



University Needs Goodwill

Architect Outlines Site Plan

"Nothing has altered my opinion that this site is an excellent one for its purpose and that, with goodwill, a University can develop over the years that may be a credit both to the City and to New Zealand." With these words Professor R. H. Matthew, consultant architect to the University of Auckland, significantly established the basis for University development in Auckland.

The operative word here is "goodwill". In this day and generation no project of any magnitude can be carried out without goodwill. The attitude of the Auckland City Council, representing as it does sectional interests in Auckland city, has been conspicuously lacking any sort of goodwill.

The reasons for this attitude are many and varied, and none of them as far as I can see will stand up to any sort of reasonable examination. Professor Matthew has effectively debunked the fears of commercial interests by pointing out that the areas now used for commercial purposes have not nearly reached complete and effective utilisation.

What of the other major objections to the Princes Street site — the suggested lack of "spaciousness" and the desire for a campus-type university complex, in emulation of overseas countries? If the most vociferous opponents of Princes Street stopped and had a clear and unemotional look at the New Zealand way of life, for want of a better term, they should see that the "more intimate close group" of buildings is

animosity as typified by the late Senator McCarthy.

Incidentally, in the "Letters to the Editor" column of this same newspaper, there is clear evidence of a campaign designed to twist, distort and undermine the possibility of any creative university development by raising the "possibility" of Albert Park's being taken over for university purposes.

By way of contrast, Professor Mat-

may wish to be located near the existing gardens . . . a new Library facing Princes Street, adjacent to the Main Buildings . . . Sciences are located at the Wellesley Street end of the site . . . and the Social and Biological sciences lie between. At the centre of the site, accessible from both Princes and Symonds Street are the Great Hall and the Students' Union, forming, together with the Library, the core of the University layout, convenient to all departments . . . the Architecture School is conveniently planned in relation to School of Fine Arts . . . the main part of the site gives ample space for Engineering, and possibly Music at the St. Andrews Church end WITH A SUBSTANTIAL AREA IN ADDITION FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS."

Parking is adequately provided for and the proposed realignment of Grafton Road would serve to unify and give coherence to the site as a whole along the Eastern frontage.

General Layout

"With regard to the general character of the layout I envisage a group of buildings of varying heights, tall buildings contrasting with low horizontal blocks — these last include the existing buildings. The site, in my view, invites the careful placing of one or more tall blocks, to break the skyline and locate the University when seen from distant vantage points. Most tall buildings in the City at the present time lie in the valleys, and do not therefore stand out in silhouette.

This, however, will not always be the case, and looking to the future, it is desirable that the scale of the developing University should be adequate in the environment of the City. The spaces between buildings would be made to appear continuous, by lifting, where necessary, the buildings above ground level, thus increasing the sense of space without destroying the grouping of the whole."

This, then, is the shape of things to come. The factors are all there to be evaluated by everybody, evaluated, that is, not from the point of view of narrow self-interest, but from the point of view of providing a decent, wholesome and satisfying environment for higher education, in a manner which can only benefit the city in every way. The time is long past when city design as a whole should be evaluated from the viewpoint of commercial profits, rates and quick turnover. It is always extremely hard to justify intangibles in any situation, but the Auckland University development is one conception which must be dealt with mainly from this point of view. It is a project which should capture the imagination of Aucklanders and be worthy of the fullest support and goodwill of every citizen and administrator.

—Christopher Gillies.

* The emphasis given is mine — C.C.G.

The Red Menace

Charges Against Protest Committee

"Usually Reliable Sources" in Wellington tell us the Security Police have been making some not-too-veiled inquiries into the make-up of the various All Black Tour Committees, and of the Auckland one in particular.

Communists, it seems, are in the organization. Members of the New Zealand Peace Council are connected with its activities. The possibility of a Communist "front" has been openly suggested in the daily press.

I fail to see just what these good citizens are driving at.

The organization's aims are clearly stated. There is nothing there about the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange. The dictatorship of the proletariat is not mentioned. Even economic determinism, capitalism and the New Zealand Herald do not appear.

Strangely enough they are concerned solely with the problem of racial equality and an alleged abuse of this principle. Up to now, at least, New Zealanders have regarded such an issue as quite respectable; as far as we know, they were even a little proud that New Zealand had kept a clean record on the question.

A Major Tragedy

It would be a major tragedy if through hysterical, witch-hunting thinking of the McCarthy type, such an organization should become smeared with subversive connotations.

"Peace" has already gone that way. Is it possible that "Racial Equality" will follow it, and this in New Zealand, the supposed bastion of the principle?

It does not necessarily follow that a person who has beliefs in one field, generally supposed to be unpatriotic or subversive, cannot by the nature of things hold a different one, one laudable in the eyes of the community. It is an even worse example of hysterical thinking to suppose that such a person can, by nothing more than association with a cause, Midas-like, turn it from "respectable" to "subversive."

If this can happen in New Zealand, we must conclude that the roots of tolerance and equality are not as deep as we have liked to think.

We can only hope this is not the case.

Footnote for the unconvinced:

On the Auckland Committee there are a well-known Anglican vicar, prominent Catholic and Methodist laymen, the wife of a Unitarian Minister, a prominent Auckland lawyer, various leading Maoris, a University lecturer, several students of the safe variety, one with long hair, representatives of what the press calls "sane labour" unions, not to mention miscellaneous National Party members, Labour Party members and holders of the Social Credit persuasion.

There is also one Communist.

—J. M. Orbell.



By courtesy N.Z. Herald.

Professor R. H. Matthew and Professor R. T. Kennedy, professor of Town Planning, discuss plans for the University site.

more in harmony with the scale of the environment and the social system in this country.

Unreasonable Attitude

It seems to me that if the Princes Street opponents, speaking through their mouthpiece, the *New Zealand Herald*, are not prepared to evaluate reasonably and unemotionally the carefully considered and expert opinions of an architect whose ability and integrity are unquestionable, they will leave themselves open to charges of self-interest, muddled and distorted thinking, as well as exhibiting the worst features of political

thew's plan for Auckland University, as typified in his Report is a carefully considered, and commendably restrained blueprint for the positive development of our University, "that will be outstanding and, indeed, an example to many less fortunate cities throughout the world."

What, in fact, does Matthew envisage for Auckland University? Briefly this.

Plans for Development

"Arts will be located at the Government House end of the site, with the possible exception of Botany, which department



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 or the A.U.S.A.

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CRACCUM

Town v Gown

A recent report of the Parliamentary Education Committee referred to University degrees as "academic adornments". It is a shocking thing that people who are supposedly competent to discuss University matters should have such a gross misconception of the purpose and function of learning and be so completely out of sympathy with the practice of higher education.

Unfortunately this attitude is a common one in New Zealand. The controversy over the Auckland site has shown that the majority of citizens seem to be far more concerned with the demands of commerce than with providing the University with the best possible position. When the City Council heard submissions on the use of the Princes Street area recently, time and again the advice of Professor Matthew, who is one of the world's leading architects, was disregarded by petitioners in favour of business considerations. The New Zealand Herald's editorial quite frankly asked: "Must the progress of an important sector of the city be frustrated by a manifestly wrong decision on a university site?" 'Manifestly' wrong presumably, because a number of Auckland's doctors will have to vacate what they somewhat presumptuously like to call 'Auckland's Harley Street'.

What is more disappointing is the fact that local newspapers have taken advantage of the controversy to give publicity to totally misinformed opinion on the matter of the site. It is, of course, the duty of any newspaper to present both sides of a case in order to reach the truth. But it is simply irresponsible to print insinuations and falsehoods in order to antagonize the public towards the University. We submit that this is being done at present by the New Zealand Herald. Under the guidance of this paper a quite unfounded belief has sprung up that the University plans to incorporate Albert Park into the Princes Street site, and no doubt some of Auckland's more public-minded citizens will form themselves into an Albert Park Protection Committee to safeguard the rights of their fellows.

A city like Auckland, that is growing in size and importance, cannot afford to disregard or belittle the value of a University, even from a solely functional point of view.

Government and citizens alike would do well to alter their way of thinking, and treat the academic institutions of this country with the respect they deserve.

Round the Campus

Following the retirement of Mr West a new custodian has been appointed. He is Mr E. W. Harness, formerly harbour master at Suva, Fiji. Mr West has another job in the arts block and will be appointed to a position in charge of mail and stationery. A Deputy Custodian will shortly be appointed and will reside at a flat at No. 4 Grafton Road. Here also will the University Bindery be situated. With two Custodians better care-taking both of students and of the buildings can be organized.

Committee of Inquiry

Beginning on the 21st of this month the Committee of Inquiry was at the University for a week. They met representatives of the Students' Association and inspected the cafeteria and student buildings. The Committee comprises Sir David Hughes-Parry of London, Dean G. C. Andrew from the University of British Columbia, and Dr. Harman who is chairman of the New Zealand Atomic Energy Committee. Mr Rowley, officer for higher education at the Education Dept., and Professor Holmes, Professor of Economics at Victoria, are secretaries to the Committee.

