



# CRACCOM

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

Vol. XXIV, No. 5

TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1960

Price 3d.

## Find Yourself a Cause, Rebel

### Pro-Chancellor Receives Knighthood

Among those honoured by the Queen last month was the Pro-Chancellor of the University of Auckland, Sir Douglas Robb (or to give him his full title, Sir Douglas Robb, K.B., C.M.G., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.).

Sir Douglas, who is at present on a three-month tour of Britain and Africa under the Sims Commonwealth Travelling Professorship, is a leading figure in the medical world. He is senior surgeon in charge of thoracic and cardiac surgery at Green Lane Hospital, and last month became President-elect of the British Medical Association, being the first New Zealander to hold this office.

Sir Douglas, who has been on the University Council since 1938, was elected by the graduates. He is himself a graduate of the University of Otago.



—By courtesy Auckland Star

### SIR DOUGLAS ROBB

● For those who can't tell a Pro-Chancellor from a Vice-Chancellor: The Chancellor is the chairman of the University Council, which is like the Board of Governors of a school. Its members, apart from the Professorial Board representatives, are not usually people who are intimately connected with things academic, but are rather men and women who are interested in the University and are prepared to devote some of their time to running its affairs. The Pro-Chancellor is the Chancellor's second-in-command. Both these officers are elected by the Council from among its members. The Vice-Chancellor is like the headmaster of a school; his job is a full-time one, and he is a member of the Council ex officio.

The New Zealand student's preoccupation with current events in other countries is all too well known, and all too easily explained. When the political ideal of each New Zealand party is to be just like the other, when governments can scheme with Oppositions not to bring up controversial issues for fear of embarrassment, when party leaders can plead lack of education as a worthy qualification for governing, and when standards of thought and debate are set by the level of small talk at a Ju-Nat social — occasions which seem to be the leading events in the political calendar — it is easy to justify a blind eye on the grounds of intellectual integrity and then retire to a wistful reading, in the "Herald," of the latest news from Turkey or Japan.

To become involved in politics in New Zealand is to attempt to swim, naked, through a mill-pond of thick, green slime. Other than for what little satisfaction a megalomaniac could derive from being Prime Minister in New Zealand, it is not even clear that there is a reasonable motive for making the effort.

As Utopias go, New Zealand is not too bad. It is, after all the only country in the Western world to be completely without unemployment since 1939, and anyway, if you do lose your job there's always Social Security.

The Labour government years ago brought the country insurance against poverty, sickness, old age — every unhappy circumstance which might arise. It is true you can't always buy everything in the shops, but the government's going to change in the next few months anyway. All that's needed for New Zealand is a good, solid government, with its feet firmly on the ground, capable of running what we've got, and there are already two parties admirably suited to do this, with a third we can vote for if we get bored with the others. People who can think should think, and people who can govern should govern.

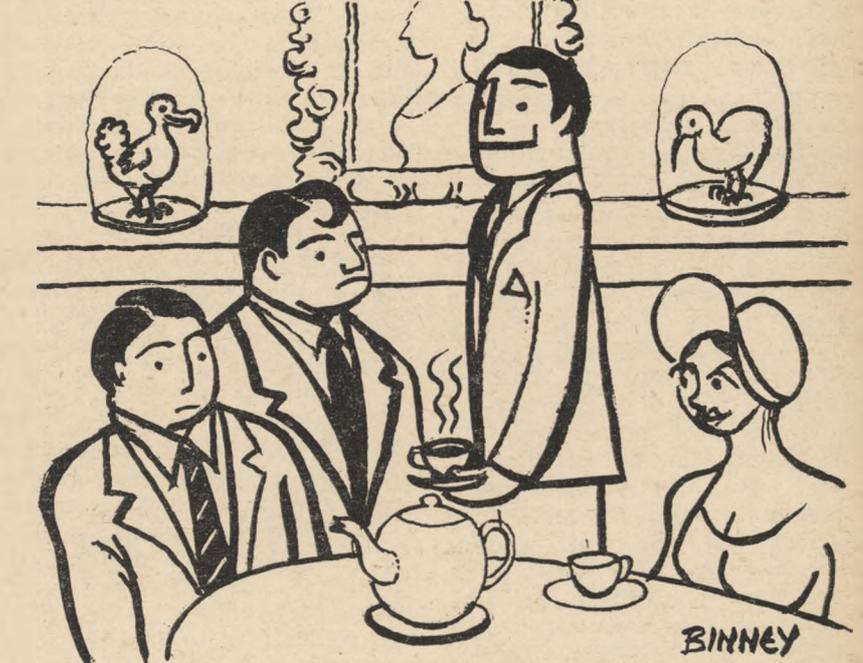
### The 60,000 Dollar Question

People who can think, however, cannot avoid thinking about the structure of their own society, and must at least ask the question, is it perfect? Is the great calm of New Zealand politics the result of a situation about which there is nothing more to do? Does the fact that there doesn't seem to be any great demand for an extension of Labour's pre-war radicalism, mean that it has finished its job? Was what the Labour Government did, the right answer to the problems of 1935? Was it any answer at all?

But once the questions are asked, and even answered, they are still no nearer being brought to the surface of New Zealand practical politics. The student ivory tower is notoriously remote from the world in which it is built. Assuming there are answers, the real problem that faces the New Zealand radical is what to do with them.

There are several possibilities. If the answers arrived at are of a suitable kind, one could join the Communist Party, the only true radical party in New Zealand now. Again, if the ideas suit the party there is the Social Credit League, which contests a full ticket at national elections. The National Party, due to become the government at the end of the year, and the Labour Party, due to become the Opposition at the same time are the other alternatives. There is one choice, which is really no choice at all: the intellectual can regard his position as that of one cry-

ing in the wilderness, and hope that, if he cries long enough, someone, anyone, will hear him.



"Standards of thought set by the level of small-talk at a Ju-Nat. Social."

Ideas are only justified by results; if there is any genuine desire to change things there is only one despairing course to take, and even that is of such uncertain value that it has the appearance of being as hopeless as the others. One should join the Labour Party.

### Reform and Revolution

The choice is based on a knowledge of history and an awareness of political realities. Other than by revolution, the only way to get things done is through Parliament. Anyone who erected barricades in Queen Street would probably not receive more than a passing glance from shoppers, and would certainly be ignored by a pre-occupied Queen Street Businessman's Association. The Communist Party candidates invariably lose their deposits in the New Zealand elections, and the only joy it would be possible to derive from membership would be the knowledge that nothing, certainly not public pressure, could sway rationally derived radical opinions.

The Social Credit League is in precisely the same category, although its membership is somewhat different. The elderly gentlemen who control the League, motivated by good Christian principles, appear to de-

sires to put them into practice. The drawbacks are obvious: there is little to compare with an inside knowledge of the workings of the party, and of the type of opinion found there, to convince one that this direction, too, is hopeless. Yet Labour has a radical past, and even if there is now little to distinguish it from the National Party, this fact must be acknowledged. It is usually wrong to reason backward in politics and suggest that a party, once radical, could become so again—the example of the 1931 coalition between the Conservative Reform party, and the "Liberal" United Party shows what has happened in the past to New Zealand radical parties.

### Hope for Racialism

There must be cause for hope. Toynbee says European civilisation can revive itself, perhaps the New Zealand Labour Party can do so too. One thing is certain: without a membership from people who are prepared to think constructively, and act to give thoughts of reality, it will never change. It is now dangerously close to the position of the Liberal Party in 1931. It is the only hope for radicalism in New Zealand, and as such should not be allowed to rot away.

J. M. ORBELL,



## CRACCUM

The views expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the A.U.S.A.

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Kelvyn White, Chris Craig, Warren Drake, Don Binney, Roger Smeed and Brian Winstone.

## Death of a Theatre

The recent announcement that the New Zealand Players Theatre Company has been forced to curtail its current tour and give notice to all its staff is frightening news to anyone who cares about art in New Zealand. Whatever the company's faults may have been, it seems fairly certain that if the Players are not revived in some form, we will be without a national theatre company for the next twenty years at least.

There has been a great deal of criticism, particularly in amateur theatrical circles, of the calibre of the plays presented by the New Zealand Players. But it is very unwise to be daring and up-to-the-minute if a company is dependent on box-office returns. The fate of the C.A.S., which has been limited to one production this year because of rapidly diminishing audiences ever since "Waiting for Godot", must serve as an awful warning against meretricious experimentalism. The Players did not fail because they presented poor plays. "The Long and the Short and the Tall" and "A View from the Bridge" were as badly attended as "The Spider's Web" and "What Every Woman Knows."

Only if a professional theatre is heavily subsidized can it at-

tempt continually to present good plays, since the number of people in this country who want to see first-rate theatre, or any theatre at all, is too small to support a touring company. The National Orchestra, which is under the aegis of the N.Z.B.S., receives tens of thousands each year; the grants which the Players have received from Art Union funds amount annually to about one-sixth of the cost of putting a single production on the road. Unless the government is prepared to be more liberal than this, soon we will not only be without a professional theatre, but without opera and ballet as well. The newly-formed New Zealand Opera and New Zealand Ballet companies have even higher expenses than the Players since they both require orchestras.

The players were offered £100 in Napier last week on condition that one hundred other people made similar loans. The universities should be taking the lead in ensuring that professional theatre in this country does not die; our Students' Association can well afford to lend the company £100, interest free. We who care must make the rest of the country realize that a society which has no place for art is spiritually bankrupt.



### Sensible Girls Use a B.N.Z. Cheque Account

No one can afford money muddles, least of all housewives on a limited budget. That's why it's so helpful to have a Bank of New Zealand cheque account. It gives you a complete record of your money transactions and lets you now at a glance what you can afford and what you can't. You can always tell, too, just how much you've spent, and on what, making it easier to manage that budget.

At the B.N.Z. we take a special interest in people opening their first account. Why don't you drop in at your nearest branch or agency and have a friendly chat about opening an account.



Established 1861.

## BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

## EXEC. NOTES

### NEW EXEC. LEARNS THE ROPES

**EXEC. NOTES — Monday, 20th June**  
First meeting of the new Executive. Unfortunately neither of the Sports Reps were able to attend as Miss Long was in hospital and Miss Elliot was teaching at Waihi. Mr Strevens presented all new Executive members with their badges and congratulated them upon their election.

**Thanks to Past Members**  
The President was instructed to write to the Retiring Members of the Executive thanking them for their services and expressing the hope that they will continue to take an interest in Student Association Affairs. Thanks were also extended to Mr Barry Gustafson for conducting the recent elections.

**Field of Club Activities**  
A motion was passed requesting all clubs and societies to send copies of all their circulars and newsletters to the Secretary, Students' Association, The Secretary, Engineering Students Society and the Secretary, Elam Students Society. This was done because it would enable the outside faculties to keep in closer contact with the main body of the University and it would also make possible the keeping of an up-to-date and fairly comprehensive file on the activities of clubs and societies.



Elam President Malcolm Warr leans nonchalantly against a table in Exec. Room.

### Representative Blazers

A motion was moved by Mr Rankin, Chairman, M.H.C. and seconded by Miss Davis, Chairman, W.H.C. that members of the 1959-60 M.H.C. be given the right to wear Representative blazers bearing the initials "W.H.C." and "M.H.C." This motion created a great deal of discussion but was finally carried. However it will be seen from Exec Notes, 27th June that it was rescinded and another put in its place.

### "Craccum" Blazer

A motion that the Editor of Craccum be given the right to wear a Representative Blazer was left lying on the table with the instructions that the Secretary write to Miss Maidment informing her of the motion and telling her that the Executive would consider on her recommendation the giving of representative blazers to either long-standing section editors or to N.Z.U.S.P.C. delegates.

### Cook Is. Scholarship

An ad hoc sub-committee was set up to investigate all aspects of the proposed Scholarship for the Cook Islands Niue, Tokolau and Western Samoa, this Committee to report back to the Executive within a month.

### Publicity to Schools

The Executive decided that 100 copies of the photographs of the student published in the *Auckland Star*, together with copies of Freshers' Handbook and recent numbers of *Craccum*, should be sent to all schools in the Auckland area.

This was one of the quietest meetings of the Executive this year. Mr Strevens conducted it very ably and although a large proportion of the members were new they spoke up well and seemed well versed in Executive meeting procedure.

### EXEC. NOTES, Monday 27th June.

This meeting was well attended with apologies from Miss Long only (still in hospital).

### Service Blazers

A letter was received from the Editor of *Craccum*, Miss Felicity Maidment in reply to the letter from Exec. regarding representative blazers. In this letter Miss Maidment said she had no option but to refuse the offer of a rep. Blazer as she felt that the granting of rep. blazers to House Committees made the award meaningless. Later on in the meeting a motion setting up an ad hoc sub-committee to investigate the possibility of a proposed service blazer was substituted.

## COMMENT

Two points of interest arose recently in the legal world. Mr Justice Turner suggested that in the future Judges might not be prepared to submit appeals to the Privy Council. Our growing spirit of nationality, he believes, might make our Judges unwilling to accept the decision of a court which knows nothing of New Zealand conditions. His Honour pointed out that New Zealand is one of the few old established Dominions which still sends its appeals to the Privy Council. He submitted that, if it is to survive, the Council should have Commonwealth judges sitting on it. His comments are most interesting for our law is still greatly influenced by English decisions which are strong persuasive authorities in our courts.

