (about sixty-five cents) per person. In spite of the modesty of this sum, the young women manage to serve meat and butter daily! Without a doubt, they must work miracles in order to maintain this regime. Most of the food, it is true, comes from Zurich, where it is obtained at wholesale prices. But the camp receives all its meat, butter and milk, and part of the vegetables from the region itself.

In the evening, the students meet

in the large hall where they may use the piano. Ping-pong, checkers, music, singing and dancing are the favourite amusements until 10 o'clock, when everyone must go to bed.

All the students at Buttes are foreign, with the exception of the head. There are nine Spaniards from Barcelona and Madrid; five Italians from Rome, Naples and Pisa; two Danish; one Austrian; one English; one Belgian; one Hollander; and one student from Vietnam who charms the public with folk-songs of his country, played on the guitar. The women students are French and Italian. The majority of the students are young people of modest circumstances. They would have perhaps never known Switzerland if it were not for the organisation of these student camps, and some of them arrived with only one franc fifty in their pockets!

Their studies are as varied as their nationalities: law, political science and economics, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, pharmacy, medicine, textile engineering, electrical and radio technique. Although the country pleases them, they all find it a little cold in Val-de-Travers. One can understand them, moreover, especially this summer when there has been so little sunshine.

Hitch-Hiking

Saturday and Sunday is the time for general relaxation. The students are free to do as they wish. Because they receive no compensation they must, if they wish to travel in Switzerland, do it in the least expensive way. The problem is solved by hitch-hiking. Moreover, they have been remarkably successful in this, for most of them have been able to go by this economic method to Lausanne, Geneva, Lucerne, Interlaken and Zurich—cities of which they had heard and wished to visit.

Thus, each week-end, they leave for a new destination, and recently, when the directors of the camp wanted to organise a collective trip to Berne at its own expense, the students preferred to receive the money instead, knowing that they would see the Swiss capital anyway by hitch-hiking.

The length of time for each group is three weeks. Although difficulties have arisen sometimes in places where camps are established, there were only courtesy, friendliness and understanding at Buttes. The local authorities, too, showed their good will, and Mr. Heidiger was able to concur in underlining how many foreign students enjoyed passing their vacations in Val-de-Travers.

which students attaining a prescribed standard be released in time to attend University lectures from their outset.

(4) That students requiring to return two, three, or four weeks earlier to commence lectures be granted that time. If necessary, the time could be made up during the three (or two) years' home training.

(5) Finally, as a desperate last measure, that University students be dealt with separately, and be given training based on their level of aptitude to enable them to be released earlier from camp.

The letter included reports from Melbourne, Adelaide, Western Australia, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, and New England Universities, all of which endorsed these suggestions and professed dissatisfaction with the 1952 National Service scheme.

—(Farrago, Melbourne.

WE SAVED CIVILIZATION

In Norway we go by the name, "En Verden," in Viet Nam, "Phong-Trao Hao-Binh," in Belgium, "Union Federale," in New Zealand, "World Federalists (New Zealand) Incorporated." We are joined in some seventy organisations in over thirty countries, and although our organisations go by different names they have the same purpose; the establishment of world government.

We can't write history before it occurs so we can't say definitely if we will realise our goal, but we will do our best. We will do our best because we want to live in the better world that will be possible when a world government gets under way. We will do our best because, in many cases, we fought in the last war and we know it's a hell of a way to earn a living.

We are going to keep on working for world government because we know that democracy and personal liberty can exist only when men create the necessary institutions to ensure their survival. We will continue the quest for world government because we feel that some effort should be made to honour the flowery promises of the war years, promises "that these dead shall not have died in vain."

Whether we recognise the fact or not we are all inhabitants of "One World." Aside from any philosophical concepts this term might imply it covers some very important facts of the real world which exert inescapable influences on our lives. We may choose to ignore the international scene but we can't escape the effects of decisions made there, so why not try to influence those decisions? Or are we convinced that the fate of the world can safely be left in the hands of a few national leaders? Are we of the opinion that the phrase, "We the peoples of the United Nations . . ." was merely a bit of pap added to the Charter of U.N.O. for appearances sake only?