Hamilton Branch Opens

Lectures in English I and History I begin at Hamilton next year. Staff positions are being advertised and it is intended that both Training College and University students will be catered for. Lectures will be given in the new building of the Training College in Hamilton and it is assumed that eventually this new buildings area will become a University College in its own right. A library is provided for and it can be

envisaged that a complete University must collect on the site before very long. The question may be asked: "Where are staff members going to come from? It is difficult enough to get them for the major Universities." The government who approved this new scheme will doubtless provide an answer

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EXEC. NOTES

Hosts Pay Up

There were no important items on the agenda at the meeting of the Students' Association Executive on the 7th of the month, but it appears that some significant issues arose out of the meeting which, unfortunately, were discussed in committee. Thus *Craccum* is not able to report them in Exec. notes.

A letter from the Citizens' All Black Tour Protest Committee asking for a donation of one guinea was given the approval of the meeting.

Last Easter Tournament student members of the teams travelling up to Auckland damaged the interiors of railway coaches. As a consequence of this uncouth behaviour the NZUSA were demanded to pay compensation amounting to £27-9-0. Auckland were asked to pay their share of the costs. It seems a little incongruous that the host University should be asked to pay out money to compensate for damage resulting from the irresponsible behaviour of students of other Universities. However, no protest was made because of the minor nature of the entire affair.

It was moved by Dave Robinson (Sports Rep.) that Tramping Club's application to be classified as a Sports Club be refused. He supported the motion on the following three grounds:

1. Only a general meeting of the club could evolve such a request as this.
2. Sports Clubs must be competitive: Tramping Club is not.
3. There are no substantial differences between clubs and societies anyway.

This matter is a minor one and there is no human reason why the tramping club's application should not have been passed. However, Executive found it necessary, even over such a small matter as this one, to refuse the application because it didn't accord with the rules. Thus the debate on the issue continued for far too long until members seemed to lose all sense of proportion in the matter. The motion was finally put and passed.

The procedure was repeated but with some justification after Mr Hunt (Societies' Rep.) moved that Tramping Club be given no further grant this year. A society which does not apply for grants at the time when applications are called for should not expect Grants Committee to consider their case at a later date. Mr Hunt rightly stated that if the motion was lost it would be indicative of no confidence in the Grants Committee of which he was the chairman. The motion was passed.

The Man Vice-President has received a letter from the Auckland Blood Transfusion Service thanking the Students' Association and those students who gave blood at the end of last term. Altogether the University gave 226 pints, a record amount from a single organization. This donation was very much appreciated.

Tour Decision an Insult

The controversy over the 1960 tour of South Africa has wider implications than are normally found in the decisions of sporting bodies. The major implications are threefold.

First, there is the matter of external relations. We claim to be a state in which there is equality. The overseas observer is testing the validity of our claim by the sole criterion of whether or not a representative team is fully representative. The overseas persons knows that we claim full equality; but they also know that Maoris will not be selected in 1960. And all our claims are ignored if not practised.

Secondly, there is the matter of Pakeha prejudice. Prejudice exists and obviously will not be destroyed overnight. However, if Pakehas are strong enough morally to forgo the sending of a team

which is not representative then we will have taken a step forward. Incidentally the Rugby Union's decision involves discrimination by a nation-wide body, not by an individual. Thus their decision is a matter of national importance.

Thirdly, this matter is of vital importance to Maoris. Mr Ralph Love's statement supporting the Rugby Union has been criticised by Maoris throughout the country. His supporters are very few in number. Dr. Winiata stated that the worst feature of the decision was that it destroyed unity and equality in the country. Persons who support the Rugby Union on the grounds that its actions are aimed at protecting Maoris from prejudice in South Africa ignore two vital issues. One is that the Maoris were not given the opportunity of deciding whether they would be willing to make themselves available for selection and thus giving them the chance to decide whether they would take the risk and go to South Africa. Godfrey, the golfer, made the decision not to go to South Africa himself; he was not told that he could not be selected as he was part-Maori.

The other point is that the Maoris are being insulted within the country because the right to make such a decision has been taken from them. This point further refutes the idea that by not sending a team we shall insult the South Africans. I suggest that it is far worse to insult fellow countrymen than to insult people who are outsiders and some of whom believe in one of the most vicious doctrines in practice in any country today.

For these reasons the issue is probably as proportionately important, in a New Zealand context, as desegregation of schools in the United States. Opponents of segregation there, and of the Rugby Union decision here, do not expect that people will become tolerant overnight but at least the reversal of both will be a step forward, not a step backwards. —I.P.

OUR READERS WRITE

Prejudice in Sunny Paradise

Sir,
Some time ago a petition concerning the South African tour was formed; the collection of signatures included those of Fijian students. Tragically, I thoughtlessly signed with the others. On thinking it over, however, I see that I should not have done so, nor for that matter should the others. In signing the petition, we Fijian students have pronounced ourselves hypocrites.
We are hypocrites because firstly, we are more or less guests of New Zealand in that the schools and universities we are using belong to New Zealand, and it is only through an act of charity on New Zealand's part that we are permitted to study here. By what right therefore are we permitted to criticize our hosts? No matter which side a New Zealander may take in this controversy, he is still a New Zealander, and as such, he is our host; our obligations — the observance of courtesy — are equal to supporters of either side of the dispute. Besides the point of elementary politeness, there is a saying that minding your own business is a virtue. If Fijian students do not like any of the ideas expressed by New Zealanders, then they can return to their sunny paradise.

Our sunny paradise, however, is not such a wonderful place. In Fiji, rather than having a "black-white" discrimination, we have a "class" bar, a "privilege" bar, a "prestige" bar. The "wealthiness is saintliness" concept is expressed over and over again in some Asiatic groups in Fiji. (I quote the case of the Asiatics since most of the Fijian students over here are in fact either Indians or Chinese.) This perhaps "mild" form of middle-class snobbery has another parallel, a Fijian-Asiatic discrimination. This discrimination may not be apparent to outsiders but there is constantly a feeling among Asiatics that Fijians are either fools or devils. What the Fijians in turn call the Asiatics I do not know, but undoubtedly they experience this sensation of "apartness" quite frequently.

There is yet a third type of these devilish bars. It is a "pure-bloodedness" idea. Half-castes — (I beg those whose parents are of different races to forgive me, but that is the term that is generally employed) — are usually considered to be lower on the social scale.

Whatever Fijian students may say, if they examine their own colour-consciousness reactions, they will agree that what I have said is true. Those who deny the existence of such "bars" are either too dull of wit, or too proud to admit them. But what I am driving at is this: — until we Fijian Asiatics have corrected ourselves, until we have eliminated our own deplorable class and race wars, and until we ourselves are perfect, we have no justification for telling the Kiwis what to do.

In future let all we Fijian students t-h-i-n-k! "Judge not, and you will not be judged!"

Yours despairingly, —Privilege.
(Abridged.—Ed.)

Church Unity

Sir,
A.L.K. tells us that we do not know what is involved in Church unity, and that in any form in which we can attain it, it is undesirable. I agree that compromise (implying a modification of Church doctrine) is undesirable and indeed seems practically impossible. The alternative to compromise, we are told, is to decide which is the true Church,

since "obviously there can be only one true Church." Yes. But it is not so obvious which one is. If any denomination has remained true (in purpose, function and in teaching, presumably) to the original Church, it is certainly not apparent in its life. The state of the Church today is a stumbling block to many who fail to see in its life a humble obedience to the Holy Spirit.

Rational repentance, not gentlemanly compromise, is the answer. A.L.K. states that, the separate Churches will never admit that they are not wholly right. But they must! Pride is the most deadly sin, the one that separates man furthest from God. There is a basic and urgent need for repentance on every side; a humble retracing and researching of the fundamentals of the Gospels, obedient to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Only with repentance can there come a realization of the appalling disobedience of the Church, a renewal of Christian love, and a rededication to God's purpose, which is that the whole world shall be united in Christ. Unity is not a purpose or an end in itself but must arise from repentance and obedience.

The last sentence, "as long as we can attain salvation, does it matter how we come by it?" begs the question. It would appear that A.L.K.'s ultimate purpose is to gain personal salvation and to let others find theirs. Even then it is ridiculous to say: "Does it matter how we come by it?" What he should say is: "How can we come by it?"

The Church should not lose sight of its purpose. It exists for the world, not for itself. Christians are called, not primarily for their salvation, but that through them the world might be saved. Being a Christian means being committed to a task of mission and ministry to the whole world. And this commitment cannot be fulfilled until there is one Church united with one message for the world.
Yours, etc., —B. Bracewell.
(Abridged.—Ed.)

Letter from Indonesia

In 1957, the first holder of an NZUSA student scholarship studied for one year at Auckland University on a post-graduate course. His name was Wasisto Surjodiningrat, and he came from Indonesia, returning there at the end of the year with an M.Sc. degree. He has recently written to Peter Gordon and Ian Pool (who in 1957 were members of the Exec.) telling something of his life as a lecturer in the University of Jogjakarta.