The Government has announced its intention to produce a New Zealand Encyclopedia. This seems a most commendable and worthwhile project and we hope it will prove as successful as the recently published New Zealand Atlas.

Don't be surprised if in this year's General Election the Communists obtain considerably more votes than they have previously. Red ruin is not staring us in the face; nor is it all likely that there will be any Commies in the next Parliament. But there do seem to be appreciable groups in the community, especially in the more militant unions, who, while they would never dream of voting National, are too disenchanted with the present government to want to support Labour in November. In these circumstances, the N.Z.C.P. seems in line to get quite a few protest votes. It is doubtless to take advantage of this situation that People's Voice has increasingly in recent months been taking a sweetly reasonable line, trying to appear as a mouthpiece of an acceptable alternative left-wing party and not merely the hysterical voice of a lunatic fringe.

P.S.: As we go to press, People's Voice announces that this November there will be Communist candidates for at least eighteen seats, far more than at previous General Elections.

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## AROUND THE CLOISTERS

By "Culex"

With all the wet weather we've been having lately, some of the discomforts of our antique buildings really show up. Freezing winds and rain in the cloisters. Untidy damp notices flapping on the boards. The pathway skirting the Classics lawn chock-full of puddles, through which the hundreds accumulating wisdom in the new lecture theatres have to pick their way.

☆

Come on, who was the master-mind who fiendishly planted that 2in pipe almost bang centre of path at back of the hash-house? We've seen two people almost de-gutted by the object whilst feeling their way in the dark last week. Only a matter of time before monster personal injury claim comes up; then watch the heads roll on the Administration block.

☆

Seen last month. In the dead of night and in drizzle, snooping science faculty lecturer of high rank busily stopping cars from parking outside student block. Nothing better to do? Get back to your books professor and let the underlings do the dirty work. After all they are paid more.

☆

Rumour has it that a certain legal eagle on the staff has cried off interfering with Students' Association, Grants Committee on strong advice from higher up.

☆

We hear that the O'Rorke Residents Assn., that seldom heard of little organisation, has invited Robbie to have a cosy chat about the University site. By all means, let's have plenty of discussion about it (even after all these years). But why not with someone who knows what he is talking about?

☆

Things we no longer hear about, part one. The Annual General Meeting motion of the Stud Assn. carried June, 1959 to the effect that the Association investigate chances of getting booze licence for Common Room. What has happened in twelve months? Precisely nothing. Our guess is that the alcoholophobes on the Executive would bring the place down with hysterical shrieks if subject is broached ever again.

☆

Things we no longer hear about, part two. Wot's happened to the glorious idea of having local University co-op bookshop? Committees were established a year ago in a wave of gurgling enthusiasm. Results? Nil. Maybe reason is that Executive were told to forget whole thing by Whitcombe-loving University Council, in addition to threats of no discounts from entrenched book-trade in this free city.

☆

Avid Enzed literati found on sale in the student choproom recently an all black and white effort by local varsity tract-dispenser-cum-poet. At a bob a throw for a single sheet, one can only hope that exorbitant profit will go to fund that deserves it most: Auckland branch of the C.A.B.T.A.

☆

Interesting feature of recent student elections was displacement of Executive-aspirant Gager by newcomer Jakich (pronounced Yarkitch). Initially declared provisionally elected by a majority of one, Trotsky-lover Gager was ousted on a recount, attended by full weight of hawk-eyed Executive top-brass, by a counter-majority of sixteen to Jakitch. With the total number of votes unchanged at 262, one wonders how on earth the mistake was made.

## NEW REGIME



—Smeed

**NEW EXECUTIVE:** Newly-elected portfolio holders caught in an off moment. Seated at table, from left: Mate Jakich (Societies' Sec.), Christine Davis (Chairman, W.H.C.), Judith Mason (Woman Vice-President), Mrs McCrorie (Secretary), John Strevens (President). Standing, from left: Mike Bassett (Capping Controller), Terry Power (Societies' Rep.), Peter Rankine (Chairman, M.H.C.), Jon Hunt (Student Liaison), Bob Cater (Business Manager), Ray Moorhead (Social Controller), Mac Hamilton (Man Vice-President). Absent from this happy band are the two Sports Reps., Colleen Elliott and Alison Long, Elam Rep. Malcolm Warr (see page 2), and Ardmore Rep. Bob Aspden.

## Let Your Long Hair Down

Arts Festival is an activity which has long been lacking in student life. It should be an essential part of University in the same way, and for very much the same reasons, as Congress. And by holding Arts Festival in conjunction with Winter Tournament, the keen sporting types, perennial tournament addicts, and those-who-come-foir-the-parties are already there to join the cognoscenti, the beat, and the Moneyed Public in active or passive participation.

Canterbury are the hosts for this, the second Universities Arts Festival. It will be even bigger, brighter, BETTER than last year's! An extremely wide and diversified programme should appeal to all, as much to the frustrated rebel as to the complacent moron.

Final details have yet to be arranged, but once this is done it is hoped to produce a full programme which is intended to be a "typographical work of art."

The idea of this programme is not just to give a list of things that are going on and who are doing them, but also a selection of stories, articles and poems from the four universities.

Here is a brief outline of the various sections:—

### JAZZ

This provided one of the most successful parts of the Dunedin festival: they even made money. As well as the University groups, it seems likely that a concert will be held in conjunction with the Christchurch Jazz Society, featuring the American piano-bass duo Pete Jolly (remember the film "I Want to Live") and Ralph Pena; these two very accomplished musicians are really worth hearing, and the concert should be of considerable financial and publicity benefit to Arts Festival.

### LITERARY

This year the University Literary Society is planning to bring out a special issue of its magazine, with stories and poems from all Universities and Colleges. This will be the basis of the literary section, and the magazine may later be sold in other centres.

### MUSIC

Although no definite news has yet been received from other universities, Canterbury alone can provide enough for at least two concerts. The choir, orchestra, Madrigal group, chamber music groups, church music group, as well as solo performers and the university's professional string quartet, are all prepared to take part.

### MODERN LANGUAGES

This year it has been thought advisable to restrict this section to French plays. Canterbury is providing one and Auckland have expressed interest. In addition the Canterbury Classics Club is preparing to stage a Latin comedy which will be translated by the students themselves.

### DRAMA

At present Drama's position is uncertain. Obviously its place is in Arts Festival and Drama Council is quite prepared to transfer from

tournament, provided they are assured that Arts Festival will be a permanent fixture. This seems likely so it is to be hoped that Drama will be represented.

Sections previously in tournament, debating, law moot, chess, will be held in conjunction with Arts Festival. Although there is no film club at Canterbury, it is hoped to arrange screening of a suitable film or films.

### ART, HANDCRAFT And PHOTOGRAPHY

A display, possibly including architecture, will be held.

In addition other university clubs are being asked to tie their activities in, e.g., Socratic Society may produce its magazine "Hemlock" to coincide with the Festival.

Come to Arts Festival! We are doing our damndest to make it a success but you have to help too. We want to make Arts Festival a regular event. It shows all the signs of becoming one, but only if it has wholehearted and active support from all the universities.

We'll do our best, the rest is over to you!

## CONTEMPORARY PRINTS

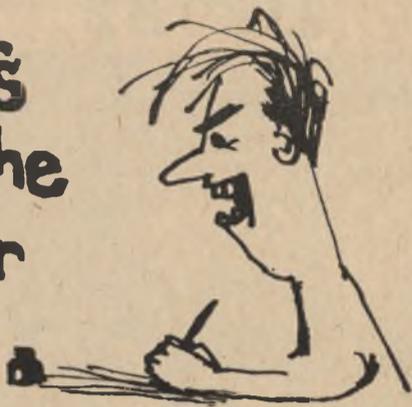
JOHN LEECH GALLERY

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50 SHORTLAND STREET

PHONE 45-081

# Letters to the editor



## Economics of Prosperity

Sir,— I was interested to read, in the last issue of *Craccum*, Mr T. Kelliher's appraisal of the economic situation in New Zealand. I feel that I should challenge certain of his statements, however, as the premises on which they are based appear faulty, or, at least, incomplete. The one which attracts immediate notice is the supposition that capital invested in production may lead to inflation. There is a certain amount of "woolly" thinking on the subject of inflation, arising perhaps from the fact that there are two current definitions of it, and that people are often not clear as to which they are using. To examine these:— the old definition was "too much money chasing too few goods", that is, goods are scarce, and people have more money than they can spend. Is this so today? Yet we often hear talk of "inflation". This is because another and entirely different definition has become accepted and the term "inflation" is applied to what is more correctly devaluation, or depreciation, of money.

Now if money from outside is invested in production, it has at the same time made available consumable goods which it may be used to purchase. Thus, using the old definition ("more money than goods") inflation need not be caused. In fact an analysis of the way in which the money is originally created, will show that slight "deflation" must result

(i.e. "more goods than money.") Taking the second definition (the "devaluation" one):— this is a continuous process, and is dependent on the rate of government borrowing, rather than on investment in industry. Basically, no bank overdrafts to governments are ever repaid, except through further borrowing.

Almost all the money in circulation came into existence through the banking system creating it and loaning it to the government (at interest of course). This irrevocably increasing debt carries with it the burden of interest in perpetuity, also increasing, and requiring those high taxes which some of us may have noticed. Depreciation of the currency is an expedient to lighten the load of this debt in terms of real wealth, and so is more or less justifiable, although rather dishonest.

As Mr. Kelliher points out, the next decade will see great development in New Zealand. Hence an increased amount of money must circulate to facilitate the flow of goods. As long as this is issued as an interest bearing debt, the present devaluatory system must continue. It is not who owns the factories which is important, but who creates the purchasing power. It is on this point, I think, that Socialist and Conservative have missed the mark.

Yours etc.  
Roger M. Dick.

## Capping Book

Sir,—I wish to state that I was disgusted by this year's Capping Book. It was not funny, and did not appear to me to achieve any other end—it was little more than a collection of pointless, uninspiring words.

The Editors stated that they had little material to work with—why did they not publicise the fact while there was still time to do something about it? In previous years, one has been greeted, early in the year, by a collection of posters plastered around the place calling for "Copy for Capping." This year, I saw none—perhaps I am blind, or just plain dumb.

In the year with the best advertising that I have ever seen (I think it was 1958), the Editors stated that they had received too much material, and they said that they had filed away surplus useful material for use in future lean years—why was this not used?

This year's Editors will probably ask of me, "What did you do about it this year?" The answer is simple—nothing. But, had I been reminded of the fact that copy was wanted, and had seen a closing date for it, I would probably have got round to doing something about it, even though I was busy. And I venture to say that there were others in that position.

Exec. approved the printing of 20,000 copies of Capping Book this year. I do not know how many of these were actually sold, but I would say that unless Capping Book makes an immediate name for itself next year, as being good, then this source of income for Exec. is doomed to failure. If next year's Capping Book is as poor as this year's, it will take a long succession of good ones to put its name back on the map.

Incidentally, though this is my own opinion on this year's fiasco, it is shared, more or less, by every other of the numerous persons to whom I have spoken about it.

I anticipate that this letter may start a minor furore. I hope it does, as if the uproar results in a greatly-improved Capping Book next year, my writing will have served its purpose.—Yours, etc.,

SCRIPTO.

## Dinner and Discipline

When you first stepped into the Cafeteria this term you may have experienced that "institution-feeling" perhaps you had strayed by mistake into the Blood Donors' or the Outpatients' department at the hospital.

Calm yourselves—re-decoration not yet finished. Curtains, and lamp shades for new light-fittings, have still to be selected, fixed seating is to be installed along three walls, new tables have been ordered, and new chairs are in use.

And, in any case, the patch-work quilt effect on the floor, while providing an excellent surface, constitutes a relatively serious limitation to the scope of colour-schemes for walls and furnishings.

Towards the end of last term this problem was used as a project for members of second-year studio in the School of Architecture, and Mr White most generously offered prize



—Smeed

### BARBARA SKUDDER

money. About thirty colour-schemes were submitted for the scrutiny of Mr Vernon Brown, Mr White and myself; and from these three were sent to the Registrar for approval.

However, the present colour scheme is the direct implementation of none of them, responsibility for the modifications can be attributed to professor Kennedy, Mr Kirkness, Mr Ellis, Owen Miller and myself—and to the painters for (a) that unfortunate shade of dark blue, and (b) a grey instead of a white ceiling.

There is now in existence a Catering Committee to replace the former Cafeteria Committee. One hopes that this will accommodate everyone—students, Mr White, Executive, and the University Council—on matters connected with discipline, meal service, cleanliness, and facilities.

The Committee has seven members—three staff members: Professor Briggs and Mr Turtill as nominees of the Executive; the President, Woman Vice-President (as Cafeteria Controller for the Association) and Treasurer.

Barbara Skudder

## Drama Society

# Fantasy and Farce

"Time Remembered," by the French playwright Jean Anouilh, is to be Drama's Society's main production this year. The play, which is a semi-fantastic comedy, was performed on Broadway in 1957 with Susan Strasberg, Helen Hayes and Richard Burton in the leading parts.

