



# RAW DEAL OVER FOOD

## Something Rotten in the State of Ardmore

By 'Craccum' Engineers' Correspondent

A further student tribulation under our Education system was recently brought to light by the Student Teachers' "food strike" at Ardmore on 24th April. The unsatisfactory food conditions thrust upon Engineering students and student teachers have too long been attacked through the "normal channels" and must now be put before the public.

When, in course of conversation, a student from Ardmore complains of the meals, the almost invariable question evoked is, "Are they really all that bad?" This general air of incredulity produced by hearing nothing more substantial than verbal grizzles, must be severely shaken by this strong student action. There are two major points of complaint; firstly, the *deplorably low standard of the food*, and secondly, the *board rates and utilisation thereof*.

As direct evidence of the poor quality of the food, the Student Health Scheme produced findings which cry for immediate investigation. For, on examination of a cross-section of Engineering Students, the Doctors found such low standard of health that action was imperative, especially in view of the long hours of study to which the university student is committed.

For young and energetic people, the lack of enthusiasm for a coming meal-time is not only unnatural but rather disturbing. Any sceptics need only glance at the nature and amount of uneaten "food" that is scraped into the refuse bin to be convinced of the worthiness of the student cause.

Breakfast-time sees the tables somewhat neglected, a considerable number of prospective engineers and teachers finding that their stomachs react better to emptiness than to being half-full of unappetising food. The lunches are seldom substantial enough, and coming to the dinner table in the evening, after only light repasts earlier in the day, it becomes exasperating to the student to receive another inadequate meal instead of the binding one necessary to keep him in good health and spirits. If one cares to wait, a limited amount more is available, but such is the nature of the food and the uncertainty of obtaining a return, that most of those who are still hungry go away with an unsatisfied gnawing in the pits of their stomachs. Few are keen to fill up on old colourless cabbage, soft pumpkin, swedes, or white stalks of silverbeet. After an energetic afternoon's sport of football, basketball, or tennis, the prospect of an Ardmore dinner is far from pleasant. Consequently, the cafeterias in Papakura do a flourishing trade on such days, and if the student purse allowed, such trips for a grill would be taken by a larger number, more often. If the student is not feeling well-off, the hostel meal provided forms a stop-gap, and the student returns to his room to fortify himself with a large supper lovingly supplied by Mother or Watties Cameriers.

### Fictitious amenities fund

Of course, board conditions depend on money, and ever since the inception of the A.U.C. School of Engineering at Ardmore in 1948, dissatisfaction with the food has been reflected by the constant and unavailing negotiations entered into to improve board rates and their utilisation. But when it comes to discussing board rates with the Teachers' College authorities, the response is most uncommensurate. For instance, for years we were led to believe that the engineers' account was kept separate from the main body of the Teachers' College boarding account. Only recently have we learned

that this was not true; a most unsatisfactory misrepresentation of the truth.

Now the caterer is paid according to the number served at each meal, the Teachers' College Registrar making an estimate in advance. With a large number of absentees from certain of the meals, especially on the weekends when these students go home and no rebate paid to those concerned, the saving in Teachers' College expenditure is considerable. From the Engineers alone, at least £750 per annum is saved in this way. There being 450 teaching students to 100 engineers, the total amount must be somewhat in excess of this figure. This money, we have always been told, is put into a "Student Amenities Fund," for the improvement of such things as student living quarters. But in the last few days an Education Board official has denied that such a fund has ever existed. The engineers are now asking what the money is used for.

### Engineers poorly treated

Last year the net profit from the Ardmore boarding institution was published as being £2770. Quite a tidy sum. But such vital issues as the amount of the gross profits, and the utilisation of the difference between the gross and the net profits, remain jealously guarded secrets. Remembering that Ardmore is essentially a non-profit-making concern, we feel that such information should be available to student representatives, or alternatively to our Dean. No such right has ever been conferred, and on the contrary, has at times been angrily refused.

The engineering students have several troubles peculiar to themselves. What must appear an unfair differentiation between the engineering students and the student teachers is the difference in the board rates for the two, and the corresponding services rendered to each. Although most of the engineers are in residence 31 weeks in the year compared with 39 weeks for the teachers, a difference of only eight weeks, the engineers pay £3/4/0 a week while the rate for student teachers is £2/17/-. It is not as if this extra charge for the university students is accounted for by an excess in engineer overhead costs: of about twenty workers on the domestic staff (cleaners, gardeners, matron, etc.) only four have duties which benefit the engineers. In addition, the engineering students are not supplied with heating in their rooms this year whereas the student teachers are. In fighting off the cold from rooms at temperatures in the forties, the internal warmth from the food we get can scarcely be regarded as sufficient on its own to keep us warm this winter. With a ban on electric heaters, we are naturally concerned at this lack of consideration by Teachers' College authorities.



—Herald photo.

ARDMORE COLLEGE shown just after its conversion from the former Air Force station. The large dining room and cookhouse is in the centre.

In an effort to gain satisfaction in such matters, many individuals and public bodies have been approached. Since 1948 a formidable file of correspondence has accumulated, and a glance at the letter-heads shows such names as Department of Health, Department of Education, Price Tribunal Division and even the Minister of Education himself, apart from the Education Board, and the Registrars of the A.U.C. and Ardmore Teachers' College.

Patience in the abortive results of this standard procedure was bound to run out, and on April 24th, 1956, student action culminated in the refusal of student teachers at Ardmore to attend lectures. After some difficulty Teachers' College authorities were convinced that the students meant what they said, and would not go back to work until a meeting with the Education Board had been arranged. As the strike was meant to embarrass the Teachers' College and Education Board authorities and thus enforce some action, the engineers could not assist by going on strike too, but the Teachers' College students had our moral support for their action, and they requested that our representative should be allowed to state our case to the Board also.

### Administration at fault

Two days later, on April 26th, the Board met Ardmore Teachers' College student representatives and two engineer spokesmen (namely, President J. G. Brown and executive member, G. J. Tse) at separate sittings. The engineer report was read by Brown, and qualifying remarks were made by both Brown and Tse.

A further meeting was held on 2nd May to clarify the situation and from the two meetings several points emerged.

1. The Board felt that there was some justification for the complaints.
2. The Board had not heard of any complaints for nearly a year!
3. Administration (regarding satisfactory investigation of food complaints) at the Teachers' College had been at fault.
4. In other words, no Teachers' College official had considered the health of the students as worthy of safeguarding. (They could all walk and talk so they must be all right.)
4. The Board had an evident distaste for discussing financial issues.

5. Some superficial ameliorating conditions were to be adopted:—
  - (a) Stricter supervision of the kitchen.
  - (b) A constant check on the standard of meals served.

### Intimidation of students?

To say the least, the results of the strike and the ensuing meetings were not very appeasing and nothing definite evolved; the Woman Dean now supervises the meal queues and the disposal of uneaten food. This is a *complete failure* to get to the base of the matter, namely the supervision of cooking and preparation of meals, the Board's second recommendation. Worse than that, the Board showed pitiable lack of integrity and clear thinking by its action regarding the strike. After admitting both a *justification for the complaint* and a *major fault in their administration*, which provoked the strike as a last resort, they condemned the strike as "unprofessional" and ordered the day's lectures lost to be made up as reparation. One cannot be harsh enough in criticising such a lack of discrimination and sense of fair play by which the Education Board could "punish" an inevitable action.

The crowning glory was that many of the student teachers, submitted individually to long interrogations and all a little awed by the workings of red-tape and possibly hints about gradings, lost their sense of purpose and acquiesced to this unjust demand.

In the final analysis, the Ardmore Teachers' College boarding institution is making a comfortable profit *at the expense of student health*. In a house-proud country, which boasts of a high standard of living, this is surely a discomfiting anomaly. It is high time the Education authorities stopped playing financiers, hiding facts in figures, and gave us a full account of how our money is spent.

We ask the Education Board these questions:—

1. What is the gross profit at Ardmore?
2. On what is it used?
3. Why have we been hood-winked over the fictitious Amenities Fund?
4. Why can't the net profits be used to improve the food?

IN SHORT — WHAT'S COOKING?





# CRACCUM

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

## EDITORIAL STAFF

Editors: David Stone and Warwick Armstrong.

Assistant Editor: Murray Chapman.

University News Editor: Sue Renshaw.

Literary & Arts Editor: Ian Beattie.

Sports Editors: Jim Holdom & Peter Fielding.