Wasisto occupies a distinctive position — "as the 'lonely' holder of an M.Sc. degree in Maths. in a university . . . of 12,000 students . . . you can well imagine that I have a lot more to do than I want . . . or am supposed to do." But he is undoubtedly a boon lecturer — "This week we have our staff meeting for deciding the examination passes. Honestly, I am rather difficult, but on the other hand my students cannot complain that I did not do my best to prepare them." In his lecturing tasks, Wasisto holds a very important position. Not only does he lecture in the Maths. and Engineering Depts. of the University, but also in the State Teachers' College and the Catholic Teachers' College. Total lecturing time each week is 29 hours. He says: "In a way I am quite important for" — the engineering students — "because they have to pass me three times in a field of nine subjects. As for the Mathematics department, I have been responsible for establishing graduate courses which the students have been waiting for . . . since I got my M.Sc. degree in 1953. So I am lecturing to my fellow students now. In pointing out my jobs, I merely want to show how much I can contribute to my young country, and how much New Zealand students have been doing," indirectly, "by giving me a scholarship, for which I will always be grateful."

New Paper for Auckland

Those Aucklanders who are tired of the narrow Toryism of Auckland's leading daily paper "The New Zealand Herald" will welcome the news of a scheme to establish another local morning newspaper. Mr. Robert Wilson, the author of the project, outlined the aims of the publication in a newsletter received by Craccum.

"As it is neither desirable nor possible to interest the large investor, our appeal is to the small investor, with the objective of the daily press's being eventually compelled by our competitive example to supply the discriminating portion of the public with well-informed, sane news. I submit," (and Craccum fully endorses this statement) "that this is not being done at the present time, the apparent policy of the press being that of pandering to the lower tastes, for them the most remunerative proposition." The Independent Paper will be non-party, non-sectarian, loosely socialistic, anti-communist and anti-capitalist. Mr Wilson goes on to say that there is room for improvement on the literary side of the daily press.

"Literature ought to be the whole truth, not the omission of things with which we do not agree. Things unfavourable to the cause of our press lords simply don't happen; they are left out of the pages."

If this plan succeeds it will certainly be a very healthy thing for the Auckland press. At present the paper is in its embryo stage. Mr Wilson and his colleagues are producing cyclostyled newsletters, and envisage a small magazine to advertise the project, with a gradual growth of sales. Help has been promised from several journalists, both here and overseas, but organizing assistance is needed. Mr Wilson will welcome contributions from student writers on University interests. Those interested should contact him: Robert L. Wilson, Achilles Avenue, Whangamata.

TEGGA RONCAY

What does Tegga Roncay signify? Tegga Roncay is an expansion. Tegga Roncay is closely connected with a sawdust tin.

Quote: 'I just adore using the ablative case.' — Classics Dept. student (female). Isn't it odd how touching little romances like this spring up all over the place around this time each year?

It is just possible that someone will recall, now that they are being reminded, that they did not read any of us last issue. This is because there was none. We were still dazed at that stage. You have simply no idea what a dreadful shock we received when we saw a large, menacing rival column just across the page from us, the issue before last. It spoiled our whole day. Under the pressure of such competition we collapsed and just could not think of a single thing to write, though we tried and tried and tried. Epigrams just refused to epigram. We lay awake in bed for weeks trying to make presentable a definition of a bad biography as an attempt on the life of someone, but to no avail.

Frustration! Then finally we had an Idea. We thought of starting a new columnal Department of Fascinating Statistics. As Sabrina had unfortunately already left, we decided as a rather poor second choice to publish the amount the Library collected in fines in a year.

We politely approached Mr Sandall on the subject, but he politely replied that, because similar information he had previously given to Craccum and other periodicals had been distorted and otherwise misused, he would not disclose the information, even if he knew what it was himself. More frustration! We were shaken to our core by the imputation against our journalistic integrity. But when there had been time to calm down a little we courageously decided the Idea must go on, especially in view of the fact that it was the only one available.

The plan now was to ask twenty of our friends how much they had been forced to put into the little box since this time last year, and multiply by the necessary figure to get at least an approximation of the total amount of this extortion. This would satisfy the original purpose, display typical student ingenuity, and show Mr S. he couldn't stop us distorting if we jolly well wanted to.

We canvassed the favoured score, and the collective answer was that they had contributed £8614-0s-4½d. High glee! scoop, expose, etc.! This showed them, and they would never again dare to moan that they did not have enough money to buy a seventh copy of any of the texts, or to subscribe to Joy. Then, unfortunately, another Idea dawned on us. This was that the person who said he had been fined £8606-7s-4½d was exceptional not only in his naughtiness, but in that he was not really a good friend of ours. It was possible, likely, on the cards, probable, certain that he had born false witness in a crude and malicious and despicable and successful attempt to wreck the whole experiment. Final frustration. Suicide.

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Bombed School Rebuilt

Symbol of Student Solidarity

On February 8th, 1958, French aircraft crossed the Algerian border into Tunisia and utterly destroyed a small village named Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef. It was morning in the village with the market-place thronged and the children at school. But after the French bombers had finished their mission of death, 57 of the villagers were dead — including 11 children in the ruined school-house.

The Tunisians soon began to reconstruct Sakiet, and, as part of a national campaign, the Union Generale des Etudiants Tunisiens decided to rebuild the schoolhouse. In February of this year the Tunisian students reported on their work to the International Student Conference, meeting in Peru. The Conference, at which New Zealand was represented by the A.U. President, Arthur Young, resolved unanimously to support this enterprise and make it a "symbol of international student solidarity."

It was decided that the Tunisian students and the Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students would jointly organise a student volunteer work camp at Sakiet.

This work camp began on July 25th and ended on September 1st. Volunteers came to the camp from many parts of the world, sacrificing their summer holidays to work for six weeks on the schoolhouse. There were nine students from the Middle East, ten from Asia, fourteen from Africa, seven from Latin America, five from North America, twenty-five from North Africa, and forty-six from Europe. Altogether fifty countries were represented. Among the students with building experience who helped supervise the work were two men from Ethiopia and one from Haiti.

The students were divided into three teams, each working for four days of the week. Work was performed in morning and evening shifts, the latter being under flood-lights. Seminars and discussions at the camp gave a unique opportunity for students and Tunisians to discuss their problems in an atmosphere of common effort.

It was expected that work on the schoolhouse would be completed by the end of September, and that the children of Sakiet would use the new building in October. The classrooms will accommodate approximately 150 pupils. The schoolhouse will contain a Salle d'Honneur in which will be plaques and other mementoes from National Unions of Students to emphasise the international character of the construction.

Students Provide Gear

Student organisations from all over the world which joined in the unanimous resolution at Lima last February — as well as others which did not participate in the Conference — are providing equipment for the new school — desks, books, globes, maps, and sporting gear. Thus behind the 125 students actually working at Sakiet was the world-wide determination of student bodies to make the Sakiet

schoolhouse a truly international enterprise.

The French violated international boundaries in order to slaughter defenceless civilians and ruin their homes and school. The students have also crossed boundaries — in order to work with the Tunisians to rebuild their village. By implication this is a student denunciation of colonialism. The fight against colonialism will be enormously strengthened by this practical demonstration of international friendliness and support for the Tunisian people.

New Zealand was one of the countries which agreed to co-operate in this international student enterprise. At its annual Council Meeting, the New Zealand Students' Association declared support for the Sakiet work camp, and resolved to raise money for a gift to assist in equipping the school. An initial contribution was made of £30.

—D. Hamer.



Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef after the bombing raid. Even Red Cross trucks were not spared in the attack.

COMMENT

CONTRASTING VIEWS

It is interesting to compare the editorials which greeted the publication of Professor Matthew's statement that the University should remain at Princes Street and take in some of the surrounding land. The "Herald" counsels caution, points out the loss of rates and land occupied by industry and offices, and asks the question: "Over the years must the progress of an important sector of the city be frustrated by a manifestly wrong decision on a university site?" On the other hand, the "Star" welcomes the Professor's plans, endorses his view that Auckland can have "one of the most outstanding university layouts in the world," and concludes with the advice: "Let's all get on with the job."

AN UNWARRANTED IMPOSITION

To many it may seem a trivial matter, but I was disturbed by the fact that the principal of St. Cuthbert's College, Miss V. Wood, has issued a statement forbidding her pupils to wear certain types of hair style. Such petty tyranny is, I believe, harmful, and is symptomatic of the tendency in many New Zealand secondary schools to impose needless restrictions on their pupils. Surely these impositions hinder a child's development. While still at school the pupil should learn to make choices, to take responsibility, in short, he should be helped to mature. Authoritarian pronouncements such as this encourage the pupils to remain immature — if he is treated as a child he will behave as a child.

