



# CRACCU M

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' PAPER

XXI—No. 1

Auckland, N.Z., Thursday, 15th March, 1956

Gratis

## MR. ALGIE BUNGLES AGAIN

At the present time the staffs of the university colleges through the Association of University Teachers of New Zealand, negotiating for an increase in salaries. As has been the experience of anyone who has had the misfortune of having to negotiate with the Minister of Education, the Honourable R. M. Algie, the university staffs have had no satisfaction and no progress has been made.

The case for an increase in salaries rests on four main points: (1) university staffs have received no share in the increasing prosperity of the country over the past forty years. (2) their salaries compare unfavourably with the income of other occupational groups, (3) their salaries are unfavourably with the salaries of university staffs overseas, and (4) the over-all sum spent on the university in New Zealand makes it the best run university in the English-speaking world.

Students, without thinking, may be inclined to ask why they should be asked to do this, but it should be a matter of very much reflection for them that the question of staff salaries affects the standards of the university. In short, staff salaries have become of great importance for students as the university is retaining and recruiting first-class professors and lecturers, for the two are intimately connected.

At the University of New Zealand, if it is to hold its place in the academic world, it must afford as it is doing now, to many of its best and most highly qualified staff members, and nor can it afford to forgo competing with other universities for the services of new men and women. At present, the position and it is just a matter of time before the effect is going to be felt in the standards of the university.

The purchasing power of minimum wages is about 30% higher today than in 1930, whereas the purchasing power of the maximum professors' salaries is 6% lower than in 1930. To put the two same relationship as in 1930, the salary would have been £2463. The salary asked for is

### Comparison of professions

Salaries of the university staffs are unfavourably with other occupational groups, and especially with the professional incomes in the post-war period. The table below shows the average (for Income Tax) incomes of various occupational groups (N.Z. Yearbook, 1954) and the average university staff income at this college:

	1951-2	1952-53	1953-4
Professors	1835	1944	2214
Lecturers	1039	1213	1237
Senior Lecturers	1111	1191	1320
Junior Lecturers	1000	1035	1044
Associate Lecturers	1028	1072	1137
Other staff	1803	1822	2050

It is not only the university staffs that are unfavourably with the professional incomes in the post-war period, but also their general position relative to the rest of the community has been greatly depressed.

A comparison of the university lecturers and the Training College Lecturers' salaries also has unfavourable results:

Coll. Salary Basic	£970-£1105
and allowance	£57 10 0
Education allowance up to	£30

University lecturers are married and have qualifications higher than necessary to obtain the full qualification. If these allowances are the following would result:

Training College lecturer	£1057-£1192
University lecturer	£911-£1061

The over-all position of the university is worse than it was forty years ago in terms of real income. Instead of

sharing in the increased national income over this period, their real income has declined, and this does not take into account the greatly increased rate of income tax. Nor does it take account of the 40-hour week which, of all the occupational groups, does not affect the university staffs. Whereas others working under awards, since the introduction of the 40-hour week have been able considerably to increase the real purchasing power of their wages by working overtime, university staff receive no overtime for hours, in some cases amounting to a considerable number, worked in excess of the 40-hour week.

### Lecturers even worse off

Although the professors have been affected to a marked degree by all these factors, it is the lecturers that have suffered even more in the long run. Not only do all the above contingencies apply to them, but more: firstly, lecturers in the past had some outside jobs, now they are precluded from that. (The only exception is the small sum earned by some members of the semi-professional departments, and others of the staff by marking school examination papers, journalism, and broadcasting, but in the aggregate very little is earned in this way, and by only a few.) Secondly, the statistical chances of getting promotion (a partial alternative to increased salaries) have been greatly diminished since about 1936 when university students began increasingly more to be taught by lecturers. Before that date a college department had one professor and one lecturer, and that lecturer had a good chance of reaching professorial status if he waited. Now the ratio of professors to lecturers at this college is 1 : 3.7. This means that statistically speaking, about three-quarters of the lecturers are condemned for ever to sub-professorial status, and in this way an alternative means to economic betterment is closed to them.

In this respect the position in, for example, the United States, and some other countries is diametrically different. There, as the student numbers grew, the number of professors grew proportionately; for example, a department may have anything up to thirty professors, or even more. The New Zealand University Councils, faced with a constant shortage of funds, chose to keep one professor in each department, irrespective of student numbers, and fill the gaps with cheap lecturer services.

The table below shows very clearly how unfavourable is the comparison of the salaries of our own university staff and that of the University of Melbourne:

New Zealand Melbourne			
Professors	£1611-1811	£A3000	£N22400
Asso. Prof.	1411	2200-2400	1760-1920
Sen. Lectrs.	1111-1311	1850-2150	1480-1720
Lecturers	911-1061	1300-1800	1040-1440
Jnr. Lectrs.	679-786		

Finally, ask the university staff, is New Zealand spending enough in general on her university? Or can the country spend more on higher education? The table and diagram on this page show that ours is the cheapest university in

Total Government Expenditure per student in £A in various universities—Australia 1951, U.K. 1950-51, N.Z. 1950-51.

BIRMINGHAM	£A290
BRISTOL	340
LEEDS	282
MANCHESTER	251
NOTTINGHAM	204
SHEFFIELD	277
EDINBURGH	182
SYDNEY	129
MELBOURNE	140
ADELAIDE	122
QUEENSLAND	158
WEST AUSTRALIA	192
TASMANIA	350
N.Z.	67

On the basis of the N.Z. Official Year Book, 1955, and "A Crisis in the Finances and Development of the Australian Universities"—Australian Vice-Chancellor's Committee.

the English-speaking countries, and probably one of the cheapest in the world.

Cost of Running the Universities (£A)					
	U.K.	U.S.	Can.	Aus.	N.Z.
Per head of pop.	12/-	60/-	25/-	11/-	11/-
Percentage of national income	0.21	1.36	0.31	0.15	0.15

And since 1951 various overseas countries have increased the government grant to their universities at a faster rate than has New Zealand. For example, for every £100 granted by the United Kingdom Government to the universities in 1950-51, the commitment for 1956-57 is £164, whereas for every £100 granted in 1951 by the New Zealand Government, the commitment for 1957 is £150. And furthermore, inflation has been 1/5 faster in New Zealand in that period than in the United Kingdom so that in real terms, New Zealand is slipping back even more than the above figures already indicate.

And Mr Algie's part in the negotiations? When he met a deputation from the Auckland branch of the Association of University Teachers consisting of Mr Ean Fraser (deputy chairman), Professors Rutherford, Musgrove and Mowbray and Dr Rogers, the Minister insisted that he had the staff's case at heart and very skilfully shifted the blame onto Cabinet. The long delay on deciding the university scale was his responsibility, he said, but he was not to blame (a charming paradox).

Hoping for a quicker decision, Mr Algie most conscientiously had the university salaries linked with the Cabinet's plans for top levels of the Public Service. Not only has the Minister been forced to admit that he was mistaken in his expectations of a speedy result by this means, but he has also stated that there was "no escape" from the decision that top university salaries should be adjusted en bloc with those in the Public Service.

But Mr Algie is capable of even greater blunders and ridiculous self-contradictions. He said he thought that present university staffs had no ground for complaint about their relative salary position, whether comparisons were made with others in New Zealand or with uni-

versity staffs overseas. But he did think it was a well-founded complaint that university staffs could not live as they were entitled to expect on present salaries. And further the Minister said he was concerned about the position of junior lecturers, whose salaries were no better than the starting salary of a secondary school teacher.

Mr Algie also stated that there was "no show" of getting equality with Australian university salaries. Australia has a prosperous income (at a time when the current press cables reported that Australia's balance of trade was in a mess and her reserves at an all-time low!) and the Australians had adopted a policy of getting the best, and they could afford it. Apparently our policy is not one of getting the best!

### Mr Algie is a liability

When informed that in addition to other Commonwealth universities, the University of Nigeria paid senior lecturers £1750 plus an annual allowance for spending their leave in Britain, compared with £1200 for senior lecturers in New Zealand, the Minister replied, "Oh, but they need them". Apparently we don't!