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Sue Cox, Wendell Dillon, Jocelyn Dorrington, Rosemary Edgar, Jennifer Hames, Jennifer Rawnsley, Ken Chapman, Allan Gilligan, Jim Hessel, Brian Kennedy, Max Richards, with "Banshee," "Cincinnatus" and "Libra."

## MANAGERIAL STAFF

Distribution Manager: Max Richards.

Advertising Manager: Allan Gilligan.

Secretaries: Wendy Strickett & Jocelyn Dorrington.

## Eight years of complaint over food at Ardmore

STUDENTS will view with serious concern the appalling state of affairs at Ardmore Teachers' College. That the College authorities should allow conditions to deteriorate to the extent where student health is jeopardised, and should ignore demands for improvement, is indeed a reflection on their integrity. A "strike" in a professional educational institution, such as Ardmore, can only be provoked under the most extreme conditions, when all other attempts have failed and patience utterly exhausted. That students in this country, and in this time of prosperity, should be forced by the inaction of their official administrators to resort to a food strike, shows something to be seriously wrong.

Ever since the conversion of the former Air Force station to a Teachers' College and Engineering School in 1948, there has been a constant demand from its students for better meals. The Education Board should be reminded that the "strike" in April of this year was not the first. A similar action for the same demand took place in June, 1953. To the credit of the College authorities at that time, they recognised the urgent and genuine need to improve the quality of food offered to the students. For a short time, the meals were enjoyable and provided adequate sustenance, proving that such standards are possible.

It would have been thought that such a situation would never have been allowed to occur again. Those responsible for the supervision of meals and the welfare of students in this respect, have evidently failed to keep in touch with the situation. In these days of specialist knowledge and practice, the preparation and serving of adequate appetising meals should not present any great difficulty. Surely, if the authorities had the interest of the students at heart and had sought professional advice, some improvement since 1953 would have been made. If the Ardmore boarding institution is a profitable one, then the bad food cannot be caused through financial difficulties.

It is to be wondered, however, where the profits of the College are directed.

## COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Copy for the next issue of "Craccum" will close on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at 7 p.m. Please place contributions in "Craccum" box on Exec. Room door.

By nature of their official position, as members of a state educational institution, the Ardmore authorities have a moral obligation to state clearly how all student moneys are utilised. The funds are no doubt used in the best interests of the students—but why should the Ardmore authorities refuse to disclose this. Such an attitude toward the student engineers' request for just such a financial statement can only arouse distrust and friction.

To condemn the strike as "unprofessional" is to beg the question. The matter has nothing to do with professional status or conduct; it is a matter of the basic individual right to a good standard of living. It is to be deplored that the authorities should resort to "official repercussions"—this is neither just nor intelligent.

It is hoped that the Education Board will take immediate steps to ensure a reorganisation of food administration at Ardmore. Already two months have elapsed since the strike and so far little has been done to alleviate the basic cause of complaint—quality of food. Supervision of meal queues and receiving of complaints is a superficial quibble when the main issue is evaded. Good food is the basis of good health and in an institution of the size of Ardmore, the services of a trained dietitian is practically an essential.

## The Executive must take responsibility for our cafeteria

IN the last issue of *Craccum*, a correspondent complained about the standard of the Students' Association Cafeteria; the letter represented in articulate form the host of grumblings that have been heard among the students this year.

The Executive of the Association showed some interest in this discontent by requesting the Treasurer to prepare a financial statement on the cafeteria for *Craccum*, and this was also published in the last issue.

But two salient facts have now been made quite apparent: First, the students are more interested in seeing some improvement in the cafeteria than in the Treasurer's facts and figures; and secondly, the Executive is shirking in its duty to provide a cafeteria of a standard the students not only want, but are entitled to expect.

As evidence of this, the last meeting of the Executive showed a dismally apathetic attitude. It has done a lot of good work this year and it is a sorry sight to see its record blotched by poor administration of what is, in terms of finance alone, the Association's largest concern.

At that meeting, Lesley Quinn, who, as Women's Vice-President is responsible for the cafeteria, asked the Execu-

tive if she should reply to the letter. Her plea for consideration of the matter was met with a mixed and most unworthy reception. Members admitted that the responsibility for the cafeteria did not lie with Mrs Ritchie who as manageress, was "a paid servant" of the Association, and yet, despite establishing their own responsibility, did nothing about it.

Two startling developments took place: The Executive refused the help Miss Quinn asked for and it was then found that a considerable number of members agreed with the complaints voiced in the letter. And yet nothing was done.

Not only does this place Miss Quinn in the invidious position of not receiving the support from her colleagues that should come as a matter of course, but it also means that although some members of the Executive believe the standard of the Cafeteria is poor, they are not prepared to do anything about it.

It's all very well for the Executive to go on for hours discussing the organisation of Capping Carnival, but it should be remembered that this is one event in the university year lasting only a week. The Cafeteria is used by the students all the year round, and surely has prior claims to the attention of the Executive.

Towards the end of last year, two members of the Executive, one since resigned, hotly challenged the Treasurer over the rise in cafeteria prices. They would no doubt be far happier over the whole business, as would all students who use or would like to use the cafeteria, if the Executive woke up to themselves and provided a better standard of meals and better service generally to its customers.

## Nominations For Students Assoc. Elections

Elections will be held for the Officers and Executive members for the forthcoming Association year. The elections for President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer of the Students' Association Executive will be held on Monday, 16th and Tuesday, 17th July, and the elections for the Executive members will be held on Monday, 30th, and Tuesday, 31st July.

Nominations are hereby called for these positions. These nominations must be made by three members of the Students' Association on the nomination forms, which may be obtained from the Students' Association Office. Nominations must be made on or before Sunday, 1st July, for the positions of President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, and on or before Sunday, 15th July, for the position of Executive member. Further conditions and requirements for nominations will be found on the forms.

Electoral rolls will be posted up shortly before the polling days, and students are asked to check that their names appear on the rolls. Any enquiries regarding the Elections are to be directed to Mrs. Chisholm in the Association Office, or to the Returning Officer.

K. W. LOACH,  
Returning Officer.

## CRACCUM EDITORIAL STAFF

In order to relieve the pressure on the editor and thus to increase the efficiency of the administration of *Craccum*, there has been a reorganisation of the editorial staff since the last issue. The Editor, David Stone, requested the Executive to appoint Warwick Armstrong to joint editorship. His place as Assistant Editor has been taken by Murray Chapman. The section editors remain the same, except that features and illustrations will now come directly under the Assistant Editor.

Conforming to general journalistic practice adopted by all newspapers, *Craccum* policy and opinion is formulated by the editorial staff, and expressed in the leading articles (and occasionally, except in the case of straight reporting, in other unsigned items).

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For

EXEC. NOTES

BY "GALATEA"

ASSOC.

s

They Talked Till One

Capping Carnival came under Exec.'s critical eye when the Capping Controller, Denis Howell, tabled the first part of his report and made several recommendations. A number of contentious points arising from the report were vigorously debated, but at the same time the President pointed out that motions passed could only be suggestions to the incoming committee.

Exec. didn't have their eyes on the clock and when they finally emerged from the smoke haze at 1 a.m. members at least felt they had given serious consideration to Carnival Report. Other important matters concerned the desirability of continuing to charge for Craccum and the refusal to make grants to sports clubs for overseas tours.

Denis Howell proposed several changes to the membership of Capping Committee: 1) the Editor of Capping Book together with Distribution Manager will be members, 2) Revue Director will include Front of House, 3) Script Controller is eliminated, along with members without portfolio. The Capping Controller proposed that such representatives as O'Rorke and Engineers which suggested he eliminated could still be present if required although not formally included. Most discussion centred around the position of Revue Director. Peter Goddard felt that there should be two persons handling the onerous tasks concerned with revue and Peter Boag suggested Revue Producer for the production side and Revue Manager for theatre management. Although Bob Roach agreed this would make for more personal contacts and thus a fairer distribution of labour, he felt that liaison no matter how good between two students, would always break down somewhere. The original motion was eventually carried with Lyndsay Nash, who objected to the elimination of O'Rorke and Engineer's representatives, abstaining.