ENCOURAGING SIGN

It is very pleasing to see that New Zealand Breweries Ltd., has made a gift of £28,000 to aid the New Zealand Opera Company. This is a most important grant, for the arts here generally receive little support from industry.

YOUNG LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Maoris Discuss Problems

An important outcome of the Maori Young Leaders' conference held at the University during the last week of the August holidays was a motion criticizing the decision of the Rugby Union not to send Maoris in the team to South Africa, and a subsequent visit by a group of elders to the Maori Advisory Committee.

It had been quite explicit that in addition to refraining from discussing religious and political topics the conference did not meet to make recommendations to the Government, that is, it was not to be a pressure group. However, the conference was, as one delegate put it, a clearing house for ideas, and one or two proposals were formed on the basis of the conclusions reached by the three Round Table discussion groups. These proposals were intended to place into sharp focus the specific problems of which New Zealanders should be aware.

Two Generations

There were two main groups of participants at the conference, those who had attended the earlier meeting in 1939, and a group of fifty representatives of the younger generation. Each delegate was supplied with a folio of data papers giving informative sketches of various aspects of Maori social and economic problems. There were papers on land use and development, occupational opportunities for Maori youth, population trends, housing, teaching of the Maori language, leadership in Maori communities, and allied topics.

These questions were discussed by the three groups during the day, and reports of these discussions were presented at the plenary sessions on the final two days. In the evening lectures were given on

subjects of general interest, such as "The status of Maori women," and "Education in under-developed countries."

Housing Problems

Typical of the problems discussed was that of Maori housing. There were 600 Maori houses built this year, and 1800 applications for homes. Housing is related to other aspects of Maori welfare, including employment and education. An increasing rate of migration into semi-skilled and unskilled occupations has led to a situation in which only a small percentage of Maori pupils complete more than one or two years' post-primary education, simply because their parents cannot afford to keep them at school any longer. Also semi-skilled and unskilled workers do not place as much value on education as some other sections of the community.

At least two achievements of the conference were the opportunities it presented to young men and women to discuss the problems of today and of the future — so far the only opportunity for this — and the thought-provoking assessment made by the elders of the Maori's position in the light of events of the past two decades. Furthermore, young people will now be able to place the problems of their own tribe and region in the wider context of the problems facing the Maori people as a whole.

On the Beatnik Track

Three in the afternoon: dragged myself, my stinking body, off my pad with exhaustion — shook lice, fleas, cockroaches, and sundry turtles from brown, army surplus dungarees and thrust cold, fevered needle into cold, fevered arm. A fix!

What the hell am I doing here? rack, hacked, cracked with pain — examined a grubby face in a filthy broken mirror. Oh! squalid apparition, suspended, swollen, globular, leering, yellow, in mirror dark at sordid brown world — and I spat at the stars.

To orientate the stream of consciousness to the task of spontaneous creativity; to blow it deep from your soul (lads); to transmit telepathic symbols from the subconscious run your fingers lightly over the typewriter 10 times daily before breakfast. . . .

What the hell am I doing here?

— a voice from afar, a terrible voice, hollow, crucified, despairing. . . .

"WRITE AN ARTICLE FOR 'CRACCUM' ON THE BEATNIKS!!"

At this distance it is difficult to estimate the precise character and strength of the "movement" dubbed "Beat." The "Beatnik" is at once associated with drug addiction (mescaline; heroin; jazz, etc.), immorality and eroticism, the cult of the poverty stricken and the squalid, and complete social and political irresponsibility. The exoticism of the "Beatnik" has drawn the attention of both "Life" and "Time", as well as more reputable publications such as "Encounter" and "Partisan Review". However, all these magazines fail to establish whether the "Beat Generation" consists of Neo-Buddhist cultists, social revolutionaries, anarchists, or eccentric literati.

"People of the Night"

One thing seems clear: the Beatniks are not closely organised or institutionised in attitude or action. In fact, one suspects that the whole idea is just a pretty dish to set before the reader, cooked up from the various collections of New York and San Francisco eccentrics. Even here in Auckland we have our own "People of the Night," some of whom no doubt also believe in "the orgasmic realisation of the self." There are many local followers of Orpensky and Zen Buddhism who deny themselves the daily papers (who would blame them) in favour of inward contemplation. Amongst the flora and fauna of our own darker coffee houses there is many a young inscrutable who conceals soulful eyes behind his polaroids. We have our own shambling, bearded individuals whose habitat is the barge on the Waitemata or the condemned house in Grafton; and our own eccentric literati who hawk their wares from wharf to pub and back again.

Yet we don't call them Beatniks, let alone a movement of social protest. Every society has its debris. Further, the label has become a defence mechanism employed by the mass of society (oh, he's a communist and/or intellectual, etc.), and the term "Beat" may include every non-conformist from Dylan Thomas and Charlie Parker to any bum homosexual in Harlem.

Conspiracy

Nevertheless, it is possible that the so-called Beat writers do constitute a "movement," one which is specifically literary. Centred around San Francisco there is a large group of militant poets and novelists who are challenging the contemporary literary "establishment." As Kenneth Rexroth, ageing but virulent beat spokesman, asserts: "From

about 1930 on, a conspiracy of bad poetry has been as carefully organised as the Communist Party, and today controls most channels of publication except the littlest of little magazines."

Bohemian Remnant

Yet to be fair, Mr Rexroth and his men have been called "inhabitants of the last refuge of the Bohemian remnant," by Mr Karl Shapiro, editor of "Poetry," Chicago. Rarely to be found in *Partisan*, *Hudson*, *Seewanee*, or *Kenyon Reviews* are Californians Allen

Ginsberg (author of "Howl"), Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Charles Olson, Kenneth Patchen, Richard Ebenhart, Jack Kerouac, Dudley Fitts and many more. Their work is to be found in avant-garde periodicals such as *Black Mountain Review*, *New World Writing* and *Evergreen Review*.

They are essentially antagonistic to the "well-made" poem of the neo-meta-physicals and scornfully dismiss I. A. Richards's concept of the poem as an end in itself. Favouring the prophetic idiom and claiming descentance from Walt Whitman, they stress the importance of speech rhythms and idioms along with the traditional importance of communication. Pound, William Carlos Williams, Celine, Jean Genet, Samuel Becket, Henry Miller, and Artaud are claimed as kindred souls.

If somewhat self-consciously revolutionary, the vigour and the quality of some of this writing cannot be denied. The impact of Ginsberg's "Howl" and Kerouac's five novels upon critics and public bears witness to this, although neither man seems to have yet given of his best.

—W. Curnow.

STUDENTS' INTERNATIONAL

Foreign Students Meet

Half way through the second term the Students' International club held another one of its monthly "national evenings." For this evening the scene had shifted to the Pacific and the club sponsored a Fijian evening. The Fijian students provided very diversified entertainment reflecting the various national groups making up the Fiji student body at A.U. A talk and colour slides gave the other students some idea what Fiji and its people are like. This was followed by songs from Fiji by the various groups, with a very strong support from a number of Fijian soldiers from Papanui. And to give the evening a true Fijian flavour, a beautiful Fijian girl served kava which most of the students tried. It was noticed that a few of them became real kava addicts. Later a national supper was served, followed by an exhibition of hula dancing.

Latvian Evening

A few weeks later another national evening was held. This time it was a Lithuanian-Latvian evening, put on by the ten or eleven students from these two countries (with some outside help).

The evening was a great success and it is hoped that the next national group (probably Samoans) will provide a still better evening, so that a friendly cultural rivalry can develop between the national groups. A short, but very enjoyable talk about Lithuania and Latvia was given by Genius Procuta, followed by some slides of Lithuania. Most of the Lithuanian and Latvian students were in their colourful national costumes and they gave some songs and dances from their respective countries. This was followed by a national supper (or as one of the committee members said: "a seven-course banquet"). Unfortunately, the 90-odd students present, could not eat it all and so the remaining cakes and savouries provided breakfast for quite a number of students.

In conjunction with the evening, there was a display in the Varsity Library of paintings of Lithuanian artists and a number of books, coins, stamps, amber and silver jewellery and leather handicrafts from both countries as well as a large number of wood carving from Latvia.

—H.I.F.

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Liberal and Conservative Politics

The President of the Auckland Stock Exchange recently condemned the Budget because it benefitted only those with the smallest stake in the country. This typical conservative argument is not heard so much nowadays in our country as it once was when farmers enjoyed a 28% advantage in voting. It is an argument belonging to a period before the advent of left-wing ideological politics. But in modern Africa it is very common. The Europeans declare that the Africans, because they are nearly all quite poor and own little property, have not a sufficient stake in the country to fit them for exercising the vote responsibly. They then make quite sure that the Africans will never have that stake by carefully controlling economic opportunities.

The frequency of this kind of argument indicates a European society whose political development has been frozen at a certain stage, what might be called the "Liberal" stage. As in the United States, which has rarely known ideological parties, the "Liberal rhetoric" serves as a substitute for clear reasoning on basic issues. In Rhodesia, no European dares think of a radical solution, because that could mean only one thing.

