

Craccum

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' PAPER

XXIX—No. 3

Auckland, N.Z., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1954

Gratis

A University or an Institute of Technology ?

For me a university is a corporate body of individuals, whose aim is to preserve and continually review knowledge and culture gained in the past, and aggressively to attack and extend the frontiers of that knowledge.

An institution cannot be a real university unless this dual function animates all that it does. It follows that staff and students must share these aims and must work together to achieve them. The universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, have largely regarded these functions in favour of purely vocational training and investigations designed to solve and ad hoc problems of the day, rather than to extend knowledge and scholarships.

In departments of science, finance, and Government departments, industrial associations and industry itself determines the course of much research, while the teaching is designed to produce quickly, and in large numbers, the men required for solution of today's problems. In the same position exists in political science and economics. The humanities feel impelled to reassert their ability still to produce the leaders of the nation, so search is made for classical parallels to our present ills or for historical evidence of solutions to similar situations. The idea of scholarship is buried beneath a scramble for higher degrees and undoubted rewards these can bring.

This article by M. L. Oliphant, Director of Department of Physics, at the University of Birmingham, has been written with particular application to the problems existing in Britain, but we feel that the questions raised also apply in large measure to this country, and that the point of view expressed, revolutionary though it is, is sufficiently stimulating to warrant attention.

I can see no reason for limiting in any way the range of knowledge of man of the world in which he lives, which is studied within the universities, except that it is better to do some things well than so to spread activities that the facilities available are too small to do anything properly. However, I do believe that some subjects as taught in our universities today are not branches of knowledge, and that the institutions in which they are taught suffer greatly as a result.

Applied sciences in the university

For some time now the conviction has been growing in my mind that the applied sciences, as at present taught and developed, are out of place in a university. It is difficult to reconcile my idea of a university with the type of vocational training which is given, in most cases in the various branches of engineering and technology. The attempt to teach engineering in a university is unrealistic, for no university can hope to possess equipment for the purpose which is adequate or which remains up to date and in line with that used in industry. We look to the universities to provide the leaders in engineering and technology. This means that

real spirit and function. At the same time it would provide for the desperate need of the country for men with a background which will enable them to raise the standards of engineering and technology to new levels of originality and of production.

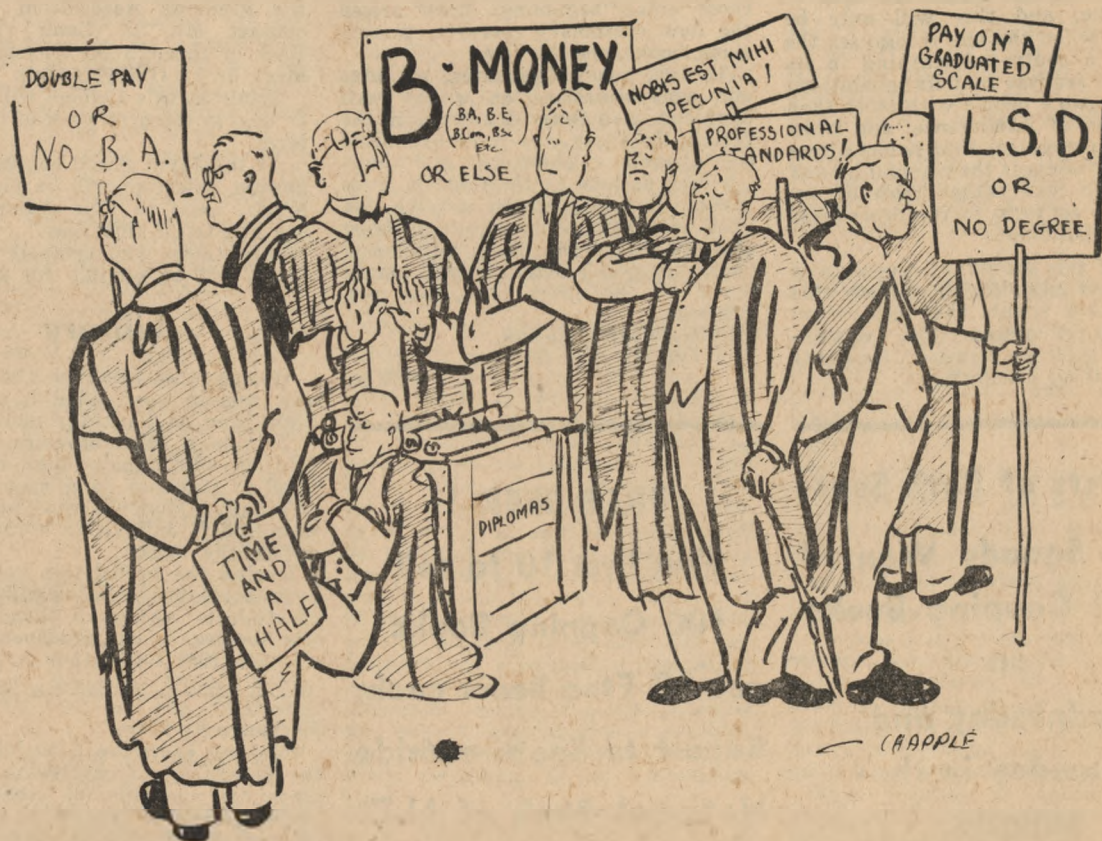
There is no doubt that a solution of this country's economic ills can be found only by an increasing application of science and the scientific method of industry, and to the human problems associated with high level of production in a social security state. This does not mean that the universities, as such, should concern themselves direct with the application of science to these problems, at the expense of their primary duty to foster and disseminate knowledge. Indeed, it is highly dangerous for the natural growth of understanding to be deflected for such a purpose, since the results of fundamental science accumulating at the present time are the raw materials of the applied sciences of tomorrow. On the other hand we should and must develop in Britain institutes of technology, universities of applied science, or whatever the susceptibilities of the engineers allow them to be called.

Medicine has been an honoured discipline in the universities for a very long time. Indeed, much of early science arose from the curiosity of medical men. The earlier years of a medical course, which lay the scientific foundations for an art superim-

posed in the clinical years, are, or can be, of the same fundamental significance as other activities in a university. The clinical training which follows has always been carried out in a workshop, the hospital, and has played little part in true university activity. This separation from the university proper of the applied science has prevented the unfortunate affects which have accrued from the teaching of other applied sciences in the universities. Even the acute questions of differential salaries for clinicians, which many engineers think should apply equally to them because of competition with industry for the best men, has had less effect than feared, because the clinicians are apart from the university itself, in their own institutions, the hospitals.

No attempt is made to turn out doctors from the universities, but they do claim to produce applied scientists in the many branches of engineering and technology which are the major activities of many Red Brick universities. There is every reason why the engineer should receive a healthy background of fundamental knowledge in the university, oriented properly towards his future vocation. The applied science should be added in separate, and possibly attached institutions, or in industry

(Continued on Page 7)



"... an increasing application of knowledge to the economic problems of the country and to the well-being of man."

CRACCUM

Auckland University College Students' Paper

The Editor accepts as little responsibility as possible for the contents of this paper, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editor nor of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive.

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"... Capping is here
 'Tis the maddest, most merry,
 The hardest to bury,
 The sunniest, happiest time of the year."

So runs the chorus of one of the traditional songs of one of the southern Colleges. Capping is indeed here, and the time is upon us when students follow the customs of their predecessors and assume the freedom of the city for a week. That they use this freedom to enjoy themselves and to endeavour to disturb their fellow-citizens, from their normal monotony of everyday existence matters little, except in so much as this is the one time of the year when the University shows itself to the city. That this does not hinder those taking part in the various frivolities is only proper, but if it does lead the public to suppose that University students are like that all the time, some concern should be felt.

The town-gown relationships in this city, are rather awkward to define accurately, as indeed they are in any large city, but if the only time the citizens are aware of the presence of a university in their midst is when the students take their annual week of relaxation to celebrate the successes of their fellows there is definite room for improvement. The fault lies equally with the city and the university that the latter is not often enough before the eyes of the public, and this will only be remedied when the one recognises the value of a centre of learning in its midst and realises that its inhabitants are responsible people with more than a modicum of intelligence, and when the other recognises that it has a responsibility towards the community and is there to lead rather than to endeavour to conform to the procedures of its surroundings.

None of this should, of course, stop participants enjoying themselves this week; rather should they enter into everything wholeheartedly, remembering all the time, however, the exact nature of these celebrations.

The centre piece of these functions is the Graduation Ceremony itself, when a large number of graduates receive official recognition of their various levels of attainment, and the several activities organised by the students are merely off-shoots of this event. For Capping, as we know it, originated from the time when the students had proved such a disruptive influence at the solemn ceremonies that they were told to go away and have their own celebrations, and from those small beginnings have arisen the now customary concerts, processions, books, and the like.

To this year's Graduates, we offer our congratulations on a job well done and wish them all success in the future. To those who have organised this year's celebrations and have laboured so long at the Concert, Procession, Book and all the rest, we also offer our congratulations and hope that the enjoyment they will derive from this week's activities will amply repay all the effort they have put into them.

"Gaudeamus igitur,
 Iuvenes dum sumus..."

P.W.B.

**Motorists of Both Sexes
 Flying Squads Wanted
 to Sell Capping Books
 on
 Wednesday and
 Thursday in the
 Suburbs.**

**FREE BEER !
 The first 10 to sell
 100 Capping Books
 get 10 Free Beers each.
 Report to Booth outside
 National Bank of N.Z.**

Student Health Service

The object of this service is to help you to keep well. Students who enrol will have an interview with a medical officer of the Department of Health, followed by an annual check-up. Interviews will be by appointment, and will be held in the evening at the health centre at Marinoto, 53 Symonds Street. They will consist of three parts:

- (a) Discussion and advice on personal health questions of any or every kind.
- (b) A thorough physical overhaul.
- (c) Chest X-ray.

Students will be seen by a doctor of their own sex, and the interview and its results will be entirely confidential between the student and the officer who examines him. If any treatment is required the student will be given a note to his own doctor, or to a private practitioner of his choice.

This service has been instituted for your benefit. The medical officers taking part are specially interested in the problems of students, and are able to offer you practical advice which will help you to keep fit and get the most out of life.

You are urged to enrol without delay. Appointments will be staggered throughout the year and those who join early will be seen first.

Applications will be taken in turn, and as there will not be more than 30 male and 18 female appointments each month the probable delay before the student will be called forward can be forecasted, and the student advised accordingly.

Enrolments can be made at the offices of Mrs. Chisholm (Student's Block) or Mr. Brown (Physical Education officer, Hut 6).

Joynt Scroll Debating

The Joynt Scroll Inter-Varsity Debating contest will be held this year in Wellington on 18th June.

As the Debating Club of this College is defunct, trials for selections for the College Team will be conducted under the auspices of the Student Executive.