Leaving world affairs to the "authorities" is by far the easiest course and will be followed by many, if only because it requires no thought. It wouldn't be such a bad course either if it weren't for the fact that the world "leaders" are not leading, but, rather, are lead by a situation over which they have no control. This sounds like a rather broad statement but the facts bear out its correctness.

Since the end of World War II the leaders of the nations have been trying every possible method, within certain limitations, to provide their nations with security. They have failed and not only have they failed but they have produced the opposite result to that intended. They are incapable of guiding world events along a chosen course.

The inability of national leaders to produce peace and security is due to no lack of good intention or intellect, but to limitations on the methods available to them.

If men are to lead a community

they must have it within their power to create rules which will be followed by all members of that community. If necessary they must be able to compel obedience to these rules, if, as is often the case, the adherence leaves those who are not adherent a disadvantage then non-adherence until the leaders of the community can ensure that all members

Security is unimaginable as a result of order and we know that order comes through enforced law. The world community is made up of sovereign independent nations, each the final judge of its own actions and each recognising superior authority. Within the community law is an imperative and order unattainable. With the limitation imposed by national sovereignty our leaders cannot produce order against defeat if war is stronger than a potential enemy it means the same thing as a potential enemy and therein lies the mechanism of an arms race.

We of the World Federalist Movement believe that the only way to achieve justice, of humanity, a respect for principle and a willingness to be guided by reason should come from men to call for a meeting of the sovereigns to the extent necessary to make possible the creation of world law. We believe that the only way to have been attempting to buy peace on the cheap, that the method of diplomacy and power politics now been proven not only useless but dangerous. We believe that the only way for world government is so great a practical, political and moral challenge for it so weighty; that every man who calls himself a leader, every man who believes in himself as intelligent, and every man who believes in justice must be ready to stand on this issue.

Here is a cause to awaken the conscience in the least of us. Hundreds of years from now men will look back at us with envy for we live at a time when decisions are being made which will influence for good or evil the subsequent history of mankind. These decisions may well determine the establishment of a world government. If that happens, World Federalists can truly say "we saved civilization!"

—G. C. Tilton

S.I.I. A.G.M.

The A.G.M. of the Society of Independent Intellectuals was held on Friday, 5th March. The election of officers for 1954 was followed by the reading of the minutes of the last A.G.M., and the presentation of the financial report for 1953. After drawing the programme for 1954, the meeting moved to general business. Several motions were put by members; two, which were passed, calling on all members of the Society to consider ways of simplifying

enrolling, and eliminating the factor in the back doors of the buses, if they wanted to. It was pointed out with regard to the motion that removing the back doors would go some way towards solving the problem.

Officers elected were: P. L. M. Delves; Vice-President, Wright; Secretary-Treasurer, Quealy; Chairman, and Captain, J. B. Butcher; Committee members, Miss Eileen Jones, K. W. Loach.

—D. Quealy, Secretary-Treasurer

INgress (Cont.)

of Scientific and Industrial
Incorporated; Dr. W. B. Sutch, leading
in the Department of Industries
Commerce and one of the top
world advisers to the Govern-
and P. K. Mayhew one of the
of the Department of Justice,
officer in charge of the
Service.
supplement this list of experts,
interest lay mainly in the field
ology, there were two others
work was also directed in that
on, Miss Margaret Sutch, a
of Dr. Sutch, who is a
ologist in the education Depart-
that all and Mr. John Male, who is a
Zealander working for the
ed Nations in New York, who
just arrived in the country on a
of leave.

AND SCIENCE

represent the Universities and
the discussions a somewhat
practical and more theoretical
each there were addresses from
E. J. Searle, a scientist from
and Auckland Teachers'
Mr. K. B. Pflaum, from the
C. Philosophy Department, Mr.
Jenkins, a Presbyterian minister
warden of Carrington Hall, a
educational student hostel at
edin, and Mr. R. D. Fairburn
the Elam School of Fine Arts,
C.