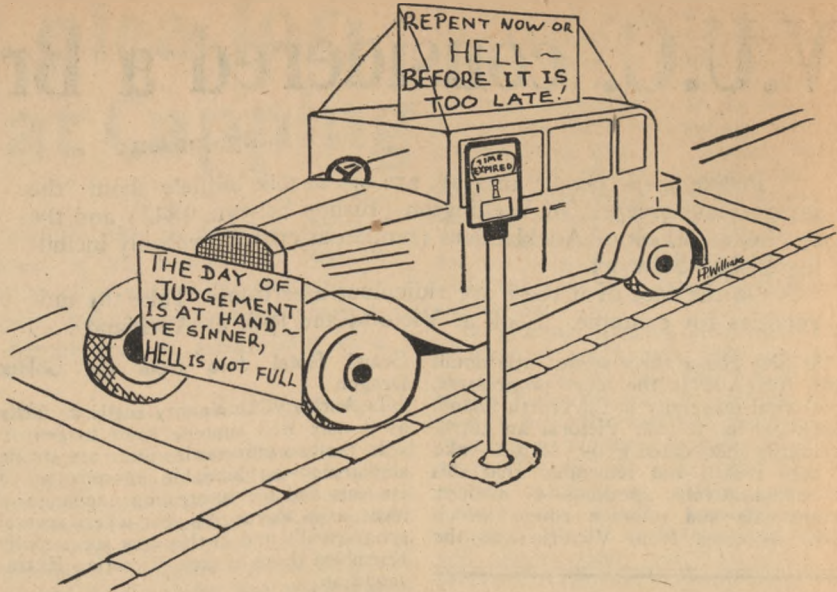
Referring to Capping Book, Denis Howell reported that difficulties of copy were again apparent, with the attempt to solicit contributions from students a failure. Distribution and advertising were good while sales totalled 11,757. The Controller thought that the success of Capping Book rested a great deal on the satisfactory liaison between the

Editor, Capping Committee and the Advisory Censor, which he regarded as being able to be improved. Exec. passed two motions relating to the appointment of Capping Book Editor: He will not in future be elected at AGM but appointed by and responsible to Exec., and applications will be called for this position straightaway, closing at mid-term break.

Qualifications necessary for a Capping Book Editor and the establishment of a sub-committee appointed by him but ratified by Exec. provoked much discussion. Denis Howell considered the editor should have some background to publishing if possible, be a member of the Association, and taking lectures in the year of his appointment, in addition to being prepared to co-operate fully with the President, Controller, and Advisory Censor. He would need a wide range of contacts to choose his sub-committee which would consist of an advertising manager, as well as members with technical qualifications and representatives of Elam and Training College Section "R."

Capping Book personnel

Bob Roach felt these recommendations were a genuine attempt at providing for more representation of opinion during the drafting stages of Capping Book, while Jim Holdom thought that material should be selected by round table discussion rather than by the editor himself. In noting that some members seemed concerned over the lack of Exec. representa-



"LIBRA" OFFERS

A Prod for the College Staff

How many members of the college staff are very prone to forget that as "university teachers" (this is the way they term themselves in the title of their Association), they have a duty to extend their activities beyond the lecture room? It is an only too obvious fact that a number of them regard lectures as the "end-all and be-all" of their university service.

In making this assertion, it is borne in mind that the preparation of lecture (and the marking of essays) take up a good proportion of the lecturer's time. But nevertheless, the shining example set by some of the university staff in always managing to find time to have a chat

with students in their rooms over problems associated with the subject in hand, of playing a full part in certain student activities, and of even extending a welcome to students to their homes serves to show up the many others whose attitudes can best be summed up as "O, I can't be bothered with students at my door!"

It should not be necessary to point out to certain of our college staff that lectures and essays compose only half of the function of "teaching", and certainly less than half of what university education should be. To some minds, the world of the university may be a small one, but who would deny that the free inter-play and discussion of facts and ideas between teacher and pupil provides opportunity to prepare oneself for the eventual departure from the University, and the entrance into the great world outside as *educated* people.

Surely such a contribution by the staff is an important part of their job as university professors and lecturers. When pushing their just claims for an increase in salary, they would do well to remind themselves that their vocation in life would not exist if there weren't any students. As noted above, there are many who have more than shown that they are aware of this fact. But one hopes that this modest contribution will act as a useful prod for those who have a more selfish and narrow view of what a university staff member should be.

Noting that at all the other colleges the student newspaper cost sixpence and that 1000 copies were sold of the last issue, Bob Roach asked Exec. to ratify this. After several members had questioned Dave Stone on matters relating to Craccum finances Exec. passed a motion that it shall be threepence per copy until such time as is decided otherwise.

Les. Quinn asked Exec. for help in drafting a reply to the letter criticising Caf. printed in the last issue of Craccum, but little constructive help was forthcoming, while some members even supported the letter.

Two important motions were passed at the instigation of the 'Societies' Secretary and Representative, Jim Holdom and Murray Francis. Sports clubs are to be informed that no grant will be made by Exec. to outside associations for overseas tours or any other purposes. Money for this must be raised amongst the members of the clubs concerned. Secondly, the secretary is to write to Mr Colin Kay expressing the congratulations of Exec. on the success of the NZU Athletic tour of Australia.

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# V.U.C. considered a Brighter Place

By Jensen

People, some people anyway, are apt to talk blithely about "the invigorating breezes" of Wellington (Bishop Selwyn, 1842) and the apathetic outlook of Aucklanders (numerous critics, probably including Bishop Selwyn).

On the face of it these are ridiculous assertions. Take the universities for example. Look at Victoria and look at Auckland . . .

At first glance there seems little doubt that Auckland is the most progressive, most vital university in the North Island. Auckland has a hall, Victoria an extraordinarily dilapidated gym. It has—take a deep breath and remember that this is comparatively speaking—a modern, bright cafe and common rooms which differ as much from Victoria's as the

Grand Hotel does from the Golden Dragon.

Is Auckland University really as lucky as it may well suppose itself to be?

In the two universities there are strong similarities—an aimable interchange of students and the interesting exchange of ideas, as in Revue this year where several songs vividly and in this case successfully resembled those of past Victorian Extravaganzas.

There are also however, important differences, best seen perhaps in specific points.

One of the main differences is typified by the outlook in the cafe—general meeting place in both centres. A rather sordid cafe in Wellington—a cafe where students pack together in smoke-padded air. One table joins of necessity in the conversation of the next. The atmosphere is daily suggestive of a hotbed of anarchy or

iniquity, when it is in fact neither.

A cafe however where discussion on drama, psychology, socialism and what have you is not considered abnormal and where the proximity of the tables enables groups to merge into a composite unity of sound and subject.

Auckland preserves more normality, but with the normality goes the impersonal quality of any restaurant around town. The vitality of university life gets no opportunity to spread as it does at Victoria.

This is not to suggest that Auckland tear down its furnishings and rub dirt into its walls. The atmosphere at Victoria may have been engendered by the conditions forced upon the students but the point is that students have used conditions to evolve a way of life which is more valuable than that which Auckland follows.

Possibly this one example has taken up too much space to too little purpose. What for example of the political situation? Is Victoria more politically alert?

Not noticeably and it does not seem to be a very important fact or a very relevant one. You are aware of the political situation in Wellington only

because discussion on all topics is more widespread than in Auckland.

Part timers? More in Auckland than in Wellington, though in both cities the university timetable is geared to their needs. They play a much greater part in the social and executive life at Victoria, than in Auckland.

Many people rate these things as important when examining differences between the two universities. The change though—Victoria was once called the "red" university. No one could say that now—its bias is definitely catholic.

But the customs and traditions, the feeling of unity at Victoria, and maybe the pseudo bohemian corduroys, beads and berets of the Victorian men, contrasted with the neat Auckland wear—these change far less rapidly.

A feeling of unity is surely a worthwhile thing to find in any university where interchange of ideas is the purpose of the work. Whether this feeling is fostered by forced friendliness, by remoteness as in Wellington from the main stream of city life, or by a conscious appreciation by the student of the university life, is quite irrelevant.

Well perhaps these are only the meanderings of an unsatisfied soul and you disagree with them. But there are unsatisfied souls in their thousands around Auckland.

So sit ye and contemplate your complacency.

## Thoughts after Listening to the Parliamentary T.A.B. Debate

After hearing the broadcast debate of Parliament 'considering' a private bill to use T.A.B. profits to build sports grounds to divert juvenile delinquents, the following points occurred to this listener:

(A) If as one member emphasised, racing is so important to New Zealand's economy, the happiness of her citizens and her overseas prestige, then it is scandalous that our education system pays no regard to this important subject. I suggest for a start that the A.B.C. be altered to the T.A.B. To that well known nemesis 'thirty days hath September' should be added some mention of the 368 days in the racing year. Moreover I cannot remember being told in my sketchy geography tuition that one of our most lucrative exports is the race horse nor that racing is one of our 'national industries'. (The phrase is the member's and shows a creditable realism.)