When asked if, in view of the delay, the increases would be made retrospective, Mr Algie said, "You mustn't ask me that." The Minister also advised the deputation against seeing the Prime Minister as he was a busy man, and yet when asked if he thought Mr Holland really knew the university's case, he said he did not think so. Finally, a deputation did meet the Prime Minister and despite a promise that a decision would be reached in February, nothing has been done. In fact, the latest information is that there is to be considerable further delay.

How much longer must we endure a Minister of Education such as this. Must we wait until the next election before Mr Algie favours us with his resignation. He is, and will continue to be, a constant liability to the educational policy and administration of the country for as long as he clings to his office, and the sooner both he and the Cabinet realize this the better.





# CRACCUM

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.

## STAFF

Editor: David Stone.

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Sports Editors: Jim Holdom & Peter Fielding.

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Distribution Manager: Warwick Armstrong.

Advertising Manager: Allan Gilligan.

Secretaries: Wendy Strickett & Jocelyn Dorrington.

## THE REVISED BURSARY SCHEME

After three long years of negotiations with the Minister of Education, terminating in the last of many questions asked in the House of Representatives when *Craccum's* leading article, "Bursaries Sabotaged", was used as further ammunition, the Minister at last announced in November the revised bursary scheme.

WE must all thank the Honorable Mr. Algie for at last opening his eyes to the bursary situation, even if it did take so much battering before he woke up. However students are more indebted to such people as Pat Brewster, Maurice O'Brien and Des Dalgetti, three stalwarts of the Residential Executive (Wellington) of the New Zealand University Students' Association, whose untiring efforts over the past three years in the form of deputations and memoranda to the Minister, finally achieved results. Certain Members of Parliament, notably Mrs. MacMillan (North Dunedin), an old friend of Otago University, and Messrs. Edwards (Napier), himself a graduate, and Freer (Mt. Albert), have also helped our cause by playing the Minister with frequent questions in the House of Representatives.

Finally the student press has played its part. Each university college students' paper has pressed for revision of bursaries, and the last issue of *Craccum*, in which the Editors, Messrs. Traue and Stone, slated the Minister, achieved double column headlines in both *The Auckland Star* and the *Christchurch Star-Sun*, and when referred to in Parliament, was reported by the N.Z. Press Association throughout the country. And the progress, or rather lack of progress, of the negotiations was covered in *The Student Mirror*, a fortnightly composition of university news which has a world-wide circulation.

But now to the revised scheme itself. In general, it has gone quite some way towards meeting the students' requests: it has recognised the principle by which a bursary remains available to a student only when he or she has proved it is merited; the value of the Higher School Certificate Bursary (formerly the National Bursary) has been increased, and there has been an increase in the number and value of National University Scholarships; finally there are adequate safeguards for those students who began tenure of those bursaries which have been substantially changed before the revised scheme was adopted.

However, there appear to be two main points which call for comment. First, the Higher School Certificate Bursary has been increased by £10 to £40. This bursary is exceptionally important because it affects by far the greatest number of students. The New Zealand University Students' Association asked for an increase of £20, and this proposal received the approval of the Auckland University College Council and Professorial Board, and the Vice Chancellor of the University of New Zealand was informed of their opinion. Thus the proposed increase of £20 was not regarded as excessive by either of these bodies, and there appears little reason for the niggardliness of the Government in this matter.

The second point is of much greater significance as far as New Zealand's educational policy is concerned. A student now entering the university with only University Entrance is penalized by a new regulation which allows him only half fees until he has passed the equivalent of three Stage I Arts units. What else is this but a "vote of no-confidence" in the University Entrance qualification. The Acting Principal of Avondale College was quick to react to this change when in his annual report last year which was featured prominently in *The Auckland Star*, he said he would advise his pupils that they would go "at their peril" if they entered the university with U.E. only.

This hits the nail on the head, but the new regulation is of course only placing concrete emphasis on what has been the practice of both university and secondary school authorities for a number of years—that is, to advise, and in some cases to insist, on a student spending a year post-University Entrance at secondary school.

Surely this only emphasises the paradox that U.E. is no longer a qualification for university entrance, and the revised regulations have completely opened up and laid bare one of the most important problems of secondary school education in New Zealand today—that of the status and functions of the public

examinations and other qualifications.

When it was decided some years ago to make U.E. a four-year course, it was thought that School Certificate would be regarded as a satisfactory qualification for those entering the fields of commerce and industry, but these interests have since found School Certificate inadequate. So now we are faced with the fact that U.E., especially since the advent of accrediting, has become primarily a business qualification—not one for entrance to the university, for which purpose it has proved a failure in the vast majority of cases.

If the appropriate authorities regard five years secondary school education necessary for preparation for the university, then it is here strongly suggested that U.E. substitute Higher School Certificate and become a five-year course. In this way the standard can be raised, thus narrowing the present chasm between sixth form and stage I, and the many accredited students, if accrediting is to remain, will at least have had five years of secondary school behind him. Changing U.E. into a five-year course would also have the desired effect of making this qualification more strictly an academic one, and of discouraging its present use for the business world.

Higher School Certificate could replace U.E. as a four-year course, thus allowing the business interests of the community the choice of recruits who have either three or four years secondary school education, i.e., holders of either School or Higher School Certificates.

These suggestions may bring about some additional problems but none of them appear to be insurmountable. At least they would make for a far more clearly defined scheme and would certainly remove the blatant anomalies which at present clutter up our education system. It is high time that the Education Department came to a decision on the matter as the longer it is left the greater the chaos, and enough of that has accumulated already.

## ABOUT CRACCUM

To those who are attending A.U. the first time, we introduce to you the official students' paper. *Craccum* is an institution of many years standing college and is affiliated to the New Zealand University Student News Association.

The Council of this body consists of editors and delegates from each newspaper meets at Tournaments to discuss common press problems, plan and authorize N.Z.U.S.N.A. movements which appear from time to time.

The staff of this paper are all students and although the burden of the paper falls on them, all contents of prose and verse on subjects of interest to students as a whole are very welcome. Similarly, letters to the Editor formed an important department of the paper in the past and we hope to continue to do so. This year we are also printing classified advertisements (see page 7) at a nominal charge for additional service.

This paper is financed by the students and we hope that they will find this year as worthwhile as it has been in the past.

## STUDENT JOURNALISM CODE

The "Student Journalism Code" was drawn up by the August, 1961, Council of the New Zealand University Student Newspapers Association, to which *Craccum* is affiliated.

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

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Alan Taylor

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REC. NOTES

# Craccum Vacation Meetings

By "STUBBS"

While the rest of university enjoyed vacation, executive members met and discussed important events.

On 14th November, 1955, they pressed for a closer relationship between O'Rorke and the main college—need for integration.

Since building costs are rising, they decided to aim for £10,000, not £5000 as planned, in the public Gymnasium appeal. And it was decided that capping collection proceeds should be devoted to a South East Asian student scholarship, with the remainder being used for charity.

Admirably, they honoured Dr Anshutz' services to capping book censorship by making him an Honorary Life Member of the Students' Association.

The student versus the territorial issue occupied most of the time on 28th November, it being felt that the students should attend annual camps outside the university session. Annual camps should be held by March 24th and external and internal exams should take place at the same time, the student term finishing two weeks later.

Important and of interest to everyone was the motion carried that exam writing paper should be improved.

On 6th February "Craccum" editor David Stone resigned from the Executive and was ceremoniously thanked for his services to the Association. The reason—clash with Honours work.

Amroa Singh, an Australian exchange student, went to hospital with appendicitis in January. Since social security did not cover his bill, the Students' Association paid it and a motion was carried that a Comprehensive Insurance Policy be taken out to cover this type of case.

Allan Taylor was appointed Capping Editor in place of Paul Temm who could not do it, on 20th February.

Progress in sporting activities administration was made at this same meeting when Murray Francis and Leslie Quinn were elected for a Sports' Council. It was to consist of a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, and representative members of Sports' Clubs—one for those under 18, two for those over 18, and three for those over 21. A committee of six, elected from different clubs, was also recommended. This motion was carried after minor alterations were lost.

Loy Larsen, who performed consistently in the Trentham Shooting Championship was congratulated for his success at this meeting, while the much-maligned subject of satchels and storage space was brought to light. Narrow shelves for the already crowded side, the replacement of the cupboard and the fresh building of shelves against the uncovered door on the same side were demanded. The general troubles there would then be nullified.