Drama Society's version will be produced by Terry McNamara, and Margaret Blaylock and Graeme Eton, who played the main parts in "The Caucasian Chalk Circle," will be combined again as Amanda and Prince Albert.

Drama Society also has three other plays under production at the present time. The first of which is to be performed this week. This is "The Player Queen," a one-act play by a third year arts student Rodney Denham, who is also the producer. Drama Society is anxious to encourage student playwrights, and "The Player Queen" will be a workshop production in costume, presented in the Lower Lecture Theatre. Rae Pritchard, who will be remembered for her performance as Juliet last year, has the leading role.

This year's entry in the British Drama League Festival is a light farce, "The Poison Party," produced by John Bayley. Two years ago Borrie Prendergast's production of



Actress Margaret Blaylock

"The Bald Soprano" reached the semi-finals, and it is to be hoped that "The Poison Party" will be equally successful. Actors taking part are Rae Pritchard, Mary Sanderson,

Margaret Lindsay, Mac Hamilton, Neil Maidment and Dick Johnstone.

A newcomer to Drama Society this year, Stewart Stubbs, is producing "The Desperate People" for Arts Festival at Canterbury. This play, which has not yet been cast, deals with a group of people in an unnamed satellite of the USSR and their attempt to smuggle a diplomat over the border.

## Inaugural Meeting

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

(To incorporate the Citizens' All Black Tour Association)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th

7.30 in Junior Chamber of Commerce, Council Rooms, Courthouse Lane

# Triumph of the Bookman

This article was written for Craccum by Dr John Reid, Senior Lecturer in English.

For just over thirty years, *John O'London's Weekly* was the most widely-read literary magazine in Britain. In 1954, the proprietors, George Newnes Ltd., decided that it was costing too much to sustain and gave it the *coup de grace*. It was widely mourned; but several obituaries claimed that the kind of person for which *John O'London's* was intended—the "bookman," the unintellectual reader, the middle-aged, self-educated—was a vanishing type, killed by spreading higher education.

Soon after *John O'London's* died, *Books and Bookmen* was started by another firm, a stream-lined, glossy-covered affair, luffed as full of book reviews as a grocer's shop with tins, full of coy references to Angry Young Men, Ionesco, Beckett, Henry Miller, Camus and all the other temporarily O.K. names, with an eager-beaver modernity about it, and a faint whiff of espresso-bar culture. This, it would seem, filled the gap left by *John O'London's* demise.

But *John O'London's* was harder than it appeared; late in 1959, the body was re-animating by a different publisher, and seems not only to have won back all the surviving old readers, but to have gained many new recruits.

The old paper was unashamedly directed towards people with little or no academic literary training, who were "fond of reading" rather than "interested in literature." They were conservative in their tastes, with a leaning towards the middle-brow novel, the classics, and childhood favourites, uninterested in, though not actively hostile to, experimentalism in prose and poetry. They liked books to have plots and characters, or to be about "real things"; they were interested in the curious byways of literature; they deplored the calculated sensationalism of some modern fiction.

In other words, *John O'London's* appealed to a most important section of the reading public, consisting of Richard Hoggart's "earnest minority" among working-class people, the "self-driving minority" among the middle-class, and the "near-intellectual" in both, those in fact on whom publishers rely for a goodly proportion of their sales, and who derive from books an instructive rather than an analytical pleasure.

The general level of *John O'London's* is indicated by the writers who most frequently appeared or were mentioned in its pages — Hugh Walpole, John Galsworthy, the later H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, A. S. M. Hutchinson, Frank Swinnerton (for a time the Editor), J. B. Priestley, and later G. B. Stern, Clifford Bax, Eric Linklater, B. Ifor Evans, Campbell Nairne. The most ubiquitous was Richard Church, in his time a sensitive critic of poetry. For many years the indomitable James Agate was *John O'London's* drama critic as "Richard Prentis"; on his death, J. C. Trewin succeeded him.

The old *John O'London's* gave value for money—thirty-two pages with eighteen columns of advertisements to seventy-eight of articles, reviews, stories and book-notes — all for 3d. The new *John O'London's* also has thirty-two pages, but, a sign of the times, costs 9d. These are the inevitable concessions of the 1960's. For instance, the "younger generation" is represented by Colin

Wilson who reviews fiction, rather badly I think, Stuart Holroyd and Derek Stanford, Olga Stringfellow, the New Zealander who perpetrated *Mary Bravender* also reviews, and there is a T.V. page. But, despite these changes, the flavour of *John O'London's* remains much the same. Richard Church is back; Phyllis Bottom, Rupert Croft-Corke, Trevor Allen and Vera Brittain write reviews and articles, and Caryl Brahms conducts a lively theatre page. There is the usual literary gossip.

All in all, the rejuvenated *John O'London's* brings back a breath of the past. In contrast to the brief life of the average more academic and intellectual literary journal, its tenacity shows that far from being exterminated, its public still sturdily survives. It fills a necessary place as guide and mentor to thousands of "lovers of books"; it is decidedly superior in tone and values to the British popular press. I see no point



By Courtesy Auckland Star  
Wilson . . . represents the younger generation.

in being patronising about it. It may have little appeal for the reader of *Encounter* and the *London*; it undoubtedly operates on a lower level of knowledge and sensibility; but its readers are at least people who read books for their own sake, not for professed reasons, or to keep up with the duffle-coat brigade.

## Hatreds In High Places

Allen Drury: *Advise and Consent* (Collins), 1960, 638 pp.

You will enjoy and be satisfied by *Advise and Consent* if you enjoy and are satisfied with *Time* magazine (which, incidentally, called the recent award of a Pulitzer Prize to it ("most deserved"). In both there are the deliberately dramatic presentation of politics, the Republicanism, the habit of depicting political conflict as being primarily the clash of personalities, and use of current issues as an imposing background.

The central situation in this new American novel, whose author is a veteran U.S. senate gallery correspondent, is that the President has nominated a new secretary of State, and now needs ratification of the nomination from the Senate. That is usually a formality, but in this case the nominee has a powerful senatorial enemy, who sees him as "that perfect symbol of mid-twentieth-century America, the Equivocal Man." Worse, he is considered by many to have dangerous radical leanings. He has gone so far as to publish a book called *Do We Really Want Peace?* He speaks in liberal but very vague terms about his proposed policy, and there are suggestions that he has had communist affiliations in the not-too-distant past. In these circumstances the Senate's responsibility to examine the nominee's qualifications before approving him becomes a very real one, and a fierce political battle ensues.

As a novel, *Advise and Consent* is nothing more than generally competent. Its story, if contrived, is well contrived. The plot, whose mechanics are well handled, is absorbing at its own level, which is middle-brow. It is however marred by an irritating number of "little-did-he-know" type comments, which give away much of the later development. On page 88 one Senator solemnly proclaims, "Maybe it's a premonition, or something, but I feel I shouldn't get mixed up too directly in this;" in case we didn't notice, the premonition, or something, is reiterated on page 293; and sure enough by the end of the book the struggle has proved too much for him and he is found in a thoroughly deceased condition.

The writing is highly journalistic—concise, slick, easily slipping into overstatement and melodrama, and often reminding one of Mr Drury's own phrase, "leaving no cliché unturned." It suffers from a severe overdose of outworn adjectives, especially "decent", which appears as a "description" of characters with embarrassing regularity. The long biographical introductory studies accorded the leading senators make little impression except to make getting to the top in American politics seem deceptively easy. Though there are flashes of perceptive comment: "Growing up, as he came to understand after he had safely got through it, was essentially the process of learning not to care."

*Advise and Consent*, however, is chiefly of interest not as a work of fiction at all, but as a book providing insight into the workings of

## NEW LIBRARY BOOKS



A list of some of the new additions to the library which should prove of interest to *Craccum* readers has been compiled by Ten Hamann, a member of the Cataloguing Staff.

- Cellier, Leon:  
*Gerard de Nerval, l'homme et l'oeuvre.*
- Clark, Michael:  
*Algeria in turmoil: a history of the revolution.*
- Clark, Sir Wilfrid:  
*The antecedents of man: an introduction to the evolution of the primates.*
- Davie, Donald:  
*The forests of Lithuania, a poem.*
- Giraudoux, Jean:  
*L'ecole des indifferents.*
- Kulski, Wladyslaw:  
*Peaceful co-existence: an analysis of Soviet foreign policy.*
- Lewis, C. S.  
*The four loves.*
- Parrinder, Geoffrey:  
*West African religion.*
- Paton, Allan:  
*A hope for South Africa.*
- Potter, Dennis:  
*The Glittering Coffin.*

one of the world's great political institutions, and which does indeed illuminate the attitudes of the sorts of men who as United States leaders, are prepared to forego "normal morality" in order to further what they consider to be the interests of their nation. Even though the personalities dominate the foreground, the issues—and they are real issues—are still there. The nominee vows "I will never recommend war to the President of the United States if I become his Secretary of State. Never!": one of his senatorial opponents retorts "I am not afraid of it if it should have to come in defence of the things we stand for . . . Nor am I afraid of the consequences, which I grant you would be horrible beyond belief." Again Drury places his finger on a real weakness of our democracy when he says of the general public, "While they liked to be clever about their own shortcomings, they did not like to be upset by them." And he puts into the mind of his Majority Leader the sentiments which must occur to all American leaders, pondering their own times "when all thinking men fretted and worried about "how to catch up," and "how to go ahead"; and also, in the small hours of the night's cold terror, about what it would be like if America couldn't catch up . . . . ."

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# Envy, Calumny, Hate

## SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES

As the smoke clears from the battlefield of Sharpeville, the hysterical partisans on either side should pause to rub a little of it from their eyes. For those (and there are many) who appear able to see the struggle only in terms of black and white, the arrest of former Nazi Adolf Eichmann, should form a gripping reminder that racial discrimination usually has little to do with pigmentation and a lot to do with common greed.

In the case of the Jews, the economic stranglehold they find so easy to obtain on European countries led to a resentment so venomous as to cause attempted genocide. The excuse of the Germans for this was the myth of Aryan supremacy, a reason which they rightly calculated would be regarded with tolerance by many sections of the population of Europe.

In fact, the idea of racial supremacy as determined by fanatics has become one of the most powerful weapons of this century — an emotional and irrational complex concerning inherent mental inferiority and physical incompatibility, nurtured by those who do not want to see their own people succumb to an inferior standard of living, or their private fortunes ruined by changed economic conditions.

It is unfortunate that South Africa, who has probably more real excuse for applying racial discrimination than any other country, should, by employing this kind of emotional weapon, have left herself open to a great deal of emotional and ill-informed criticism. The whites, a small, educated and civilized minority, foresee not only economic ruin but also political disaster if the natives are permitted equal rights. The great mass of South African natives, savage and ignorant as their ancestors, have shown themselves more than capable of outdoing the Europeans in acts of bloody reprisal and irresponsibility. Education seems likely to have the effect only of organizing this unwieldy mass of hostility and moulding it into a formidable opposition. In British colonies, such as Kenya and Ghana, the half-civilized, semi-educated communities have declared themselves ready for self-government now and under threat of organized revolution from a black majority, Britain has little choice but to give it to them. In Ghana, as a result, we see the dictatorship of Dr. Nkrumah, and in Kenya, the hideous Mau-Mau bestialism (with factors in it that cannot be explained away by pleas either of revenge or ignorance) organized chiefly by educated natives, and receiving the support of leaders like Tom Mboya, who is now clamouring for the release of the dangerous alcoholic, Kenyatta. The number of loyal Africans killed by the Mau-Mau far exceeds that of the Europeans

and one can see that in the long run the Africans will suffer more even than the Europeans under an irresponsible native government.



—By courtesy Auckland Star  
"Riots began, not over pass-books, but over liquor."

### Caution, Not Panic

South Africa undoubtedly needs to apply caution in dealing with the natives. Unfortunately, faced with an overwhelming majority, she has yielded to panic, and does not appear able to discriminate as to where caution stops and cruelty begins. Disastrously, this culminated in the riots at Sharpeville (which significantly began, not over passbooks, but over liquor), and the European nations, always looking for an opportunity to demonstrate big-heartedness and brotherly love, so long as they are not going to be committed to doing anything substantial about it, poured high-sounding moral indignation on South Africa. South Africa,

demonstrating a conviction quite as moral, and an endearing frankness worthy of bodies like the N.Z. Rugby Union, told everyone else to hold their peace, as she would do what she liked anyway. Unfortunately, this was not the kind of conduct calculated to win friends and influence university students. Communists and Catholics; two bodies spectacular for consistently putting theory before

practice, joined hands in supporting about the only ethic concerning which Marx agrees with the Bible—that all men are equal. It would be interesting to know what kind of moral foundation agnostics (who are usually loudest in this kind of clamour) bring forward for their belief, or do they claim to judge by observation alone? It is all the more amusing to see this kind of argument nobly brought forward in favour of the S.A. natives, as they probably care less about their theoretic status and moral rights than any other race in the world, believing neither in Christianity nor in any substantial philosophy apart from "Africa for the Africans."