(B) I suggest that the institutions of higher learning include in their curricula special courses designed to meet the rigorous requirements of the profession of bookmaking. Also, if what the member said is true, our overseas prestige is heightened by the fairplay which pervades our race tracks. Special lectures should be included on race course ethics for our jockeys, trainers and race horse owners to make sure this high standard is preserved.

(C) If it is impossible, as the member said, for the racing clubs to keep their heads above the red ink without their share of profits from the T.A.B., could not bets be taken on football and cricket matches instead. These sports manage to struggle along without outside help and T.A.B. profits could thus be diverted elsewhere. Another solution would be the racing of trained kiwis round a small track. Not only would this be a truly national sport but it would save training and track expenses considerably and leave all our horses free for export.

(D) The profits from the T.A.B. are so large that the Government could profitably bring some more of our vices under its control.

—Written by one with no money for betting and who is up on one charge of treason anyway.



### CHILE

#### Study on board ship

A faculty of social service was opened at the catholic university of Valparaiso. In addition, the "Fishery School" being already founded last year, has finally taken up its activities. The curriculum comprises three years of theoretic and practical tuition. The theoretic subjects are nautical science, navigation, oceanography, maritime biology, mathematics, etc. The practical instructions take place aboard a schooner obtained by the university for this very purpose. Great importance is ascribed to the establishment of this school as Chile is offering extensive opportunities to this professional branch by its coast being more than 2,625 miles long. (Special Report).

### UNITED STATES

#### Colleges upholding academic freedom

The University of Chicago was one of six universities and colleges cited by the Association of American Professors (A.A.U.P.) for upholding the principles of academic freedom during the widespread government and congressional investigations of alleged disloyalty in

## UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

from

### THE STUDENT MIRROR

An independent news service associated with the student press throughout the world

recent years. Other schools receiving praise by the A.A.U.P. were Cornell, John Hopkins, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Sarah Lawrence College. The schools which were censured for abridgements of academic freedom are: University of California, Rutgers University, Ohio State University, Temple University, and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. (Chicago Maroon, Chicago).

### ENGLAND

#### Students bath in womens' hostel

One of the most amusing debates of the term was held in March at the Debating Society of Nottingham University when a visiting American team comprising a student from the University of Pittsburg and a student from the Pacific University, Oregon, together with two members of Nottingham University's debating team discussed a motion "That this house regrets Hollywood having become the Mecca of Western Civilization." (The Gongster, Nottingham).

Three students who took a bath in the Manchester University Women's Union basement have been granted life membership of the Women's Union. It is an old-established tradition that any man who takes a bath in W.U. is entitled to apply for life membership. The three students were all members of Rag Committee. They tried their luck one quiet Sunday afternoon, when nobody was about and then found three well-known members of the Women's Union to sign a statement to the effect that they took a bath there. (News Bulletin, Manchester).

### FINLAND

#### Women more conservative

Ylioppilaslehti, the Finnish student newspaper, has polled its readers at the beginning of last December, on their political opinions. 500 students chosen at random were interviewed. Politics seem to interest male students more than female students. Supporters of the opposition were more dissatisfied than supporters of the government parties. The undergraduates of the University of Helsinki, the Institute of Technology in

Helsinki, the Institute of Commerce and Business Administration in Helsinki and the Institute of Pedagogics in Jyväskylä were divided with regard to party allegiance as follows: National Coalition (conservative) 43%, Finnish People's Party (liberal) 23%, Agrarian Union (farmers) 8%, Social Democrats 7%, Swedish People's Party 5%, Communists 1%. 64% of the students supported the same party as their parents. Women students showed a greater leaning towards conservatism than the men. (Finnish Student News, Helsinki).

### SWITZERLAND

#### Students have radio station

The students of the Swiss Confederation Polytechnic (E.T.H.) will soon start a university transmitting station in Zurich. This broadcasting is to strengthen the relations between the students of E.T.H. and of the University of Zurich, as well as between the students and the other population; beyond that opportunity of speaking will be given to foreign students. Transmissions on short waves are planned lasting two hours every Monday. (Zurcher Student).

### RUMANIA

#### Exchange with British students

Arrangements begun some time ago have now been completed to allow an exchange this summer of British and Rumanian students, ten in each party. The itineraries for both groups, submitted by the respective national student bodies, have been approved and the exchange will take place at the beginning of August. Rumanian students will visit London, Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon, among others. Their opposite numbers will see Bucharest and several summer mountain resorts. The expenses for each group, apart from travel costs, will be borne by the host organisation. A similar scheme has been approved with the Unives Grandes Ecoles in France. It is not yet certain whether U.G.E. will organise a party of five engineering students to Rumania this year or sometime in 1952 but the Rumanian students of engineering will be going to France on their study tour this July. (I.U.S. New Service Prague).

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS:-

Role of Science in Progress?

Sirs,  
It was pleasing to note, in the anniversary issue of *Craccum*, an article on the important aspect of university life which is often rather overlooked when an integrated view of the institution is made by non-science and, unfortunately, too often, science undergraduates, within the university itself; that is, the Research work being done in various departments about the college. I wonder how many Arts students are aware of the importance of the relationship between work of this nature and current scientific ideas and progress? The grip science has on modern civilisation is unmistakably powerful. Its influence extends beyond the instrument-draped walls of its laboratories out into the realms of artistic literature, religion, politics, philosophy, economics and a dozen other subjects of direct interest to the Arts student. How often has the scientist been criticized as a narrow-minded specialist by people who lack the most rudimentary knowledge of the scientific method and the aesthetic qualities underlying the study of science. The mind of the 'specialist' may envisage a world far broader, richer and deeper (in an outwardly restricted sense), than the non-specialist can ever hope to perceive. The researches carried out under the guidance of A.U.C. students and staff are contributing to the steady, accelerating automatic progress which is now characteristic of science.

It is evident from a rough survey of the effects of this swift progress of science on our economic, social and political systems of the last fifty years, that the Ethical, in particular, Christian Ethical, and Moral ideas of our times, lag far behind the scientific ideas. Moreover, these ideas are not being pursued on the scale or with the vigour characteristic of scientific ideas. The gap is ever increasing and with it, our problems of world government. This lack of moral and ethical progress results in the complete lack of control of the powerful forces automatic scientific progress is showering upon us. There is no doubt about the effect politics and principles have on the direction of scientific advancement. The great stress placed on military technical progress is an example of how a principle may radically affect the direction of scientific progress to achieve a definite end. Another illustration is the steady progress of medical research, in a beneficial sense, under the guidance of general principles adopted wholeheartedly by the medical profession and its members. Again, this lack of progress is, naturally, the product of the difference in the rates of progression of ideas in the two spheres of human activity. It suggests partly, that the scholars in the arts faculties have not shouldered their responsibility as they should and pushed the study of ethics etc., to the stage at which, as in science, progress tends to be automatic.

"Banshee" writes with a slightly apologetic tone: "This then is the lot. Whether there are questions being asked or answered in research which will materially affect the progress in Auckland is perhaps debatable, but it is certain that at least some of the questions being asked must be answered before research in the topics can be closed up." From the point of view of pure research it doesn't matter two hoots whether research does materially affect Auckland's progress. In fact it often does but this is incidental; the pure scientist is not concerned with the practical applications of his discovery, he may pursue with vigour and enthusiasm, his chosen scientific work and resent any attempt to impose upon him restrictions associated with work which must have a practical application. Of what practical value is

A further plea for more work at Capping

Sirs,  
As another of the "few" I should like to heartily endorse "Weary's" remarks in your last issue. It was bad enough that we were short of time, without having to cope with what can only be described as a complete lack of support, and thoughtlessness amounting to a lack of initiative to a degree that is astonishing in a University College.

To give you a few cogent examples, I shall deal with each portfolio one by one, mentioning some of the worst features that struck us.  
*Revue*: There is always a large number of people eager to join the cast, but few prepared to maintain an interest except on this basis. Although the Stage Manager had no real difficulty with the construction of sets, it was, nevertheless, noticeable that there were very few faces indeed that were seen in the Table Tennis Room with any regularity. Even among the cast, rehearsals were irregularly attended. A few people seemed to take it too much for granted that once their names were on a list, that was all the contribution that was expected of them, for them to reap the rewards, fun and privileges.