Instead, white politics are based on the traditional missionary-settler antagonism. The missionary influence — typified by Mr Garfield Todd — is very strong, and, as recent events showed, is resented by Sir Roy Welensky. The missionary approach is the "Liberal" approach — educate the Africans and they will be safe. Just as the 19th Century

continued domination of the Africans as the "white man's burden," the necessary safeguarding of the African's welfare.

The European "Liberals" declare that their mission is to civilize the Africans. Their motto is Rhodes's "equal rights for all civilized men," and they are encouraged in setting up this standard by the British Government, for in 1955 Mr Lennox Boyd said that the only permissible bar is that of "civilization." Insistence on Christian civilization is very respectable and good propaganda, but then it is the Europeans who decide when that standard has been reached. This kind of talk is a good example of

"Liberal rhetoric," that smoke-screen to conceal the social and economic realities.

The "Liberal" approach also involves the assumption that parliamentary democracy is the best form of government, whereas Africans, when left alone as in Ghana, seem to prefer something different. There is also the theory that because the British middle class "created" parliamentary democracy, only a middle class can be trusted politically. An African middle class must be created, said the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice in 1957, for it would cut the ground from under the feet of the extremists.

Most settlers, however, are unashamedly conservative and quite readily admit the importance of the economic factor. In Southern Rhodesia Africans enjoy the same electoral rights as Europeans only if they fulfil high income or property qualifications. The 1957 Tredgold Commission justified this by saying that "under our present economy a man does not earn more than subsistence unless he has certain qualities of mind

and character," — a beautiful mixture of morals and economics!

As Africans are prevented by European exclusiveness from gaining the highly-paid, highly-skilled jobs and responsible professional positions, they can be easily dismissed, on these standards, as irresponsible and slothful, just as our Stock Exchange President dismissed New Zealand's lower-income group the other day.

But the settlers are worried about the Africans because African unrest means economic instability. The Kenya Europeans have offered concessions to the Africans because, as they say, "it is imperative, and in the interests of all races, that conditions must exist at all times which will encourage the confidence of investors in industry and agriculture in Kenya." The Europeans like to give the impression of generosity with regard to the franchise. In Kenya there is a very wide African franchise, but Africans vote in their own constituencies, fewer in number than the European ones. In the Federation Africans who qualify by education or military service may vote with Europeans — "no segregation!" — but the African rolls close when one-sixth of the voters in an electorate are African, and this applies only to nine out of fifty-nine seats.

Basically, what the Europeans are looking for are ways to "moderate the extremists," that is, to divert the demand of "Africa for the Africans." Force is the ultimate justification for their ascendancy, but, for economic reasons, they do not like having to resort to it. Their chance of convincing the Africans of the justness of their controls is very remote, but they can see no other way out. —D. A. Hamer.



By courtesy N.Z. Herald.

Todd . . . missionary approach

Liberals conceded free education along with the suffrage, so the missionaries hope that education — still largely controlled by the churches — will be the basis for the African franchise.

The churches through their education will be able to exercise a strong conservative influence over the Africans. Since the days of Lugard and the League Covenant, Europeans have justified their

BOOK REVIEW

Nostalgic English Poet

The Collected Poems of John Betjeman reveal a freshness, simplicity, and directness which distinguish his work from that of most modern poets. He writes with vigorous skill and clarity of simple scenes and familiar experiences.

The most striking feature of the collection is its essentially English quality. Betjeman paints a vivid and often poignant picture of the people and places of his homeland; the moods he creates and the situations he describes are characteristically English.

Thus he writes of the sea-side holiday in the tawdry boarding house, the mellow tranquillity of old churches, the evening tennis party followed by the flannel dance, Monica and Prunella riding in the hunter trials, and the village inn. Throughout the volume there is evident a strong vein of nostalgia for the comfortable gentility of the past. The last traces of this gentility are, the poet seems to think, fast passing away. The very skilful little poem "Death of King George V" captures the atmosphere of the dead king's reign and crystallises Betjeman's feeling that a wholly new era is dawning — a fact emphasised by the new sovereign's arrival by plane. The old men watch "as a young man lands hatless from the air." So much is implied by this line.

This form of nostalgia inevitably produces sharp criticism of modern life. Betjeman paints a bitter picture of the vulgarity and shoddiness of the present day. Thus in "The City" he writes of business men "with dirty jokes upon their lips"

And riddled teeth and riddling brains,
And plump white fingers made to curl
Round some anaemic city girl.

The same nastiness is attacked in "Slough," while in "The Town Clerk's Views," a less subtle but quite effective poem, he shows his hatred of the concrete, glass, and steel world whose growth brings the destruction of England's old buildings and the desecration of the country-side. The town clerk's aim is uniformity, the land he envisages is one of workers' flats and factories. Devon is to become "South-West Area One," and the thatched farm houses

and charming churches will be demolished.

As I have indicated, Betjeman looks back to a placid, cultured world, one of ivy-covered universities and Surrey villas inhabited by educated gentlemen "who never cheated, never doubted." It is interesting that he often uses this world as a background to death, a topic of which he writes often. The contrast thus produced emphasises the brutal reality, the finality of dying. This is seen, for example, in the striking lines: Dr. Ramsden cannot read "The Times" obituary today.

He's dead.
A measured, peaceful, scholarly life
has been shattered.

So, too, in "Exeter" the "smiling corpse" of the doctor is laid on a table where "The Tatler", "The Sketch", and "The Bystander" used to be. Elsewhere the poet reveals a terror of death, as in "The Cottage Hospital" and the very moving little poem "Remorse."

Another element in Betjeman's poetry is his frequent choice of every-day subjects, his sympathy for the ordinary. Thus he writes of "the constant click and kissing of the trolley buses hissing," of the typical middle-class Christmas ("Bath salts and inexpensive scent, and hideous ties so kindly meant"), the family off to the seaside in the Morris Eight, Church bells, business girls, Margate, bald young clerks and memories of a children's party. His interest in depicting familiar features of the English scene probably does much to account for his wide-spread popularity.

He excels in creating the simple, poignant moment. This is seen in the skilful poem "Death in Leamington"

which captures the bustling "chintzy, chintzy cheeriness" of the nurse, in contrast to the pathetic figure of her dead patient. The sad remembrance of a friend in the work "In Memory of Basil, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava" recalls the poet's youth, when

Each hour, like an Oxford archway,
Opened on long green lawns
and distant unvisited buildings

The same strong simplicity of feeling is seen throughout the collection.

Betjeman delights in painting the English countryside and his poems reveal a great variety of landscape. He paints vivid pictures of the sea as in "Tre-betherick," and loves to describe the rural scene, as in "Essex" and "Middlesex." A critic, John Sparrow, in speaking of his descriptive poems, refers to his "sense of place" and likens him to Crabbe for "he is the painter of the particular and the recognisable landscape." His presentation of the particular and the recognisable is the key to much of his poetry. He writes with warm simplicity of familiar features of English life, and captures the English scene with supreme skill and sympathetic insight.

—J. A. Seymour.

On September 11th or 12th a grey portable "Smith Corona" typewriter was stolen from Craccum room. The machine is the valuable property of an individual and does not belong to Craccum. The owner appeals to the persons responsible to return it immediately.

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UNIVERSITY PRODUCTION

Ah, Dear Juliet . . .

by "GIMPY"

"We have tried to play with speed and vigour to show the masculine strength of the play as well as its lyrical beauty" — Producer's Note.

The Drama Society's "Romeo and Juliet" certainly had speed, vigour and masculine strength, but lyrical beauty was not so apparent. However the literal interpretation of the lines by the actors fitted in comfortably enough with Professor Musgrove's conception of the play.

The use of the apron stage made for a magnificent, surging, sword-clashing first half. The rather unbalanced construction of the play provides more opportunity for apron staging in the first section than in the second where the emphasis is more on the tragic, but I feel that the apron became unnecessarily neglected as the production drew to a close.

Exciting though the use of the apron stage was I wish that some effort had been made to raise the acting level above the audience. As it was, a good deal of action was lost to those sitting further back than the front three rows.

The actual production, as the producer had promised, was free from gimmicks. The cast transmitted fully to the audience the subtleties of Shakespeare's dialogue (particularly in the comic scenes). Witty (and bawdy) Elizabethan passages were tossed easily from one actor to the other (notably Romeo and Mercutio) and the dreadful Shakespearean puns were carried gleefully to their hair-tearing conclusions.

Skilful Technique

Technically the production revealed how skill and experience can overcome the undoubted handicap of playing on the stage of the College Hall. The subdued tones of John Roberts's effective set made a suitable background for the colourful costumes and skilful lighting. Rex Gilfillan and the producer must re-

Rae Pritchard made a fine tempestuous Juliet and was at her most moving during the terrifying soliloquy before Juliet takes the Friar's draught. This was fine work indeed.