Those wishing to take part should hand their names to the Secretary of the Students Association or should contact Mr. D. Lang via Letter Rack or through the Physics Department or at O'Rourke Hall.

Trials at this College will probably be held in the first week of the second term.

At the Joynt Scroll contest in Wellington, selection will be made of an N.Z.U. team to tour Australia during August of this year.

Only those who compete in Joynt Scroll will be eligible for selection.

Library

During the vacation the Library will remain open until 6 p.m. each night, and on Saturday mornings.

This is a trial measure, and the Library will remain open the extra hour in response to a request made of behalf of students who would otherwise find it difficult to borrow books during the week.

During the period this system will be in operation, a count will be made of students who avail themselves of this service, in an endeavour to see whether this innovation is justified.

Exchange by Plane

Resident executive is to investigate the possibility of chartering an aeroplane for exchange of students between here and Australia over the vacation. The N.U.S.A. observer, Mr. I. Nicholson, reported that Australia was very keen on the scheme and

(Continued from page 1)

itself. The teaching hospitals attached to universities, and senior clinicians have the status of professors. Why it is not possible to have similar institutions to provide the practical training of engineers and technologists? Why can a mining engineer be given his training in mining, as such, in a "training" mine, where the senior engineers are professors in a university? Universities and the planned study

The heritage of learning scholarship, which is the basis of a true university, is one of the precious possessions of our University traditions. These have gradually over a long period been consolidated after many experiments and the elimination of much that did not prove of permanent value. Many mistakes have been made, but the underlying core of experience stood the test of time and came to be regarded as a university's static foundation, but one which is enriched by an evolutionary process. The best of the results of all serious experiments in higher education.

In my view the experimental late nineteenth century, which produced the complex divisions of engineering and applied science in the universities, has been a failure, and the growth of the fundamental sciences has added to their isolation. We must choose between the isolation of the applied sciences, increasing pressure from within to devote the efforts of the university to a planned attack on the social problems of our time, and the preservation of all that is of permanent value in our university system.

I am most anxious that the marks should not be interpreted as an attack on the applied sciences. In wholehearted sympathy with the effort to improve the standard of engineering education and practice in this country, I do believe that the inclusion of the "clinical" aspects of practical engineering and applied sciences within the university is the very substantial expenditure of these subjects which is essential to raise them to the levels demanded by our national economy, and to prevent the academic sciences from becoming unhealthy on the academic plains which are the prime inheritance of any real university. The provision of institutions devoted primarily to the practical aspects of applied science, loosely attached to universities and located on or near the university sites, would obviate the difficulties and would provide a healthy climate for the proper development of the special functions of both aspects of higher education research.

It is clear that for me the main object of the university is to guard and preserve scholarship and knowledge, to preserve the freedom of fresh knowledge as and where inspiration comes. In this way, in this way alone, will it fulfil the deep desires of the human heart, at the same time lay the foundation for an increasing application of knowledge to the economic progress of the country and to the well-being of man. Perhaps this sounds a little like the traditional way of regard, but I believe it to be the only way to progress.

that the chances of employment for students going to Australia are good and getting better. If the plan can be worked, the cost to each student would be around £34 to Australia back, £- less than the cheapest fare.

A UNIVERSITY OR A CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

The Validity of Extra-Mural Studies

A few weeks ago the "N.Z. Herald" devoted sub leader to the problem of extra-mural students thereby gave further impetus to a discussion that has been going on for some time and has recently come to life again in the correspondence columns of the daily newspapers.

Why cater to the needs of the extra-mural student? This latest edition of an ancient controversy is made up of the usual informed criticism by people who have not to have at the most a very superficial knowledge of a university and what its function should be.

This matter should not be confined to the correspondence columns of the daily newspapers which are, at best, the place for it. "Craccum" in its role as a University paper prints the original editorial, together with some comments from a variety of students who contend that this is a much larger question—the ultimate function of the university.

COUNTRY STUDENTS' PLIGHT

Within four years students living outside university centres will be barred from taking a degree in arts or science. This is a question which should be faced now before the ban comes into effect. The problem is new. For many years university authorities have frankly disliked the principle of awarding degrees, but it is not enough to dislike them and do nothing more about it. Arguments against awarding degrees to those who do not attend lectures are cogent. The extra-mural student gains only book knowledge. He does not acquire the wider education to be derived from personal contact with his teachers and with the university atmosphere.

Nevertheless, a student who can pass examinations without benefit of lectures must spend more time at his books in compensation. A limited number who can succeed under these difficult conditions have qualities of determination and determination which disclose greater interest in learning than is shown by many a student drifting languidly through the course of full-time studies. Yet they are to be denied academic recognition.

Even with modern bursary allowances, it is not possible for many would-be students to live at the university centres. Especially is this true of teachers, who are obliged to serve at their own schools. The university is not allowed to wash its hands of responsibility in these cases. In conjunction with the Education Department it should examine ways that would be suggested to enable country students to continue their education.

It is commonly debated whether the extra-mural student should receive more help and whether he is being treated fairly. But before we decide such matters we must be convinced that degrees can justifiably be taken by those who cannot attend the university. If extra-mural studies are shown to be valid, help must be given in every way possible. And if it is considered that the existence of such studies is incompatible with the function of the university as it should be, then we must eradicate all facilities for extra-mural study.

**Motorists of Both Sexes
Flying Squads Wanted
to Sell Capping Books**

on

**Wednesday and
Thursday in the
Suburbs.**

Ring 43-774

The university is, by common consent, concerned with two matters — teaching and research. The perpetuation of the amassed and (presumably) sifted body of significant knowledge is a process which is of necessity. Acquaintance with part of this is unfortunately as far as most students proceed. It is the modifications and accretions to this cultural heritage which are of paramount importance.

Although familiarity with the extent corpus scientiae must of course precede research, we must take great care not to involve ourselves in the pernicious doctrine that such familiarity is all that the university need concern itself with. The only true knowledge is dynamic, and mere learning of what is already there can do nothing to aid this development of knowledge.

Having grasped this cardinal tenet, it is easy to see why any person without the intellectual ability or any person with the avowed intention of taking a degree because it will elevate him in his vocation should be excluded from the university. Now as we all know the University of New Zealand is vocational. The situation is entirely wrong and completely at variance with the real university spirit. The more blatant degree shops — architecture, engineering, medicine, dentistry and the rest — cannot be worthily housed within the university. They should be formed into special independent schools. And the extra-mural students, most of whom are teachers, must by the same token be debarred. Teachers desire degrees because they will thus be enabled to seek higher and better paid positions. Such flagrant prostitution of university study is to be decried with the utmost vehemence. The motives of internal students are no better, the university in this country being what it is, but to justify an evil by pointing to the prior existence of a similar evil is no argument at all. Perhaps it is too late to hope that the university authorities will come to their senses, but it is the bounden duty of those with perspicacity to prevent further retrogradation. This is admittedly hardly a positive procedure, but it is necessary in order that the effects of a long-awaited amendment may become manifest.

Continued toleration of extra-mural facilities, can only separate us still further from the true goal. Let us seek that which we know to be categorically worthy and always abhor the nescience of the groundlings.

—J.C.M.

Religious Club's Room

The Catholic Chaplain to the University, Rev. Fr. Butler, O.P., will be in the new Religious Clubs' Room behind the Caf. at the following times:

Wednesday: 6—7 p.m., 8—9 p.m.

Thursday: 12—2 p.m.

Father Butler particularly wants to meet all Catholic students, and extends an open invitation to all other students who would like to meet him.

Art Exhibition

N.Z.U.S.A. will this year send exhibits to the Australian University Students Association annual art show.

Both Canterbury and Auckland each will be responsible for forwarding 13 exhibits of oil and water paintings, photographic exhibits and architectural selections.

In Auckland selection will be by a panel of staff members of the Fine Arts school. Exhibits will be forwarded to Australia in late June.

Swimming Pool or Gymnasium?

University swimmers have always been in the top flight of New Zealand swimmers and today many of them are giving their services to the University Club and working against great odds when, for virtually no work at all, they could do better for themselves individually in an outside club. The distance of the university from a swimming pool makes it difficult to arrange training times to suit the whole team, because of the time spent in travelling to and from the pool, to say nothing of the high admission charges. This, to students swimming every day and sometimes even twice a day, is a major consideration. If there was a pool on the premises more students would train and swim competitively and during set periods daily the pool could be used for training only. We have the potential ability, we have a really good team spirit, which was exemplified at Tournament, we would have good support because swimming is a sport with spectator appeal—Varsity could be developed into a first class club.

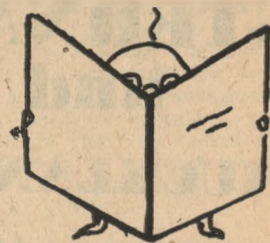
Take as a comparison the standard of swimming in the American Universities. Not that I am suggesting our sport should become almost professional as it has done in the States, but it shows just what can be achieved.

An Olympic pool is not required. A pool thirty-three and one-third yards long by twenty yards wide and four feet deep would suit the requirements of the swimmers, and non-swimmers would not be afraid of getting out of their depth. Architectural and engineering students among the swimmers would design the pool and so keep costs to a minimum. Voluntary labour would be willingly supplied by club members.

Would a gymnasium be used enough to warrant its erection? Experience has shown that there is great apathy to physical education in its pure form. A gymnasium is wasted if it is not used to advantage by people genuinely interested in physical education as such. There are other rooms which could be used for gymnastic work if storage space could be provided for the apparatus. In that swimming is an excellent exercise it would take over some part of the function of a gymnasium. The varsity building is so cold and unpleasant and a swimming pool would be the best means of enabling a maximum number of people to enjoy and benefit from an hour's sunshine and fresh air at lunchtime. Furthermore swimming is an all-weather sport.

Surely the successes of the Varsity Swimming Club justify some consideration.

—BREASTROKER.



Ponderables

with Foxglove

BEWARE of the premature crystallization of spurious orthodoxies.

THAT which is unavoidable cannot be considered unforgivable.

WHAT this country needs is will-power.

I OFTEN wonder why egoism is so commonly abhorred by so many. All who react in this way would be transmogrified overnight if they apprehended the intensity of their own implicit egoism.

CAREFUL study of how men and women chose their seats in public vehicles cannot fail to reveal significant details of our character as a nation. And it is the macrocosm that is merely an acervation of the microcosm.

NO man is an island—but a lot of people are coral reefs.

CAN we really continue to hold that honesty is a virtue? Surely it is hardly possible to deny that the only virtuous honesty is the honesty of expediency?

ONE man's metier is another man's poisson.

A REFUTATION of the fact of a spiritual cognizance through physical media is a refutation of existence.

IS there any difference between hydrogen bombs and rocks?

HAPPINESS. I sometimes think it would not be a very satisfactory state, for complete happiness means equilibrium, and what sane man wants to live in this manner?