*Procesh*: This year we had the largest Procesh on record, which in itself meant a greater effort for the organisers. It was all the more discouraging, therefore, that many of those organising the actual floats seemed unable to work in unison till the last few days. If more construction could be done early in the piece, there would be far less panic and confusion in the last few days. The worst result of this inability to get cracking is the embarrassment facing the Committee when it is found on Procesh day that there are trucks ordered and no floats to put on them. Do those responsible stop to think of the embarrassment thus caused? Or of how much better it would be to confess early that they were unable to complete their obligations? Or even that having ordered a truck, they have certain obligations to fulfil? I doubt it. Also, why does everyone have to head for the pub before demolishing their floats completely? Who do they think is going to do this for them? The major comment then on Procesh is that a child can think of an idea, but it takes a relatively mature and responsible person to carry it through to the end. Doubtless your readers will know into which category they fall.

*Collection*: I think it is sufficient comment here to state that NOT ONE student was willing to do even half an hour on one of the downtown stalls. Although one student found it easy to collect £21 in a short time *without moving out of the Queen St. area*, the average per box amounted to only £1/13/5½, while the lowest was 3/6. Bearing in mind the average, it is easy (and disheartening) to arrive at the proportion of students who considered it worthwhile to collect, when we discover that the University contribution to the Collection was only

a knowledge of the temperature and spectral distribution of an insignificant star two thousand million, million miles away? Of what practical value is an Art Gallery full of old paintings and statues? There is far more to Science than the search for 'practical applications of knowledge'. Research 'in the topics' will never be closed up. An answer to a few questions merely opens the door to mysteries about which many more questions may be asked. Past experience has shown that countries which have adopted a liberal attitude to pure research have received ample reward in the way of practical applications which are the by-products of this research.  
— C. Rowe.

£452. Students, think what you say before you boast!  
*Publicity*: First, the Controller could find no one who was willing to help him. Secondly, with a good deal of work and expense, four hundred *Revue* posters were printed and given to students to distribute; to students, please note, who assured the Controller they could dispose of them or else return them. Unfortunately, they did not tell the Controller how they intended to dispose of them. Very few were returned; very few were seen around the town or suburbs; hence our greatest mystery, *What Happened to the Four Hundred Posters?*  
*Capping Book*: As already mentioned by "Weary", only TWO students thought of contributing to the Book. In view of this, I for one am prepared to thoroughly slate and pour cold water on the criticisms of the Book by other students. I am prepared to admit that there may have been offensive matter in this year's Cap-

ping Book, but for this I do not blame the Editor. In the absence of any contributed material or even of constructive criticism, can he be blamed for writing the Book his way, for hitting hard at the most tireless critics of the Book? I say no, the blame rests entirely with the student body, with the armchair critics who, though eloquent enough after the event, cannot bring their command of language to bear upon active co-operation. *Distribution*: On the credit side, sellers for the Book did eventually turn up in sufficient numbers to cause the Organiser no worries.

In general, Capping was successful, although it could have been far more so, and with far less effort, had more people been prepared to roll up their sleeves and help, and had fewer people indulged in mis-timed pranks around the town. This is one aspect that deserves special mention as having hampered greatly the official presentation of Capping. We all know that these pranks will always occur, and most of us are prepared to laugh at and with them. But please, why don't the perpetrators think, before they act, of the consequences: Bear in mind that we wish to maintain good relations with the Police, Traffic Dept., City Council and Public until after such events as Procesh, Collection and Distribution; therefore, save the most startling demonstrations of immaturity until these events are over. About evidences of sheer vandalism, the less said the better.

Thanks are due to those who did give active help and to those who supported the *Revue* and Capping Book.

—"Worn Out".

.. But is it all bogus?

Sirs,  
"Weary", of the June 7 issue, seems dead-beat about what 2970, perhaps even 2975, of the students at this establishment are prepared to do for Capping Carnival. I may be able to brighten up "Weary". Those of us who do not do what "Weary" and his accomplices do are labelled selfish. "Weary" should be self-reproachful.

As a fresher trying to find some meaning in Capping Carnival, I asked many students what they were going to do for Capping Week. The most common replies were: "Nothing", and "I am an apathetic student."  
After my first experience of Capping Week I can say that many students ignore the Carnival, not through selfishness but through self-respect. "Weary" is out

of focus when he sees Capping Carnival as a contribution to the cultural and social life of the University.

To many of us, I say this sincerely, the Capping Book was a feeble parade of gutter gleanings. Only TWO students contributed without being solicited. Let's hope that we can improve on that next year and have NO contributions.

The Capping Book Editor's cry is also the motto of the irresponsible London tabloid, "The Daily Mirror", "to hell with critics — publish and be damned." Be damned — the Capping Book certainly succeeds in being damned by many.  
—Phil. I. Stine.

[Would this correspondent please leave his address in *Craccum* box.  
—Eds.]

Self-Damnation by Capping Book?

Sirs,  
I was extremely interested to read the Editor's reply to my criticism of the serious articles in Capping Book. It appears that my suggestions, namely that efforts be made to make Capping Book more representative and that something be done to bring about an improvement in the quality of the serious articles, are not positive or constructive. I should like to point out that in another letter which appears under the pseudonym "Weary", a statement is made that Mr. Taylor told "Weary" that he had received two contributions from students. Of course, my remark that the Editors encourage more efforts from the students cannot apply here. Evidently Mr. Taylor has now decided that two contributions are sufficient.

Also I would like to know what sort of criticism is acceptable as I find the whole situation very confusing. Mr. Taylor allows "Kelly's rules" as far as publications are concerned. The authors can offer self-contradictory evidence to support their case, use "proofs" that stand against their arguments, and be as illogical as they like, but I am only allowed to offer the sort of criticism that Mr. Taylor feels to be suitable.

What Mr. Taylor failed to notice was that I attacked part of Capping Book and not the whole. Further, I did not condemn the articles because of my attitude towards the point of view expressed.

Except to draw attention to a fact that was obviously discrepant with the truth, I concentrated on the quality and consistency of the argument. That I took up so much space in analysing the articles is due to the fact that I tried to achieve what the articles failed to do; i.e. prove my assertions and be consistent in my proof. Also I thought that it would save me from charges of making unfounded assertions.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. Taylor for unwittingly supporting my whole argument. No doubt he thought the quotation "to hell with critics — publish and be damned" sounded rhetorical enough to make an effective counterblast. However, when I wrote my first letter I attached no blame to the Editor as I held the view that he had to make the best out of the little material available. But now Mr. Taylor has "damned" himself with his own words I can hold that he is prepared to admit that I am right but nevertheless will publish anything regardless of quality and consequences. Clearly Mr. Taylor did not recognise this possible interpretation, but his nescience of it is a *prima facie* example of the sort of thing I originally attacked.  
—I.C.

But why not Contribute?

Sirs,  
To reply to I.C.'s criticism of my letter on the subject of Capping Book would no doubt provide him with the (inverted) satisfaction of having drawn attention to student publication truisms, so I shall be brief: I.C., Sir, contribute if you are to criticise.

—A. Taylor,  
(Capping Book Editor).

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# AUCKLAND FAREWELLS THE MUSE

## A Keyboard Paganini

At the conclusion of Thursday night's concert, Malcuzyński came back on to the platform to take five bows, recalled by an audience obviously stirred and excited by the performance. Not one member of it could have doubted this pianist's great artistry and unusual ability to make contact with his audience, from the very moment he steps on to the stage. The tall figure, the deep set eyes beneath a towering brow, and the flowing hair, fit everyone's idea of the romantic concert pianist — a keyboard equivalent of the almost legendary Paganini.

This illusion is not shattered for the dominant quality in Malcuzyński's playing is power, which, associated with an aggressiveness of approach and effortless technique forms part of a complete mastery of the music before him. Of course his playing is not technically faultless but the few errors he makes are not made the more obvious by stumbling breaks in the rhythm.

In the Chopin F minor concerto Malcuzyński showed himself well able to match the bravura nature of a three-movement battle with the orchestra. Although the battle cannot be regarded as one of epic proportions, largely because of the limited material at the disposal of the orchestra, credit must go to Malcuzyński for a forward playing which lifted the piano part out of the rather undistinguished sounds the orchestra contributed. This concerto is not a great work of architecture; its beauty, or appeal, lies in the texture of the piano part; the delightful pianisms which make Chopin's solo piano works distinctive and enduring. The performance on this occasion mercifully avoided those forced rubatos which are so foreign to the music, and a fault of certain recorded versions.