Fairburn, of course, was the
Federal Chairman, and under his
ance the sessions proceeded
ity, a resolutely and efficiently along
willingness appropriate lines. One will long
should remember him sitting in the chair,
eeting of the shaded beneath the characteristic
extent ne shade and interjecting the
creation of the characteristically pertinent
that the marks on the subject under
ng to buy session.

PEOPLE ARRIVE

the night of Saturday,
January, everyone had arrived,
via the ferry from Wellington
else by means of the Picton
"press" from Christchurch, and
ay evening was spent settling
huts and meeting the strange
whom one found occupying the
hut. Some films from the
Legation were also shown
evening, and after them nearly
body went to bed, apart from
few hardened campaigners who
ed on starting the Congress off
the right foot, by crowding into
hut and working their way
derously through the N.Z.U.
Book.

BEEBY OPENS

the speakers had also arrived on
first night, and the formal
ness started on Sunday morning
in the opening address given by
C. E. Beeby, Director of
Education. Dr. Beeby's subject was
Education, past, present and
ure, and was reported in the daily
papers throughout the country.
an endeavour to link up his topic
that of Dr. Currie who was to
him, Beeby spent some time
ing on the subject of the Univer-
in New Zealand. Speaking as
in the unique position of being
to view the University from
the outside and the inside (he
merly lectured in Philosophy at
C.), he spent some time berating
not so much for its ivory tower
holier-than-thou attitude as for
fact that it does not seem to
exactly what it wants or where
wants to go.

Currie Continues

In his reply which he delivered that
evening Dr. Currie, the Vice-
Chancellor, asserted most strongly
that the U.N.Z. had a very good idea
where it was going and what it
wanted to do. A great part of his
speech (the more controversial
portions of which were also amply
covered in the papers) was spent on
outlining what exactly the University
of New Zealand is, and why it came
to develop as it has. This was a very
interesting topic and one largely
unknown to the great majority of
students who wonder why they have
to suffer the inconvenience of a
university with its headquarters in
another centre. ("Craccum" will be

an increase in taxation to meet these
requirements, or else an unavoidable
drop in our standard of living.

The remaining members of the
panel also spoke on the subject each
from his own particular view point,
though at somewhat shorter length.
Beeby spoke of the problem as the
Education Department saw it, Currie,
from the point of view of the head of
the University and also as a recent
arrival in this country, and Fairburn,
from his own particular aspect, and
more especially as a member of the
previous generation which is leaving
the present one with a mess which
it has done little or nothing to clean
up, and, in fact, in many ways, has
made even worse.

The sum total of the impressions



Curious Cove.

reprinting the text of Dr. Currie's
speech.)

WHITHER NEW ZEALAND?

Continuing the theme of future
developments in New Zealand, we
heard on Monday morning, Dr. W. M.
Hamilton of the D.S.I.R. explain to
us just why he thought that this
country could support no more than a
five or six million population. Accept-
ing as his premise the assumption
that no major discoveries of oil or
minerals would be made, he
demonstrated his fact-studded proof
very convincingly, and equally con-
vincingly showed that an audience of
lay men could sit through a lecture
on statistics and economic theories
and, what is more, enjoy it.

That evening, advantage was taken
of the presence of this galaxy of
experts (including Mr. Mayhew, who
had just arrived) to hold a panel
discussion with the general theme,
New Zealand, where she stands and
where she is going. To lead off the
discussion was Dr. W. B. Sutch, the
economist of the Industries and
Commerce Department, who presented
a condensed version of a paper he
had just prepared on N.Z.'s capital
requirements for the next ten years.
This paper has caused quite a stir in
the country since it was presented,
for in it has been laid out con-
vincingly, with hard facts to support,
the alarming thesis that we are so
far behind in filling our capital
requirements that something must be
done now, and urgently. In fact,
from the economist's point of view
New Zealand has two alternatives—

left from that Monday was a rather
horrifying one, for although each
generation in each country does
produce its own particular scare-
mongers who delight in promulgating
the parlous state of affairs, it does
appear that this country could be at
a cross-road of some significance.
We have not long completed the first
century of our existence, and at this
time for stock-taking we would do
well to give some heed to the experts
in these affairs that so intimately
concern our future existence.