VENERATION for the Past, and concomitant awesome respect for the Old World are major obstacles in our journey towards Nationhood.

Travel and Exchange

During the summer 1954/55 it is proposed to operate a New Zealand-Australian Travel and Exchange scheme by means of chartered aircraft.

The return cost for such a trip will be about £40 new Zealand currency.

The plane will leave Auckland in the first or second week of December and return to Auckland about the end of February.

Persons interested are asked to contact immediately the Travel and Exchange Officer, Mr. M. Frankovich in person or by letter giving (1) name. (2) Faculty. (3) Any alternative suggestions as to time or departure or return to this country.

Files relating to experiences of students visiting Australia on Travel and Exchange Scheme are available in the Executive room.

Applications will be dealt with strictly in order of receipt.

INTERNATIONALISM and BURSARIES

AUCKLAND IN THE VAN

N.Z.U.S.A.

Easter Meeting

The meeting was held at Canterbury University College from Friday 16th to Sunday, 18th April, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. J. O'Brien, President of N.Z.U.S.A.

The A.U.C. delegation was:—

R. M. Smith,
P. W. Boag,
Miss W. M. Solly,
B. R. Horton (observer).

Auckland's delegation stood out of the ruck at N.Z.U.S.A. in several widely divergent spheres. Rod Smith arrived every morning armed with copious supplies of soda-water, and his carpet slippers. The soda-water was placed within easy reach on the table, the carpet slippers on his feet. The slippers stayed put all day, but it appeared that the male members of the delegation required considerable quantities of soda-water. Nobody seemed to know exactly why.

The preciseness of the dress of one member of the delegation was very noticeable on Sunday morning. It had not been realised before that a dinner suit was suitable wear for a conference of this nature. It is understood that the previous night's entertainment finished too late for said delegate to return to his billet and change his attire. Tut tut ! !

Now let us be more serious. Auckland has never been over popular at council meetings, it seems, mainly because of an obstructionist tendency. This year, our delegates were perhaps even less popular, but for a different reason. All of them, with Rod Smith at the head, were interested in getting something worthwhile done, and they worried little about popularity when they went after their aim. Apathy, disinterest call it what you will, seemed to be the state of the remainder of the council. In so far as the bursaries question was concerned, all, except for Auckland, appeared frightened of getting what the chicken got.

The thanks of all local students should go to Rod, Peter, Marion and Brian for their efforts to get something constructive done.

N.Z.U.S.A. Freshers and Easter Tournament

Otago may have had its capping magazine subjected to police scrutiny last year, but gad sir, they are not going to let their first year students be corrupted by sending them to Easter Tournaments. Anyway, that seemed to be one Otago objection to the Canterbury remit that first year

students be allowed to compete at Easter Tournaments.

The arguments put forward by Canterbury and V.U.C., the seconder, were that it was quite arbitrary to draw a distinction between a mature and an immature student no distinction between a first and second year student is made when it comes to paying fees; a considerable part of the first year student's fees went in paying for Easter Tournament and he should, therefore, be allowed to get some benefit from it; and most important of all, the whole aim of such activities as Orientation Week which, in Canterbury at least, are highly developed, is to encourage the first year student to feel he is of value round the place, and therefore, to debar him from Easter Tournament is forcing him to look outside the university for his sports clubs.

Opposing Canterbury's remit were Otago, Auckland, and the agricultural colleges whose arguments were a little difficult to follow. One was the immaturity of first year students at Easter, though Canterbury suggested that they must mature very quickly to be able to compete in Winter Tournament. Again, it was claimed that the admission of first year students would allow the possibility of ring-ins. This was replied to by Mr. D. Dalgety, of the resident executive, that the accent should be not on the occasional ring-in, but the vast majority of bona fide students.

Finally A.U.C. put forward an odd argument, that by admitting the necessity for some sort of entrance qualifications for first year students, Canterbury had thereby shown that no first year students should be admitted.

When the motion was finally put to the meeting, it was rejected, four votes to six.

Then came the highlight of the afternoon. Canterbury moved that the sympathy of N.Z.U.S.A. be offered to the first year students motion be not put, which was lost on the chairman's vote, and then the motion was carried, Auckland abstaining.

International Affairs

The attitude of 'let's be kind to grannie and the cat' without proper consideration of how to set about it was too prevalent in New Zealand, according to the A.U.C. delegation at the N.Z.U.S.A. council meeting.

The delegate was commenting on the motion arising from the reports of the delegates to the Fourth International Student Conference at Istanbul that the association give such assistance as it may be able to give to the students of Uganda, the Gold Coast, Malaya and India. Were he one of the students mentioned, the delegate thought that having read such a motion he would be very disappointed were the aid not to be forthcoming in the near future. The motion was finally carried with the addition that the executive take immediate steps to find how best to implement it.

A.U.C. then suggested that such vague motions as this had already split one international student body, and he would hate to see them split another, especially as they might not do much good.

On the contrary, they may well do some good, said Mr. O'Brien, as the South African government, dependent at the moment on British and American capital which was slow in forthcoming, was particularly sensitive to criticism.

The whole question of N.Z.U.S.A. participation in international student affairs was also reviewed. It was agreed that the association continue to support Cosec, though it was most necessary that all problems in this field should be approached with caution.

"There is nothing of importance in this report which could not have been gained from correspondence. In fact, there may be nothing of importance in this report," said Mr. R. M. Smith when presenting his report on his trip to the N.Z.U.S.A. annual council meeting. On the motion of C.U.C. it was then decided not to send an observer to the conference next year.

Bursaries

The future policy of N.Z.U.S.A. towards bursaries for university students will be as follows:

(1) The main attack will still be for an increase in the aggregate sums paid out rather than the redistribution of existing bursaries.

(2) Immediate action will be taken by the resident executive to secure this aim by approaches to parliament, and by the colleges publicising the case for bursary adjustments through the press.

V.U.C. and C.U.C. moved the first motion after a report by Mr. P. Brewster on ways of redistributing present bursaries. These colleges, and Otago felt that although bursaries had remained constant since 1949, wages and prices had gone up. This, in effect, meant a drop in the effective amount of bursaries.



President Smith: Carpet slippers and Soda Water.

This was election year, A.U.C. If some action was taken at a political level it might have been better.

Otherwise, the matter might have been further than it did two years ago when a full and convincing case was prepared on the topic but not acted upon by the government.

"Our students don't give a damn about the philosophy of education," they only want enough money to live," said the A.U.C. delegate commenting on some mention of the function of the university and to serve that function through bursaries. Therefore, A.U.C. presented a series of motions suggesting more of taking direct action.

Little could be done actually to bring pressure to bear on the government submitted A.U.C. but certainly both parliament and the public will be made aware of the situation. The case for increased bursaries was just, and the resident executive already stated that case in a clear and full manner. For that reason, it was now possible to take action.

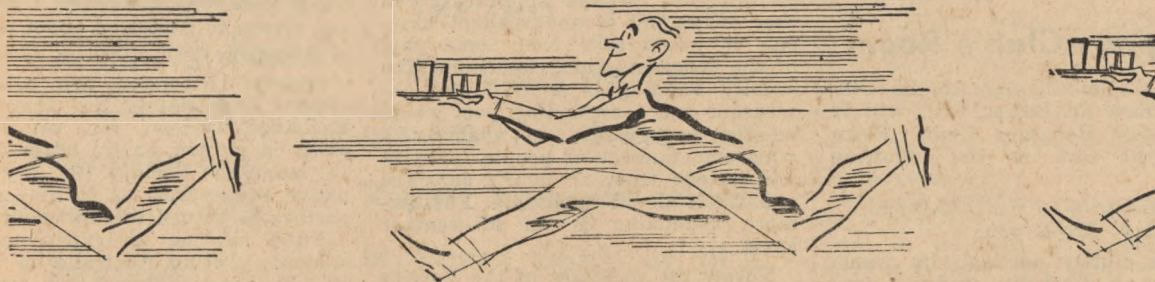
In his report on the redistribution of bursaries, Mr. Brewster raised the question of part-time students. There was little justification for cutting down part-time bursaries, which would save up to £30,000, but which would prevent, say, civil servants going to university, since if they did full time they would lose seniority.

Apart from the discussion on the question of first-year students being allowed to compete in Easter Tournament, the only other sporting motion to be included were the inclusion of Golf and Badminton on a permanent basis. The discussion on Badminton began when V.U.C. moved that it be admitted with full Tournament status. A.U.C. moved an amendment to effect that it be included for a period of three years. The difficulty of finding billets was the main argument in favour of this amendment which was carried by six votes to four.

Other sporting remits passed were the institution of N.Z.U. Blues Water Polo and Badminton, the affiliation of N.Z.U.R.F.C., and re-election of Mr. A. D. McKenzie a member of the Blues Panel.

Textbooks

Resident executive is to investigate the possibility of a standard scheme for supplying textbooks throughout New Zealand to the constituent colleges.



After four days hard talking, Auckland finally persuaded the remaining colleges that the students were indeed on the march.

MESSAGE FROM COMPTROLLER OF CAPPINGS

Capping 1954 is here again. In these pages you will have read many appeals for your support. If you are not doing something ready please make up your mind to help. The important thing is to do something.

Capping is, of course, a thing to be prosecuted vigorously by all who call themselves students, and who possess (Heaven forbid) what is sometimes called 'College spirit.' College spirit, if we must use that term, does not require cheering the same team, or any other such futile action. What we seek to maintain, and more, to further in the students, is a feeling of sympathy with all the university stands for, its traditions and its spirit. We feel, moreover, that a good Capping week is one of the best means of expressing these things to the public, and what is more important, securing the continuance of the tradition within the Student body. There are of course other ways than Capping of achieving these ends. We

could suggest several. For example, the wearing of gowns by students or the holding of an academic procession, despite protests from the fustian scientists and others of that ilk.

There is not much point in my detailing the ways you can join in; they are all to be found on this page. Really there is not much point in my saying anything. If you have decided to be in the swim you will have done something about it by now. If not, well may you become respectable and raise a family. To all friends and helpers, may I express on behalf of the Capping Committee and myself our thanks for what you have done, to make this Capping a success? or a failure? That's up to you. May your hangovers be light.

B. R. HORTON,
Capping Controller.

Capping Book, 1954

This year, Capping Book is, in the opinion of Exec, a really good production—so good that they've ordered extra 1,000 copies. That means there are now 16,000 copies, all of which have to be sold in about eight hours on Proceh Day. If we are successful, there will be a nett profit of about £1,100 for the gymnasium fund, but we can get this only if enough people turn out to help sell the books. If we had a couple of hundred sellers, the books would be sold out before Proceh even starts!