The Liszt A major, as a concerto, is more challenging material for both soloist and orchestra, for in its dynamics the pianist finds some scope for development of piano - orchestra interplay. Here again by the peculiar nature of the writing there are traps for the unwary, most of which Malcuzyński satisfactorily avoided. There is a sense of growth in the piano writing which is easily perverted by showmanship or destroyed by uninspired playing. Malcuzyński struck a nice balance between the flamboyant and the formal so that the music seemed to be finding its own way. Restrained playing paid its dividends in the March, which due to the weakness of the writing

and the occasional insensibility of performance can reach the heights of crudity, and again in the passage where the piano emerges from what Denis Stevens



"Edith Campion throws off the mantle of Edith Campion and even of Saint Joan . . ."

calls the "diabolical growling" of the ostinato in the lower strings. Mention of the strings cannot be passed by without some reference to the work of the orchestra as a whole. On the night it was master of those savage and angular sounds which constitute a greater part of this concerto.

Alas the same praise cannot be accorded the orchestra's treatment of Schumann's Manfred Overture. History has it that this overture was much endeared by Schumann himself; on this occasion he would most certainly have been disappointed for it was unimpressive playing

with neither the weight nor the profundity demanded by a theme of such heroic dimensions.

Some compensation in the purely orchestral field was provided by the first New Zealand performance of William Alwyn's Symphony. It was not difficult listening for even the most conservative listeners, but one must not detract from the helpful analytical introduction presented by Mr. Robertson in his customary semi-facetious style. The symphony is a one movement work built around the development of its main theme. What originates at a mere "night-noise" runs through the orchestra, appearing at different stages as a purely rhythmic design on the side drum, or in more recognisable form with some mellow playing from the brass ensemble, to emerge as a triumphant tune in the major which in the closing bars dies away to a bare motif on the basses. The Symphony is not thrilling nor is it quite commonplace. The composer seems to have that tongue-in-the-cheek approach which leaves the listener a little puzzled, and for that reason alone its reputation lies in the balance until it is given further hearings. At least I must express my appreciation of the National Orchestra's enterprise in presenting us with such an untried work. Only when the musical public is made to think for itself, in such circumstances as these, can music-making in this country receive the moral support it so sorely needs at the moment. —M.Q.N.

## FESTIVAL FILM

### "A Dream Encaged"

It was not by the means of material or devices unknown to the motion picture industry that the director of "The Great Adventure", Arne Sucksdorf — also its script writer, photographer and editor — made such an outstanding success of this film. The last of those to be featured by this year's Festival, it was certainly the best and although unlike any seen in the city recently, with the possible exception of Walt Disney's "nature" films, it is not unfair to compare it with those generally and pronounce it better than them all.

The story unifying the film is very slight, but plays an important part in its craftsmanship. While "The Living

## Lone Organ Recital

The Festival Organ Recital was a new departure in Auckland's festivity, and as such it was very pleasing to see a moderate attendance. The music was well chosen and varied, giving an idea of the range of the organ.

William Power chose one Buxtehude and two Bach chorales to begin the programme. They were beautifully and precisely rendered, and the old-world tones mingled among silent National Orchestra instruments parked on the stage, creating a delightful atmosphere. Bach's *Prelude and Fugue in B Minor* was executed admirably, showing the depth and intricacy of Bach's composition.

Geoffrey Skerrett's bracket included a Mozart *Fantasia* and two pieces by Whitlock. *Pagan* was brilliant and like a fanfare attracting much applause, but Skerrett's interpretation of *Scherzo* was even better. Played on soft stops it was sometimes lost to the audience — but not disastrously.

Arthur Reid deserves commendation for his choice of difficult works by 20th century composers. Harold Darke's *Fantasy* came off because its pleasant rumbustiousness fitted in with the fantastic atonality. Reid made a good attempt as Elgar's *Sonata No. 1* but the technical difficulties had the better of him, and the drawn out length had the better of the listeners. A brilliant recital ended on this unpromising note. —I.D.B.

"Desert" contained superb shots of animal and plant life in the desert and sought to show the struggle for existence there. "The Great Adventure", alongside equally superb photography of natural life, includes the story of two young Swedish children on a farm in that country who during the winter imprison an otter in a loft. The story of their taming it and feeding it surreptitiously makes this film a "creative" work whereas Walt Disney's was merely a reproduction.

The narrator is the older child now a man who recalls this year of his childhood, and the film opens with a dawn scene whose detail of bedewed spiders, webs and leaves is breathtaking. There is a very real atmosphere which is caught again and again in the film by the absence of background music and the emphasis on animal sounds.

Besides the admirable photography the drama is sustained by the excitement of the fox seeking its prey and in its turn being sought by the hunter; by the dog chasing the fox and it, too, falling victim to its hunter — the lynx.

Comedy is provided by the antics of the birds when a jet screams overhead and by some of the action of the two children whose "acting" is as also as natural as that of the animals.

Few who see the film can not help melting at the sorrow of the older boy when he finds, in the early spring, his young brother has betrayed their secret, and his loneliness later when Otty escapes — "No one can encage a dream for long, however kind the keeper?"

As films are broadly made up of photography on one hand and drama on the other — in the plot, the music, the dialogue and sets — so "The Great Adventure" is no exception, but it does differ in the use of these two elements: Insofar as photography maybe called an Art, Sucksdorf has reached a higher degree of artistry than probably ever before, and by showing natural, "unheightened" incidents, has similarly reached a dramatic pitch just as high if not higher than that of a film where many more conscious efforts are made towards the goal. —W.D.

## Players present Tense Human Mosaic on Stage

The second play presented by the New Zealand Players at the Festival, *The Queen and the Rebels*, by the recently deceased Italian dramatist, Ugo Betti, was an interesting and merited departure from the general run of plays offered by this company. On the surface a narrative piece with a realistic treatment of the action, contemporary background and a deceptively apparent reliance on character portrayal—all of which gives the essential sense of theatre —this play also, not unsuccessfully, strives to do a lot more.

It explores the realms of ideas, old as man himself and yet with a modern twist, and probes, quite deeply on occasions, into the workings of the human soul, allowing expression to some of its more fundamental and yet strangely hidden elements. A variety of these are dissected, some more skilfully than others, but all stemming from the central theme of the nature of political revolution and its inter-action with the dignity of the human being. In the course of events we are shown the leaders, military and civil, of the revolution, the people it affects, both those who help to mould it and those who are in turn moulded by it, and also those who are merely swept along in its wake; those who see in it the fulfilment of their basic needs whether in the form of ideals, sustenance, or personal ambitions, and those who are merely looking on as disinterested but compulsory spectators. When fitted together they form a tense human mosaic which was enhanced by a remarkably striking set depicting the interior of a town hall, scarred and smashed by the shells of civil war.

The cast was particularly strong in the five characters who, at one stage or another, dominate the action. Edith

Campion, throwing off the mantle of Edith Campion, and even of Saint Joan except for a little "close-to-heaven" stuff near the end, gave a well sustained portrayal as Argia, a prostitute who, by inward forces she is incapable of understanding, and untoward circumstances she is unable to grasp, is forced to throw over a superficially attractive life, gained by placing herself at the use of men, for a noble martyr-like death drawn on by asserting her long since downtrodden pride and dignity.

Michael Cotterill, gave what was in many ways his most vital performance to date as Commissar Amos, the gaunt, intellectual and crudely idealistic demagogue. In contrast was Brian Bell's General Bianti, the soldier, gross and impulsive, eager to see something gained by his efforts in death to the queen, even as he himself struggles with death, calling for a doctor who cannot be found in the chaos caused by his own guns.

Bernard Shine, too, gives of his best as the artless self-seeker, risen temporarily to petty power, knocked down by his own crude ambition, and finally slaughtered ignominiously by the movement to which he tied his ambition, thus sacrificing any integrity he ever had.

Again, in contrast, was the masterly portrayal by Redmond Phillips of the porter, Oraziot, swept along by a force too big for him to fight, and yet beneath his resignation strangely humble in the face of human dignity to which, in action, he is incapable of aspiring.

These were indeed fine performances but somewhat compromised by Richard Campion's uneven direction. There was not enough of the concentration called for by the heterogeneity of the first act, and the tautness that was built up in the second was not well enough sustained to the end. This play should wring everything from its audience and leave it in a state of near mental exhaustion. By a lack of tight direction, the producer failed to capitalise on an intrinsically vital play, fine acting, a splendid set, and the remarkable degree to which a theatre audience is capable of contributing to the atmosphere, and thence to the success of a dramatic performance. —D.S.

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B.B.C. RELIGIOUS ADVISOR AT A.U.C.