### Inherited Prejudice

But, of course, in New Zealand today, people who sympathise with suppressed white races are merely being normal, but those who sympathise with coloured races are showing a magnanimity and tolerance truly super-normal, and guaranteed to procure them the Kiwi badge of merit anywhere. The reason behind this appears to be that many New Zealanders entertain a sneaking, inherited prejudice concerning pigmentation themselves. Education has made them ashamed of it, and they now find it necessary to purge themselves by continual proclamation of the principle of tolerance, and assiduous attacks on all non-integrated whites everywhere. New Zealand's immigration laws, being notoriously among the strictest in the world, we have the interesting case of people preaching tolerance to others, who will never be called upon to practise it themselves.

## Awatere Meeting

(Craccum regrets the late appearance of this item. It was intended for an earlier issue, but the copy was mislaid during printing).

The All White tour issue is essentially a moral one. This was the theme of an address given by Colonel A. Awatere on April 13 in the hall at a meeting sponsored by Vice-President Neil Maidment. Most Maoris, said Colonel Awatere, thought the same about the tour as did most students—that it was a thoroughly nasty business, that ordinary citizens have very little control over, and that what control they did have was moral. At least two of the Maoris who had pulled out of the Pacific tour had done so because of the issue.

He refused to trace the history of the controversy, which was known to

all. Instead he pointed out that, even though the team would go, the struggle was not drawing to a close, but on the contrary, just beginning. He recalled the motion already on the books of the Citizens' All Black Association that when the immediate work had been done there would be formed a permanent organization to combat any future racial discrimination in New Zealand.

When coming to a conclusion on such an important matter as race relations, it was vital to obtain and sift all the available evidence on it. When one was sure of one's own position, it was not sufficient to leave the matter there. In the circumstances the only prayer worth uttering, concluded Colonel Awatere, was the prayer of action, "Get up and do it!"

—T.J.P.

## WORLD STUDENT NEWS

### Socialist Education for German Students

"Groups of socialist students" are to be formed in East Germany to be "means of universally educating students for collective labour and to be socialists." Regular studies will be organized in common, and the performance of each individual student constantly checked.

### Indonesians in Japan

Japan has arranged for 500 Indonesian students to study in Japanese universities during the next five years.

### Latin American Studies

The National University of Mexico has opened a Centre for Latin American Studies, to deal with social, cultural and economic problems affecting Latin America.

### Conference on American Passive Resistance Movement

A national conference on the "sit-in" movement against racial discrimination in the U.S. was organized by the United States National Student Association on April 22-23. The movement has been steadily gaining momentum, despite attempts to brand it "Communist," and has led to a national boycott of two of the restaurant chains involved. Adlai Stevenson has denounced the movement for attacking business interests; President Eisenhower, asked his opinion on the legality of the movement, said he was "no lawyer." In the meantime many students involved have been prosecuted.

### European University

An international convention on the project for a European university was held recently in Bruges, Belgium, sponsored by the University Bureau of the European Movement.

### Koreans Demand Resignation of Professors

Korean students, after their demonstrations which led to the overthrow of the Rhee government, have called for the resignations of government professors who "stood in the way of academic freedom and democracy."

### Cubans Denounce Terrorism

The chairman of the Cuban University Student Federation Rolando Cubela, denounced student terrorist activities at a general assembly of Cuban students held on May 7. Cubela declared that "the university cannot be for those traitors who prefer foreign intervention in Cuba."

### Portuguese Urge Resignation of President

Four hundred and two Portuguese students recently presented a petition to the Portuguese President, Dr. Salazar, declaring that the government has deprived universities of their right to autonomy. The petition said that "it is utopian to think of an autonomous and democratic university under the present political regime" and urged Dr. Salazar to resign.

### Chinese Students Support S. Koreans

Hu Chi-Li the President of the All-China Students' Federation, expressed his congratulations to South Korean students on their part in what he called a "preliminary victory" against imperialism. Hu Chi-Li was speaking at a mass meeting in Peking. (Sources: The Student; Chinese Youth Bulletin; EESY News Features; Student Mirror).

# MUSIC **Seventy-six Trombones**

The visit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to Auckland will long be treasured as one of the major musical attractions that spasmodically visit our islands. Although lacking the brilliance of the Czech Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a first class performance that well reminded the audience of our lack of criteria to judge such a standard.

The evening began, as is usual, with the National Anthem which was here remarkable for its plainness. Dr Munch conducted it listlessly and with a noticeable lack of enthusiasm that was readily transmitted to the audience and orchestra.

One could not help remembering the fascinating interpretation that the Czech Philharmonic made of our somewhat dreary National Anthem.

But what a change when they played "The Star-Spangled Banner!" Dr. Munch awoke, the players came to life, and the piece was delivered forte con brio. The practice of playing one's own national anthem while a guest in another country has often been criticised and needs no more said on it beyond remarking that in this instance its conclusion was marked by widespread applause.

Beethoven's "Eroica" was performed capably in a somewhat routine manner but with occasional flashes of brilliance. The first movement (allegro con brio) commenced with two fortissimo blows. These and the awkward intervals were handled excellently. The cello's then presented vividly the principal subject based on the E flat Major arpeggio with its unexpected change to G Minor. This powerful first subject ably demonstrated the lovely brass and later rose again to great heights in the monumental coda. The second movement, said to have been inspired by the death of Abercromby, began with the solemn march in C Minor (adagio assai) and was performed so slowly that the composer's fundamental intention of expressing the idea of heroism in all its aspects between triumph and tragedy was lost. It was, however, slightly recaptured with the fugato and after the violent outbreak on the A Flat Major chord.

The noise made by the otherwise well-behaved audience was so considerable in the pause between the second and third movements that Dr. Munch was moved to turn round and glare behind him. The pause after the scherzo (allegro vivace) was consequently much shorter. The finale (allegro molto) was really a variation cycle with suggestions of sonata form and the bright theme is also found in "Prometheus" and the piano variations Op. 35. This was treated with sparkling feeling before the short powerful climax closed the symphony.

In the second half of the programme Walter Piston's sixth symphony was performed so inspiringly that even those who knew nothing of modern American composers appreciated it immensely. Piston himself wrote that "the symphony was composed with no intent other than to make music to be played and listened to," and when one heard the instrumental scherzo of the second movement one

realized that he had the Boston Symphony Orchestra in mind. However, it took the Ravel ballet suite "Daphnis et Chloe" to show what the orchestra was capable of. Dr. Munch knew what he wanted and got it. The tone, colour and technical power combined with sheer orchestral magnificence to produce an outstanding item.

Two encores were given: the popular air and allegro from Handel's

"Water Music" suite. The air was so delicately played and the hornpipe so rollicking that these pieces were received with great delight.

Although there has been much discontent with the high seat price there must have been few who went away from the concert hall regretting the treat they had had. It is a pity that it will probably be some time before New Zealand audiences can hear another concert of such musical value, and the only consolation possible is the hope that our own National Orchestra has learnt much from these two concerts.

—C. C.



**Indefatigable Office Secretary:** Mrs E. McCrorie, who, while Executives topple and Presidents fall, keeps the Students' Association going.

## **INARTICULATE JAZZMEN**

**"Ten Modern Jazzmen,"** Michael James (Cassells), 1960.

In this latest addition to "teach yourself jazz opinions" books Michael James offers a fine menu: Gillespie; Parker; Davis; Grey; Getz; Mulligan; Lewis; Konitz; Powell and Monk. The articles are short, averaging about 12 to 13 pages each or the time it takes to drink one cup of coffee, and inconclusive, if only because eight of the ten musicians discussed are still in the prime of their jazz-playing life. It is still true that jazz "criticism" is dominated by bigots and fools and the short article is admirably suited to their purpose. This is not to say that Mr James is a bigot, or exactly a fool, but the format of his book allows him to make generalisations which I feel he would find hard to justify in a more sustained work. For, while Albert J. McCarthy finds the more scholarly approach of critics such as Hodier insensitive to content (whatever that means) and too analytical, I am not persuaded that Mr James' appraisals "from the heart" are any more satisfying.

The dust jacket tells the reader that Mr James is "a young but experienced writer in modern jazz" and yet in this work his youth is as much in evidence as his experience. His approach is generally a balanced one which displays a not inconsiderable amount of taste, all of which is strangely inconsistent with the extraordinary lapses into stupidity which pepper the book. Talking of Bud Powell's piano development, he says: "The corrosion of anger may well have sapped the compositional element in his extemporisation. It is even possible that it is a calculated effect, a despairing attempt to exteriorise the contradiction rampant in the mind of every creative artist born into an era of imaginative indigence." And there is more where that came from

—W.C.

**"Louis Armstrong,"** Albert J. McCarthy (Cassells), 1960.

The author of this little book (No. 5 in the Kings of Jazz series) avoids the temptation of providing the reader with a list of facts concerning Armstrong's life and the bands and players with which he was associated. Recollections of fellow musicians enliven the sections on Armstrong's life and the author's analysis of the work of the groups concerned and their distinctive qualities, and on the gradual development of Armstrong as a jazz musician, make this book more than an uninteresting assortment of facts.

This book, complete with selected discography, can be recommended to all those interested in the life and development of "the greatest creative genius in the history of jazz."

D. M. E.

**"Charlie Parker,"** Max Harrison; **"King Oliver,"** Martin Williams (Cassells).

These two additions to the Cassells series are no better or worse than their predecessors. They are not very good books. The book on Parker is the better of the two: it provides a short account of his life and an adequate description of his work. Martin Williams — he is not to be confused with the American Martin Williams—is not only limited, he is grossly affected. A man who refers to Boccaccio Keats and Verdi in the space of a few pages on King Oliver is trying too hard.

—W.C.

**Treat It Gentle,** Sidney Bechet, Cassell, 25s.

This is the autobiography of Sidney Bechet. He was born in New Orleans and was one of the men who moulded early jazz, playing the clarinet and, later, soprano saxophone. Bechet performed at various times with most of the foundation members including Buddy Bolden, Kid Ory, Bunk Johnson, Freddie Keppard, Manuel Perez, Joe Oliver and Louis Armstrong. But he has few penetrating comments to make about their music. Almost everyone he admired is finally described as a "fine musicianer."

Terms such as these become very noticeable in this book. The text is a transcription of tape recordings Bechet made describing his career, and speech mannerisms tend to protrude. However the prose style is simple and direct and unpretentious, reflecting Bechet's reverence for the negro music. For Bechet, jazz was an outpouring of the negro soul and his most critical remarks are reserved for musicians who cultivate personality gimmicks or commercialize their art.

The discography at the back of the book has one serious deficiency in that the musicians playing with Bechet are not listed. But it does reveal a gift on someone's part for inventing ingenious group titles. A recording of Muskrat Ramble was made in 1940 bearing the label—Prof. Sidney Bechet with Dr. Henry Levine's Barefooted Dixieland Philharmonic.

—B.F.

Every student should have a knowledge of the educational background of this city and district.

### **GLORIOUS ENTERPRISE**

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### **WINTER LECTURES**

Students are invited to attend the 1960 Winter Lectures which will take place in the Lower Lecture Theatre, Block C. This series of seven lectures, which has as its central theme "The Effects of Remoteness on New Zealand," commenced at the beginning of the term with a paper on "Flora and Fauna" by Dr Eric Godley, Director of the Botany Division of the D.S.I.R. in Canterbury. The remaining three lectures are:

July 12: 5 The Visual Arts.

Mr Peter Tomory, Director Auckland Art Gallery.

July 19: 6. New Zealand Literature.

Mr C. K. Stead, Lecturer in England.

July 26: 7. New Zealand Society.

Mr E. H. McCormick, Author of "Letters and Art in New Zealand" and "The Expatriate"

UNIVERSITY OPERA

"Fall asleep, or, hearing die"

In view both of the success of last year's production of *Dido and Aeneas* and of the support which it obtained, the decision of the Music Society to stage another opera this year seems amply justified. Moreover, the Society can now claim to have considerable experience in the operatic field, a point which may reassure those who regard the venture as excessively ambitious.

The Society's first production was Beethoven's *Fidelio* (of all things) which ran, by all accounts, a highly successful season in the Concert Chamber in 1951. In more recent years we have seen the staging of Menotti's chamber opera *The Telephone*, during the Lunch-Hour Concert Series of 1958, and Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*, both creditable efforts.

In addition, Music Society members have provided a large portion of the orchestras for two Training College productions, *The Beggar's Opera* and Menotti's *Amahl and the Night Visitors*.

The choice of Monteverdi's *Orfeo* as this year's offering indicates both a sense of historical values and a genuine desire to entertain. For although operas had been written and performed as early as 1554, *Orfeo* (1607) is in fact the first opera in the sense of practical music-making; not simply the oldest opera which has undergone any serious and consistent revival during the present century, and which is certain to produce an immediate dramatic effect upon modern audiences.

trayed by the harsh tones of the regale (reed organ) and brasses; *Orfeo's* entreaty is encompassed with strains of the harp and the spirits of the underworld whisper in contrapuntal duplicity.

In this art of musical characterisation lies Monteverdi's appeal to a distant future.

*Orfeo*, then, should appeal to a wide audience. Most of the cast of this production have had a good deal of operatic experience; Leslie Andrews is playing the title role, Marie Robinson the Messenger, Ian Morton Pluto, Ray Lawler and Tony Hammond the

two shepherds, and Pettine Croul Euridice.