Selling will start at the crack of dawn on Proceh day, when O Rorke's men will engage the first workers arriving in the city, and will continue till the end of the afternoon. Everyone who has any time to spare, even only half an hour, is asked to grab some books and hit the streets. The best time for selling will be JUST BEFORE, DURING AND JUST AFTER PROCEH. If you aren't on float or in the Band, sell Capping books. We want as many as we can get. If you are willing to sell at any time during the day please sign your name on the list in the cloisters, or get in touch directly with one of the Sales Managers.

DISTRIBUTION: Books will be distributed on the Wednesday at the Men's Common Room to those who will be selling early on Proceh Day, and that Booth will be open all Pro-

ceh Day for the distribution of books and the return of money.

There will on Proceh Day, Fate and the City Fathers willing, be booths in: St. Kevin's Arcade in Karangahape Road, the Strand Arcade in Queen Street, and in Jean Batten Place outside the National Bank of N.Z. These will issue books, but will not take money. Return cash to the National Bank of N.Z. as much as possible, otherwise to Varsity.

Graduation List

As this year's list of Graduands was not available when Capping Book went to press, the Editor was unable to follow the usual practice of publishing the list in Capping Book. The 1954 Graduation list will now be published in the bumper 24 page illustrated Revue Programme. Make sure you get your copy when you go to see Charles Zambucka's hilarious topical satire, "Hallelujah I'm Abominable" or "The Snowman Cometh."

TIPS FOR SELLERS.

1. If you are shy, work with a friend.
2. If you are self-conscious, don a disguise.
3. Remember the salesman is always right.

MOTORISTS.

Any bods who own a car, acquire cars or motor-cycles are urgently wanted to form Flying Squads. These will race out to the suburbs, sell as many books as poss., and get back to Varsity before Proceh. Will any starters please see one of the Sales Managers in the near future.

COMMUTERS

Will any people who travel on the suburban workers' trains and are prepared to sell books on them on Proceh Day morning please contact a Sales Manager.

NORTH SHORE RESIDENTS.

There should be scope in your shopping centres for a number of sellers. You would be able to sell for a couple of hours and still get access in time for Proceh.

For advice, information or anything else, see one of the Sales Managers:
D. HOWELL
B. KING

O'Rorke Hall.

"Hallelujah I'm Abominable"

The Capping Revue this year promises to revive the days when this annual show was the event of the year with Auckland theatre-goers. Charles Zambucka has really brought one out of the bag in "Hallelujah I'm Abominable," and all those connected with the Revue have been spurred on with the knowledge that all proceeds will go towards the Gymnasium fund.

The characters in the Revue immediately suggest an hilarious evening's entertainment. The famous "Moulin Rouge" becomes the "Moulin Rude" complete with the artist, M. Tooloose-Tootight and the Parisian lovelies, Too-too, So-so and Ga-ga. Then there is Rita Haybague, the Ali Ghander, Errol (the film star), and King Fareak and his playthings (Susette, Frou-frou, and Mimi). Local politics come under fire with Syd and Walter chasing Abominable Snowmen in the Himalayas—their encounters with the Stone Age cave-dwellers are riotous. In Bid, played enchantingly by Leonie Philips, we see that even Cavewomen have that little bit of umpf that makes life worth while—her later appearances in the latest Parisian gowns will have everyone sitting on the edge of their seats. Her boyfriend, Wilfred played by Rod Bieleski, is the intellectual type and is the perfect foil for Hanno Fairburn's Butch, a crude loud rough caveman that takes off Marlon Brando's "Street Car" role to a tee.

Added to this are the ballets, and we have been most fortunate in obtaining the services of the celebrated Poul Ghatt, late of the Borovansky Ballet. His Can-can promises to be the rage of Auckland. What he's got those boys doing in the way of physical jerks is the object of sheer amazement—and delight to everyone. The Caveman Ballet too will provide a wonderful burlesque. The Ballet alone then will be well worth while seeing.

This year's orchestra will surprise everyone with its competence—in fact the talent is unprecedented and under the skilful direction of Bill Cheesum, the players have been moulded into a first class orchestra.

To sum up, over 80 talented and enthusiastic students in the cast, chorus, ballets, and orchestra have

given up their time and made available their talents to produce a splendid show. There are also some 30 or more people under the leadership of Director, Norman Butler, working behind the scenes in management, publicity, scenery, costumes, props etc., to ensure that the technical side of the production will run smoothly and that the organisation will proceed without a hitch.

If every student turned up at Revue (and there are 2800 of you) it would be a thumping success, and the Gymnasium Fund, a project of concern to you all, will benefit accordingly. So come along and see "Hallelujah I'm Abominable"—you'll enjoy it—in fact you'll laugh your heads off—in other words it's going to be an evening well spent.

—David Stone.

Procession

Here some gen on Proceh. The day is, as if anyone didn't know, Thursday, May 6th. All activities will be directed from the Proceh HQR in the Reading Room of the Men's Common Room. If you are in doubt about anything see Proceh Committee. Ideas for floats and foot-floats will be received there, materials to float builders will be issued from there, as will collection boxes, etc., etc.

At 12 noon, then on Thursday, about twenty trucks surrounded by hordes of collectors, foot-floaters and odd-bods, will move off from the Varsity. In an orderly manner (that's what they think) it will proceed via Anzac Ave., Customs Street, Queen Street, Grey's Avenue, etc., back to Varsity at 1 p.m.

REMEMBER — SUBSTANTIAL LIQUID PRIZES ARE OFFERED FOR THE BEST FLOATS, AND FOR THE BEST FILLED COLLECTION BOX.

The collection for the Lifesavers and Merchant Seamen is in aid of a worthy cause and deserves your support. Bill Zak is Collection Convener, and will be looking out for you on Thursday. Remember also that by helping others we help ourselves in the estimation of the public.

May your shadows never grow less,

BILL ALINGTON,
Proceh Controller.

Come to Cath. Soc. COFFEE EVENING

Wed., May 5th, 8 p.m.
M.C.R.

M.C.: Mate Frankovich

Begin to enjoy Carnival Week before Proceh. Day!

Let Frankovich help you to let down your hair!



Procession, 1947.

The Film As A Social Force

Recent Cath. Soc. Talk

A talk on "The Film as a Social Force" given by Mr. P. J. Downey, M.A., film critic for "Zealandia" and contributor to several overseas film overseas film journals, was the highlight of the Cath. Soc.'s first meeting on Sunday, April 4, in the W.C.R.

Mr. Downey began with a quotation from Pope Pius XI's encyclical on the film, "Vigilanti Cura": "It admits of no discussion that the motion picture has achieved a position of universal importance among modern means of diversion." This, the speaker claimed, was particularly true of the film in New Zealand, because of our small population and our distance from the European centres of enterprise and culture. Box office figures strikingly demonstrated this fact—they showed that in 1941 (figures of that year being the most recent available to the speaker) 31,500,000 cinema seats were sold in New Zealand at a total revenue of over £2,000,000.

Mr. Downey then digressed a little to consider the nature of leisure, which, he maintained, could be called the basis of culture. Since the time of the Industrial Revolution, more and more leisure had become available to man, but he had put it to more unnatural uses. Instead of being creative, leisure had become passive, devitalised, in that man took less part in his play, but rather allowed things to be done to him. The film forms part of this process of devitalisation, for as the speaker put it, "We have exchanged the social gusto of the fair for the upholstered loneliness of the cinema."

After painting this gloomy picture, the speaker consoled his audience somewhat by telling them on the positive side that he believed the film could be most beneficial in providing powerful, valid and otherwise unobtainable emotional experiences. But he warned that "the film is a danger to the development of individual personality if it is accepted as the sole or main medium of entertainment. It is good provided it is used with discretion to obtain that type of recreation peculiar to it."

Mr. Downey then discussed the nature of the film fare we have been offered. The summation of the philosophy behind our films by English critic Roger Manvell was, he said, only too true. The principles of this philosophy included:

- (1) Wealth in the abstract is a good thing.
- (2) Men are the source of money for women.
- (3) A sock on the jaw is an honest man's answer.
- (4) Women should be judged satisfactory on the basis of desirability.
- (5) Sex is probably the most important sensation in life.
- (6) Things of the spirit are either funny, eccentric, charlatan, or ever so wonderful.
- (7) Brainless patriotism is preferable to national self-criticism.

The speaker then dealt with the work Catholics are doing to improve the standard of films, both morally and artistically. He began his survey with the U.S., where the basic fact about the film industry was that it was governed by financial factors. This was Hollywood's reason for sticking to such tried and trusted formulas as the Western, he said.

And another result was the inevitable lowering of standards: the attitude, "if sex sells, give them sex if sentiment sells, drown them in it."

This tendency to lower moral standards led to the formation of the Legion of Decency by the American Catholic Hierarchy in the 1920's to stem the flow of salacious films then pouring out of Hollywood, Mr. Downey said. It asked its members to avoid, and if possible, to attack films which the Legion's censors graded as "objectionable."



Purity and popcorn?

The Legion had a very strong effect on the American producers for these men wanted to make money and they hesitated to run foul of such a powerful body of opinion, the speaker pointed out. He gave as its most important work, the preparation of the Production Code which has been accepted by the American film industry. Drafted by Father Daniel Lord, the pamphleteering Jesuit, it is enforced by the industry itself, and lets producers know in advance the moral standards to which their films must conform for a reasonable chance of success.

The influence of Catholics in America has therefore been good, but not, Mr. Downey suggested, good enough. Certain objectionable features have disappeared but the film philosophy of life remains basically materialistic. A more profound objection to the Legion and the Code was that they tended to make Catholics censor art as well as immorality out of films. They tended to encourage the simple-minded morality that makes any film with a religious theme an artistic and technical masterpiece. They promoted, in short, a "purity and popcorn" outlook on films, the speaker maintained.

His survey of England and the Continent showed a different position. The Catholic influence there was more subtle and more effective because it was more concerned with encouraging good films than discouraging bad ones. The British Catholic Film Institute, an official body established by the Hierarchy, in their

magazine "Focus," reviewed primarily the moral implications of films but also considered their artistic merits, said Mr. Downey. And he pointed out that such a review was much more satisfactory in informing taste and warning against morally objectionable films than a catalogue of gradings by anonymous censors.

A strategem which the French Hierarchy used in their efforts to stem immorality in films was to buy up one-third of the cinemas in France, Mr. Downey said. In this position they could insist that films shown to the public should not be grossly immoral.

"Every man has a personal responsibility to ensure that his leisure time does not enslave him," concluded Mr. Downey. He warned that it can reduce him from a human being living a full, rational and social life, to the level of a robot, accepting and even demanding the very drugs that deprive him of his natural pleasures.

—M.J.F.

Opera

"Il Tabarro" and "Gianni Schicchi"

On the last night of the Auckland season, the National Opera of Australia presented a new programme, consisting of two of Puccini's one-act operas, "Il Tabarro" and "Gianni Schicchi."