From the economic and educational
fields, to that of sociology. The
programme on Tuesday included two
speakers whose subjects were as well
integrated as the previous pairs had
been. In the morning we were
privileged to hear from Mr. P. K.
Mayhew, of the Justice Department,
who is not very long out from
England and is particularly interested
in the field of Probation. He spoke
on "The Treatment of Offenders
against Society" and gave a
particularly interesting insight into
some of the workings and policies of
the Justice Department in this
country. Unfortunately, the
exigencies of his timetable meant
that he could spend only two days at
the cove, but they were sufficient for
everybody to be impressed with his
personality to be glad that they had
had the opportunity of actually
meeting an Oxford Rugby Blue.

Following on from Mayhew there
was Dr. Sutch's sister, Miss Margaret
Sutch who is a psychologist with the
Education Department in Christ-
church and who chose as her subject
the problem about which too few

people know anything at all—the
responsibilities of the community
towards the maladjusted young.

Judiciously placed in the middle of
the programme was, as usual, the
picnic that, like the Sabbath, gave
people a chance to have a day of
rest and to recuperate before facing
the second half of the proceedings.
A day of glorious weather with
opportunities to bathe and fish in the
delightful waters of the Sounds was
universally appreciated and served
admirably to pave the way for the
Fancy Dress Ball held that night.
The usual collection of weird and
ingenious costumes was paraded
before the judges that night, and
typical of the efforts was that of the
male character who won a prize by
coming dressed as Tamahine—the
Cook Strait Fairy.

AFRICA

So successful was the dance that
followed, that the dining-hall was
practically empty at breakfast time
next morning, and the first lecture
on Thursday had to be delayed till
the afternoon. By that time everyone
had awakened refreshed and there
was a full attendance to hear Dr.
Sutch talk on Africa, its economic,
social and political problems.
Although, to many, Africa is still the
darkest continent, there are some who
have a pretty thorough grasp of what
is going on in that part of the world.
Dr. Sutch is one of those—indeed it
is his job to be, and so everything
that he had to say was relevant,
informative and interesting. It is, of
course, impossible to cover an
immense subject like that adequately
in an hour and a half, but he managed
it very effectively and left his
audience with clearer grasp than they
had before of what is happening in
that country—from the Bible-based
philosophy of Malan in the south to
the melting-pot that is Kenya in the
north.

On that evening Mr. John Male who
is employed at the United Nations
in New York in the Human Rights
division and who had just arrived
from America to begin his biennial
leave, talked on his particular section
of the U.N. and of conditions in the
U.S.A. today. As a former news-
paper man he was particularly
interested in the freedom of informa-
tion section of his division, and its
various aspects, such as censorship,
insofar as it affected relations
between countries.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

By Friday, the programme had
moved over completely from the more
factual aspect to the purely
theoretical or academic, as evidenced
by the titles of the four remaining
addresses: "The nature of science—
its scope and limitations," a lecture
on "Facts" from a philosopher, "Art
and the University," and "The
Christian Doctrine of work."

These were all of a uniformly
high standard and the lecturers in
each case succeeded remarkably in
presenting the salient facets of their
own particular subject to such a
mixed gathering.

The case for Science was presented
by Mr. E. J. Searle, from A.U.C., and
presented so skilfully and impres-
sively that it is doubtful whether it
has been done as well before when
aimed at a collection of non-
scientists.

PHILOSOPHICAL

To represent the philosophical way
of thought, there was Mr. K. B.
Pflaum, also of A.U.C., who gave a

(Continued on Page 8)

A Gymnasium For A.U.C.

The provision of a gymnasium on the College site for student recreation is a subject which will be much in the air in the near future. The College Council has approved of the idea in principle. The Executive of the Students' Association support the idea. The main hurdle to fruition of the scheme now is finance.

On Tuesday, 23rd February, a meeting of student executive members, graduates, ex-officials of student bodies, representatives of the Graduates' Association, and other interested persons including the Registrar and Physical Education Officer met in the Womens' Common Room to discuss ways and means of raising finance. Quite a number of suggestions were discussed and debated and, where they met with majority approval, were formulated as recommendations to the Students' Association Executive. If the recommendations are adopted a committee will handle the organisation of efforts to raise funds. The recommendation for the constitution of this committee was that it consisted of students, council members and graduates with power to co-opt others.