Executive seems to have worked hard on vacation. It will meet in term time every fortnight, working for your benefit.

## CAFETERIA

Cafeteria prices have been raised over the year's. Dinner now costs 3/3 instead of 2/9. Coffee and tea have been raised from 4d. to 6d. a cup.

Cafe as a result has lost much of its social function as a resting place of full-time students, and few now enter to chat over coffee.

Some now bring coffee in vacuum flasks, others go off to Ye Olde Barn or the Golden Dragon.

The five o'clock queues should be representative—recently it did not reach as far as the door at 5.10 p.m. in contrast to last year's cluttered cloisters.

And the reason—rising costs. If cafe is subsidised other important university functions will suffer.

## MATRIMONIAL

The Executive seems to have become something in the nature of a matrimonial bureau lately. Two of last year's members, Secretary Jock McGowan, and Treasurer, Bryce Postles are married. And more recently, Des Hackshaw, a former Chairman of Men's House Committee, married a recent member of Women's House Committee, Linda Booth; the present Secretary, Norman Butler, married last year's Social Controller, Pat Barnes; Peter Goddard, present Social Controller has become engaged to his Social Committee Secretary, Pat Harrop; and finally, David Stone, who was to be this year's Capping Controller, until he resigned last month, has become engaged to Joan Frost, who was Women's Vice-President for two years prior to her resignation last August.

You had better look out, it seems to be catching!



PETER W. BOAG PRESENTS —

## THE STATE OF THE UNION

I would like to welcome you all to the College for this new academic year, particularly all freshers and students with us for the first time. I hope your stay at A.U.C. will be a happy and successful one. I would urge you all to take full advantage of the corporate life offering at University and not to overlook the many opportunities for extending the purely academic side of College life.

In the third term of last year the customary After-Degree Ball was held in the College Hall and a large crowd celebrated the finish of the year's toil. In December-January the N.Z.U.S.A. and N.U.A.U.S. reciprocal Travel and Exchange Scheme was operated with a charter plane flying between Sydney and Whenuapai. As the centre in which

the plane arrived, we found ourselves with the major burden of handling the arriving Australians. Thanks to some good work by those concerned on the Executive, arrangements went off very smoothly and our guests found themselves well looked after. New Zealand students who went to Australia under the scheme all reported an enjoyable holiday over the Tasman.

A.U.C. this year sent a large contingent to the annual N.Z.U.S.A. Congress in Curious Cove. It was in fact the largest number of Auckland students that have attended since the inception of Congress and we hope that this state of affairs will continue.

Our local programme has started well with the recent Orientation Week functions, and the number of students taking part augurs well for other activities this year. The Executive and the Capping Committee hope to make this Capping the best ever, and I ask you to join in wherever you can and help us to make it a success.

We are on the eve of another Easter Tournament and we are sending another full team to Wellington to represent the College on the sporting field and at the N.Z.U.S.A. Council Meeting.

I am sure that this year is going to be a good one. We shall certainly try to make it so, and we hope we can count on your support.

## Executive Members and Duties

Members of the Executive are usually found in the Executive Room next to the Men's Common Room, or can be contacted through Mrs Chisholm.

The Executive exists to help students and to look after their welfare generally. If you want to know anything or want any help do not hesitate to ask them (they can usually be recognised by their distinguished, harrassed air and by the wreathed badge on their lapel).

Last year the system of Portfolios for the Executive was wholly reorganised in an effort to distribute the work more evenly among the members, and also to provide a more effective service to the Association.

The scheme, briefly, is as follows (with names of portfolio holders).

President (Peter Boag).

Man Vice-President (Don Lang) — corresponding member, i.e. conducts all the correspondence with other universities.

Lady Vice-President (Lesley Quinn) — also Chairman of the Cafeteria Committee.

Treasurer (Barry Purdy).

Secretary (Norman Butler).

Chairman Men's House Committee (Lindsay Nash) — responsible for M.H.C. which looks after the interests of men students.

Chairman Women's House Committee (Janet Watkins) — responsible for W.H.C. which looks after the interests of women students.

Capping Controller: (Dennis Howell)\* — responsible for the organisation of all the functions connected with the Capping Carnival Week.

Social Controller (Peter Goddard) — controls all social activities of the Association.

Student Liaison Officer (Peter Gordon) — looks after the welfare of individual students, in particular those of

non-European origins, and also Congress, Travel and Exchange and Orientation.

Sports Clubs Representative (Murray Francis).

Sports Clubs Secretary (Jim Holdom) — these last two look after all matters concerning the sporting clubs of the Association.

Societies Representative (Bob Roach).

Societies Secretary (Clare Lillie) — these are concerned with the welfare of all non-sporting clubs.

Elam Representative (Norman Poynton) — appointed by the Elam students.

Engineering Representative (Graeme Brown) — appointed by the Engineering students at Ardmore.

Assistant Secretary (Mrs Chisholm).

\* Co-opted by the Executive to fill position left vacant by resignation of David Stone.

## AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK

Interest now allowed on balances up to £750 at the following rates:

2½% £1 to £500

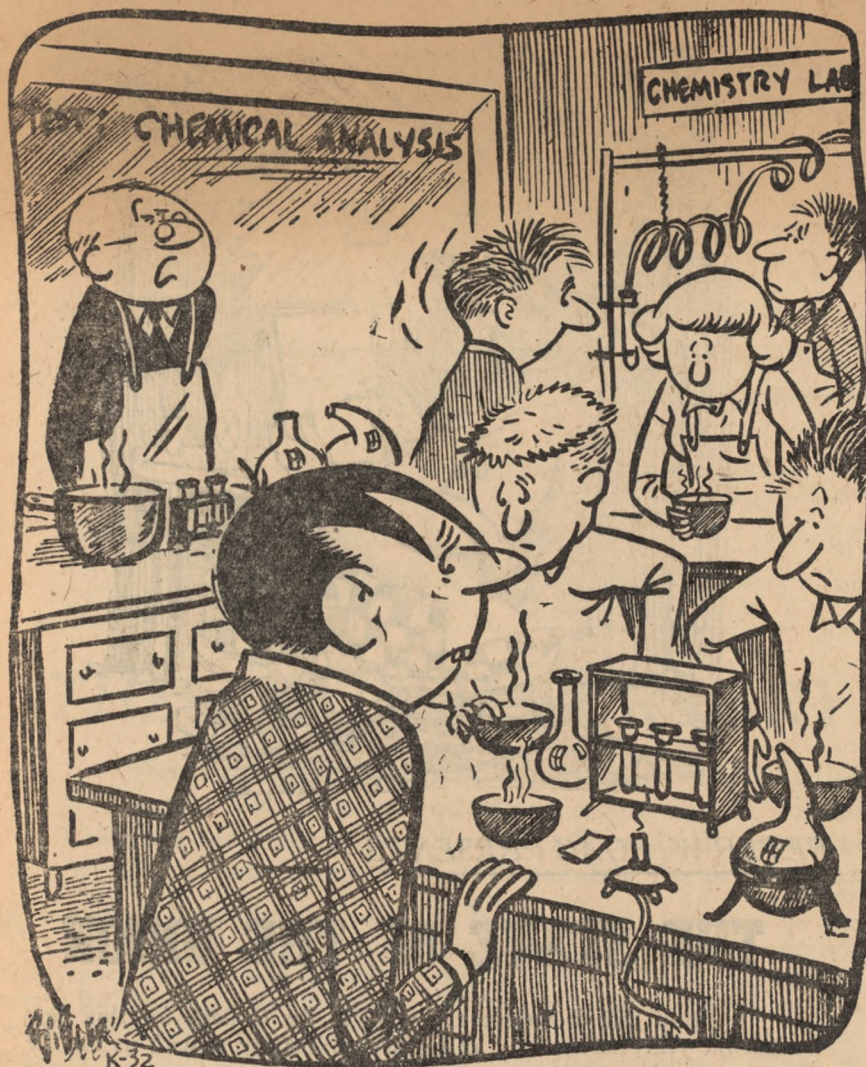
2% £501 to £750

Accounts may be opened at 260 QUEEN STREET or at Branches located in most suburbs.

## COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Copy for the next issue of "Craccum" will close on WEDNESDAY, 21st March, 7 p.m. Please place contributions in "Craccum" box on Exec. Room door.





"The only clue I'll give you is that it comes from the student cafeteria."

## TRAVEL AND EXCHANGE

### Aussies enjoyed their stay

For the first time since the inception of the Travel and Exchange scheme organized by NZUSA and NUAUS (National Union of Australian University Students) it was found possible to arrange a charter flight to bring Australian students to this country, and return with New Zealanders going to Australia, at a reduced fare. About ninety students from the two countries took advantage of the scheme. In addition, more than thirty Australian students, and a number of New Zealanders, travelled under the scheme, but by sea; these students did not get fare concessions, but they had the advantage of the contacts and facilities offered by the scheme as a whole.

## AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

### Some recent acquisitions

- Butterfield, Herbert.  
*Man on his past*; the study of the history of historical scholarship.
- Cressey, George Babcock.  
*Land of the 500 million*; a geography of China.
- Fisch, Max Harold, editor.  
*Classic American philosophers*: Pierce, James, Royce, Santayana, Dewey, Whitehead. Selections from their writings with introductory essays.
- Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von.  
*Über Natur und Naturbetrachtung*; aus Goethes Schriften ausgewählt . . . von K. Lothar Wolf.
- Hand, Learned.  
*The spirit of liberty*; papers and addresses.
- Hawkes, Jacquetta (Hopkins).  
*A guide to the prehistoric and Roman monuments in England and Wales*.
- Jones, Sir Harold Spencer.  
*Life on other worlds*.
- Lehmann, John.  
*Whispering gallery*; autobiography I. Morfke, Eduard Friedrich.
- Nehru, Jawaharlal.  
*Independence and after*; a collection of speeches, 1946-1949.
- Plumb, John Harold, editor.  
*Studies in social history*; a tribute to G. M. Trevelyan.
- Scholes, Percy Alfred.  
*The Oxford companion to music*. 9th ed., completely revised and with many additions.

The success of any scheme of this nature must be measured in terms of the value and enjoyment gained from the experience of those who partake. Against this yardstick, the scheme this year must be voted a success; perhaps not an unqualified one, but definitely worthy of being continued. The students from both countries thoroughly enjoyed themselves; most of the Australians worked here for a short time, and then set out to see as much as they could. And what a lot that was, in some cases. A few of them must have seen all that was worth seeing in the country, although they were here for only about two months. Quite a number visited Congress, thereby getting to know many of our students.

The other side of the slate is also worthy of examination. Those of the many Aucklanders who so kindly billeted Aussies on their arrival enjoyed the experience; several of their billets stayed quite a while, and one even boarded with her billetee while working in Auckland. In many cases, contact was maintained while the Aussies were in the country, and was renewed personally before they returned home. We can hope that some of the friendships made will continue, by letter, for many years to come. From this point of view, then, the scheme was also a great success.

Unquestionably there were faults in the scheme, and some disappointments as a result, but they were faults which can be rectified, and next year should see an even more satisfactory scheme.

But to be a success, particularly in so far as the chartering of a plane is concerned, the scheme must have support. So consider whether you can go next year, and watch the notice boards for information. Peter Gordon is the Travel and Exchange Officer, and he can be contacted in Executive Room.

—J.H.

## N.Z.U.S.A. CONGRESS

# A Social Success If not Intellectual

The eighth Student Congress at Curious Cove (near Pictou) January was voted, by and large, a success. The four universities were represented, Victoria dominating in number, Otago the minority. Twenty Australian exchange students swelled the numbers to 150 although, intellectually, in organised discussion they did little justice to their number.

Canterbury organised Congress efficiently, but last minute disarrangements from intended speakers resulted in unprepared talks. The "intellectual" tone was therefore lowered.

Congress is an intellectual and social experience every true student should be able to enjoy. For it is the only occasion on which the four universities merge to the University of New Zealand as a unit with the hope of knowing the fuller body. Tournaments, the only other outlet, competitive, cannot fulfill this need.

The morning and evening talks and discussions, integral to Congress, formed the basis for the exchange of opinion, e.g., upon military training, upon education, or upon religion in New Zealand, as well as the background to a full social life.

Some would say Congress failed intellectually. The theme of self-analysis—the New Zealand national character, the New Zealand economic man, the state of medicine, of the radio, or of religion in New Zealand—was limited by a too-close relationship to New Zealand on the part of speaker and student. Most speakers suggested attitudes of mind within their subjects, leaving little solid enough to bite on. Dr Douglas of Westland gave facts emphasising the need for expenditure on preventive medicine and research in the Government's budget, rather than on curative drugs. And yet here, once the facts were evident, discussion lagged.

Perhaps the students' analysis of New Zealand national character is revealing. "New Zealanders are typically easy-going, sports-loving, and practical," they said. Students are lazy, and reserved, individualistic, and rarely sports-loving.

The general lag of discussion—for half the students preferred to gaze at the hall ceiling, flat on their backs—to speaking—could have been due to laziness or a reserve or merely to the student desire to be an individual, to be alone in the crowd. Or, it may have been due to the larger number of freshers than in other years.

Apart from cliquishness in the first few days, Congress was socially successful. Early and late mornings were usual. Song chorusing in over-filled huts, weighty discussions on dark verandahs and four o'clock swims were typical. A snag, however, was the importation of liquor by a section of students.

An Olympic Sports' Day, complete with a mock ceremony of burning brandy and berobed orators, a fancy dress ball, hill tramps, and a picnic to Ship Cove, Cook's recuperating base between 1770 and 1777,

and a mock ceremony in which rather than Blues were presented standing personalities, balanced Congress's outlook.

The reading of Peter Cape's poem "Under Milk Wood" (Dylan Thomas) which Curious Cove and its inhabitants featured, was a highlight.

Exchange students more than made up for the lack of local students. Commerce, medicine, and arts students, there from Perth, Brisbane, and Sydney, HongKong, Singapore, and Java.

For those of you who have not been to Congress, go next year. It is a worth while experience.

## STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The object of this service is to help you keep well. Students who have an interview with the Health Service physician, followed by a check-up. Interviews will be by appointment and most of them will be on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, 9 a.m. and noon at the physicians' in Princes Street. They will consist of three parts:—

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

The interview and its results will be entirely confidential between the student and the physician. If any treatment required the student will be given to his own doctor or other arrangements will be made.

This service has been instituted in the hope that it will help you keep fit and get the most out of your year. He is urged to enrol without delay. Appointments will be staggered throughout the year and those who join will be seen first.

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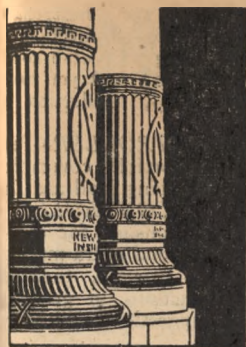
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# UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Interesting News Items from

THE STUDENT MIRROR

A European publication with a world circulation.

In November 1955 the appointment of a new committee was announced. Its members are Mr H. S. van der Walt (Secretary for Education), Dr D. H. Steyn (Secretary for Finance); Dr W. M. M. Eiselen (Secretary for Native Affairs) and Dr I. D. du Plessis (Commissioner for Coloured Affairs). The committee's terms of reference include an instruction to report on "the prohibition of the admission of non-Europeans to European universities, and how the scheme should be applied immediately and in its entirety, or by gradual stages".

The Executive of the N.U.S.A.S. subsequently passed unanimously the following resolution: "The Executive protests in the strongest terms against the inter-departmental commission of inquiry into apartheid at the universities. The Executive is of the opinion that the system of academic non-segregation at the open universities has proved an unqualified success and calls upon the Minister of Education to respect the autonomy of the open universities. (COSEC, Information Bulletin, Leiden).