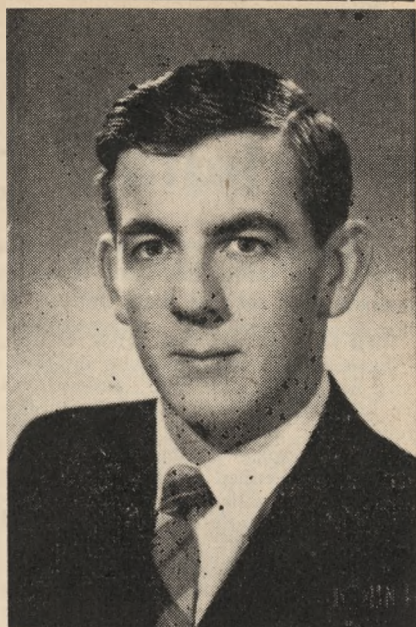
Vigorous Acting

The truest piece of Shakespearean acting in my opinion came from Graeme Eton, whose bawdy, lusty Mercutio was a complete joy to behold. A genuine sense of loss was felt when his vigorous portrayal ended. The rascally Tybalt though a little too stylized for my taste was still impressively played by Till von Randow; with murderous glares, menacing prowls and a truly horrible death at the hands of a raging and very unswordsman-like Romeo he earned his title of the "King of Cats." The sword-play, by the way, was excellent throughout.

John Seymour's Friar Laurence was an interesting and quite valid interpretation. His strange, quiet, little man with the destiny of the two houses in his hands was effective in its way but I still

The remainder of the characters were played with varying degrees of success and the odd unfortunate moment did nothing to mar the flow of the play.

Certainly the production as a whole was probably the finest by the Society in recent years. One feels that the Society has a strength of membership which should encourage the Committee to continue the ambitious policy settled on this year and contemplate seriously a further large-scale production for 1960.



Arthur Young, Past President of the Students' Association, who has been appointed Students' Representative on the University Council.

RECORDS

Bernstein on Beethoven

BEETHOVEN:

Leonard Bernstein on Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67.

Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York.

Conductor: Bruno Walter. Coronet K.L.C. 586. 12" L.P.

On side one of this L.P., Leonard Bernstein (one of the few critics who judges any music whether it be jazz, show music, or classical music, on its own merits and who does not simply reject or acclaim according to "kind"), refers to some of Beethoven's rejected sketches for the first movement of this symphony and with orchestral illustrations, demonstrates how this movement would have sounded if Beethoven had not rewritten them. Bernstein shows us how Beethoven "rejected, rewrote, scratched out, tore up, and sometimes altered a passage as many as twenty times," in order to make the music seem to move forward inevitably to its logical conclusion.

On the reverse side of this disc, the complete symphony is played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter. This performance (the same as that which appeared several years ago on Columbia — 33GX 1077), although not as good as the famous Kleiber version, is quite a good one. At times this Walter version seems to lack the emotional intensity of the Kleiber-Concertgebouw performance. However, there are moments where I feel it is preferable, notably in parts of the second and third movements where by taking the music at a fairly fast tempo, Kleiber seems to lose some of the effect.

For the student, this record is recommended as it offers both a very interesting and valuable discussion by Bernstein, plus quite a satisfactory performance of probably the greatest symphony ever written.

DAVE BRUBECK AT STORYVILLE:

Dave Brubeck, Piano; Paul Desmond, Alto; Ron Crotty or Bob Bates, Bass; Joe Dodge, Drums.

Coronet K.L.P. 7676. 12" L.P. 42/5.

This L.P. recorded at the Storyville night club in Boston, is a new pressing of one of the early Brubeck discs. It

is notable for some very lyrical alto playing by Paul Desmond and some very good solos by Brubeck.

The group seems to lack firm, driving drumming which is provided on their later discs by Joe Morello. However, Brubeck to some extent compensates for this, by a strong driving chordal style which is particularly noticeable in "On the Alamo."

To my mind the best numbers on the disc are "Gone With The Wind" and "Back Bay Blues." In "Gone With The Wind" we have some very lyrical and easy swinging alto playing by Desmond and in the closing stages of this tune we see that excellent understanding between Brubeck and Desmond as they play together, each one answering the other. "Back Bay Blues" is taken at a medium tempo (about the same tempo as "Balcony Rock" or "Jazz Goes to College") and swings strongly at times. Desmond plays a very nice solo and is followed by Brubeck who produces his best solo on the record which swings solidly and maintains the original blues atmosphere.

This disc compares favourably with the other Brubecks released here and should be a welcome addition to the Brubeck fan's collection.

—D. M. Evans.



Photo by Bernie Hill.

Tybalt (Till von Randow) kills Mercutio (Graeme Eton) while Romeo (Graham Robinson) tries to stop the duel. At rear right is Don Battley as Benvolio.

ceive congratulations for the most competent, smooth and truly effective lighting to be seen in Auckland amateur theatre for some time. Costume designer David Lawrence and busy seamstress Margaret Blay coped adequately with the problem of dressing some twenty-five to thirty people.

Romeo and Juliet were played by Graham Robinson and Rae Pritchard. Graham Robinson made a striking Romeo, lithe, dark and full of passion. His performance was an essay in superb concentration. Vivid in the memory remain his savage resolution against, and slaying of Tybalt, and the moving final scene in the tomb. The only reservation about this (and Rae Pritchard's) performance is the slight one over their failure to extract as much as they should have from the lyrical sections of the play.

feel the part demands a more physically powerful presentation to be completely convincing.

Two fine voices were used to advantage by Graeme Mills as Capulet, and Nelson Wattie as the Prince while Don Battley though slightly overshadowed by Graham Robinson and Graeme Eton did well with an unrewarding part.

Mary Sanderson as the Nurse redeemed herself on a second hearing after gabbling on the first night, and gave a quite delightful, but rather youthful portrayal of that charming old mischief.

The Lady Capulet of Margaret Mulinder while finely spoken was, perhaps, a trifle wooden, but it must be admitted that the scene of grief at Juliet's apparent death is certainly not one of Shakespeare's best and it was obviously a burden to all those in it.

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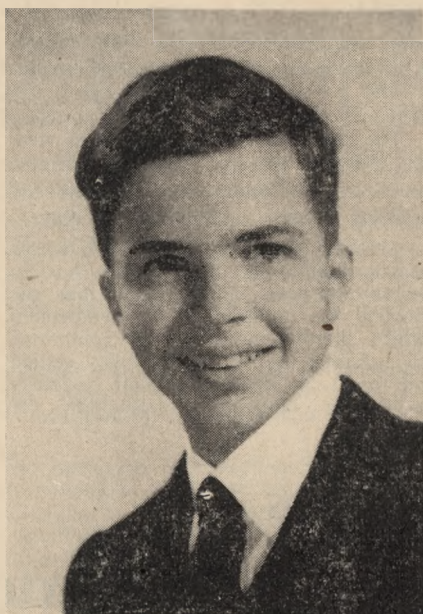
Scholars Head North

Among the New Zealand students who have been quitting the country recently on small, deviously-routed shipping lines to take up scholarships overseas are several Aucklanders, all well-known around the University.

First to leave was ANDREW GURR, a former Exec. member, who did honours in English last year, edited *Kiwi* (in conjunction with Max Richards), took a first, and stepped into a lectureship at Victoria at the beginning of 1959. He co-edited Auckland's Capping Book (again with Max Richards) by some private remote control system, and was responsible for the Victoria Literary Society's publication *Experiment*. He left from Wellington in August to take up an Orford Studentship at King's College, Cambridge.

A fortnight or so later Andrew was followed by CARMEL and JOHN YOUNG, who will be studying at Oxford for the next two years. Carmel (nee Lorrigan) was a Senior Scholar in Latin and Greek, and took a first in Classics last year. John, who was well known for his acting both in Revues and Drama Society productions, did History honours in 1958, taking time off from his thesis in the first term of this year to play Richard III in *Zanyopolis*. Carmel has a post-graduate scholarship, and will do a B.A. at St. Anne's College, Oxford, while John will study for a doctorate at St. Catherine's.

Last week the Auckland violinist DAVID NALDEN arrived in Belgium, where he will study at the Brussels Conservatoire. David has been awarded a Belgian government bursary, tenable for at least one year, with a chance of renewal for 1961. He completed his B.A. here last year, majoring in Latin and Greek, and this year has been devoting his entire time to music. He attended lectures in musical theory, as well as giving violin lessons and playing for the Auckland String Players and the Junior Symphony Orchestra. David intends eventually to become a professional concert violinist.



David Nalden

At the beginning of this term JACK MACKINTOSH left for England with his wife and small daughter. Last year Jack worked part-time as a postman and took a first in Philosophy after a somewhat chequered University career. He arrived in this country from Canada in search of a well-paid job and a change of air. "I had thought of going to England," he said, "but you could only get four pounds a week in England. I thought surely New Zealand couldn't be as bad as that. It was worse." He started doing units in 1954, and took three attempts at Philosophy II. The first year he ran out of money and had

The following are the North Island members of the New Zealand Rugby Union. The decision on the tour was theirs, and they can change it. Pressure on them as individuals is one way in which to fight for free selection.