There is a chorus, drawn from the Society's Madrigal Group, and in the Greek style which Monteverdi and his contemporaries were striving to emulate, the chorus is "static," serving to comment on the dramatic action. In this, and in the use of the large and varied orchestra (it includes harp, trombones, trumpets, cornets, organ, harmonium and harpsichord), the opera will be presented as closely as possible to the original performance.

The combination of Ronnie Barker (producer) and Roger Hollinrake (musical director) proved a happy one last year and should do so again. Commenting on the opera, Mr Hollinrake said "It is a very fine work indeed, and most impressive. It is very rarely done even overseas and this is almost certainly the first performance in New Zealand."

*Orfeo* will be playing in the Hall from July 25-30.



Science student David Chapman, who has been awarded a Research Assistantship at Scripps, California. David, who is in his third year, will complete his B.Sc. in Botany this year before leaving for America in January. He will spend three years at Scripps, which is a post-graduate university, studying for a Ph.D.

A hawker in court said he thought that door-step selling is definitely dying out. Possibly because nowadays most people already have door-steps

"THE GOD THAT FAILED"

"REBEL IN A WRONG CAUSE," by Sid Scott (Collins), 1960.

Sid Scott's book "Rebel in a Wrong Cause" is an autobiographical account that centres around the author's association with the Left in New Zealand from the time of the First World War. An attempt by a student to review the book then, may seem rather presumptuous, for Sid Scott's book means much more to readers of an older generation who either knew Scott during the twenties and thirties or who were connected at all with Left wing thought at this time.

Men like Oswald Bourbeau and Gordon Watson who took prominent parts in the Communist movement of the thirties are just names to the student of 1960.

Yet Scott's book is essentially a re-estimation of his association with the Left, necessitated ultimately in the author's mind by his inability to swallow Soviet action in Hungary in October, 1956. It is an account of a sensitive man's growing disillusionment, especially during the late forties and early fifties, at trends which seem to be appearing in the Communist Party in New Zealand. Total blindness had not only isolated him in the world; it was isolating him within the Party too. In Scott's mind the allowed Leninist concept of "democratic centralism" was becoming synonymous with Stalinist totalitarianism. There was no place for the dissenter, the Utopian socialist.

In spite of protestations by the author that he has no bitterness towards members of the Communist Party in Auckland, there is in the later chapters a marked tendency to see in the movements of his opponents sinister implications. At the time of the 1951 Waterfront lockout, for instance, he is unable to accept at its face value the fact that the Emergency Regulations made it necessary for the party to hold meetings secretly. It seems almost certain that this was due to fear of arrest. Yet

events is a fair one—that she was forced into making the Nazi-Soviet Pact in August 1939 because of the failure of the Western Powers to come to some collective agreement against Hitler—Scott, like the more scurrilous British newspapers of the time, prefers to see ulterior Soviet motives, such as the desire to grab Eastern Poland and the Baltic States. Far from being anxious to grab Eastern Poland as part of the pact with Hitler, the Soviet Union actually hesitated for some weeks, acting in the last days of September 1939 only to prevent the East being overrun by Hitler, which would have brought palpably closer the man who, though he was officially Stalin's "buddy," there can be little doubt the latter desired to keep at arm's length.

Scott's failure to be quite clear in this case, and in others, amongst them the Finnish War and the Baltic States Affair of June 1940, detracts somewhat from the events of the book and lends it perhaps to the kind of gloating full page review that the "N.Z. Herald" featured.

Nevertheless if only for the inside view that the book gives on the workings of the Communist Party—of its remoteness and how this affected local policy at times of rapid change in Moscow's front—the book would be worth reading. Much more impelling than this though, is the deep sense of tragedy that one feels for a man who is now ageing, infirm in health, and totally blind, who finds that a life-time devotion to a cause has been lost. One can only hope that Sid Scott in the twilight of his life will reconsider some of his assessments of 1960. It would take little investigation for instance, to find that the Peace Council is not a "Communist Front", that Moscow's foreign policy has not always been sinister in design, nor Lenin's contributions to history quite as small as Scott would have it.

—M. R. B.

★ ★ ★

Also from Mr Justice Turner came the suggestion that the time has come when the properly qualified Maori should be entitled and called upon to serve on juries. At present the Maori has no right to serve on a common jury, but may serve on a Maori jury. (His Honour could not in his own experience remember such a jury being called.) Placing the Maori on the common jury list would be another step towards complete racial equality.



By Courtesy Auckland Star

MARIE ROBINSON

Rather it is the first "music-drama," in which the forces of poetry, dramatic action and musical construction are held in creative equilibrium. It is this which sets the opera aside from its predecessors as an advance into new musical territory; *sinfoniae* for wind instruments, a feature of earlier operatic works, acquire a *leit-motif* character by means of repetitions inspired by dramatic considerations. For example, one strongly marked *leit-motif* dominates the scene with the messenger of death—it is sung in rhythmic variants by the messenger, the two shepherds and later by the choir. It is this dramatically unifying use of instrumental and vocal music that makes *Orfeo* so stupendously forward-looking. The large orchestra is used not merely as a pleasant back-drop to help the singers, but as a musical "palette" in the later sense of music-drama. The shepherds' music maintains a distinctive colour, with piccolo and strings; the underworld is por-



By Courtesy Auckland Star

SID SCOTT, from the painting by Dennis Knight Turner.

Scott feels that underneath it, there was the sinister desire to stifle Party democracy.

Though much of Scott's criticism falls on the New Zealand Party, it was the failure of international communism which originally precipitated his break with the movement, and consequently he attempts in part to re-estimate the internal and external policies of the Soviet Union, connecting the standard Party interpretation. It is here that he is at his weakest. The three and a half years that have lapsed since Hungary have given Scott ample time to think his position in relation to socialism and the most desirable way for its introduction. It has not, it seems, been time enough for the author to get a balanced view of forty years of Soviet history.

This comes out most plainly in his criticism of Soviet foreign policy in the 1930's. Over the one case where most historians are of the opinion that the Soviet Union's version of

THE INTELLIGENTSIA

of Auckland University are regular depositors of the AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK ARE YOU?

# STUDENT SUMMIT

## N.Z. REPRESENTED AT ASIAN STUDENT SEMINAR

During March and part of April this year three New Zealand students went as representatives of the New Zealand University Students' Association (N.Z.U.S.A.) to the Asian Regional Co-operation Seminar held at Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federation of Malaya. They were Mr E. A. Woodfield, then Vice-President of N.Z.U.S.A., Mr D. B. Kenderdine, then President of the New Zealand University Student Press Council, and Mr B. C. Shaw, Secretary of N.Z.U.S.A.

Delegates at the seminar were students from 14 Asian countries, including Australia, Israel and New Zealand, which could be regarded as countries merely on the periphery of Asia. The main reason behind the attendance of these countries is the fact that they have national unions of students but are isolated from any regional activities on a student level either for political reasons, in the case of Israel, or because of location, in the case of Australia and New Zealand.

New Zealand's attendance at the seminar was due to the fact that the majority of the international interest of N.Z. U.S.A. has been and is focussed on the Asian region.

Mainland China, Burma, Nepal and Afghanistan were also invited but did not attend, which perhaps is unfortunate, especially in the case of China, but did mean that the basis of co-operation, i.e., a desire, unimpeded by political considerations, to help one another in the solving of our student problems, already existed before the calling of the seminar.

The aims of the seminar were twofold. Firstly, to discuss specific means of co-operation on a student level in such fields as the dissemination of information on student activities, extending and helping student travel in the region and student welfare schemes, and secondly, to discuss and understand the problems facing the countries of Asia today, particularly in the educational field. Like Selwyn Toogood, I will return shortly to give you the results of these topics.

Socially, the seminar was well organized, with a weekend break for a trip to Port Dickson (a sea-side resort) and the old Portuguese settlement of Malacca. Several of the delegations, including New Zealand, put on "evening," either showing films of their countries or demonstrating the dances and songs associated with their cultures. The New Zealand High Commission, which was looked forward to by the non-habitual rice-eaters as an occasion when "English" food would undoubtedly be served, was begun with a meal consisting basically of curried chicken, the curry being in the best Indian tradition!

Back to the results of the discussions. In the field of practical co-operation the seminar has recommended to the 9th International Student Conference to be held in Klosters, Switzerland, in August of this year that certain steps be taken in the following fields.

### PRESS

Since it was desired by participants to be fully informed of the activities of students in the region, the seminar is recommending that a news distribution scheme be established. According to this scheme all participating national unions and national student press organizations within the area will forward at regular intervals summaries of the activities of students in their respective countries to one central country, where this material would be compiled into one bulletin and sent to all student organizations and newspapers in the region. This will mean as far as New Zealand is concerned that we will have access to information on the problems and thoughts of the students in the Asian area, and a valuable documentation of the life of students in an area of which previously insufficient was available.

However, it is realised that the press organizations in some of the participating countries are at the moment barely sufficiently experienced to cope with such a project, and the period of time between the conclusion of the seminar and the 9th ISC is to be used to experiment with the distribution of news from one country to all the others.

Should this news distribution scheme be shown to be successful, if approved by the 9th ISC, it will be used as the basis for the establishment of an Asian Student Press Bureau, which will have as its objectives, not only the distribution of news, but also the raising of the standards of the student press in the Asian region.

### STUDENT WELFARE

At the seminar the various schemes to promote student welfare at present existing in the universities of the region were reviewed, and it was found that apart from Israel, Australia and New Zealand, very little in the way of welfare schemes, such as student health schemes, concessions, co-operatives, etc., existed in the participating countries and therefore the seminar recommended that a special short-term seminar be held for the purpose of reviewing all the student welfare schemes that could be put into operation to the benefit of Asian students. Such a seminar must involve students and countries which are in a position to operate any of the possible schemes and should be led by experts in the organization of such schemes.

### STUDENT TRAVEL

It was realized at the seminar that any extension of student travel within the area was difficult in view of the distances that are involved in travelling from one country to another, unlike the European countries, and also that so few students were financially in a position to travel very widely. However, it was considered that a travel handbook should be produced which would list all the concessions that are available to students in the way of travel, accom-

modation, etc. This handbook will be made available to New Zealand students wishing to travel in the area as is the European travel handbook at the moment.

Although the largest proportion of the time was devoted to the discussion of the above schemes, the discussion of contemporary Asian problems was full. These questions were discussed at plenary sessions of the seminar with all participants present. The meetings usually took the form of a lecture by a guest speaker followed by discussion. On three occasions panels were formed from the participants to discuss the "Impact of Colonialism on Education," "Does the future of Asia depend on Neutralism?" and the "Language problems in Asia."

It was in these discussions that the very definite fact that the students of Asia were not only aware of the problems facing their countries but



JOLYON FIRTH, who was Business Manager on Exec. until the recent elections, was chosen earlier this week as the National candidate for Waitemata.

also that they as individuals were far more concerned with the development of their countries than are New Zealand students as a whole. Asian students are prepared to devote themselves to their nation and its peoples in a way which is not fanatical but is quite intelligent and aware. They appreciate the fact that they are being given an education and not take such a privilege for granted or merely as an opportunity to carve for themselves as individuals, an easy and comfortable life.

I left Malaya with a strong impression of the ability of its students and their sincerity.

—D. B. KENDERDINE

## GLOOM AT THE TOP

We have reached a new stage of development in international affairs when one country admits openly that it has been spying on another, and boldly asserts its right to do so. Never before has a nation demanded the official right to spy. Since the escapade was sanctioned by the U.S. Government Russia has inferred, as can anyone, that the U.S. considers itself above international law, and will continue to do so.

This attitude of bravado is somewhat different from the feeble excuse originally proffered — meteorological survey. Confronted by evidence the U.S. was forced to admit to spying; and the clumsy cover-up was revealed in its true colours.

### IS SPYING LEGAL?

The U.S. was joined in its claim that spying is perfectly legal. Voices from all over the world said that it was common practice. The "N.Z. Herald" defensively said, "Everybody knows that rival blocs maintain extensive intelligence organisations to obtain confidential information about each other." Others said that Soviet planes had been sighted flying over Canada, Britain and the U.S.; but silence has been maintained even when there had been clashes—Russia had unapologetically broken the conspiracy. Mr Khrushchev was even accused of deliberately using the incident as cold war propaganda.

Even if Mr Khrushchev were exploiting the incident the action of the U.S. is no less culpable, and there could be repercussions. John Foster Dulles is dead, but his "Brinkmanship" policy lingers on, once more embarrassing America's allies and endangering their existence. Mr Khrushchev said, "If they are going to permit people to fly from their bases over our territory, we shall strike at those bases, because we regard those acts as a provocation." He warned that Britain was in deadly danger, having lent air bases to the U.S. Norway has protested against the use to which bases on her territory have been put. Canada, who for many years has implicitly trusted to U.S. foreign policy, has realised with horror that she is the logical battleground should the affair develop into a nuclear war between the two major powers. Twelve other countries who have American bases in their territory are now in jeopardy.

### U.S. ALLIES

The gallant U.S. affirmation that she will stand by her allies can be of little consolation, now that she has thoughtlessly and selfishly involved them. If the U.S., referring to "Russian threats to small countries who bear no responsibility for the recent incident," was implying that those countries were ignorant of the purpose they were serving, then she has been irresponsible herself in the extreme.