## East Germany

### Students gaoled for striking

The following resolution of protest was sent to the East German Prime Minister, Grotewohl, by the students of the universities of Berne and Freiburg at the end of January: "The Delegates' Assembly of the student body of the University of Berne and the Delegates' Congress of the Academia Friburgensis were greatly shocked to hear that a group of five students at the University of Greifswald have been given prison sentences of up to ten years because of striking at lectures. Such an arbitrary procedure against the mere attempt at a free expression of opinion represents an act of crass despotism which has nothing at all in common with justice and the realisation of justice and which must leave behind an extremely criminal impression, not just to students alone. It is also a brutal infringement of the elementary freedoms, to say nothing of academic freedom which obviously no longer exists. The two assemblies appeal urgently to the authorities of the DDR to cancel these measures which are a mockery of human rights and to reverse the sentences." (Studentenschaft der Universität Bern).

## United States

### Exchange scheme with U.S.S.R.

In a recent survey conducted among a random 10% of the students of the University of Kansas City by the Psychology Department, some of the following facts were revealed: As to whether or not students would live in a dormitory if there were facilities, 73% answered no. As to outside work it was found that 42.5% of the students work eight or more hours a day, and only 11.2% do not work outside study. "What is your major purpose in attending the University?" "Better myself", was the answer of 6.5%; "secure future" was the answer of 11.8%; "education" was the answer of 23.7%, and a "degree" was the main purpose of 15.4% of the students. (The University News, Kansas City).

The possibilities of a student exchange programme with Russia are being considered by the University of Miami (Florida) upon the request of the National Student Association (N.S.A.). This is taking place as a result of a recent N.S.A. resolution dealing with a Soviet-American student exchange programme and covering four types of programmes under two general headings. The first is a plan whereby the student pays on his own or through his sponsor all expenses during the trip. Under the second programme, the exchanges would pay their own travel expenses, including those incurred on trips to the host country, but would enjoy free room and board,

and study at the universities they visit. (Miami Hurricane, Coral Cables).

"The Panel of Americans" is being reorganised at the University of Kansas City after several years lapse. The idea of this Panel team, which is composed of a Catholic, Negro, Jewish and Protestant student, originated at the University of California in 1942 when students joined the civic efforts to relieve tensions that had erupted during the war. At the present time there are twenty colleges and universities which have such teams that go out to the various communities and speak. Each individual on the team introduces himself and tells a little of his background; the audiences is free to ask questions. It is estimated that the college teams speak to about 1,000,000 people a year. (University News, Kansas City).

## India

### Counter to specialisation

Nagpur University has introduced, with effect from the current academic year, a system in which every student irrespective of the specialised course he is taking has to attend a course of lectures on basic sciences and Indian culture. Every candidate for the Intermediate Examination has to attend six out of ten lectures

in each of the following subjects and to produce a certificate from the Principal of the College, that he has attended the prescribed number of lectures: (a) Basic Sciences, (b) Indian culture and (c) Social Sciences. The university authorities explain that this has been done with a view to provide the students with a background of general education and minimising the defects of specialisation (ASNS, Jodhpur).

## Pakistan

### Students strike against constitution

Thousands of Dacca University students in East Pakistan went on a day's strike on January 9 to protest against the first draft Constitution for Pakistan presented the same day in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in Karachi. Waving black flags, the students held demonstrations in front of the East Pakistan Assembly Hall demanding a democratic constitution, full regional autonomy for East Pakistan and Bengali as a State language. (ASNS, Jodhpur).

## Russia

### Two compulsory languages

The knowledge of at least two foreign languages is to be made the condition of an academic career in the Soviet Union in the future. English is to be considered the most important foreign language; French or German was given second place. The students are supposed to be able to carry on a conversation in English, while it will be sufficient for the other languages if the student can read the technical literature. After instruction in languages having been rather neglected at the universities up to now, a basic reform is to take place. Instruction in language will be compulsory for students from the first to the fourth semesters; correspondence course students will also be affected by this ruling. (Vjestnik vysshej shkoly, Moscow).

## Saveloys, Sandflies, Scotch Music Go With Worship at S.C.M. Conference

About 180 varsity bods formed the New Zealand Student Christian Movement Summer Conference on Solway Showgrounds, Masterton. We slept in show cases or under the grandstand; we dined under the fixed gaze of an imposing gallery of stud champions, which at one stage seemed to resemble closely the conference personalities; we ate saveloys and swatted sandflies under Mt. Holdsworth; we danced to the skirl of Scottish music in the parade ring; we worshipped in a hall, on the grass and on the river bank in the light of a blazing campfire. The conference quickly became a unified gathering of friends, felt most strongly at the Times of Quiet when we sat on the grass outside the hall, joining in meditation, prayer, and hymn singing, in the peace of a summer evening.

The conference study was "the Forgiveness of Sins" written by Rev. Munroe Peaston and was centred closely on relevant Bible passages. It was not an abstruse doctrine that was propounded, but rather the meaning and experience of forgiveness in the person of Christ, with which the conference came to grips with simplicity and sincerity.

Discussion and working groups helped to make a well-balanced conference. These were on Bible Study, School of Prayer, Racial Tensions, Political Responsibility, and planning a Branch Programme, and were specialised groups enabling all parts of the conference to study in a different and important field.

Perhaps the most significant part of the conference could be called an encounter of personalities, because it was the participation of older members of the movement which gave the conference its depth. Dr Albert Moore gave the conference its most thrilling intellectual encounter with his penetrating analysis of modern secular humanism. His address was entitled "No Other Gods—the Modern World Comes of Age" and contrasted secularism with the ascetic theology of Bonhoeffer developed under Nazi rule. The challenge was thrown out: is our religion a part of daily life or is it exotic and out-dated to those not habituated to it.

The most outstanding person at the conference, so gracious in his deep understanding and humility, was Archdeacon J. R. Young—a man to whom the doctrine of the Trinity was a mystery too great to be approached, but also a man who knew that prayer was simply the conversation of a child with his

Father, speaking in adoring, complete trust and listening with humble reverence. To meet him was to know that here truly was a man of God, and his presence kept the conference always with a desire to know more of God. —G.F.

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# CAPPING CARNIVAL

In the last week of term, the Capping Week celebrations will commence. These celebrations have as their excuse the Capping Ceremony at which the Graduands of the previous academic year officially receive their degrees. This Capping Ceremony takes place on the Friday of the last week of term and the rest of the week is traditionally devoted to celebrations and exhibitions of (supposedly) humorous nature. The activities of Capping Week and the preparations for them are quite complex and require a great deal of organisation. The running of Capping Carnival is placed in the charge of Capping Committee which is responsible for Capping Ball and Dinner, Procession, Collection, Capping Book and Revue.

Under the control of the Students Association Executive is Capping Committee which controls a number of sub-committees. These sub-committees are set up by portfolio holders to carry out the final preparations for their particular part in Capping Carnival. They depend in their turn on the students who take part in the various activities. This may sound like a rather complicated chain of command but it is, in practice much simpler than it sounds.

Capping Committee comprises the following portfolios:—

**PRESIDENT**—Peter Boag (President of Stud. Ass.) Ex Officio member of all Stud. Ass. Committees.

**CAPPING CONTROLLER (CHAIRMAN)** Dennis Howell. Responsible for co-ordination of all Capping Committee activities.

**SECRETARY**—Eve Hodgson.

**TREASURER**—Dick Still.

**WOMEN'S VICE-PRESIDENT**—Lesley Quinn.

**WAYS & MEANS**—Don Watson. This is a new portfolio, established only this year. The holder of this portfolio is a sort of Lord-High-Everything-Else and must do all the jobs which are not assigned to any other Committee member. In particular, this portfolio includes the function of Revue Director who no longer has a separate existence.

**PROCESSION CONTROLLER**—Warwick Lockyer. Process Controller, must organise the Process, an annual display of student humour (?) and comment on local and international affairs.

**CAPPING BOOK—EDITOR**—Allan Taylor. Responsible for assembling material for the journal (contributions of a humorous nature gratefully received).

**DISTRIBUTION MANAGER**—Ian Pool. Responsible for organisation of a squad of sellers and for the distribution of Capping Book to booksellers.

**REVUE-FRONT-OF-HOUSE**—Tony Holman. Covers all aspects of organisation of Revue not directly concerned with the actual production. This includes theatre bookings, selling of tickets, design and selling of the programme and conscription of Front-of-House staff.