G. A. Brown, Palmerston North. President
E. G. Bevege, Wanganui. Vice-President
T. H. Pearce, Auckland.
D. K. Ross, Whangarei.
J. L. Sullivan, New Plymouth.
M. R. Love, Wellington.
F. D. Kilby, Auckland.
L. V. Carmine, Taranaki.
C. S. Hogg, Hawke's Bay.
J. N. Millard, Lower Hutt.
T. C. Morrison, Wellington.

STUDENTS OVERSEAS

Student's Case Heard

Coloured South African student Hans Beukes, deprived of a passport to Norway to take up a scholarship granted him there, has been invited to put his case before the South-West Africa Committee of the United Nations.

Students Apply for Asylum

17,154 students attended the Vienna World Youth Festival which ended August 4th. (See article in last "Craccum"). Several incidents occurred when American students unfurled banners with slogans such as "Remember Tibet" dur-

ing major events. Forty Czech students out of a much larger number of Iron Curtain students applied for political asylum in Austria.

Clashes With Police

Seven students were killed and several injured in clashes between students and police in León, Nicaragua, July 23rd. Students were protesting against the dictatorial régime of Nicaraguan President Somoza.

Bus Boycott

Mr Valjula Kabar, Secretary of the Kerala Students' Union in India has appealed to students to boycott the Communist state government's bus service as part of "an intensive and peaceful direct action against the government for securing their rights."

Suez Work Camp

Four hundred United Arab Republic students have gathered for a two-week work camp to help with the work of widening the Suez Canal.

"Scholars Head North" contd.

to take a full-time job, and the second year he got married. When he arrived for the third time Mr Pflaum, senior lecturer in Philosophy, eyed him sourly and said: "This year you'll have a baby or something. You'll never finish." By 1959, however, Jack had joined the staff as a junior lecturer. For the next two years he will be studying for a doctorate at Merton College, Oxford.

Romeo's Nervous Breakdown

... then mightst thou tear thy hair
And fall upon the ground, as I do now.

—Romeo.

Haply some poison yet doth hang on them
To make me die with a restorative.

—Juliet

We know the poem, here's the play, enough
To get across three words in five and let
The memory, reflex poked, re-act the rest.
Conditioning is all. Shakespeare, Shakespeare,
Wherefore art thou late sixteenth century?

What price first love, thumped out four hundred years
By chemists peddling aphrodisiacs?

— Instincts exist, some say, to be indulged.
Cut rhetoric (that taste has waned), encourage
Undergraduate zest with sword and bawdry.

Young Capulet, what do we ask of you?
We know you from the caf where attributes
Of actress serve their parts; eye dark and large
Enough to pierce at fifty yards; like voice;
High forehead and fine foot; such merchandise.

— Unlicensed import for poor Romeo; thwart
Young blood and see how passion, spilt, corrodes.
Ingenious drugs eke out our plot, response
Obeys stock stimulus like law from prince.
What drugs are these, professor, you prescribe?

Measure for measure, the recipe still holds.
How much of sad coincidence makes Fate,
How many deaths a tragedy — we bow,
And hold our breaths and know the touch of steel.
Heavens still lour, for Rex can flick a switch.

The sun won't shine, mourns Prince, and indicates:
Out, dimmed spot. Verona—Auckland, Bard
At speed of sound has landed safe his freight.
Thanks to ground-staff, for standing to deliver.
Thanks back-stage, Mozartian disc well spun.

Outside and shivering, we think: And us?
What scene and act of ours have we to fashion?
We button up, pull on thick gloves to dull
The sense of touch, with gestures half-described
Map out Verona in the atmosphere.

Beneath park lawns spring trembles in her sheath.
Wind-gauge, three bronze ears cupped for slightest breath,
Has a little to record. Descend, descend,
To founder in a coffee-shop, shy at
A woman hunched in unaccountable tears.

Home then by bus, five sections and a walk,
To sit and freeze, pretending night-thoughts best,
And think those 'tragic' lives are preferable
Which end on stage and in consistent verse
And can be done again four hundred years.

Our daily mumbled parts get under way
In broad daylight among distracting clowns.
Then, since three fifths of what men sob or scrawl
When formulas collapse, hurts human ears,
We hustle Romeo off; poor Juliet
We drug and wrap in blankets; curtain all.

—Max Richards.

(Part of this poem appeared first in the N.Z. Listener).

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LABOUR PARTY

Quo Vadis ?

The accusation is often made against the Labour Party that the only place to which it is going is "to the dogs". Opponents and critics of the Party say that it is impotent, that its reforming zeal and constructive policy were exhausted by the 1949 election, or earlier, and that since the war Labour has only been able to offer a list of ill-advised and immoral bribes. Nothing is completely faultless, but his accusation does not appear justifiable.

The original purpose of the Labour Party was threefold — "to educate the public in the principles of co-operation and socialism to elect competent men and women to Parliament and Local Authorities and to ensure the just distribution of the production and services of New Zealand." The object of the Party was, is, and it is to be hoped always will be, "to promote and protect the freedom of all the people and their . . . welfare."

It must be admitted that the New Zealand National Party has adopted much of Labour's original humanitarian programme — to have done otherwise would have been political suicide — although it opposed that same legislation when presented in the House only twenty odd years ago. But Labour is still the Party of change and reform. National that of the status quo and, where it is in the vested interests of some segment of the Party, of conservation reaction, e.g. the social security exemption for self-employed which National proposed in the house in 1957.

Welfare of Majority

Today New Zealand has moved from a purely capitalist laissez-faire state to a social-welfare state — not necessarily a socialist one. The present Labour policy is to maintain and improve on this evolved economic-political system, and to deal with problems as they rise, bearing in mind the welfare of all, or where that is impossible, of the majority of the population, e.g. the Government's recent "austerity" measures in order to maintain full-employment and a reasonably high living standard.

This does not mean a neglecting of long-term economic planning although both major parties could devote more attention to this aspect. Nor does it mean a levelling down of the wealthy but rather the raising up of the lower, less privileged classes by distributing the profits of society and the country's resources in a more equitable way.

For this reason the Labour Party admittedly has a bias towards the wage-earner and tries to give him a little more than the bare necessities of life. What the Labour Party in practice now desires and advocates is not a Marxist economy but a capitalist system supervised by the

government to the extent that no-one goes without because of gross inequality of income caused by the imperfections of unrestrained individualism.

Organization and Freedom

The capitalist disadvantages of self-interest and maximum profit rather than service to the community, are more than cancelled out by the disadvantages of inevitable bureaucracy and lack of incentive that accompany collectivism. The main argument against the strong socialist wing of the Labour Party is that the aim of welfare, one of its essential objects, can be achieved in a state-regulated capitalist economy while freedom, the other equally important ideal can also be maintained and protected. But while welfare is possible under a benevolent socialist government it is extremely doubtful whether freedom would be. It is impossible to have complete central organization and individual freedom, a fact recognised by the socialist Trotsky who wrote:

"The sole employer is the State; opposition means death by slow starvation."

External Policy

A few words must be said about Labour's future external policy — a problem of increasing importance. The dominance of western civilization appears to be reaching its eclipse. Already the majority of the Commonwealth is non-European. The future of the world lies with the African and Asian countries and in the ideal of peaceful co-existence. The New Zealand Labour Party has always adopted an independent external policy, but in the future it must make the people of this country more aware of our changing world, and develop a

constructive policy towards the new nation states to our immediate north. We must learn to understand other people's points of view. We must learn to realize that until these new nations have a reasonable standard of general wealth and literacy they will be unable to operate our democratic system of government. As a result many of them are turning to simpler systems of government, as is shown by the number of popular and successful military coup-d'etats over recent years in Asian and African countries.

If the new nation states are opposed and restricted by force; if racial discrimination by any section of the community is allowed to flourish without both internal and diplomatic opposition; and if the suicidal continuation of atomic tests is not stopped or at least strenuously opposed by the Labour Party, then there will come a reckoning in which New Zealand will stand indicted before the nations of South-East Asia for not using its voice and moral influence because of cowardice or self-imposed blindness.

Come to Congress

These people must be understood and given the benefit of our technical assistance and experience as they seek to evolve for themselves a suitable and acceptable system of government. The Labour Party must send doctors, engineers, agricultural scientists, and teachers to economically underdeveloped neighbours, and not leave this enormous task to missionary societies with limited resources.

Quo Vadis?

If the Labour Party will accept the challenges before it then it will survive and succeed in New Zealand, for, unbound by a narrow dogmatic creed it can embrace a broad philosophical view and serve both the people of New Zealand and humanity as a whole. If it adopts the only other alternative for the future, doctrinaire socialism, then it will lose much of its universal appeal and support, and will eventually collapse as do all parties which are founded on fallacy and do not have the necessary military support to force their will on the people.