Since the Soviet intends to attack any base from which further aggression comes and the U.S. intends to stand by her allies, there seems a strong possibility of war if the U.S. continues her policy of spying. Summit talks could avoid this; but there is a strong feeling throughout the world that Mr Eisenhower was indifferent to the outcome at Paris—one Indian newspaper even suggested that the spy incident was a deliberate act of sabotage. In England Mr Gaitskell denounced the incident as "singularly inept and stupid." On the other hand Mr MacMillan, who had worked so hard to make the Summit talks possible hoped that the incident could have helped by providing a real issue from which a conclusion could be reached. However, this hope was to prove vain, as events at Paris showed.

The fact that we may be tottering on the brink of a world war could prove the very incentive to an amicable understanding. That this understanding be reached is imperative if the whole world is to be released from the danger in which it stands.

—Cynthia Hasman.

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# DARK AGE AND RENAISSANCE

## LOCAL THEATRE AND MUSIC

"Landfall in Unknown Seas":  
Kiwi LD2, 12in. L.P., 42/6.

### A Review

At last someone has seen fit to press a record featuring a New Zealand orchestra playing New Zealand works. Apart from the recording of Douglas Lilburn's "Festival Overture" on the National Orchestra's record, this is the first time that works by New Zealand composers have been offered to the public in this form. The compositions on this record are an indication of the excellent work of which New Zealand composers are capable, work that in all respects is individual in style. These composers, especially Douglas Lilburn and Larry Pruden, have progressed beyond the stage of imitation and experimentation and have reached that of original and individual expression.

The Alex Lindsay Orchestra is seen on this record to be a truly great group which must rank highly in the world as a string orchestra. Its polished and sensitive playing is an indication of the very fine musicians we have in this country. It is fitting that this record should have been made by the Alex Lindsay Orchestra which, as New Zealand's finest group of instrumentalists, has been really the only group which has made it its duty to play works by New Zealand composers for the public of New Zealand.

### Excellent Pressing

Not only does the listener find the record outstanding for the works featured on it and in the sensitive rendering of those works, but he also cannot fail to be impressed by the engineering and pressing of the record. The string tone is always perfect and clear, never harsh, and the reproduction of the voice in "Landfall in Unknown Seas" is faultless. With surface noise non-existent, the only criticism that may possibly be levelled against the recording is the presence of two slight studio noises on side two.



—By courtesy Auckland Star  
**Composer Douglas Lilburn**

The principal work on this record is "Landfall in Unknown Seas," the music by Douglas Lilburn, the words by Allan Curnow. The work consists of four instrumental interludes, interspersed with the three sections of the poem which is read by the author. The music mirrors the changing moods expressed in the words—from the masculine vigour of the sailors "keen on discovery, tough enough to make them," to the contemplative mood of the last section of the poem. In this work (which at times is not unlike the composer's "Three Poems of the Sea") we see Douglas Lilburn at his best. In his handling of rhythm, harmonic colouring, and tone colour, we see those qualities that make him a composer of extraordinary ability.

### Appealing Dances

On the reverse side of the record the orchestra plays "Dances of Brittany" by Larry Pruden. This work, which was written for the Alex Lindsay Orchestra, was originally inspired by piano arrangements of Breton dances. The work is divided into three sections or dances—two lively and vigorous separated by one slow and quiet. The work which is finely scored and contains some striking harmonies, fine thematic ideas, and a strong driving rhythm in the vigorous dances, has immediate appeal.

The second side is completed by two light works: Ashley Heenan's "Cindy: A Square Dance for Strings" and John Ritchie's delightfully witty little work, "Turkey in the Straw," based on the old square dance tune of the same name.

This record is a must for all music students and all those who profess an interest in the arts in New Zealand, for this is certainly the most significant musical, and indeed artistic achievement in N.Z. for many years.

It is to be hoped that our local composers, whose works have been so shamefully neglected by both player and public alike, but whose ability is here established beyond all doubt, will continue to receive such encouragement. —D.M.E.

Auckland theatre enthusiasts are at present witnessing "a new dark age in drama." This was one of the more biting comments to emerge from a panel of discussion arranged recently by the University Drama Society. In this, three speakers, Mr Robert Goodman, Mr Peter Morgan and Mr Gil Cornwall, considered the past, present and future of Auckland drama.

In considering the past, Mr Goodman was enthusiastic about the work done by the W.E.A. group, in which there was a strong political element and an emphasis on plays of social importance.

Closely knit, well disciplined, and very active, this club produced outstanding work. The speaker also praised the work formerly done by Grafton and A.R.T.

Most of the discussion concerned the inadequacies of our drama today. The N.Z. Players were strongly criticised. This company, Mr Goodman believes, has lost its primary vigour and enthusiasm—its early productions were superior to its present ones—and it is now "on the wrong path altogether." With this, both Mr Morgan and Mr Cornwall agreed—the former called their work mediocre and the latter attacked the directions as being unenterprising and commented that the company has not grown up. The suggestion was made that New Zealanders should be chosen in preference to overseas producers.

The C.A.S. group was also a target for criticism. The speakers considered that the quality of their work, too, had declined. Mr Goodman believed that this group had been "side-tracked." He pointed out that the original aim had been to give people their first taste of drama in country areas. When it did perform this function, the company had provided an enormous stimulus in these areas. Now, however, the emphasis on small country areas had been lost and the plays chosen were too sophisticated. With the last comment, Mr Cornwall agreed—he thought it foolish to take avant garde plays to country areas, believing that a group such as the C.A.S. should not try to break new ground.

### Unenthusiastic Aucklanders

One problem faced by dramatic groups here and overseas is the preference of the majority for the more mechanical forms of entertainment, especially television and films. In addition, Auckland groups face problems not met elsewhere. Some interesting comparisons were made between Auckland audiences and those in other N.Z. centres. Where productions in Wanganui and Hawera play to full theatres and those in Wellington to a packed Opera House, Auckland plays half-fill our Concert Chamber. Mr Goodman quoted similar example of lack of audience in-

terest in musical activities—the Auckland Chamber Music Society, he said, had 300 members, while that in Wellington had 1000 and a waiting list. Mr Morgan indicated another feature of the Auckland scene when he commented that ours is a city of suburbs. People are not channelled into the centre of the city and thus the audience support needed to develop large central groups is lacking.

### Lack of Technique

Both Mr Morgan and Mr Cornwall criticised the lack of technical knowledge seen in our amateur drama. The former mentioned the low standard of sets, the shortage of experienced producers and the large number of actors who had no basic technique. Many, he added, seem to despise technique. The need for training was stressed—singers and musicians take lessons and so, too, should amateur actors, for theirs is a difficult art. Mr Morgan also commented that our clubs lack a definite policy—he could see no pattern emerging—and felt that many of our groups are dissipating their talents. This, he believes, is partly due to the fact that we have too many groups. With this Mr Goodman disagreed—he regarded our many clubs as fulfilling a useful function as theatre workshops. All the speakers agreed that there is a lack of enthusiasm and experience in Auckland drama.

### Little Theatre Needed

Turning to the future, the speakers considered that our drama's most pressing need is a new theatre to provide a centre for the work of our amateur groups. Mr Cornwall felt that the money would be available for such a theatre. He thought business concerns could be persuaded to support drama, though the taxing of gifts hindered this. Our numerous societies must combine and reach agreement, so that a definite plan can be put forward. The idea of a civic theatre was suggested, as was that of an arts centre. All agreed that an adequate, central theatre was very necessary if amateur drama in Auckland is to be revitalised. The need to attract a larger audience was also discussed. This must be done, it was felt, by improving the quality of productions and making the average person realise that a good play can be far more stimulating than a good film. Mr Morgan was strongly of the opinion that the lead in cultural matters should come from the university, which, he believed, should become the cultural centre of our city. —J.A.S.

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### PHOTO SOC. COMPETITION

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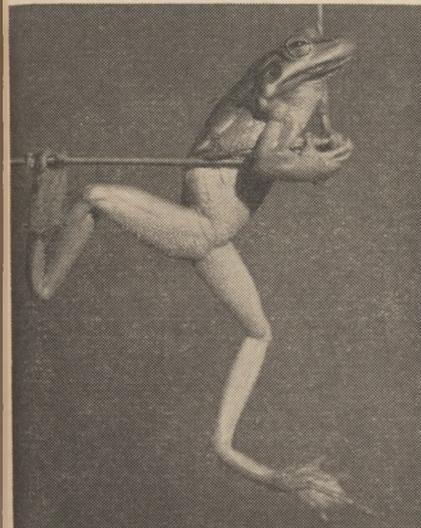
This year's competition was very well supported and aroused much interest. The standard was as high as last year but so uniformly distributed that the outstanding was hard to separate from the mediocre.

As a result, only the first prize was awarded in the Senior section, six others being commended by the judge, Mr J. Crippen, to whom we are very grateful. There were only two

Though there was little artistry in the entries as a whole, technique was quite well handled, and presentation showed a vast improvement compared with last year. The winning print by J. A. Dubignon used high contrasts with sharp tonal grading to produce a pleasing and striking picture of ferns set in unnatural surroundings. The judge's decision, however, has not gone unopposed, for many people who saw the exhibition favoured other prints. Thank heaven some people are still prepared to use their own judgement! Together with A. F. Sang, who completely dominated last year's exhibition, J. A. Dubignon also supplied the six prints commended by the judge.

To those unsuccessful entrants we would like to say "Thank you," for without your prints the boards would have been bare. Some prints showed promising ideas which did not "come off," sometimes through bad marking, sometimes because they are still in the embryo state. Finally, we gratefully acknowledge the kind co-operation of the Registrar, Mr Kirkness, the Custodian, Mr Harness, and his staff, and Mr R. Alexander, of Camera House, who volunteered to display some of the best prints.

P. M. WILSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.



A. F. Sang's highly commended print.

entries in the Junior section, but since these were below standard, no prizes were awarded, and in future this section may be omitted.

## GERMAN PROFESSOR IN AUCKLAND

Auckland University has been very fortunate in the visit of Professor Hugo Kuhn, an eminent scholar and Professor of Language and Literature at the University of Munich. During his brief stay, Professor Kuhn was entertained by the staff of the German Department, and as well as giving two public addresses, lectured to the German III and Honours students, whom he quickly delighted with his friendliness and with the content of his addresses.

Questioned on the characteristics and problems of German universities, Professor Kuhn spoke of the difficulties of overcrowding and shortage of staff similar to those facing New Zealand universities. Some 60% of the students leaving school seek to enter a university, and one of the new

methods of coping with an ever-increasing roll has been the introduction of a tutorial system along English lines. An Arts degree may take four or five years, and students of a foreign language are required to spend some time in the appropriate country acting as tutors or assistant teachers. Evidently German students are as enthusiastic about travelling as their New Zealand counterparts, visiting other European countries by hitch-hiking, or by travelling in a party by car. Professor Kuhn also mentioned that one of the very popular entertainments with Munich students is theatre-going.

On the subject of career opportunities for graduates, outside the usual professions, Professor Kuhn said that young people in Germany were very limited compared with young New Zealanders. He expressed the hope that in future years, the business and diplomatic worlds would be seeking the services of more and more university-trained men and women.

Professor Kuhn emphasised how pleased German universities are to welcome overseas students, and urged New Zealanders going to study in Germany to make themselves known to their professors whom they would find very friendly and encouraging.

On 10th June, Professor Kuhn left Auckland to spend a week seeing more of our "beautiful country" as he expressed it. —N.H.

"Craccum" is published by the Auckland University Students' Association, Princes St., Auckland, C.I. and printed by A. D. Organ Ltd., 29 Union St., Auckland, C.I.



J. A. Dubignon's prize-winning print.

## HONEST KIWIS

This is a prospective sensational article which, Craccum is glad to say, has fizzled. Following recent disclosures of the widespread nature of cheating in American universities, we decided to enquire whether this was a common occurrence at A.U. as well.

And we have been told by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr K. J. Maidment, that it is not. Mr Maidment says that in the time he has been at Auckland University only one such case has had to be brought to the notice of the authorities.

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

### Diplomatic, Consular and Administrative Service

Towards the end of the year the Department of External Affairs will appoint a group of diplomatic trainees.

Normally a high Honours degree is a prerequisite for entry, but undergraduates or graduates at the bachelor's level who are interested in a career in the diplomatic service are invited to make contact with the Department with a view to a preliminary interview and discussion of prospects. It may be possible for the Department to assist those who are considered likely to meet the required standard to study full-time to complete the final year of their degree.

The Department is looking for young men and women with the capacity eventually to assist in the formation of foreign policy, conduct international negotiations and represent New Zealand worthily overseas. High intellectual capacity and integrity are essential. Great importance is attached to the ability to analyse complex material rapidly and to write with precision and economy.

While study in such subjects as history, economics or law has been found especially relevant to the Department's work, other disciplines are by no means excluded; for instance, enquiry by students who have a flair for mathematics or science but who do not choose to become specialists in those fields would be particularly welcome. The Department's work touches upon many quite technical and highly interesting problems. In any case, a degree is regarded not as a professional qualification but as an indication of intellectual ability and the capacity to acquire academic discipline.