**REVUE SCRIPT CONTROLLER**—Graeme Nixon. Responsible for assembling material for a script for Revue.

**COLLECTION CONTROLLER**—Tony Maingay. Responsible for organisation of the collection by students for a charity on Process Day. This port-

folio-holder is the Cinderella of the Capping Committee. Collection is a necessary thing (Process could be held without it) and yet most students accept Collection with a sigh of suffering.

**SOCIAL CONTROLLER**—Peter Dard. This portfolio covers the organisation of Capping Ball and Dinner.

**PUBLICITY CONTROLLER**—Loach. Responsible for co-ordination of both intra- and extra-mural publicity for Revue, Process, Collection, Capping functions in general. Constructive suggestions will be gratefully received.

**O'RORKE REPRESENTATIVE**—Hessel.

**ELAM REPRESENTATIVE**—Pointon.

**ARDMORE REPRESENTATIVE**—Ian Cowley.

The Committee ask for the co-operation and enthusiasm of all students. The Capping Celebrations so far have been a success. All members of Capping Committee are only welcome, but pray for, help and suggestions in connection with them. Pass your comments on to any of the Committee; they will be considered. Finally, and most importantly, the notice boards and further use of this paper for announcements concerning Capping activities. You can, and should, take part in some way in the Capping Week activities of 1956.

## Interesting Talks at Catholic Congress

Lecturers, students and graduates from all parts of New Zealand gathered at Knocknagree Camp, Oratia, over last Anniversary Week-end, Jan. 27-29, for the ninth annual congress of the University Catholic Society of New Zealand. The theme of the conference was "The Mission of the University of New Zealand". Over 100 people attended, including university chaplains, local clergy, an Australian student, and two new New Zealanders from Holland.

There follow summaries of three of the talks given at the Congress.

### Dr. Currie

Even with all the difficulties of part-time and extra-mural students it seemed better that we should spread ourselves first in university education rather than exclude some students, said Dr G. A. Currie, vice-chancellor of the University of New Zealand.

"It does seem to me that New Zealand is committed to a policy of offering all the young people who can qualify for minimum University Entrance the opportunity to study at the university, and I see no likelihood of the policy changing in the future."

Only those who could benefit and obtain a degree should come to the university but to prevent the entrance of those who were likely to fail was "not by any means an easy matter." An inquiry in an American university had discovered one-third of the failures to be "A" class admissions.

The only likelihood of greater restriction in New Zealand at present would be through lack of buildings or staff.

In all the university colleges here the residential and other facilities for full-timers were lagging behind, and Dr Currie doubted very much whether the £750,000 set aside each year for university buildings was enough to catch up on the backlog.

Today there were over 10,000 university students in New Zealand colleges, of whom under half were full time, and predictions for 1965, when the upward trend would reach its peak, varied from 17,000 to 23,000.

The problem of attracting scholars of distinction to teach the increasing number of students was acute but the university was fortunate that many of our scholars and fellowship holders returned to take up teaching positions.

In Dr Currie's opinion the less than good person—"intellectually, and I believe morally, and I hope in wisdom"—should never be appointed to the university. "If he hasn't a passionate devotion to learning he should not be appointed at all."

The student in turn should be "seeking for truth no matter what the effort". By his search he should be "changed for good"—and "never be the same."

Because the man in the street expected so much of the university and the State



Dr. Currie at Grad. Ceremony

had begun to see that the university was in the front line of defence as much as the army, navy or air force, the university had a "quite stupendous responsibility."

In the relationship of the colleges with the University of New Zealand Dr Currie noted a trend towards decentralisation and "it seems likely that they will become autonomous universities in the not too far distant future."

### Professor Forder

"The present equalitarian Welfare State has already the seeds of destruction within itself, and will, I feel, disappear in a couple of generations," said Professor H. G. Forder, emeritus Professor of mathematics at Auckland University College.

In its place Professor Forder predicted a government of technical and scientific men in control because society had become more and more mechanical and under the influence of scientific men in the last 20 or 30 years.

The big question was, would this society be good? The technicians could give the community service and a sufficiency of the things of life, and they would take a pride in their work. But such a society would only be good if it could be granted that these men would have wisdom.

"Here is where the University comes in," said Professor Forder, "to educate the scientific man. The education of scientists, engineers, etc., is going to be one of our major tasks and we must not shirk it."

Now was the time, Professor Forder said, for "educating our masters," for he did not look forward to being governed by that "impossible man", the uneducated scientific man.

"A body of men trained only in science would be the last sort of people I would like to trust my destiny to."

Professor Forder's educated scientific man should: have studied two foreign languages; become both speaking and

writing; have some idea of the Western history; have read most of the important books and something from them; possess knowledge of Western philosophy; have an interest in art or music.

The study of man he left out, said the Professor, because the scientific study of man was what passed for sociology was unfounded.

He did not dispute that knowledge of atoms, but stated that the knowledge of atoms should be gained only through the study of literature history and as a result of one's own experience.

Of the educated men he knew, certainly not their degree courses educated them but attendance at a residential university where a number of subjects were discussed in classrooms. Such a residential university will have to come in this country, said.

### Mr. Reid

The University of New Zealand has been predominantly utilitarian in mood because of the 19th-century British attitude towards education which it sprang and also historical factors within New Zealand, according to Mr John Reid, M.A., lecturer in English at Auckland University College.

The practical and technical purpose of the New Zealand University had been taken for granted. Technology and professional training were good things and should not be rejected, but they should be assimilated into the more liberal idea of a university propounded by Cardinal Newman in which knowledge was sought for its own sake.

In New Zealand the ordinary citizen distrusted the idea of an aristocracy of quality or brains, with the result that the university shared the educational character of the rest of the education system and graduates tended to differ from other people only in time, through having been at school a little longer.

The New Zealand system, modelled on London University, shared the extraordinary 19th-century faith in redemption by exam, with its consequent thirst for degrees.

In some ways a Catholic student or serious Christian of any kind was possibly at an advantage, if he was a mature and sensitive individual, because he had the sense of an integrated philosophy that gave meaning and direction to knowledge, thought and ideas.

This did not mean that a Catholic student had a better chance of passing exams or anything like it.

Above all the university needed good teachers, not just those of high academic

qualifications but lecturers who stimulate and inspire students. It underlined the necessity for a lecturer to be continually immersing himself in his subject.

Mr Reid criticised the New Zealand University's lack of courage in not dismissing unsatisfactory members of the staff, saying that it was a weakness of our system. Our system, especially, simply could not afford to keep poor teachers.

Likewise the university needed good students. Mr Reid sympathised with part-timers, having been one himself, but felt they were an anomaly in a university, even if a recognised one.

In New Zealand the community was getting back from the university the ideals which it had originally lost.

What was needed was a response from students, through the enthusiasm of teachers, which would transcend the environment they came from.

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# DRAMA SOCIETY IN SATIRIC VEIN

by David Stone

Once again the A.U.C. Dramatic Society presented a production to give a fillip to the beginning of the university year, and their contribution to Orientation Week, even if it did take the stage a week late, was a worth while one. It's a pity it was not better attended.

Again the production was a comedy, but this year there was a bite to Jules Romain's *Dr Knock (or The Triumph of Medicine)* is very much satire in which the playwright has a fling at the people of Sainte-Maurice (historian in Richard Dennant's translation) for the way in which Dr Knock is able to convince them one and all that they are sick and ailing.

This is a new angle in Romain's theory of "unanimism", by which he maintains that groups of people may be united into an invisible society by a physical or mental link—in this case people are unanimous in that every healthy person becomes a potential patient. Justification for the play is satire and not cynicism is an interesting question.

Certainly there is considerable comic value in the production, but if we are to take Dr Knock and further his unscrupulous in his money-making, then the comic effect could be somewhat overwhelmed and sheer cynicism could emerge. There was altogether too much fun in this production for this fear to be valid, but there were times when doubt did flicker in the mind and I think the trouble lay in the grain of unanimism which occasionally appeared in Crimp's portrayal of Dr Knock.

Indeed Romain himself does not help much in the deal when he gives us that long monologue at the end. Here the Doctor is convinced of the rightness of his ideas which case he is a crank or a figurehead at the expense of the medical profession—and yet, on leaving the stage, Dr Parnalaid crumpled beneath his weight, Crimp's Doctor gave a knowing and triumphant smile, and this surely is the fact that Knock is a cynic, and so is Jules Romain. I feel that this interpretation was never quite worked out in this production.