These operas were first produced in 1918, and, except for "Turandot," were Puccini's last works in this genre. They show a considerable advance on his earlier works. The whole feel of the score is stronger, the climaxes are powerfully managed, and the sentimentality that marked the earlier operas has disappeared. There is considerably less lyricism, but it is well apportioned, and a solo such as "Oh my beloved daddy," is all the more effective when it follows the crisp gusto of the predominant recitative.

"Il Tabarro" (The Cloak) is an example of Italian realism, telling the story of Michele, a barge-owner, who strangles Lugi, the lover of his faithless wife Giorgetta. Before long, I am convinced that operas written in this style will be considered just as conventional as those of the romantic period. The discordant dance movement, the street-singers, the lovers who pass along the wharf, and above all the elaborate and gruesome death scene are as much the mannerisms of this type of opera as poison, daggers and melodious deaths were of Verdi's early works.

Giorgetta and Luigi were sung by Gladys Mawson and Robert O'Donnell. Both of these singers had left much to be desired in their earlier roles, but the less exposed vocal line of Puccini suited them well. Occasionally their voices did not penetrate through the full orchestra, but their singing was assured and pleasing. Robert O'Donnell had previously shown himself a competent actor, and Gladys Mawson's natural style was far more pleasing than her routine gestures in "Il Trovatore."

The most remarkable member of the cast was Neil Easton as Michele. He has a firm pleasing voice and the restrained determination of his acting was magnificent. His part does not really open out until the last scenes—the soliloquy regarding his wife's lover and the following strangula-

tion were tense moments that revealed his calibre. Vocally and dramatically this was a first class interpretation.

"Il Tabarro" was a surprising long opera. It was difficult to see the bargeman Talpa and his Frugola received such prominence this was one of several digressions in the libretto—but Alan Light and Margaret Elkins both gave pleasing sketches in these parts.

"Gianni Schicchi" was a very different kettle of fish—an uproarious little comedy about a group of relatives who persuade Gianni Schicchi to impersonate their cold relation and dictate a will to their advantage. Schicchi of course will the pick of the dead man's longings to himself.

This called for farcical treatment. The company, with their grotesque make-up and colourful costumes brought out the full laughter of the piece, justifying for once the use of English words. There was a prodigious amount of movement on stage, but it was always well handled, unlike some of the moments in "The Barber of Seville."

The central figure, Gianni Schicchi, gave Frank Lisle an opportunity of delightful clowning. I thought Schicchi far more spontaneous than his Dr. Bartolo, but the rapidity of the action may have been responsible for this.

The smaller parts were all well done. Joan Coombs as Laura Schicchi's daughter, sang her known aria prettily enough, and Rinuccio, her lover, Leslie Adams revealed such a pleasing voice that we wish we had heard more of him during the season. Alan Light combined a scintillatingly witty sketch of Spinellocchio the doctor. The operas were too numerous to mention, except to say that Geoffrey Chard and Robert O'Donnell were almost recognisable under enormous noses.

It is most unfortunate that the two operas were not repeated in Auckland. Not only were they new to us, but I found them quite the productions of the whole season.

—J.P.A.

Drama

Private Lives

It is surprising how rapidly a play can date. Despite modern costumes "Private Lives," recently presented in Auckland by the New Zealand Players, has an inescapable aroma of the 1920's. Its characters are drawn from the post-war 'younger set,' and Coward's scintillating wit shows that this gay society, chasing after pleasures and lacking any stability.

It is a demanding play, containing very little action and depending largely on the dialogue. Act II is extended conversation piece for the calling for light dexterous handling. It is no easy assignment for Elaine and Amanda, the principal characters.

Mollie Brown, as Amanda, gave a clear straightforward performance. Her acting was assured and her voice carried well, and she played her part pleasantly. But was she not a bit too sane and sensible? I imagine Amanda devastatingly charming, quite erratic, changeable in both mood and intention. In this performance

her too level-headed, insufficiently brittle and excitable. As Charles Sinclair also lacked firm and sophistication I had. Perhaps it was unfortunate went with preconceived ideas the two characters, since both chances, by their own standards, were perfectly fluent and detailed. But I don't think they were what Noel Coward intended. The smaller parts of Victor and Michael Cotterill and Diane were both excellent. Victor portrayed as a stick-in-the- rather serious and boring in person with his capricious com- I liked Diane Rhodes most. Her scatter-brained little stole the acting honours, and meaningless naive chatter provided the most witty sequences. She deliciously futile.

theme-song of this play is "Some Day I'll Find You." I this production brings it new vitality, for it has a nostalgia and lacking in much more recent

—J.P.A.C.

Music

Simon Plays Brahms

the opening night of the Orchestra's new season, gave a brilliant performance of Concerto No. 1 in C Minor and Orchestra, Opus 15 —certo that is certainly not a piece for the soloist. Brahms not exhibit his mastery on the piano, as many Classical or Romantic composers do, by a cadenzas of spectacular or character. The solo instrument is particular concerto rather part of the orchestra itself, fades out, melt away to- with the beautiful nuances of and woodwind.

Simon, however, gave the audience the opportunity to catch a glimpse of the composer's life; he of the careful listener to grasp the emotional feelings and ex- in other words, Solomon, with the orchestra under the patron of Mr. Braithwaite, succeeded in conveying an understand- of the composer and his music.

seems almost inconceivable that such as Solomon can adapt to the different, and often, attitudes towards life which composer throws up at him. He has watch over in his mind, so to from one composer to another, this forms the main drawback to remote part of the world by ranking artist who has to cover hundreds of miles to reach the ears of distant musically-minded people. Aucklanders were fortunate to Solomon on the stage of the Hall with an absolutely fresh on the difficult task of a per- of Brahms' No. 1 Concerto; stolen our hearts with his fan- technique and sublime con- in tone colours. But it is need- to say that an artist must be- tired of performing three or concerts a week—one of the in a recital he gave after- in Auckland is the perfect

Simon's piano concerto was pre- by Elgar's "Introduction" and for Strings," Opus 47, a and she a piece of music, rich in tone warm in expression — it was national Orchestra up to its best which, unfortunately, could not of the performance of Moz- "Jupiter" Symphony (No. 41

in C Major). It never became vivid and did not reach the standard one has come to expect from our orchestra. It seemed as if the orchestra had wasted all its powder and shot during the first half of the concert.

The tailpiece to the evening came from the Victorian composer, Cowen, and was entitled "The Butterfly's Ball," cheerful, although somewhat out of company with Elgar, Brahms and Mozart.

On occasions such as these, when artists who have reached the highest rung of the musical ladder visit this country, one can expect a flow of music-lovers, so many people could not reach the hall in time; the result was that Mr. Braithwaite had to wait several minutes before he could lift his baton to begin the National Anthem. Could not the people be seated at five minutes to eight, and anybody arriving later be refused entry until the first item of the programme is concluded?

And would it not be possible for the authorities to provide the large window at the right hand side of the hall with some kind of opaque material? The glittering of today's advertisements do not have to penetrate into a space where the old masters return to life.

—G.D.

DYLAN THOMAS

Sir,—Recently you announced that Literary Club and Drama Society intended reading Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" sometimes after Easter.

The full text of this "play for voices" does not seem to be available yet in New Zealand and a shortened version is, I am told, being used—that published in the London "Observer" on 7th and 14th February this year.

It is claimed that the work was "specially commissioned" by the B.B.C.

I believe there is reason to doubt this because of a letter which I quote below and which may interest readers.

In Botteghe Oscure, IX, 1952, there was printed "Llareggub" by Dylan Thomas. (Its title is an anagram that New Zealanders and Australians will readily understand). It consists of the first ten pages of Literary Club's cyclostyled version (their "cuts" are to be questioned), often word for word, and several people read it here in that year. "To be continued" ends the piece, but in the next three numbers no further parts appeared.

On the next page however, is a most interesting letter from Dylan Thomas in which he says:—

"The enclosed manuscript is called, as you will see, Llareggub A Piece for Radio Perhaps, though the title is most provisional. And it is the first half of something I am delighting in doing and which I shall complete very shortly. Only very special circumstances are preventing me from carrying on with it every minute of the working day.

"I told you, as you may remember, that I was working on a play, mostly in verse. This, I have reluctantly, and, I hope, only temporarily abandoned: the language was altogether swampy the subject: the comedy, for that was what it was originally intended to be, was lost in the complicated violence of the words: I found I was labouring at each line as though I was making some savage, and devious, metaphysical lyric and not a play at all. So I set the hotchpotch aside, and am prepared to wait.

A BULLET IN THE BALLET

It has been said that New Zealand and Australia folk tales present a rich field for the ballet composer, in fact it has been claimed that some Australian tales surpass even the best of the Russian fairy stories. With these words and a crusading zeal ringing in his ears, "Craccum's ballet editor has composed a ballet on an Australian folk tale, a synopsis of which we print below.

The ballet is called Petrovka, subtitled 'a traditional Australian Ballet-Hoo!'

Scene 1: This represents the struggle between the powers of good and evil for the souls of the beautiful puppet Petrovka and her lover.

The setting is surrealistic and reminiscent of a dream landscape by Salvador Dali. Centre stage is occupied by two single beds (to ensure popularity in the United States we have complied with the Breen Office regulations) on which lie the sleeping bodies of Petrovka and her lover. The entire stage is bathed in deep red shadow.

As the ballet opens the political police, led by the wicked Puppet Master Generalov, have complete possession of the stage. They dance the 'Dance of the Salt Miners' to the tune of the Red Flag.

Petrovka's lover groans in his sleep, and a discordant note is heard breaking in on the Red Flag. Waltzing Matilda grows in volume, and light spreads from the right of the stage, dispelling the gloom. The dancers retreat to the left. The light grows in intensity and falls on the face of Petrovka's lover. With a rousing chorus of Waltzing Matilda he sees the light, and at this point a team of cricketers led by Mr. Casey dressed as a kangaroo (symbolizing the Australian way of life) dance in from the right.

The kangaroo dances tantalizingly before Petrovka's lover, offering him a trout line, which he finally swallows, hook, line and sinker. He now dances the Dance of Freedom to the tune of "I'll do anything for you, anything you want me to," during which he produces a safe from under his pillow and offers it to Mr. Casey. The rejoicing is interrupted by the sinister notes of the Red Flag, and

"But out of my working, however vainly, on it, came the idea of Llareggub. (Please ignore it as a final title). Out of it came the idea that I write a piece, a play, an impression for voices, an entertainment out of the darkness, of the town I live in, and to write it simply and warmly and comically with lots of movement and varieties of moods, so that, at many levels, through sight and speech, description and dialogue, evocation and parody, you come to know the town as an inhabitant of it. This is an awkward and highfalutin way of speaking: I only wanted to make the town alive through a new medium: and that, again, is wrong: I seem hardly able to write today, or, at least, to write about Llareggub: all I want to do is to write the damned thing itself."