After a period of training in the Department successful candidates will take up posts in New Zealand diplomatic missions abroad, initially as Third Secretaries. Approximately half of their subsequent career is likely to be spent in New Zealand, half abroad.

At present New Zealand has diplomatic missions in London, Washington, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Tokyo, New Delhi, Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Canberra. There are Consul posts in New York, San Francisco and The Hague. Career officers of the Department serve abroad as Third, Second and First Secretaries, Counsellors, and Ambassadors or High Commissioners as well as Vice-Consuls, Consuls and Consuls-General.

The Department is also considering appointing trainees who meet the general standards outlined above but who also have a special aptitude for languages and would be prepared to specialise in the study of certain languages such as Japanese, Hindi, Malay and Chinese. The understanding would be that they would, if they so desired, tend to become specialists in the language and civilization of the country concerned and pass a greater than normal part of their subsequent career in alternation between service in the Department and missions abroad where their special linguistic qualifications could be put to good use. The Department proposes to arrange for a candidate selected under this scheme to acquire the necessary specialist training abroad.

A third avenue of entry which may interest University graduates and undergraduates is the administrative and consular service of the Department. This field of work leads to postings abroad to any of New Zealand's diplomatic and consular missions listed above. Qualifications in law, economics or accountancy have been found to be specially useful. Graduates at the honours level are sought but persons with a lesser academic qualification will be considered.

Students interested should write to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Wellington.

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—J.A.S.

TS

D.

# Early Faust Drama

## GOETHE SOCIETY'S PUPPET PLAY

The puppet play of Dr Faustus which students of the Department of German are going to perform at the next meeting of the Goethe Society on July 20th, should be of interest to students of English as well as German literature. Firstly, because it is largely based on the old "Faustbuch," which was also Marlowe's chief source.

The puppet play of Dr Faustus which students of the Department of German are going to perform at the next meeting of the Goethe Society on July 20th, should be of interest to students of English as well as German literature. Firstly, because it is largely based on the old "Faustbuch", which was also Marlowe's chief source.

Secondly, because it, in turn, was influenced by Marlowe's version. Thirdly, because it contains as Faust's witty and irrepressible counterpart, Hans Wurst, the clown and chief character of the popular stage.

Two hundred years ago, the performance of a similar version was seen by the young Goethe at one of the annual fairs in his native Frankfurt. It moved him so deeply, that the memory of it was still vivid, when in his student days at Strassburg, he came to create the first version of his masterpiece, Faust.

The very name of the great magician, Dr. Johannes Faustus, has acted like magic on the imagination of poets throughout the centuries. Two of the greatest plays in world literature and one famous modern German novel are called after him.

This puppet play forms an important link between Marlowe's and Goethe's Faust. All three plays, however, trace their origin to the above mentioned chap-book, the so-called "HISTORIA OF DR. JOHANNES FAUSTUS, the far-famed WIZARD and BLACK MAGICIAN.

This fanciful biography of the historical Faust, or rather the charlatan who called himself by that ancient and illustrious name, was compiled from various sources and anecdotes about other magicians by an unknown author who presented it in the guise of a moral tale of warning to other would-be-conjurors and devils disciples.

The book was printed in Frankfurt in 1587 by Johann Spiess, only two years after the latest Faust's death by strangulation.

It immediately was a tremendous success. Within weeks of its appearance it had been translated into other European languages, and in its English translation attracted the notice of Christopher Marlowe.

He took over nearly all the characters and chief incidents of the "Historia", but added minor characters and the figures of the Good and Evil Angels and the seven Deadly Sins which were familiar to him and his audience from earlier Morality plays.

The "Tragical History or Dr. Faustus" was presumably first performed in 1588 or early in 1589, but the earliest extant printed version appeared in 1604. English travelling actors then carried Marlowe's play back to the country of its source, and there it appeared in many variants on the living stage as well as in the puppet theatre.

In the meantime, wandering actors of the Italian "Commedia dell'arte" had introduced their own stock characters as well as marionettes or

string-puppets, representing the same human types, into France, England and Germany. The most popular among them was the ugly, insolent but uproariously funny Pulcinella, known in France as Polichinelle, in England as Punch, in Germany as Pickelharing, but soon afterwards christened Hans Wurst, and from the eighteenth century onwards known as Kasperle.

By the end of the seventeenth century Punch, or Hans Wurst, had conquered the English and German stage, both as a living clown and puppet, and had also made his triumphant entry into the Faust play. Hans Wurst, the untutored representative of the natural wit and shrewdness of the people, succeeds where Faust, the scholar, fails; he overcomes all his enemies and difficulties and defeats even Death and the Devil.

The dialogue in the puppet play will be spoken in German, but a summary of the content of each scene will be given in English.

## High-Ranking Soccer

Without consulting horoscopes, teacups, flights of birds, or any of the more gory auguries favoured in ancient times, one could predict that both the 2nd and 3rd elevens will come close to topping the table by the end of the season.

After their losses to Blockhouse and Y.M.C.A., the Reserves have been undefeated, and they now lie second with a goal tally approaching the half century mark. Andy Seckely, Ken Gawne and Guy Nash have the biggest bags, but it's concerted effort that counts in this team. Half-backs like Dudley Ellis, Phil Viskovic, Lindsay Nash and Taffy Evans, form a powerful midfield force, capable of giving their tear-away forwards frequent scoring opportunities.

Despite promotion to injury-ravaged senior sides, the Thirds have performed creditably. "Doc" Malcolm-Smith and Keith Hunter are skilful architects in an attacking machine that notches regular goals. Captain Malcolm White, who spent most of last season on the side-line, has again had the misfortune to injure his arm. His dynamic presence will be sorely missed.

The Fourths (3B Grade) are playing sturdily and cheerfully and are scoring goals, too. (A very promising exhibition of goal-keeping was seen recently). But with the Firsts, all is not well. Key players, Mick Elley, Jock Irvine, and Bob Sue, are still out, and the resulting shuffles, which the selectors are probably having nightmares over, have not produced a reliable defence or a sharp attack. Jim Lord, centre-half, is as hard to pass as ever, but in at least four recent matches slackening in the second spell has seen early leads dwindle away to an eventual draw or loss. Still, the draw against top ranking Pt. Chev. was a fine effort.

Club strength is now about sixty, but there are still vacancies, and a



Winstone.

PUPPET PLAY:—Hans Wurst and the Duke of Parma.

## Varied Hockey

Seven teams are wielding the big stick under the colours of the University Club in Auckland hockey this year. We cater for players of widely varying abilities, as we have teams in every grade from senior of fifth, the lowest open grade.

The senior side is much different to that of the last four years. In goal is N.Z.U. rep. Bob Wakelin, who is playing brilliantly this season, and is considered by many unlucky not to be in the Auckland team. At

fullback we again have club captain Tony Palmer, who is partnered by promoted Clem Elliott. The half-line consists of ex-Otago and Southland rep. Ken Nicholson, who has returned after several years in England, and N.Z.U. rep. Graeme Atwell. In the forwards we have Graham Swift, who has worn N.Z.U. colours several times, secretary-treasurer Frank Stephenson, promising newcomer Don Davis, Derrick David, who found his way here from Malaya and Sydney, and Magan Ranchhod.

The games played to date have been hardfought but with several disappointing results. However, the team seems to be settling down now, and should do well, having registered its first win recently. The best results in the club have been achieved by our third-grade side, which is unbeaten to date. This side consists largely of promising young players.

—DAUPHIN

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PRE-TOURNAMENT ISSUE.

# Easter Student

Vol. 1, No. 2

of N.Z.U.S.P.C. Publications.

May, 1960

## ASIAN STUDENT SEMINAR

During March and Early April this year three New Zealand students attended the Asian Regional Co-operation Seminar as the representatives of the New Zealand Universities Students' Association in Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya. They are Mr E. A. Woodfield (leader), then Vice-President of the New Zealand University Students' Association; Mr D. B. Kenderdine, then President of the New Zealand University Student Press Council; and Mr B. C. Shaw, Secretary of the New Zealand University Students' Association.

Representatives at the Seminar were from fourteen Asian countries, including the peripheral Asian countries of Israel, Australia and New Zealand.

The aims of the seminar were twofold. Firstly to discuss ways in which regional co-operation on a student level in the fields of student press, student travel and student welfare could be extended, and secondly a discussion of the social, political and economic problems facing the modern-day Asia.

The following are the practical measures for extending regional co-operation.

### Student Press

The Asian Regional Co-operation Seminar while appreciating that the early establishment of an Asian Student Press Bureau is unlikely, felt however that an Initial Student News Distribution scheme for the Asian area should be established as soon as possible. In this initial scheme one of the participating countries will collect and distribute items of student news throughout the area. National unions of participating countries (e.g. N.Z.U.S.A.) will be obliged to forward a summary of student news items to the organising national union. The organising national union will from this material produce a bulletin of student news which will be distributed to student newspapers within the participating countries by these national unions.

### Student Welfare

Of the countries attending the seminar only New Zealand, Australia and Israel had any real ex-

perience in the very important field of student welfare and therefore it was recommended that consideration of the 9th I.S.C. be given to

(i) a special short term Asian Seminar on Student Welfare be held in the very near future.

(ii) at such a Seminar, particular emphasis be placed on detailed study of problems relating to;

(a) the establishment of student health schemes and related health projects.

(b) the obtaining of student concessions of all kinds.

(c) the establishment, organisation and operation of student co-operatives.

(iii) at such a seminar it would be appropriate to review the over-

all welfare problems in the light of the conclusions gathered at the Asian Regional Co-operation Seminar.

(iv) participation should be open to all the countries that have been invited to the Asian Regional Co-operation Seminar.

(v) participants should be preferably drawn from local student unions.

(vi) the staff for the Seminar should be people who have considerable experience in the specialised fields of student welfare.

### Student Travel

The seminar discussed ways in which student travel could be expanded within the area and the first step to be taken in this direction will be the compilation of an Asian Regional Student Travel Handbook. This handbook will contain details of all student travel concessions which are available within the Asian area which could be made use of by students holding an International Student Identity Card. The booklet will also contain lists of hostels, etc., where travelling students can live cheaply.

The problem with student travel schemes within the area is that so few students can afford to travel at all extensively.

### PRESIDENT NEW

Mr E. A. Woodfield has succeeded Mr B. V. Galvin as President of the New Zealand University Students' Association. Ted has been some time Vice-President of the Victoria University College Students' Association and last year was a Vice-President of the New Zealand University Students' Association. The retiring president, Mr B. V. Galvin, has been president for the last two years and has been associated with N.Z.U.S.A. since 1953.



[Photo by courtesy of "The Dominion."]

## BURSARIES FOR PART-TIMERS

### Parry Report Discussed

The retention of bursaries for part-time students, particularly those in the law and commerce faculties, was given conditional support by NZUSA at its Easter Council meeting.

Students will recall that the Parry Committee of Inquiry recommended in its report that part-time bursaries should be abolished. Council gave lengthy and careful consideration to this point. While agreeing with the Committee's recommendation that full-time university study was much preferable to part-time study it considered that where professional training and university curricula at present demanded part-time study bursaries for part-time students (which at present cover payment of fees only) should be maintained.

#### VALID DISTINCTION

It was felt that a valid distinction could be made between students who undertook part-time studies by choice and those who were virtually compelled to do so because of professional and university curricula demands.

At the same time N.Z.U.S.A. noted its agreement with the general tenor of the recommendations made by the Parry Committee of Inquiry that the emphasis should be placed on full-time study and part-time study should be discouraged.

In an endeavour to ascertain the views of those students most closely concerned with this matter

Council decided that it will now approach the law and commerce students' societies at each of the universities seeking their comments and their evaluation of the emphasis placed on part-time study in these two faculties. When the results of these inquiries are known N.Z.U.S.A. will then decide what further action should be taken.

### Blues Panel

Mr J. Borland, physical education officer at Gore High School, a sportsman and sports administrator of great ability and experience has been elected to the Blues Panel.

N.Z.U.S.A. Council extended to Mr C. V. Walters, of Christchurch, the retiring member of the Panel the Association's thanks for his very fine service to university sport over the 10 years he has been on the Blues Panel. Mr Walters has added much to the development of a very high standard in the selection of N.Z.U. Blues, reward which is now recognised in the sporting world as a real measure of attainment. Mr Walters has been elected the first life member of N.Z.U.S.U.

## Officers Of The New Zealand University Students' Association

The following are the officers of the New Zealand University Students' Association for the year 1960/61.

President:	Mr E. A. Woodfield.
Vice-Presidents:	Mr B. A. Hume. Mr M. A. Pickering.
Hon. Vice-Presidents:	Miss S. Page. Mr B. V. Galvin (Imm. Past President).
Secretary:	Mr A. Young.
Public Relations Officer:	Mr B. C. Shaw.
Records Officer:	Mr J. M. Hill.
Travel & Exchange Officer:	Mr D. Jamieson.
Sports Officer:	Mr M. Freyne.
Treasurer:	Mr A. A. T. Ellis. Mr J. M. Hunn.