I was a little disappointed with Briar Allen's Mrs Renny. A lot more could have been done with this role, one which would have been well suited to a "Joyce Grenfell" handling. Geoffrey Fuller got his laughs all right with his buffoonery, but his performance was not at all in character—he played the village idiot last time—and in this play lost a good opportunity to take off a small-town

workmanlike portrayal, I feel that he could have made a little more of it on occasions—if anything he had a tendency, right up to his last speech, to underplay, which put him a little out of focus with the rest of the cast.

Apart from Dr Knock, there was no other major part, but the production was well served with a host of very good minor players. Those who stood out were Gillian Davies, a polished performance as the upper-class Lady in Violet, John Harre who sustained the difficult part of the elderly Dr Parnalaid, Terrence Dowling, whose portrayal of the town crier brought many a laugh, but he is very much "typing" himself with that midlands accent which appears in each role, Margaret Smith gave a surprisingly good characterization of a dour and hardworking farmer's wife, and Gabriel Prendergast and Robert Hamilton who, as the two oafs, did splendidly with what were really plums of parts.

I was a little disappointed with Briar Allen's Mrs Renny. A lot more could have been done with this role, one which would have been well suited to a "Joyce Grenfell" handling. Geoffrey Fuller got his laughs all right with his buffoonery, but his performance was not at all in character—he played the village idiot last time—and in this play lost a good opportunity to take off a small-town

schoolmaster. Graeme Nixon on relatively few occasions raised his Musket, the chemist, above the admittedly negative character of the script.

The sets were excellently done, although the cast appeared somewhat cramped in the first act, and this had a very adverse effect on what was already a slow moving scene. The translation of Richard Dennant needs a special word of praise. It is not easy to translate the idiom of one language into that of another, and with only an occasional exception, the dialogue was delightfully natural. One point that could perhaps be found fault with was the inconsistency of proper nouns—some were translated and some not, and so we had Mr Musket and Mrs Renny, but Dr Knock and Mr Bernard with an accent on the italicized syllable. A similar anomaly arose in the names of towns.

But over-all an enjoyable production.



Benno Moiseiwitsch

## CONCERT ARTISTS COMING HERE

In the continuation of his policy of introducing great concert artists to New Zealand audiences, Mr. R. J. Kerridge will present five groups of concerts this year. They comprise the pianists Benno Moiseiwitsch and Malcuzyński, the violinist Mischa Elman, Miklos Gafni, Hungarian tenor, and a group of carefully selected Austrian singers.

Moiseiwitsch will be here at the end of April, followed by Malcuzyński and Gafni in June, the season terminating with Elman and the 'Austrian Singers' in July.

Familiar already with New Zealand listeners and the veteran concert-givers, is Moiseiwitsch who will be touring New Zealand for the fifth time. Most deservedly he has been at the 'top' for a long time and is greatly revered by the English public. During World War II he gave over 800 recitals in the British Isles, including many performances on behalf of war relief committees.

This necessarily meant playing often under primitive conditions, but despite this he often gave repeat performances, fulfilling a great need at that time. Great Britain recognised his work and bestowed upon him the Order of the Commander of the British Empire.

News of this phenomenal activity preceded his arrival in America in 1947, and lent additional lustre to his 60-performance season there.

He is well-known here mainly from recordings one of the most popular of which is the L.P. containing the Grieg & Schumann concertos respectively.

It is quite a while since we had in New Zealand one of the famed masters of violin tone. Elman is said to retain at 61, the most precious qualities of his debut appearance at 17, the noble glowing tone and breadth of style have been heightened in their effort by the wisdom of experience. He gives concerts regularly in America and recently toured Japan with great success.

A new 'name' to New Zealanders is Malcuzyński, the Polish pianist. He is a pupil of Paderewski and has specialised to a certain extent in the music of his countryman, Chopin. He is well known overseas for his recordings, and comes to us at the height of his powers at 42 years.

Miklos Gafni is of Hungarian extraction and toured this country in 1948. He is a favourite with Australian audiences, and on the current tour will give more than 50 recitals for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The Austrian Singers will present folk songs and dances, the music of Austrian composers, and Tyrolean items in costume. Those who enjoyed the Trapp Family Singers last year should also hear these Austrian singers.

The concerts will be on a subscription basis allowing the subscribers to book 'pre-ferentially'. The 1956 Concert season promises to be one of the richest for many years in this country.

(For details of subscriptions see the advertisement on this page).

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### MEETINGS, ETC.

**S.C.M.** — Combined Study Group on 17th March, 6 p.m., in Women's Common Room. Speaker: Brother Charles.  
**S.C.M.** — Freshers' Camp at Campbells Bay, 23rd-25th March.  
**HARRIERS CLUB** — Annual General Meeting on Thursday, 27th March.

### GENERAL

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## 1956 CONCERT SEASON

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## Sports Notes continued from page 8

### FENCING

Do you have ambitions as an actor or actress? Do you want graceful movements and carriage? Do you want to lose that extra summer weight? Above all, do you want to be fit? You do? Then fencing is the answer. This year we have been fortunate in getting Brian Pickard, a well known Auckland fencer, to coach the club. Prominent in provincial fencing, Brian has twice represented New Zealand in the National Championships and last year fought off for the title with the champion.

We hope this year to participate in the Provincial Banner matches which will be a regular fighting and experience between the N.Z.U. Winter Tournament. Under discussion is the visit by an Australian Universities' team, men and women, to fight a N.Z.U. team from the colleges in Auckland in May. It should be an interesting week with plenty of work and fun for club members.

Evenings are held regularly, when all will be given an opportunity to try their hand at one of the oldest forms of sports, and one of the most exciting of modern sports.

### TENNIS

The Wilding Shield match played at Auckland over the first week-end of February provided an interesting insight into tennis prospects at this year's Easter Tournament at Wellington.

The Otago team was entirely a Varsity affair; all the players were formerly of this city, and except Lye, the others, Nicholson, Ellis, and Montgomery, have featured in previous A.U.C. teams. They are now completing courses at Otago University. The combination made a weakened Auckland team, led by Alan Burns and Peter Becroft, and including Brian Woolf, of A.U.C., look rather second-rate in the early stages.

From the Varsity point of view, the interest lies in the fact that Otago have a very strong men's team to send to Tennis Tournament. If their ladies are of average ability, then this observer doubts whether any other Varsity team will be able to head them. Auckland has Brian Woolf, and possibly Raewyn Dickson; Canterbury has Felicity Ower and Pat Allen; only Victoria, with Boon, Eichelbaum, and O'Neill all well-known players, and Miss Betty Nelson, appear likely to offer serious opposition.

However, we wish the Otago people well. The performances these boys put up against Auckland reflects a certain amount of credit on the University generally, which is all to the good; we could do with a little.

—J.H.

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## Women to row at Tournament

Through the efforts of one man, there is a strong possibility that we may see girls rowing at Tournament this year. The fairer sex feature quite frequently overseas, especially in Europe, but the movement is only a year old in this country, and is as yet confined to the University.

The man responsible for this growth is John Patterson, formerly of C.U.C., and now in Auckland. He started the girls rowing at Canterbury, and had formed an enthusiastic nucleus before he left. This season, in Auckland, he continued the good work, and the women's section of the rowing club has over a dozen keen members, all ably aided and abetted by the male members of the fraternity.

Those girls who have been in Auckland over the vacation have been practising steadily; now, with the new term upon us, they hope to be out on the Tamaki Basin every morning about 7.30, after the men have finished training. They are also putting in some time in the evening, and a lot in the week-end.

Is rowing a suitable sport for girls? In the absence of evidence to the contrary, and keeping in mind what I saw one Sunday morning, I think it is. An hour's rowing would be just as suitable as an hour's tennis or basketball, perhaps more so. The fact that this group of girls is so enthusiastic is considerable evidence of its suitability.

Perhaps the reason why those who take up rowing are so keen (for the men are no less so; they train twice a day, often, and as early as 5.30 a.m.) is evidenced in the remark of one of the girls after her first effort on the water: 'There is a thrill in really getting going properly.' The thrill of smooth unifying action, unhurried and graceful, the thrill of knowing and feeling that one's body is part of a well-oiled machine, producing graceful movement such as is possible to most only on or in the water.