From this we may think that "Under Milk Wood" was something Dylan Thomas had in mind before the B.B.C. came into the picture and was probably suggested by him to them as suitable for broadcasting. From that point no doubt a happy collaboration of sponsor and poet helped and hastened to maturity the work as we know it. The words "specially com-

they turn around to see that the wicked Puppet Master has control of Petrovka. Her lover is torn between two opposing forces, but his new love is triumphant, and after a touching farewell to Petrovka he dances out to the right with Mr. Casey to the strains of "On the Road to Gundi Gai."

The Puppet Master drags Petrovka off to the left as the curtain falls.

Scene 2: The setting is an airport, with the centre stage occupied by the fuselage of an aeroplane. The large doors of the aeroplane are shut.

As the curtain rises a typical Australian crowd is seen dancing and throwing bottles at the police to the tune of "Advance of Australia Fair."

The sinister notes of the Red Flag are heard again growing in volume as the political police march onto the stage from the left. They are carrying the body of the beautiful puppet Petrovka on their shoulders. They advance towards the doors of the aeroplane to the tune of the Funeral March. The doors open to reveal a flaming Hell Mouth, and to the fiery strains of "No, No, this cannot be" the crowd, hurling bottles and half-bricks in strict accordance with international covenant, surges forward.

Sudden, in a puff of smoke and hot air, Mr. Casey materialises as a knight in shining armour and draws a protective cloak around Petrovka. The crowd draws back, and to the strains of "Why were you born so beautiful" the cloak is removed to reveal Petrovka as a human being, no longer a puppet. The puppet master is now powerless to control her, and Mr. Casey and Petrovka march off the stage to the tune of "Casey went waltzing with his strawberry blonde," the music reaching a pitch of exultation that could only be equalled by a recent Auckland Star editorial.

FINIS.

missioned" imply too strongly that the original suggestion was from the Corporation.

One other point. The magazine colophon reads "Finito di stampare nell' "Aprile MCMLII" so the letter was almost certainly written, and the play was probably well-advanced, before the end of 1951. Botteghe Oscure is not rushed through the printers: this number contains 478 pages and its contributions are in three languages.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. SANDALL,
Librarian.

FREE BEER !
10 Free Beers will be given to each of the first 10 bods to sell 100 Capping Books Report to the booth outside the National Bank of N.Z.

OTAGO TRIUMPHS AT TOURNAMENT C.

Christchurch turned on grand weather for us. The sun shone nearly all the time, there was no rain, and hardly any wind most of the time.

The standard in the various sports was generally high. Probably the best and most even match, was the shooting. This sport suffers from a lack of spectator appeal, and in addition, the Christchurch venue was not very accessible.

Otago showed a general superiority in most fields. They won the athletics, basketball, shooting and swimming. They were runners-up in the rowing, boxing and tennis and gained the most Blues (14).

From a social point of view, the tournament was hectic, and, for many, very wet. The various divisions of the tournament in Canterbury went to considerable trouble to arrange entertainment. General entertainment from all competitors included two dances, a ball and a bus trip. The two dances were very successful insofar as number went. It was impos-

sible to dance, in the strict meaning of the word, and it was difficult to move around even when dancing (?) was not in progress.

The bus trip, which took us over the Port Hills, via the Sign of the Tahahe, to Lincoln College, was very enjoyable. Many thanks, Canterbury. We were entertained at Lincoln with afternoon tea in a sumptuous cafeteria and then had an opportunity to look over the building and grounds. Cows, pigs, hens, sheep, grass, fruit, vegetables; all came within our ken. We saw pigs being kept warm by infrared lamps; we smelt the pigs (some of the girls noticed this very definitely) and we saw where the cows were milked.

All told, a very successful tournament and one that brought enjoyment to many competitors.

Shooting

The shooting for Easter Tournament was held on Saturday at West Melton, under cold, but fairly good, shooting conditions. The Haslam Shield returned to the South Island, O.U. beating A.U.C. by a mere 2 points in a possible 1350. Canterbury was third, 20 points behind, with Victoria, the holders, a further 15 points away.

Otago's shooting was marked by consistency, being first or second in 4 of the 5 matches. Auckland were also consistent, and actually led by one point before the last match. First match, faded badly in the second. Canterbury, unaccustomed to the cold weather, fared badly at 300 yards, but improved rapidly as the temperature rose. Although 20 points behind Auckland, Canterbury scored the same number of tournament points.

Highest individual scorer was J. G. Perry of Otago with 202 out of a possible 225, a fine performance considering that the shoot was under service conditions, no slings being used. D. Hoyle of Auckland was next with 197, followed by Smart, C.U.C., and Rowley, O.U., with 194.

Results:

- 1st, O.U., 1092 points.
- 2nd, A.U.C., 1090 points.
- 3rd, C.U.C., 1070 points.
- 4th, V.U.C., 1055 points.

Boxing

It is to be regretted that Auckland was the only team which failed to win a championship. The team had two finalists, C. R. Thomas, lightweight, and M. Marsden, heavy-weight. Thomas made champion Williams, of V.U.C. work for his title. Marsden, game though he was, was no match for McDougall, C.U.C., who was a clean and very hard hitter, and who is thought to be runner-up for Empire Games selection.

There is one very disquieting factor about Auckland's boxing effort. Why were two competitors overweight? These two men were sent down, partly at the expense of Students Assn., and then had to kick their heels, while two other men were left in Auckland. To the casual observer, there seems to be no reason for this to happen.

Featherweight: A. J. Wakefield (C) beat D. Law (V), on points.

Lightweight: W. P. Williams (O) beat C. R. Thomas (A), on points.

Light-welterweight: H. Mosead (V) beat L. Pizer (O), by a T.K.O. in the second round.



Welterweight: N. Hayman (V) beat R. Jones (O), on points.

Light-middleweight: J. Hutchinson (V) beat P. Diamond (O), on points.

Middleweight: I. A. McDougall (C) beat N. Nawalowo (V), on a T.K.O. in the first round.

Light-heavyweight: G. Hutchinson (C) beat J. Stirling (V), on a T.K.O. in the second round.

Heavy weight: I. A. McDougall (C) beat McMarsden (A), on a T.K.O. in the third round.

Boxing Shield: C.U.C., 4 bouts, V.U.C. 3 bouts, C.U. 1 bout.

Cricket

Auckland's men did not make a good showing. They lost both matches, against C.U.C. and V.U.C. The latter match was played at Wellington on the way, to save time. Never at any time did they look impressive.

Players who turned in good performances were J. E. Scott, D. Macleod, who scored a good double against Canterbury, and N. Uliviti, who bowling against C.U.C. while being slightly negative, kept the batsmen continually on their toes. At one stage, he had bowled 15 overs for only 10 runs. He ended up with 3 for 27 off 27.4 overs. D. Hunt took 3 for 70 in this match off 33 overs.

V.U.C. won the cricket, with good wins over Auckland and Otago. McEwan, of Victoria, took 7 wickets for 100 runs against Otago. This was an excellent performance.

Basketball (Outdoor)

It became evident on Saturday morning that the match of the Tournament would be the one between A.U.C. and O.U. These two teams were clearly superior in their games with V.U.C. and C.U.C.

A.U.C. defeated C.U.C. 37-14. The Auckland team showed a general superiority in all phases of the game. Rayma Tilly dominated the scoring. At times, one gained the impression that she did not know how to miss. Pat Gibson and Shirley Davidson were other outstanding players. Pat went through the game without a blemish, a grand performance for so early in the season.

V.U.C. were outclassed by Auckland. The Vic. players were much too slow; none seemed to know where her team-mates were, and their general play was not good. Auckland played very well for so early in the season. The girls showed quite good combination, the handling was excellent, and some of the passing could not be bettered. Scoring machine in this match, which A.U.C. won 32-12, was Rayma. She was strongly aided and abetted by Grace Li, whose name is singularly appropriate, and Shirley Davidson. Sadie Baird, at centre, was an excellent player.

The early match on Monday, that between Victoria and Canterbury, while not producing good basketball, was the most exciting of the tournament. Canterbury went into the lead early, and maintained it until near the finish. Victoria then began to take an interest in the proceedings, and gradually made up the leeway. At full-time, the score was even. Extra time was played, and Canterbury ran out the winners at 19-18. An outstanding player in this game was Pat Limmis. She has a phenomenal reach, and was wont to appear out of the blue, and intercept.

The main game of the day, Auckland versus Otago, was played at a fast pace. Auckland built up an early lead to 4-0. Otago woke up, and took the lead at 9-8. The game then fluctuated, with Auckland holding a slight lead most of the time, and then went ahead to win 21-18.

It would be unfair to single out any players for special mention. All played well.

N.Z.U. v. Canterbury. Representatives.

Auckland gained seven places out of twelve in the New Zealand University team. This team did not show up well against Canterbury. Admittedly, all had just played a strenuous game (A. v. O.), and the girls had not played together as a team before. Canterbury are a strong team, and gave a lesson in team and positional

play. They quickly went to lead, and were leading 14-4 at the last time. N.Z.U.'s poor total was partly by poor shooting. Otago dominated the second half, and could easily, 28-15.

Girls who played well for Otago were Gwen Sinclair, Pam and S. McGregor (all Otago), Grace Li and Pat Gibson (Auckland).

The N.Z.U. team was captained by S. Davidson (Auckland), S. Baird (Auckland), J. Watts (Otago), P. Gibson (Otago), R. Filler (Otago), Reserves: R. Newick (Otago), (A.), B. Duncan (Otago).

Results:—

- O.U. 32 v. V.U.C. 11.
- A.U.C. 32 v. V.U.C. 12.
- C.U.C. 19 v. V.U.C. 16.
- A.U.C. 37 v. C.U.C. 14.
- O.U. 32 v. C.U.C. 13.
- O.U. 21 v. A.U.C. 18.
- Canterbury 26 v. N.Z.U.



Rayma Tilly (A.U.C.) playing against Victoria.

Athletes

The athletics meeting was at Rugby Park. Conditions for competitors and spectators were quite good. Some excellent racing was seen, the highlights being the three miles, women's 4 x 110 and men's 4 x 440 relay. For records were set, the mile, 220 yards hurdles and the long jump. Eight Blues were in the race, the only one from Auckland being G. H. W. Stevenson.

On the Saturday the outdoor event was the mile which was won in record time by P. H. Barnett. He was running for Canterbury, and he is at Auckland this year. His time was 4 mins. 19 sec., which is 1.2 seconds under the existing record set by J. D. Linclair of Otago.

Apart from the clear-cut win by Barnett's win, this race was notable in that the other two runners, P. R. May (C), and Damber (O), were both inside the Blues standard time of 4.25.