## Christian Heritage and University

These days of acute specialisation often saw the "existence of hideously well-informed and terribly knowledgeable barbarians," said Franciscan Father Agnellus Andrew, Religious Adviser to the B.B.C., in a lunchhour address in the College- Hall at the end of last term.

Father Agnellus lent a touch of sober colour to the dignified drabness of the university interior by coming along to speak dressed in the traditional brown habit of his Order. But for his glasses, he looked for all the world like some bright, energetic little Mediaeval friar.

It was the university's task, he said, to give perspective to the work of the specialist; not just to till one corner of human knowledge but to create an awareness of the whole range of human culture. The university should kill provincialism, whether geographical or intellectual, and above all it should achieve a synthesis of all branches of knowledge. Truth was one, despite its many aspects.

Father Agnellus referred to the curious notion, now out of date, which finds a clash between knowledge and religion. "The present generation had seen a new understanding of their relation and it was safe to say that the central Christian position was now intellectually stronger than at any time in the modern world. This was particularly true of Scriptural studies.

The universities were monuments of Christian culture. However far this or that institution had travelled from its origins, all universities had their roots in Christian soil. In England the university began at Christ Church, the name of an Oxford College. Oxford as we know it today went back with complete continuity to 1240 or 1250. It had begun as a monastic school for theology and canon law, gradually evolving towards the tradition of knowledge for which it is famous today.

Father Andrew said that when he became a Franciscan he had been named Agnellus (to the horror of his mother) after Agnellus of Pisa, who had been sent to England by St. Francis in 1224. Within a month of landing Agnellus of Pisa began a friary in Oxford from which sprang the school started by Grosseteste. Through this school passed a number of great priests and Franciscan friars—Duns, Scotus, Ockham and Bacon

for instance. The University of Glasgow had been founded in 1450 by Bishop Robert Turnbull, directly from a Bull issued by the Pope. All the universities had a similar story behind their foundation which showed the students of today their own background and origin.

Christianity had been first brought to England by St. Augustine who came from Rome to the south country. Within four years, in 600, he had begun the first Christian school and from then until 1870 the majority of English schools were run by the Church. They were established by the Church and during this period their whole activity derived entirely from religious sources. "And who can tell of the labour and resources of the Church during those 1300 years," said Father Andrew. Even as recently as 1945, half the schools of England were church schools—most of them Anglican, a quarter Catholic.

The inspiration behind Western culture had always been Christian, because knowledge, education, and learning had always been the concern of the Christian man. "You are heirs of that tradition and culture," the Franciscan priest told students. Today the whole centre of Western civilisation was moving. The focal point of Christianity and culture had been the Mediterranean basin. The Faith began there and then swept through Greece, Rome, France, Italy, Spain and then England.

Now over half the Catholic Church was non-European. Catholics among the English-speaking peoples, in the British Commonwealth and the U.S., numbered 65 millions. Africa and India now had more Catholics than Britain. The Church was rapidly gaining in all the Eastern countries, even though adherents behind the Iron Curtain had been "snatched away by violence, not by choice—though the Faith lives on."

### Russia instinctively religious?

To B.B.C. broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries there was a "trickle of response, and letters came drifting back." At a recent international conference of Catholic university students held in England, 20 delegates from behind the Iron Curtain said they couldn't gain entry to the professions unless they became Communists or subscribed to Communist Party forms. They could choose to condemn their children to a different life, or compromise—retain their inner faith but subscribe to outer forms contrary to their beliefs. If this was done, deceit and dissimulation became the norm and resulted in a growing cynicism of truth and honour, and in tension and neurosis. There was some hope, and people did survive, but it was 50 years since the Russian Revolution and those under 50 had no knowledge of what went before. Yet Russia was one of the great, instinctively religious countries.

Because of the change in modern times, the survival of our civilisation may depend on the new lands to which European peoples had moved. It was so easy to forget our background and origin, Father Agnellus said, and he painted out the responsibility of the present generation towards the past, and especially its great responsibilities for the future. Not only was the Christian Faith being challenged but everything that had grown out of it. "We should be prepared to hand it over to those who come after us," he said.

## SPORT

### A.U.C. v. Massey at Rugby

Inter-varsity Rugby was played in true spirit on Wednesday 13th, when Auckland drew three-all with Massey at Palmerston North. The Auckland team was without many of its named players, but those who came from lower grades played outstandingly.

The game developed into a dour forward struggle and Auckland did well to defend the many torrid attacks launched by the heavier Massey pack in the first half. In the second half Auckland forwards played magnificently and reversed the territorial advantage that Massey had held. For Auckland *Des Webb* and *Ted Bullmore* played outstandingly and *Morris Poletti* demonstrated that he has talent which deserves recognition.

For the backs, it was an unhappy day, as muddy conditions made handling difficult. To counterbalance this the defence on both sides was perfect. *Brian McFadden*, usually a five-eighth, defended well at fullback and Neil Simmons put the necessary pace into the backline.

Auckland's points came from a spectacular try by *Morris Goodwin*, whereas Massey scored from a penalty goal. *Bob Graham* kicked well for Auckland and was unlucky not to have increased Auckland's score.

The Auckland team was: B. McFadden; D. Limm, D. Slaney, C. Barrett; N. Simmons, A. Elliott; G. McCormack; E. Bullmore, D. Webb (captain), A. Poletti, M. Fairgray, P. Fielding, G.

### ON A VARSITY EDUCASHUN

Beyond the confined and cloistered serenity of academic life one may be faced with problems of a delicacy to topple a tippler. If a glamorous blonde says to you, with appropriate gestures, "du starka underbara klumpedump" (\*), has she some grave abdominal discomfiture or is she making a pass?

Your mere amasser of knowledge will be stumped — red — and shame-faced. Not so the "Craccum" reader who will realise that, since the situation already has a mistress, it behoves him to become its master.

Books will have formed a large part of the background of this wholly admirable person. He will, as a man of parts and discrimination, enquire of *The Wacklys* who are *Book Searchers* (of P.O. Box 2656, Auckland) in what way they can help him find that elusive volume of which the man in the shop had never heard and he will seek their advice on all his bibliokleptic problems. *The Wacklys* deal in books in any language, whenever or wherever published — rumour has it they've even read one themselves, and got to the end of it. (\*) The three persons whose correct translation of our blonde's phrase are opened first will each receive a book, for free; others answering will get a free copy of our booklet, *WORDS FROM THE WACKLYS*, so long as they last. (Advert.)

Wright, M. Goodwin, B. Graham, D. Francis and G. Lloyd.

### Sue Cox shows Fencing form

On May 5th, the second Jean Louis' Handicap Tournament was held in the Ponsonby Drill Hall. The University Swords Club entered three men and one woman. The men acquitted themselves creditably considering their handicaps. Colin Couch especially deserves mention; he won 26 out of 35 bouts.

The thrill of the day for Univerity was when Sue Cox, competing in her first tournament, won the women's individual contest with 26 wins in 30 bouts. Everyone agreed that the day's fencing had been a great help in improving fighting technique and the club continued rank work during the vacation with greater enthusiasm.

On May 19th, a team of four women fencers fought Whangarei women at Whangarei. Although losing 10—6, the University team showed they have good material and learnt much from the veteran Whangarei team. Especially pleasing was the effort of Sue, who won two out of her four bouts, showing that she can win in straight bouts as well as handicaps. Whangarei hospitality was, as always, overwhelming, and the team voted it a very enjoyable day.—A.J.H.

### Smallbore shots get cracking

This year's smallbore shooting has started. Thirty students are already wearing out the club rifles, and wasting ammunition, so why not come along and help them in this wholesome destruction. Odd attractions are *Jock* (Bonnie wee Scotsman) *Fraser's* scintillating wit and the gorgeous supper (eat and biscuits, milk if you're lucky) ably directed by well known Auckland smallbore shot, *Sue McBeth*. The place is the Army Rifle Range at Area 1 Headquarters, Rutland St. (next to Girl's Friendly Society), every Wednesday night at 7 p.m.

Already numerous possibles have been recorded, mainly from *Roy Larsen* and *Jock Fraser*. Many newcomers are beginning to reveal good form (including *Rod Smith*, *Fred Webb*, *Peter and Murray Wilkins* and *Garry Colebrook*).

At the Annual General Meeting the following officers were elected:— Club Captain: J. A. R. Fraser. Secretary-treasurer: Miss S. McBeth. Committee: Miss E. Porritt, R. Larsen, C. Olivecrona, G. Waring, A. Maingay, B. Darroch, R. Smith.