—Barry Gustafson.

GARN

A lot of students have complained about the procedure necessary when you leave the library. The only comment library staff would make on the matter was that it wouldn't be necessary if students didn't keep flogging the books.

I had a letter the other day from a chap who signed himself MacHairy MacMuck. He says: Sir, if you don't stop making derogatory remarks about Scotsmen, I'll stop borrowing your blasted paper!

Sure sign of the finals — a man sitting in the Caf. typing up a year's work to be handed in next day. Incidentally, I saw a fresher in a bookstore downtown looking at a display that said: This book will do half your work for you! And then she went and asked for two of them. And it was the same girl who later approached a salesman and diffidently asked for a book by the eminent French author, Risqué.

The Week's Literature

Dedicated to certain socialists I know:
Nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All bedlam or Parnassus is let out;
Fire in each eye and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite and madden through the land.
No place is sacred, not the church is free,
Even Sunday shines no Sabbath day to me.

Epistle to Arbuthnot. Pope.

I met two students the other day who were both under the influence of incohol and they offered me these excuses: "It's all the fault of the bad company I was in. I had a whole bottle of Scotch and I was with four bums who didn't touch the stuff!" And the second, who was looking rather battered: "I was carrying a drunk home and he dropped me."

I know a man who is such a heel that his stocking hangs him up for Christmas.

Advice to Freshers: Part I

A modest girl never pursues a man. But then, neither does the mousetrap pursue the mouse.

Part II

Girls who seat their spinach have legs like this !!
Girls who eat their spinach have legs like this ()
Girls who get drunk have legs like this)(
Girls who eat their spinach have legs like this X

That's all for this week. . . Good luck for the finals, and just remember this: Anyone who wants copies of the exam papers to be set this year in Psychology I and English II can have them if they apply to me after November 13th. See you later . . .

BIG BROTHER

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VARSITY SOCCER

Impressive Season

Quantitatively at any rate, this has been the greatest year ever in Auckland University Soccer. With over 40 players registered, three teams were regularly and happily fielded apart from the unavoidable nightmarish vacation weekends, and goal scoring topped the double century, half of these coming from the enigmatic second eleven.

The quality, of course, means a subjective comment. Looking far back into the '40's, to the days when undergrad soccerites dreamt of Valhalla on Tamaki shores, one notes the occasional contribution to Auckland A representative sides from University teams. In the past ten or even five years, the standard of Soccer in New Zealand and Auckland has improved markedly, but University's representation in Auckland B and under-twenty teams indicates that student sport has progressed, too. More impressive, however, than outstanding individualism is the extremely high all-over standard achieved, with the pressure of competition for team positions demanding a consistently sustained level of play.

Incredibly the first eleven did best with half the players out of position! Club captain Jock Irvine, with Gaelic rather than law clerk logic, transformed himself from a stolid fullback to an inspirational centre-forward; Buddy Kendrick, competent but undistinguished on the right-wing, became a halfback of purpose and dexterity; Jim Lord, after roaming energetically half the season at right-half, relished the sterner discipline of the third back game and became a centre-half to thwart many a hopeful forward. There were other successful changes, too.

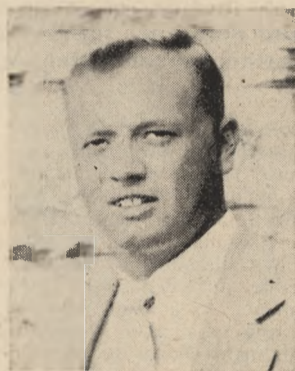
Significantly, however, in the two positions that can make a team little shuffling took place. Tournament veteran Brian Griffiths (as Dunedin's "Critic" billed him) made a somewhat hesitant start to the season, in Monday night sweat sessions conscientiously gained fitness, and finished a splendid year by gaining N.Z.U. representation for the fourth time.

His tournament play at inside-left had touches of brilliance. Also gaining N.Z.U. honours in Otago, the first assuredly of many, was inside-right Bob Sue. Nearly everything he touched turned to gold. Elusive and unpredictable on attack, determined and hard-working on defence, Bob could effortlessly conjure up time and room in which to initiate his subtle ball placings. The goals he created are unnumbered, the goals he shot were amazingly powerful for one so slight. Mickey Elley, outside-left, joined Bob, Jock and Brian as the champion Auckland's quota to the N.Z.U. team.

The second eleven, runners-up by one point in the second division reserve competition, scorers of over 100 goals, just can't be described. Their unpredictability could hardly be rivalled, but neither could their team spirit and enthusiasm. With their football based on a strong attacking half line, the forwards, especially the insides, were great goal scorers, but this shallow forward formation perhaps led to defensive weaknesses and strain on wing-halves and fullbacks. Typifying this goal-hungry attitude, Auckland, leading 10-0 in the final game against Victoria, were awarded a free kick. Frankie Hong Ti grabbed the ball, placed it, and had it in the net before either side knew what was going on! Keenness like this will keep the seconds well up again next season.

The thirds, too, were able to score goals, but too often misdirected, led to muddled defence and inadequate backing-up. But this is carping criticism; they enjoyed their football, beat several good teams, and sent several promotions up to higher grades. It was good to see them still tearing around at the end of the season.

University's fourth eleven, the sideline supporters, was stronger this year, too. Mr Griffiths, Mr Merina and Mr and Mrs Viskovic lavished advice and oranges in varying degrees, Club President Mr Nash divided the royalties equably, and others, including several inspirational visions, added vocal and moral encouragement. But next season there must be still more members for



Club Captain Jock Irvine.

all grades, and an increased demand for technical skill, fitness and enthusiasm. For 1959, a longing, lingering look behind; for 1960, a daring to tread the paths of glory? —L. W. Nash.

ARCHITECTS GET TOGETHER

Australians Visit Auckland

In the first week of the August vacation an Architectural Student Congress was held at the School of Architecture in Symonds Street. It was attended by students, staff members, practising architects and ten Australian students from the New South Wales University. The Australians, who raised about £500 to cover their passages, represented a comprehensive cross-section of all years with an emphasis towards senior students, who would obviously benefit most in that they have already gained a certain amount of architectural experience.

The seven-day programme for Congress was a full one, almost over-full in that it did not allow enough free time for personal exploration of the city environment. The programme involved lectures, seminars, slide evenings and some special functions, including a dinner.

Professor R. H. Matthew, consultant architect to the University of Auckland, showed Congress members some of his

slides, and expressed great interest in the gathering, only regretting that he could not participate more fully.

The range of lecture topics covered a wide field. Professor R. H. Toy, professor of Design, spoke on "The motor-car in architectural design," while Mr D. A. Thom, A.M.I.C.E., talked about "Architectural engineering." Mr W. D. Wilson, A.N.Z.I.A., gave a stimulating address on "Architectural education," and the final lecture-seminar was led by Mr P. A. Tomory, director of the Art Gallery, who spoke on "Architecture and the allied arts."

Seminars were held on each of the lecture topics, which, although not arriving at any startling or definite conclusions, nevertheless provided a basis for communication and exchange of views with people whose background and experience were quite different from our own here in New Zealand.

It was decided during the Congress that further exchanges should be made in the future, and Auckland students will be paying a return visit to Sydney in August 1960. It is also hoped that the Congress might be extended to include the other Australian Schools of Architecture, those in S.E. Asia and ultimately those in the United States.

The value of such a Congress has now been established beyond a doubt, and one of the most important conclusions that arose, particularly out of the discussion on architectural education, was that we are a nation of "system-buffers." There is a lot more that everyone can do to make the systems and institutions at present existing work much more efficiently and to much more positive purpose. This was the most finite conclusion of the Congress, apart from establishing the need for constant communication and exchange between different nations, races and cultures.

Women's Rowing Club

Although this club is not well-known, nor has a large membership list, it is very active and is looking forward to an excellent rowing season. The season in New Zealand extends from December to Easter time approximately, and our rowing programme is directed towards regattas held between these dates. But in the off-season the other side of rowing, i.e. teaching novices and checking and preparing all equipment, is most important at the moment to our club because that side occupies most of the University year.

Because no girls come to University knowing how to row, our biggest difficulty is acquainting girls who like the sea, boats and outdoor fun, with the existence of our club. Rowing is a relatively exclusive sport, popular only to those who enjoy the discipline, the work and the crew responsibilities involved, and this consideration affects all club activities.

Within this small club, however, a high standard has been attained, mainly through the efforts of Mr J. Paterson, a well-known Auckland coach, and also the great interest and advice from Mr E. Craies, a national selector. This is being passed on by weekly coaching by club members while University is in progress. The fact that eight University blues have been awarded to the club in the past two years is a witness to the standard — a record which few University sports clubs many times larger could contest.

Next season, about March or April, the club hopes to send a crew to Australia which, as far as we know, is the first time a crew from a club in New Zealand has gone overseas, so we hope this tour will give a boost to women rowers and their activities in New Zealand.

—C.E.

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