Here are some facts about the project:

The building would be erected on the tennis court opposite the Students' Association building.

It would be designed so that it would be removed to Tamaki if necessary.

An optimum sized building (90 x 60 floor area) with dressing room, showers, lavatories, and office would cost approximately £14,000 on an architects' estimate.

The smallest sized building with-out showers, and lavatories would cost about £8,000.

The total amount of money available for contribution towards the cost of construction from Students' Association, College Council and Government source is not known at present but it is

probable that most of the money will have to be raised in other ways.

A gymnasium would be an invaluable asset for several seasons. In terms of convenience, extra opportunities for practice and participation, ease of organisation and club solidarity, a centrally situated recreation hall will be immensely valuable to many clubs.

Recreation opportunities for all students immediately increase if the gymnasium is built.

- Through extension of activities possible to many clubs.
- Through introduction of intramural games and sports.
- Through a wide variety of physical activities conducted in class form during the day and evening by the Physical Education Officer.

The gymnasium would thus be a multipurpose hall for all forms of physical recreation.

By the very nature of our New Zealand University Colleges, the recreational side of students life forms the sole common meeting ground for many students to inter-mingle with their fellows from other faculties. If you agree with the definition of a University as being a collection of individuals forming an association for a common purpose it follows that anything which is done to make this more of a true and vital association is worthwhile. A gymnasium effectively employed for the benefit of students should make an important contribution to this end.

—S.R.B.

Congress (Cont.)

short dissertation on facts. He started by saying that it was generally agreed that the universe consisted of facts and non-facts, and ended up by proving that the facts were non-facts anyway! Pflaum's lecture had the added distinction of having one of the most striking openings, for in his introduction the Chairman mentioned that the speaker was generally regarded as being "agin the government" as far as philosophical circles in this country was concerned, and then, before throwing him to the various philosophical lions inhabiting Congress, he produced a prominently-labelled jar of hemlock which would be the consolation prize for the loser in incipient contest.

If nothing else Pflaum began his speech in a striking manner, by informing the audience that whenever Fairburn and he happened to meet, their discourse followed the pattern of one talking while the other did not listen, and the other one talking while the first one did not listen. That of course, was how quite a few of the great philosophers have argued. "Of course," he said, "that is only one of the causes why philosophers must disagree; if there was unanimity among philosophers, we would lose our jobs."

The Rev. Luke Jenkins proved a very interesting and worthwhile man to meet. Among other things he has been a Borough Council Member in England, and is now warden of Carrington Hall, a student co-educational hostel at the University

of Otago. With his extensive experience of conditions in England, especially during the depressions, and with his more recent knowledge of New Zealand conditions, he was able to link up his topic of the Christian doctrine of work, most effectively with our life and responsibilities today.

FAIRBURN HOLDS FORTH

As was fitting, the final lecture period, on the Saturday night, was entrusted to the tender care of the Chairman, and under the broad title, "Art and the University." A. R. D. Fairburn managed, in his usual lucid manner, to cover most effectively different aspects of New Zealand life, education and especially the teaching of art. He demonstrated quite convincingly, among other things, that the University was the proper place for a school of Fine Arts, and then developed his idea that in that school, there should also be some specific teaching of design.

TO SUM UP

The Congress Forum on Sunday, which produced some very lively discussion, concluded the formal business, and all that remained was to pack the bags in preparation for the ferry back to Wellington that night.

As is customary, Congress 1954, produced its usual growth of new friendships which will last as long as the memories of events at Curious Cove still live. For who will forget some of the brighter incidents that stood out this year? The hilarious incidents in the mixed pairs boating race in the inter-college sports,

Why Health Education and Health Schemes?

Good health is important to each and every one of us so that we can continue to live, work, play and enjoy life without the restraint of pain and disability. There are rules for living which we can't continuously violate with impunity. One of the purposes of Health Education is to make these rules and the possible (sometimes, inevitable) consequences of disregard for them, universally known. The acquisition of knowledge about one's self often introduces the factor of choice. The choice is between enlightened practice as revealed by the results of research and indifferent or bad practice. Regardless of what choice we make it would seem rather important that we do know that there is a choice and what the consequences of choosing are likely to be.