Men P. H. Barnett (C) led most of the way in the 880 yards championship. He set a good pace, and it was

NT CANTERBURY SUCCESSFUL SOCIALLY

ly went would come in an easy win-
ading 144 the last 50 yards, however,
or total (A) put in a strong chal-
ooting. and could be considered un-
ond half not to win. He lunged at the
at could not quite make it.
20 yards hurdles was a clear
air, Pami W. B. Belcher, of Canter-
r (all O)
Gibson (A) mshall (O) made no race of
m was G mile walk. His style was
idson (A) smother than that of the other
d (A), P competitors. Auckland did not
, P. G R. Fillers
R. Fillers wich (O)
(O).

N.Z.U. Blues

Polo: G. R. Leek (A), D. F. part (C).
ing: T. J. Eagle (A), G. R. (A), A. R. Peters (C), L. Ronald
Miss P. Allen (C), B. R. Boon G. I. Nicholson (O).
l. A. McDougall (C), A. J. field (C).
all: S. Baird (A), G. Li (A), clair (O).
R. G. Barrett (C), R. Carl- (C), P. Irvine (A), N. W. Ir- (O), J. P. Musgrove (O), R. T. (A), R. Stanich (A). Cox's G. L. Batchelor (O).
ing: D. B. Hoyle (A), D. J. Myers J. G. Perry (O), R. T. Rowley B. A. Smart (C).
as: P. H. Barnett (C), W. R. (C), P. J. C. Fleming (C), Henshall (O), P. R. May (C), Stevens (V), A. Stevenson R. W. Webb (O).
1953: M. Loudon (O).
ing 1953: M. A. Sharpe (O), M. (O).
ap: (athlete next in line for G. H. Ward (A)).

competitor in this race. Hen- covered the distance in 6 mins. which is well within the standard.
very tired Ward, of Auckland, the 440 yards hurdles by a yard Kerridge, of Victoria. His time only 4 seconds outside the N.Z.U. record of 56.2 seconds.
land gained first and second in the 440 yards champion- The race was a good win for Stevenson, with J. P. Millar moving quite well in second place. Stevenson's 50.2 seconds is the N.Z.U. record.
her record was set in the 220 hurdles. W. B. Belcher, of Canterbury, ran an excellent race to 25.3 seconds. R. M. Sheehy and in. of Auckland, were in second and third places respectively.

Triumph

three miles was a triumph for Stevens, of Victoria. He led all His time, 14 mins. 48 secs., seconds inside the previous and Candy (V) led the the first laps. Stevens gradu- away from the field, and 5 Dawber (O) who had been third, went past Candy, to be 30 yards behind Stevens. By the lap Stevens and Dawber holding their positions, but and dropped out of the picture, (C) and French (A) tak- and fourth places respec- French moved into third place 11, and so the race ended, leading Dawber in by about

50 yards, and French following Dawber by a similar distance.

Auckland gained a clear win in the relay. They led all the way. Ward, Stevenson, and Smith, in that order,

Credit for this year comprehensive coverage of Tournament should be given to Reporter Jim Holdom, and our thanks are extended to him and to the members of the N.Z.U. Student Newspapers Association who assisted him at Christchurch.

all increased Auckland's lead considerably. Smith, in particular, deserves special commendation. He ran himself into the ground in the last change to give Auckland the win by 20 yards.

Women

S. Thomson (V) secured a good win over M. Faulk, the previous champion, in the 80 metres hurdles. J. Brown, Auckland's representative, did her best, but lack of preparation, and a hard basketball match in the morning, took their toll. She won this event two or three years ago, but had done no training this season. She was asked to compete only at the last minute.

C. Moran, of Auckland, started very quickly in the 220 yards, and led all the way to secure a good win in 27.2 seconds.

Auckland's girls completed Monday's relay double by winning their event very impressively. Auckland and Otago changed almost together the first time. R. Russell (O) drew a shout from the crowd as she shot away from the field. The shoot intensified as Sadie Baird, who had played basketball for Auckland and N.Z.U. in the morning, went after her and drew in front before she handed on to the next runner. This girl held her position, and C. Moran, No. 4 for Auckland, sprinted impressively to increase the lead and win clearly from Otago.

ATHLETICS RESULTS

Men's Events:
100 Yards: 1st, P. C. Fleming (C); 2nd, A. Stevenson (A); 3rd, R. Irwin (O). 10.3.
220 Yards: 1st, P. C. Fleming (C); 2nd, R. Irwin (O); 3rd, A. Stevenson (A). 22.7.
440 Yards: 1st, A. Stevenson (A); 2nd, J. Millar (A); 3rd, J. Carter (O). 50.2.
880 Yards: 1st, P. Barnett (C); 2nd, D. Smith (A); 3rd, P. May (C). 1 min. 57.2.
1 Mile: 1st, P. Barnett (C); 2nd, P. May (C); 3rd, G. Dawber (O). 4 min. 19, a record.
3 Miles: 1st, G. Stevens (V); 2nd, G. Dawber (O); 3rd, M. Craighead (C). 14 min. 48 secs., a record.
120 Yards Hurdles: 1st, W. Belcher (C); 2nd, J. Hawkes (V); 3rd, W. Thompson (C). 15.9 secs.
220 Yards Hurdles: 1st, W. Belcher (C); 2nd, R. Sheehy (A); 3rd, B. Irwin (A). 25.3, a record.
440 Yards Hurdles: 1st, G. Ward (A); 2nd R. Kerridge (V); 3rd, A. Levett (O). 56.4 sec.
Discus: 1st, R. Webb (O); 2nd, D. McKenzie (V); 3rd, A. Stevenson (A). 130ft. 4in.
Hammer: 1st, P. Rutledge (C); 2nd, A. Clarke (O); 3rd, Z. Dalzell (C). 124ft. 8in.
Javelin: 1st, L. Miles (O); 2nd, M. Laird (O); 3rd, L. Phillips (C). 153ft. 3in.
Pole Vault: 1st, D. Sabiston (O); 2nd, J. Hawkes (V); 3rd, Pilcher (A). 10ft. 6in.

New Records

1 mile: P. H. Barnett (C) 4m 19s. (prev. record 4m 20.2s.).
3 miles: G. R. Stevens (V) 14m 48s. (prev. record 14m 52.2s.).
220 yards Hurdles: W. R. Belcher (C) 25.3s. (prev. record 25.8s.).
Women's long jump: P. Butchers (O) 17ft 1 1/2in. (prev. record 17ft 1 1/2in.).
Shot Put: 1st, Z. Dalzell (C); 2nd, D. McKenzie (V); 3rd, J. Hawkes (V). 40ft. 9in.
High Jump: 1st, C. Keeble (C); 2nd, H. Hillman (A); 3rd, I. Hyslop (V). 5ft. 1 1/2in.
Long Jump: 1st, L. Croxson (O); 2nd, R.

Webb (O); 3rd, J. Hawkes (V). 21ft. 9in.
Hop, Step & Jump: 1st, R. Webb (O); 2nd, J. Williams (O); 3rd, I. Hyslop (V). 46ft. 7in.

440 Yards Relay: 1st, Otago; 2nd, Auckland; 3rd, Canterbury. 44.6 secs.

Mile Relay: 1st, Auckland; 2nd, Otago; 3rd, Canterbury. 3min. 27.1sec.

Mile Walk: 1st, T. Henshall (O); 2nd, R. Calder (O); 3rd, V. Kirby (V). 6 min. 43.8 secs.

Women's Events:

75 Yards: 1st, C. Moran (A); 2nd, I. Butchers (O); 3rd, V. Montgomery (A). 9.1 secs.

100 Yards: 1st, R. Pierson (O); 2nd, P. Butchers (O); 3rd, C. Moran (A). 12 secs.

220 Yards: 1st, C. Moran (A); 2nd, M. Campbell (V); 3rd, P. Butchers (O). 27.2 secs.

880 Meters Hurdles: 1st, S. Thompson (V); 2nd, M. Falck (O); 3rd, M. Kinnaird (O). 14.1 secs.

High Jump: 1st, M. Falck (O); 2nd, M. Mellisop (A); 3rd, M. Kinnaird (O). 4ft. 9in.

won this championship, defeating Kelman and Miss Perry, of Canterbury. Here again, their tennis was impressive. John was beaten 6-4, 6-4 by Gordon Nicholson of Otago, the eventual winner, in the semi-finals.

Raewyn, the title-holder, was also beaten in the semi-finals. She went under to Felicity Owner of C.U.C.

The finals of both the women's events, singles and doubles, were an all Canterbury affair, with Miss Pat Allen triumphing over Miss Ower in the singles, and these two teamed effectively to defeat Misses Beadle and Perry in the doubles.

The men's singles final was between Nicholson and Barry Boon of Victoria. These two have totally different styles. Nicholson tall, very quick on



Start of the 880 yards: Barnett (C.U.C.), the winner on extreme left, with Smith (A.U.C.), second, on right.

Long Jump: 1st, P. Butchers (O); 2nd, R. Pierson (O); 3rd, M. Campbell (V). 17ft. 1 1/2in., a record.
Javelin: 1st, E. von Sturmer (O); 2nd, R. Newich (O); 3rd, N. Denman (A). 87ft. 10 1/2in.
Discus: 1st, P. Toon (C); 2nd, L. Austin (O); 3rd, R. Fisher (O). 97ft. 8in.
440 Yards Relay: 1st, Auckland; 2nd, Otago, 3rd, Canterbury. 53secs.

Tennis

Tennis tournament was held at Wilding Park. Some excellent tennis was seen, and some of the matches were exceptionally well fought. Tennis was not one of our strongest sports at this tournament, and our players managed only one championship, the combined doubles. The women's events were dominated by Canterbury, and the men's by Otago.

On the Saturday, Auckland players turned in some excellent efforts. Dick Burns, after losing the first set 6-2 against Wilson of C.U.C., fought hard and well to take Wilson to 15-13 in the second. This was a good match. Dick and Bob Wright, the latter of the Engineering fraternity at Ardmore, gave Nicholson and Ellis of O.U., a very good game. Ellis was defending his singles title at the tournament, and Nicholson was of the reigning double combination. J. Montgomery and Raewyn Dickson both won well after losing their first sets in their singles matches, and these two were very unimpressive in their mixed doubles match. On the Monday, they

his feet, but appearing unhurried and casual on the court; Boon, shorter, a storehouse of energy, from which he produced an unceasing attack and tireless retrieving throughout. The second set could have gone to Boon, but Nicholson, after missing three match points, took the set 9-7 and the match 6-3, 9-7.

Results:

Men's singles: G. I. Nicholson (O.U.) beat B. R. Boon (V.U.C.) 6-3, 9-7.

Women's singles: P. Allen (C.U.C.) beat A. Ower (C.U.C.) 6-1, 7-5.

Men's Doubles: G. I. Nicholson and M. A. Ellis (O.U.) beat B. R. Boon and T. Eichelbaum (V.U.C.) 6-1, 6-2.