We wish these girls all the best and hope that they will not only row at the coming Tournament, but may very shortly do so officially, helping to win or lose the Tournament Shield for their College.

That they must row in Tournament is perhaps axiomatic. They are entitled to some competition to look forward to; and they can get it nowhere else at the moment.

And if eventually their enthusiasm spreads outside the University to the community as a whole, they will have the added satisfaction of knowing that they, and the University, were pioneers in this country.

(Note: Any girls wishing to take up the sport can contact Mia Hodge at Training College or Varsity, Con Cambie, in the Chemistry Department, or John Patterson whose business phone number is 30-930). —J.H.

### RIFLE CLUB

Last year, the A.U.C. Rifle Club's team won the shooting at the N.Z.U. Easter Tournament and was second in the Glynn Shield match against nineteen teams from throughout the Auckland Province.

Meetings at the Ardmore Range are announced on the Rifle Club notice board and any student is welcome to join whether experienced or not. Enquiries should be made to:

Gerald Wareing,  
33 Armadale Road,  
Remuera.

Phone: 21-283.

### ROY LARSEN



Roy Larsen, a New Zealand University Blue for Shooting in the 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1955, and a student of this college, built up a remarkable list of awards this season. At the 1956 meeting at Trentham he gained the following awards:—

- Combined Services Champion for second year in succession.
- Her Majesty the Queen's Medal for the Army.
- Combined Services Championship Belt.
- "B" Series Champion of Combined Services.
- Ross Carbine Belt and Gold Medal.
- National Rifle Association Service Championship.
- Silver Medal for second place in N.R.A. Grand Aggregate.
- The only soldier in the 1956 "Queen's Fifty".

And in Smallbore Shooting:—

- Second Equal in the New Zealand Individual Championships.
- Represented the Royal New Zealand Ordnance Corps in an eight-man team against the Ordnance Corps of the Commonwealth. He gained the highest individual score in the Commonwealth and the New Zealand team took third place.

## SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

A most successful championship evening was held by the A.U.C. Swimming Club on 7th March. Both staff and students acted as officials and one would go a long way before witnessing a more efficiently run carnival.

The most strongly contested event was the Mens' 100yds Freestyle Final. M. Francis gained an early lead, but in the second length G. Leech overhauled Francis and went on to win by a narrow margin. G. Mansergh was a close third.

Beverly Gould won most of the women's events in exceedingly good times. 50yds in 32.8s; 100yds in 72.7s; and 100yds backstroke in 86.8s.

Overall the swimming was of a higher standard than in previous years. The two freshers T. Boon and G. Leach (the Waikato club) are welcome additions to the club.

For the first time for a number of years the women's events were strongly contested, so tournament prospects are bright.

### RESULTS.

Freshers 100yds Freestyle:

Women: J. Morrison 1, N. Canavan, 2.  
Men: T. Boon 1, I. E. Wheaton 2,  
R. Mangus 3.

Women:

100yds Breaststroke: J. Beck 1, P. McLean 2, P. Grant 3.

100yds Freestyle: B. Gould 1, J. Beck 2, D. Carr 3.

100yds Backstroke: B. Gould 1, J. Beck 2, D. Carr 3.

50yds Freestyle: B. Gould 1, J. Beck 2, D. Rathbone 3.

100yds Medley: J. Beck 1, B. Gould 2, M. Carter 3.

Diving: Pollard 1, Skinner 2, Light 3.

Men:

100yds Freestyle: G. Leach 1, M. Francis 2, G. Mansergh 3.

200yds Freestyle: J. Sneyd 1, G. Mansergh 2, P. Ellis 3.

440yds Freestyle: J. Sneyd 1, G. Mansergh 2, P. Ellis 3.

100yds Breaststroke: D. Bidwell 1, D. Swan 2, G. Leach 3.

220yds Breaststroke: D. Bidwell 1.

100yds Medley: G. Leach 1, J. Orbell 2, D. Bidwell 3.

100yds Backstroke: J. Orbell 1, T. Boon 2, G. Leber 3.

Relay: Architects 1, Training College 2, Independent Intellectuals 3.

Water Polo: University 4, Training College 4.

—G.F.

## CANOEING AT KAWAIO

Ladies Week-end at the Mansion is now voted an annual Club event. 19 members boarded the cruise on last Saturday and all are enthusiastic about the trip.

Canoe cruises around the lake where the botanists of the party not alone in examining old orchards, were followed by a dinner, billiards, housey and short in the canoes until, at 8.30 p.m. cabaret commenced. Five hours of chantment were followed by a cruise about the moonlit bay where party retired to their cabins, to sleep on the soft grass, hammocks beneath the palms, or even to sleep on the softly swaying canoes anchored in the placid bay. Strains of music from the clustered yachts and the perfected the dream-like scene.

Sunday morning saw the cruise bright, if not early, and away on a cruise launch for the fishing grounds to demonstrate spear fishing to theists. The canoes then headed for North Harbour where swimming, fishing the deep copper mines and walks to the reservoir behind the Burners Bay left just enough time for a fast run back to Mansion House and launch home.

### EASTER CRUISE PROVING POPULAR

Already the lists are swelling. Canoe Club's four-day cruise down Rangataiki, Tarawera and part of Waikato Rivers.

A conducted tour through the Rau Mill and visits to the minerals at Rotorua are included in the programme. Shelter will be provided, night, club boats and equipment available and charter buses will gear from campsite to campsite. The canoes to be enjoyed to the in the fast water. Cost will be a preview of the cruise in Women's Common Room on the 22nd March, should attract a audience.

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## Varsity players do well

Over the past summer, University teams and individuals have featured in Auckland sport, as is their wont. In discussing the doings, first mention must be made of the women's cricket team, which credit must be given for the greatest improvement.

Early in the season, they were not offering much opposition in their match against A.L.H.A., recently, they lost by only a few runs, and in the first round of the knock-out competition, they drew with Akarana, championship winners.

Outstanding players were Ineke van Yeyden and Gyllian Craig, both of whom played in the Hallyburton Johnstone competition, for Auckland. Also, Gwynyth Dunn, Heather Sutherland and Lois Irwin played for the Auckland second eleven.

The men's cricket club has had a reasonably successful season. The second eleven is placed second in its competition; one of its members (since promoted), Roger Hart, scored the only century of the season, against Onehunga; he also took 3 wickets for 8 against the same team. Onehunga seems to be a happy hunting ground for this team, for Bob Wallace and Peter Irwin bundled them out for only 11 runs, taking 3 and 4 wickets respectively. Other good performances with the ball have been by the captain, John Davenport, John Pinder and Paul Kemp. The Club Captain, Brian Earnshaw, scored well for this team (47, 82 and 79), before going into the seniors, while other notable efforts with the bat were by John Davies and Jack Burton.

The seniors are head of Div. II, their leading performers having been Don Hunt, the captain, Brian Earnshaw, and Graham Walshaw with the bat, and Bob McKinnon, Colin Campbell, and Paul Kemp with the ball. These three have averages under 17 runs per wicket. The third eleven is placed in the bunch, helped by stout efforts with the bat from

John Pinder, Geoff Hill (former captain, now left), and Denver Carnegie, some really good bowling from French, aided by Mike Batchelor and others. The fourths, we fear, are but they are keen, despite the general shortage of men. Ray Orbell, captain, has been a tower of strength with both bat and ball, and he is ably assisted by Bob Moore, Murray Craig (now in Aussie), and Hal has also pulled his weight with the ball, including one stout effort of 5 off a spell of eleven overs.

Athletics has produced Alan Murray, pole-vault, and Margaret Mellor, jump, both Auckland champions. Colleen Moran and J. Millar, and started attitudinizers. In the long distance, Rawnsley had a good win in the recently.

Brian Woolf, of the Tennis Club, represented Auckland, scoring wins, and he also performed well in the recent international invitational tournament.

No doubt there are others who have done well, but whose feats are not to us; it is definite that there are more who, while not hitting the lines, have turned out regularly for their best for the University, all honour.

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