Possibly any Health Education propaganda in which students can be interested or can ignore at will does not need an apology. There is, however, something to be said for interest by members of the community in the continued good health of students. University students are a select group (regardless of the readiness or not of the public to admit it) of importance out of all proportion to their numbers. From their ranks come the leaders, teachers, scientists and, we trust, enlightened thinkers. The potential of their service to the community and of their part in its advancement is much greater than any other numerically similar group.

For this reason alone a Student Health Scheme would be worth while. I wish it could be said that the people of New Zealand felt this way. If it were so, the finance for a special medical officer and clinic would have been forthcoming a long time ago.

We hope this year to begin a pilot scheme which will prepare the way for a much better one in the future. The scheme drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, Auckland, is a good one—designed specially for the group it is meant to serve and is not a reduplication of the traditional medical service obtainable everywhere else in New Zealand today. It is not the product of empire building on anyone's part. It is the beginning of a scheme to satisfy a need recognised by people who care about student welfare.

S.R.B.

Pflaum's intrepid bearding of the Government Departmental lions when he had barely been in the camp for half an hour, Dr. Bogle's neat interjection that most effectively flattened some of the more insistent philosophy devotees, when he said that the big virtue of science was that the scientists knew it was all a game and treated it as such and did not have the effrontery to take themselves seriously as did the philosophers.

If nothing else, this Congress confirmed the impression that the N.Z.U.S.A. Congress is now here to stay. It is, and will always be one of the most important things in the University field, the only time New Zealand has anything approaching a true University, and something that no student should miss if he can possibly help it.

—P.W.B.

S.C.M. Disturbs Sun Peace of W.C.R.

"ALL THIS GOETH COMETH BUSINESS GET ME COMPLETELY"—and in connection a fair crowd of the learnt on Sunday afternoon the function of the S.C.M. is a study of the Bible which goes beyond the unravelling of textual obscurity.

A crowd of 100 or so collected the W.C.R.—not long-faced bangers by any means, but a number of freshers and old who started a fairly vocal affair by singing the Old Hundredth and 23rd Psalm without benefit of books in the course of devotions, and went on to group discussions equally vociferously.

"When you read the Bible, not listening to the Commandments, but to God commanding; opening your personality to God were told by the Rev. O. T. wanath in his address. He said us that we are inclined to take photos of the Burning Bush every angle instead of taking shoes from off our feet," as speaking of the relevance of the to our day, showed how the Psalm 91 had been brought by a soldier engaged in jungle war. "Thou shalt not be afraid of terror by night; nor for the that flieth by day."

After an afternoon tea inter Rev. Jack Lewis told us some of the S.C.M., its origin in the as a group in student life who a Christian belief or wanted to what it was about, and its worship, prayer, fellowship, Bible reading and service.

"In most of our university we speak of discovery; why, realm of Bible Study, do we revelation?" "Why has Bible Study no place in many universities today?" These and other questions posed by Mr. Baragwanath, discussed heatedly in groups, satisfactory conclusions were always reached, or that side arose, was demonstrated by that, after a three-quarter session with the staff panel question-master still had a queries untouched.

The panel of staff members dealt with our questions consisted of Dr. Farley, Professor Keys and Trevor Wilson. They discussed among other things, the responsibility of the scientists tried to help us analyse the why students are reluctant to ask lecturers for help or to take active part in tutorials. They gave us their views on the importance of the S.C.M. on the university.

After an afternoon of diversity, chaired by Bryan our President, and with tea missions devoted to "getting to one another" rather effectively further rag-chewing on subjects exhausted during discussion time company went to St. Paul's for annual university service, a ceremony not as well attended as it could be.

After such a successful opening S.C.M. is confident that their friends will return again during year, and that they will be just others.

SYMPATHISERS—We're glad to meet you.

ANTI-S.C.M.ers—Do come and tell us why you're Anti should like to hear someone's point of view for a change.