Women's Doubles: P. Allen and F. A. Ower (C.U.C.) beat C. Perry and J. Beadle (C.U.C.) 6-2, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles: J. Z. Montgomerie and R. Dickson (A.U.C.) beat C. H. Keenan and C. Perry (C.U.C.) 6-2, 6-2.

Tennis Cup: Canterbury 16, Otago 12, Auckland 7, Victoria 5.

Drinking Horn

In this, the last, and to judge from the degree of spectator support, near the most popular, event of the tournament, Auckland's stalwarts had to be content with second place, the difference being the bang of a glass. (Eagle's reflexes had slowed a little). The event was won by Canterbury.

TOURNAMENT (contd.)

DRINKING HORN (Cont.)

In the first round, Auckland swallowed in 16.7 seconds to beat O.U. The second swallow, the semifinal, Canterbury. Still further improved took 15.8 seconds this a tie with ment was shown in the third swallow, which took only 14.4 seconds. This was fast enough to beat maney. In the final, our chaps improved still further to record 14.2 seconds, again the same time as V.U.C. The latter won by a short nose (sorry, bang of a glass).

Trevor Eagle was Auckland's fastest drinker. He turned in 1.9 seconds, this being second to Carlick, of C.A.C. whose time was 1.8 seconds. Auckland's Chadfield was third with, along with three others in 2.1 seconds.

Rowing

The rowing was held at Stewart's Gully in excellent conditions. In the contest for the Hebblerly Shield, an impressive exhibition of eight-oared rowing was given by all the placed crews. Auckland gave a grand display to win this event, and it is a long time since such evenly matched crews have taken part.

In the four events for the Canterbury Oar, another excellent race was seen. The Auckland crew rowed

Swimming

At the Centennial Pool, Otago University once more proved that its hold on the Swimming Shield was tighter than ever. With 63 points it had a winning margin of 19 over A.U.C. which in turn had a margin of 19 over C.U.C. Victoria found that more than one point was impossible to obtain.

Although the times returned did not show any improvement on last year's, there were some exciting finishes. It was a thrilling finish to the Men's 220 yards Freestyle Final while the last five minutes of the C.U.C. O.U. Water Polo provided a tense, exciting climax to Monday morning's swimming. The fortunates who saw some of the events could not fail to have been impressed by the skill which was evident.

Auckland's swimmers did moderately well the team gained second place to Otago in competition for the Swimming Shield. Had there been a women's swimming shield, Auckland's girls would have won, even without a competitor in the women's during championship.

Saturday morning's swimming was very interesting, containing a somewhat greater variety. All the diving, our inter-college water-polo was held at this time. Monday night saw only a



Auckland wins the eights from Otago.

strongly and drew away over the last quarter mile to win the race by about four lengths. Otago finished slightly better than Victoria to take second place.

In the Double Sculls event for the Otago Pot, both Otago and Canterbury gave polished performances to outclass the rest of the field. These two crews were together for most of the journey and they settled down to a hard struggle over the last quarter mile, with Otago drawing ahead and winning by two lengths, with Victoria beaten off in third place.

Results:—

Eighths.—1st, Auckland; 2nd, Otago; 3rd, Canterbury. Four lengths, one length.

Fours.—1st, Auckland; 2nd, Otago; 3rd, Victoria. Four lengths, one length.

Double Sculls.—1st, Otago; 2nd, Canterbury; 3rd, Victoria. Two lengths, six lengths.

diving exhibition (an excellent display, at that, but rather short), and the N.Z.U. versus Canterbury water-polo match.

M. B. Francis swam well to win his heat of the 220 yards men's freestyle and C. Trotter managed also to qualify for the final of this event. J. Twigg won her heat of the 100 yards women's freestyle quite convincingly and in a time which was just short of the Blues standard. M. McMahon also qualified for the final of this event.

The 220 yards men's breaststroke provided the most exciting racing of the Tournament. There were three 1954 New Zealand championship finalists swimming but the race soon resolved itself into a struggle between two of them—Aucklanders T. Eagle and G. R. Leek. Leek won in 3 mins. 3 secs. Both times were under the Blues standard of 3 mins. 4 secs.

Water polo results on Saturday morning were:

O.U. 5, beat A.U.C., 4.
C.U.C. 10, beat V.U.C. 2.
C.U.C. 6, beat O.U. 4.
C.U.C. 5, beat A.U.C. 3.

Aucklanders figured in only one event on the Monday morning, the

165 yards Women's Medley Championship. In this, M. McMahon came from the rear of the field to snatch second place from her fellow Auckland A. Lund.

In the Water Polo on Monday morning, Auckland's men played far the best polo of the tournament in their runaway victory of 14-2 against Victoria.

Two of Auckland's polo players, G. Leek and C. Trotter, gained places in the N.Z.U. Water Polo team to play Canterbury's representatives.

Canterbury monopolised the men's 440 yards freestyle, Parker and Hill led most of the way, and finished first and second respectively. Russell and Clarke, Auckland's two representatives, were not in the picture.

G. R. Leek, of Auckland, led most of the way in the Men's 100 yards Breaststroke, to win in 74 seconds, 6 seconds under last year's winning time. Peters and McKenzie, of Canterbury, were second and third.

G. Moore (O), J. Noble (V), and P. C. Parker finished in that order in the 100 yards Men's Freestyle. Auckland's two swimmers did not show up well.

Trevor Eagle, Auckland, led F. McKenzie (C), and D. R. Wilkinson (O), in the first length of the 165 yards Men's medley swim breaststroke. In the second length, backstroke, L. Ronald (O), went into the lead ahead of Eagle and McKenzie. The final length of freestyle saw Ronald hold his lead to win. Wilkinson overtook Eagle to fill second place.

J. Twigg was the outstanding swimmer in the 300 yards Medley Race. She made up some ten yards on the Otago swimmer. Her effort enabled Auckland's last swimmer to finish second. Otago won this event. This race was a mixed men's and women's event.

The delegates race was the usual shambles. The majority of the competitors had scarcely the vaguest idea of relay rules. However, the race was thoroughly enjoyed by all concerned, and the opportunity was taken to grant Victoria another win.

J. Twigg, of Auckland led all the way to win the 100 yards Women's Freestyle in 70.6 secs. This equalled her winning time of last year.

A. Lund (A) swam into second place behind Miss Brown, of Otago, in the 100 yards Women's Breaststroke. She swam very well. J. Roderick, Auckland, started well, but failed to keep up the pace, and did not fill a place.

M. McMahon, of Auckland, was lying only fourth in the first length of the 100 yards Women's Backstroke, with R. Gordon (C) and M. Oldam (O) leading the field. Miss McMahon gradually improved her position, and swam exceptionally well to take first place ahead of M. Oldam and D. St. Lawrence, both of Otago.

RESULTS

- 100 Yards Women's Freestyle: J. Twigg (A) 1. M. Oldham (O) 2. J. Coleman (O) 3. Time: 70.6 secs.
220 Yards Men's Freestyle: G. Penny (C) 1. G. Moore (O) 2. P. Hill (C) 3. Time: 2 mins. 40.6 secs.
165 Yards Women's Medley: J. Coleman (O) 1. M. McMahon (A) 2. A. Lund (A) 3. Time: 2 mins. 39.8 secs.
400 Yards Men's Freestyle: D. G. Barker (C) 1. P. Hill (C) 2. D. Wilkinson (O) 3. Time: 5 mins. 45 secs.
100 Yards Women's Breaststroke: Miss D. Brown (O) 1. A. Lund (A) 2. J. Comrie (V) 3. Time: 1 min. 30.6 secs.
100 Yards Men's Breaststroke: G. R. Lock (A) 1. A. Peters (C) 2. F. McKenzie (C) 3. Time: 74 secs.
100 Yards Men's Freestyle: G. Moore (O) 1. M. B. Francis (A) 2. D. G. Parker (C) 3. Time: 60.8 secs.
100 Yards Women's Backstroke: M. McMahon (A) 1. M. Oldham (O) 2. D. St. Lawrence (O) 3. Time: 89 secs.
100 Yards Men's Backstroke: L. Donald (O) 1. Helm (O) 2. J. White (C) 3. Time: 69.6 secs.
50 Yards Women's Freestyle: J. Twigg (A) 1. B. Risher (O) 2. J. Coleman (O) 3. Time: 31 secs.

TOURNAMENT TRO

Athletic Challenge Shield—Gourlay Challenge Shield—Otago.
Ladies' Challenge Cup (Athlete)—R. W. Webb
Athol Hudson Memorial Challenge Cup (three miles)—Stevens (V).
De La Mare Challenge Cup—P. H. Barnett (C).
Sievwright Cup (1 mile)—T. C. Henshall (O).
Trevor Hull Memorial O Shield (high jump)—Keeble (C).
Athletic Wooden Spoon—Swimming Challenge Shield—Otago.
Ellis Shield (water polo)—terbury.
Boxing Challenge Shield—bury.
Most Scientific Boxer—Dougall (C).
Hebblerly Shield (Eights)—land.
Canterbury Oar (fours)—land.
Otago Pot (double)—Otago.
Haslan Shield (shooting)—Tennis Cup—Canterbury.
Basketball Challenge Shield—Otago.
Cricket Cup—Victoria.
Tournament Shield—Otago.
Wooden Spoon—Victoria.
Sandstien Cup (mile)—Auckland.
Masey Memorial Trophy (singles tennis)—G. I. N. (O).

100 Yards Men's Medley: L. Ronald (O) 2. T. J. Eagle (A) 3. W. St. Lawrence (O). Time: 2 mins. 8 secs.
100 Yards Men's Butterfly: D. G. Barker (C) 1. T. J. Eagle (A) 2. W. St. Lawrence (O). Time: 74.6 secs.
300 Yards Medley Race: Otago 1. V.U.C. 3. Time: 3 mins. 54 secs.
220 Yards Men's Breaststroke: (A) 1. T. J. Eagle (A) 2. F. McKenzie (C). Time: 3 mins. 2.8 secs.
Men's Diving: W. J. Raines (O) 1. G. Tetro (O) 33.52 points.
Piper (V) 28.06 points, 3rd. 11.40 points, 4th.
Women's Diving: Betty Moore (O) 1. Elaine Arrow (C) 25.79 2nd. (C) 22.50 rd.
Water Polo: A.U.C. v. C.U.C. Otago 5-0. C.U.C. v. V.U.C. C.U.C. 5-0. C.U.C. v. A.U.C. C.U.C. 14-2. V.U.C. v. O.U. O.U. 7-2.
Finals: A.M.C. v. V.U.C. 12-4 (A.M.C. 6-4 C.U.C. 6-4 C.U.C.).
N.Z.U. Water Polo Team: A. Mac Penny (C), C. Sonntag (O), (A), G. Leek (A), D. St. Lawrence (C), Carson-Parker (C).



Water Polo. Auckland (at Otago).