This year we are hoping to have a strong Tournament team, so if you want to spend a riotous week in Christchurch during August, join the club and start serious practice now.

— "Gropo" Hanna.

### Netball Competition

Results of four rounds were: O'Rorke leading with four outright wins and one by default. Three teams were third: Architecture, Physics and Soc. of Indept. Intellectuals. How long can O'Rorke, with eight rounds to go, keep its record unsullied?

Extra referees are needed to keep the competition going after July 13th, as I am leaving for overseas then.—STAN BROWN, Physical Education Officer.

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# Australian hospitality overwhelming

## VARSIITY ATHLETES ON TOUR

Hospitality, goodwill, goodfellowship; these are the impressions which impinge most after the recent tour of Australia by a New Zealand Universities' Athletic Team. This team of ten men and five women spent almost three weeks in Australia and competed in four meetings, two at Sydney and two, including an inter-Varsity test, at Melbourne.

The team had a large measure of success, individually and collectively, winning three of the four meetings, the test loss being possibly a result of injuries, but these facts are submerged by the hospitality of their Australian hosts. Probably no other team has been more kindly received; certainly no other team could have done more as ambassadors of its University than did this one. In this respect, it is noted that the girls were very popular; this is the first time members of the fair sex have been included in a Varsity athletic team for an overseas tour, but it is an undoubted fact that they will be included in future, if the experience this time is taken note of.

### Student interest disappointing

Interest in the team's appearances was considerable, but, unfortunately, University students were not to the fore in this respect; of a crowd of about 500 who saw the test in Melbourne, only a small proportion were students. The large and diversified nature of the Universities may be one explanation of this.

All members of the team performed well; most returned performances well above their previous best. *Robin Ball*, of Canterbury, who competed in the discus and shot events, returned 137ft. 6in. in the discus, a distance good enough to have given him the national title at the last championships. He put the shot 45ft. in Australia, and this was a foot better than he had been able to record before.

For good performances and for versatility, *John Hawkes* of Victoria deserves special mention. John could be one of New Zealand's best quarter-mile hurdlers if he sticks to it; his best time was 55.5 secs. He returned 15.2secs. for the 120 yards hurdles in gaining third place in the test; this was 15 secs. better than he had previously done. John also won a 220 yards flat, and recorded 22 secs. over this distance.

### A possible New Zealand Champion

Auckland's *Don Smith* scored convincing wins in Australia; he beat Henderson, ranked fourth or fifth in Australia over the half mile in the test; Henderson has run the distance in 1 min. 51 secs. Don did it in 1 min. 54 secs. Henderson is an Olympic prospect, but he found Don's

finishing sprint too much to handle. Don runs to win; his tactics are to keep handy until the finish; he has possibly never been fully extended, and certainly he can be ranked as one of the best, if not the best, half-milers in New Zealand at the moment.

Of *Warren Travers*, another Auckland member, one can say that he proved versatile. Noted for his distance running, Warren, in Australia, ran several good half miles, with times down to 1 min. 57 secs. He was never beaten over three miles, his best time being 14 mins. 28

Competing under the handicap of an injured foot, *Ian Sim* failed to reproduce his New Zealand form; he did, however, come to light in the relay in the test. It was unfortunate that the foot failed to respond to treatment, but Ian was at all times a trier.

Called into the team at a late date because Barry Robinson was forced to withdraw through illness, *Rob Irwin* had not had sufficient preparation to reproduce his home form. He improved with every outing, and ran an excellent leg in the test relay.

### More injury to hamper form

Another who suffered through injury, and thus having to miss the test, was *Pam Butchers*. Up till the time of her withdrawal from competition, Pam had added several inches to her long jump distances, her best being 17ft. 11 in. She also gave valuable support in the relays. Pam is a good prospect; adequate tuition feet, and she could well become a national-class jumper.



Back Row: R. G. Ball (C.U.C.), D. I. B. Smith (A.U.C.), M. Jeffries (A.U.C.), R. P. Irwin (V.U.C.). Middle Row: W. G. Travers (A.U.C.), A. M. Clarke (A.U.C.), P. E. Smith (O.U.), A. N. Brooks (A.U.C.). Front Row: C. M. Kay, Manager (N.Z.U. and A.U.C. Blues Panel), D. M. May (V.U.C.), M. Mellisop (A.U.C.), C. F. Moran (A.U.C.), P. E. Butchers (O.U.), J. M. Johnson (A.U.C.). Inset: G. J. Hawkes (V.U.C.).

secs., and he recorded 4 mins. 17 secs. on a wet track in Sydney for the mile, being beaten by John Plummer, who is perhaps knocking on the door of the Australian Olympic Selection Committee. More will be heard of Warren; his running is convincing.

*Peter Smith*, of Otago, started well with a 50.6 secs. quarter mile on the wet track at Sydney. He looked to be coming right, but unfortunately, he pulled a leg muscle. The injury failed to mend, despite all efforts. Peter is the present national champion, and we can be thankful that the injury is not permanent.

### Olympic nomination

*Murray Jeffries* maintained his form with 6ft. 4in. high jumps. He has done better (6ft. 6in. at the nationals, 6ft. 5in. at Tournament), but his jumping was good, and he is to be congratulated on his Olympic Games nomination.

The other high jumper, *Margaret Mellisop*, improved still more on her season's performances. Margaret added 3½in. to her height when at Tournament; in Australia she added another inch, reaching 5ft. 1½ in. This puts her in top New Zealand class. She could be a definite prospect for the 1958 Empire Games if she continues with the sport.

*Albert Brooks* toted a long bamboo pole to Australia to good effect; his organisation added six inches to his previous best in the pole vault, clearing twelve feet for second place in the test. Albert picked up quite a few hints in Australia, should push her out to at least nineteen and while he has quite a way to go, more could be heard of him.

*Allan Clark* was another who did better than ever before. He threw the hammer out 156 feet at Sydney, and 150 feet in the test, these being right up to New Zealand standard. Allan is becoming a real student of the event, and he should have a bright future.

It was an experience for the team to run on cinders. The test was held at Olympic Park, which will be the training venue for the Games. Cinders dry out very quickly; thus conditions for the test were better than they would have been had it been held on a grass track. The girls found it somewhat more difficult to adapt than the men.

Finally, mention must be made of the work of the manager, Colin Kay, himself a former Varsity and New Zealand representative, who did marathon work. He thoroughly earned the thanks of all concerned, and of all connected with the University.

To them all, we extend our congratulations. —J. Holdom.

## Are you Eligible for Tournament?

We present this summary of the rules of Eligibility for Winter Tournament, as an aid to those who would like to compete, but may, if they are not forewarned, miss out because they are not eligible. The summary covers the major conditions; any person who thinks they might be in a special position should contact Jim Holdom (Phone 46-002) or Murray Francis (Phone 63-649) as soon as possible, at their homes, or at Executive Room.

Competitors must be members of the Students' Association, and must be bona fide playing members of their club; the exception to the latter is when playing in a higher grade, in which case enquiries should be made as to the position.

The course being taken must include at least three hours of lectures per week, with a full course, or five hours per week if on one term only. The subjects taken must be in the syllabus of the University of New Zealand. Certain exceptions are made when a degree is being completed. At least two-thirds of the lectures involved in the course must have been attended.

Special regulations cover such people as 6th year med. students, and others, and any person penalised through illness, or other extenuating circumstances, should contact the delegates, Jim and Murray.—Jim Holdom, Sports' Club Secretary.

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### CALLING ALL GOLFERS!

This College has a Golf Club in name, but not in bodies. So far as can be ascertained, there are none of last year's members still students; thus at the moment, we will not be able to send a team to Tournament. This is a most unfortunate situation; no College likes to be in the position of having to scratch from any competition.

The College club has never functioned as do other clubs; it does not have its own course, and as a rule meets only once or twice a year for a members' day. Thus there is no subscription; the only charges are the green fees for the one or two club days.

It is our opinion that there must be quite a number of golf addicts in the student body; that being the case, we are calling a meeting of all those interested for next Tuesday, June 26th, at 7.30 p.m., in the Women's Common Room. The Chairman will be *Bernie Coyle*, one of last year's officials. *Coyle*, one of last year's officials.

Women students are also welcome, and it has been mooted that women's golf be introduced to Tournament.

Golfers, the need is urgent; if so be it name for Jim Holdom in the Executive room, giving also your address and phone number, if any.

—Jim Holdom, Sports Club Secretary.

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