## Overseas Delegations To Come To New Zealand

#### INDIANS

During May and June of this year a delegation of students from the Universities in India are to tour Australian universities as the guests of the National Union of Australian University Students and it was decided that the New Zealand University Students' Association should reiterate its offer to act as the hosts of the delegation if the tour could be extended to New Zealand.

During 1958 a delegation of Indonesian students was invited to New Zealand to make a tour of this country. This tour proved to be a great success and it is hoped that in the future similar tours can be arranged. However, unless the tour can be sufficiently long it is considered that they are not of such value as to justify the cost. Therefore if the Indian delegation cannot come to New Zealand for a period of at least three weeks it is unlikely that they will come.

#### RUSSIANS

Also the Resident Executive of N.Z.U.S.A. are to continue investigating the possibility of inviting a group of Russian students to tour New Zealand.

## New Zealand-Australia Debating Tours

The debating tours between Australia and New Zealand are to be resumed as soon as practical. This decision was made at the Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand University Students' Association held at the Victoria University of Wellington at the time of the 1960 Easter tournament at Wellington.

Present at this meeting was Mr Bernie Moylan, President of the National Union of Australian Universities Students who gave the assent of his Union to the recommencement of these tours which have in the past few years lapsed. This matter has now been referred back to the New Zealand University Debating Council for consideration of the methods of implementation.

## TOURNAMENT:

# CANTERBURY WIN SHIELD

Canterbury University took the Tournament Shield for 1960 at the New Zealand Universities Easter Tournament. Victoria, for the fourth time in a row, finished last and received the Wooden Spoon.

The Tournament, ably controlled by Victoria's Ian Chatwin, was memorable for some outstanding performances, especially in athletics and swimming.

## Athletes Competed In Vile Conditions

New Zealand University track and field athletes competed at the Basin Reserve in just about the most miserable conditions imaginable—a particularly high northerly wind, the odd shower, and on a rather hairy surface.

Maximum achievement in the circumstances was well-nigh impossible, yet notwithstanding there were some notably fine performances.

### ROBINSON'S 440

The most notable, really, was that of the outstanding Auckland sprinter and quarter miler, B. Robinson, who in such deplorable conditions ran 440 yards in 48.4 sec. That was a fine accomplishment, indeed. It was also one made with virtually no competitive stimulus, for he was all of 12 yards in front of the second man, Canterbury's B. Kerr.

### RECORD BETTERED

The N.Z.U. record of 8.9 sec. was bettered by Miss MacDonald in winning the 75 yards, but the strength of the following wind prevented her figure of 8.8 sec. being officially recognised.

#### Results:

One mile: D. Beauchamp (V.), 1; B. Cooper (O.), 2; I. McCausland (V.), 3. Time, 4min. 18.6sec.

Long jump: W. Jowett (O.), 22ft. 4in.; G. Kitchen (V.), 22ft. 2in.; B. Bain (C.), 20ft. 10in., 3.

Hammer throw: D. Monds (A.), 140ft. 10in.; D. Leadbetter (V.), 140ft.; F. Duncan (V.), 104ft., 3.

4 x 110yds. relay: Auckland, 1; Canterbury, 2; Otago, 3. Time, 43.1sec.

220yds. women: D. Tyrie (O.), 1; A. MacDonald (C.), 2; J. Buckland (V.), 3. Time, 27.4sec.

Discus throw, women: S. Mackay (C.), 108ft. 11in.; M. Barclay (A.), 93ft. 10in.; B. Harper (C.), 92ft. 10in., 3.

Pole Vault: C. F. Strieke (O.), 11ft. 5in.; P. Murdoch (A.), 11ft. 6in.; E. S. Merrilees (O.), 10ft. 6in., 3.

Javelin Throw, Women: E. Flygenring (O.), 98ft. 8in.; M. Sharples (O.), 92ft. 8in.; W. Meyer (L.), 78ft. 9in., 3.

Discus Throw: R. Ball (C.), 157ft. 2in.; S. Williams (M.), 135ft. 3in.; C. Beejer (V.), 131ft. 7in., 3. N.Z.U. record.

75yds. Women: A. MacDonald (C.), 1; D. Tyrie (O.), 2; J. Buckland (V.), 3. Time, 8.8sec.

100yds. Men: J. Whitehead (C.), 1; B. Leadbetter (O.), 2; R. Burgess (C.), 3. Time, 10.2sec.

880yds. Men: G. Philpott (A.), 1; R. Hamilton (A.), 2; G. Wade (C.), 3. Time, 1min. 55.6sec.

120yds. Hurdles, Men: W. Belcher (A.), 1; J. Pope (V.), 2; P. Murdoch (A.), 3. Time, 15.6sec.

High Jump, Women: J. Davies (V.), 4ft. 8in.; F. Schluter (O.), 4ft. 6in.; E. Flygenring (O.), 4ft. 6in., 3.

80 Metres Hurdles, Women: A. MacDonald (C.), 1; M. Poole (C.), 2; E. Cox (O.), 3. Time, 12.1sec.

Shot Put, Men: R. Ball (C.), 44ft. 3in.; D. Monds (A.), 39ft. 1in.; G. Scott (C.), 38ft. 0in., 3.

220yds. Men: B. Robinson (A.), 1; J. Whitehead (C.), 2; L. Leikas (V.), 3. Time, 22.7sec.

440yds. Hurdles, Men: J. G. Hawkes (V.), 1; D. Garagwanath (A.), 2; B. McNeill (A.), 3. Time, 55.5sec.

440yds. Men: B. Robinson (A.), 1; B. Kerr (C.), 2; L. Leikas (V.), 3. Time, 48.4sec.

Shot Put, Women: M. Barclay (A.), 36ft. 1in.; E. Flygenring (O.), 33ft. 11in.; B. Harper (C.), 30ft. 5in., 3.

100yds. Women: A. MacDonald (C.), 1; O. Tyrie (O.), 2; J. Buckland (V.), 3. Time, 11.5sec.

220yds. Hurdles, Men: J. G. Hawkes (V.), 1; B. Burn (O.), 2; J. Pope (V.), 3. Time, 25.9sec.

High Jump, Men: P. Murdoch (A.), 5ft. 9in.; P. von Dadelzen (V.), 5ft. 7in.; C. Keeble (C.), 5ft. 7in., 3.

Hop Step and Jump, Men: B. Bain (C.), 45ft. 9in.; J. Gorry (V.), 43ft. 10in.; C. Keeble (C.), 43ft. 6in., 3.

Three miles: B. Cooper (O.), 1; D. Willoughby (A.), 2; R. Stevens (C.), 3. Time, 15min. 11.8sec.

4 x 440yds. Relay Men: Auckland, 1; Canterbury, 2; Otago, 3. Time, 3min. 25.2sec.

4 x 110yds. Relay Women: Otago, 1; Victoria, 2; Canterbury, 3. Time, 52.9sec.

### PRESS COUNCIL OFFICERS

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## Winning Crew



[Photo by courtesy of "The Dominion."]

The successful Victoria Crew in the Women's Fours.

### Honours Shared In Rowing

Honours were shared in the rowing events of the New Zealand Universities Easter Tournament held on the Korokoro course.

All contesting universities except Auckland recorded wins, though Auckland were placed in all but one event.

The finishes of the eights and fours were very exciting. Canterbury and Victoria were neck-and-neck all the way in the eights with Canterbury showing greater finishing power for a three-foot win. It was the closest Victoria have come to winning the eights in 31 years.

Otago came with a great burst of stroking to head off the weakening Auckland four by a foot. Auckland lost at least five lengths by extremely bad steering and the Otago crew, which rowed a straight course, were able to have more in reserve at the finish.

Canterbury Agricultural College (Lincoln) contested only the double sculls and won that race by six lengths slowing up. The Lincoln crew, a particularly hefty pair, were never in danger of being beaten.

Eights.—Canterbury (K. H. B. McKinnon, D. McDonell, C. J. H. Tobin, F. J. Grant, H. J. Cranfield, W. A. Warden, D. T. Riley, R. B. McCorkindale), 1; Victoria, 2; Auckland, 3. Three feet, five lengths.

Fours.—Otago (M. Hutchins, R. King, K. Settle, I. Borrie), 1; Auckland No. 1, 2; Canterbury, 3. One foot, a canvas.

Double Sculls.—Canterbury Agricultural College (B. Watson, A. Taylor), 1; Victoria, 2; Otago, 3. Six lengths, one length.

Women's Fours.—Victoria (S. Huthnance, D. Roberts, B. Einhorn, E. Kelly), 1; Auckland No. 1, 2; Auckland No. 2, 3. Three lengths; two lengths.

Eights New Zealand University v. The Rest.—The Rest: B. Williams (Otago), J. Scott (Otago), W. Armstrong (Victoria), F. J. Grant (Canterbury), R. A. Brown (Auckland), F. Crotty (Victoria), H. J. Cranfield (Canterbury), J. Turnbull (Victoria), 1; New Zealand University: R. H. B. McKinnon (Canterbury), D. McDonell, (Canterbury), C. J. H. Tobin (Canterbury), M. Winter (Victoria), J. L. Makin (Auckland), C. Harper (Otago), F. Crighton (Victoria), D. Cameron (Victoria), 2. A. canvas.

# Records At University Swimming

Records fell thick and fast at the New Zealand University Easter sports tournament swimming finals at the Naenae Olympic Pool.

The brilliant Otago representative Miss A. Bell, chopped a full 19.2sec. off the record in winning the 220 yards women's medley final.

Otago won the swimming from Canterbury, with Victoria third.

P. Hatch, holder of two national

sprint records, collected three titles for Victoria, the 110 yards men's freestyle, the 110 yards men's butterfly, 220 yards men's medley.

Results of events in which the record was broken were:

220 yards men's breaststroke: G. Johnson (C.), 1; B. Bibby (V.), 2; T. Cowdell (M.), 3. Time, 3min. 3sec

110 yards women's freestyle: A. Bell (O.), 1; R. Lennie (O.), 2; J. Duncan (C.), 3. Time, 63.6sec.

110 yards men's backstroke: G. Elmslev (O.), 1; J. Hunter (A.), 2. Time 75sec

110 yards women's backstroke: F. Bullivant (C.), 1; C. Broughton (O.), 2; M. Farmer (C.), 3. Time, 86.6sec

220 yards men's freestyle: G. Kyd (A.), 1; A. McPhail (C.), 2; W. Penny (V.), 3. Time, 2min. 25.3sec

55 yards women's freestyle: D. Bullivant (C.), 1; R. Lennie (O.), 2; J. Duncan (C.), 3. Time, 32.1sec.

110 yards men's breaststroke: G. Johnson (C.), 1; T. Cowdell (M.), 2; B. Cunningham (A.), 3. Time, 83.3sec.

110 yards women's breaststroke: K. McAllan (O.), 1; W. Pearce (C.), 2; C. Buchler (V.), 3. Time, 95sec.

220 yards women's medley: A. Bell (O.), 1; D. Bullivant (C.), 2; K. Macallan (O.), 3. Time, 3min. 8.3sec.

Final swimming points were: Otago, 78; Canterbury, 47; Victoria, 38; Auckland, 20; Massey, 4.

## WATER POLO

Otago won the water polo at the University tourney. Victoria was second.

## 75 Yards Competitors



[Photo by courtesy of "The Dominion."]

Competitors in the women's 75 yards at Easter Tournament, from left: Misses M. Poole (Cant.), A. Graham (Auck.), A. MacDonald, the winner (Cant.), A. Hunt (Vic.), J. Hopper (Otago), D. Tyrie (Otago) and J. Dick (Auck.).

# Cricket Title To Canterbury

Overhauling Victoria's first-innings total with five wickets still in hand, Canterbury won, what had developed into the deciding match in, the cricket section of the New Zealand university Easter sports tournament for the second year in succession.

## COLLAPSE

Canterbury collapsed after passing Victoria's first-innings 163, but only after they had virtually assured themselves of the title.

With little time left Victoria batted a second time and the innings developed into a light-hearted affair.

## WATCHFUL START

Foundations for the Canterbury win were laid by the New Zealand University representative openers, P. W. Morris and R. F. Hunter.

From a watchful second innings start, both players blossomed out to produce forceful innings of great value.

Morris hit seven fours and one six, and Hunter 11 fours.

But apart from these knocks, and a good innings from the New Zealand Colts tourist, M. Beban, the Canterbury scoreboard was uninspiring.

### CANTERBURY

P. W. Morris, c. Murray, b. Martin	44
R. F. Hunter, c. Bond, b. Behrent	58
W. A. Cochran, lbw., b. Martin	6
A. B. Best, b. Thomas	14
M. Beban, c. Ward, b. Park	34
B. Hopkins, c. Bond, b. Thomas	6
I. Francis, c. Martin, b. Behrent	14
P. S. T. Park, lbw., b. Martin	0
D. Beuth, run out	1
J. W. Cahill, lbw., b. Thomas	1
G. Shaw, not out	9
Extras	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>

Bowling: A. R. Thomas, 17 overs, 3 maidens, 61 runs, 3 wickets; I. D. Behrent, 21,10,34,2; J. B. Park, 18,3,50,2; B. A. G. Murray, 12,6,37,2.

### VICTORIA

First Innings	163
B. A. G. Murray, b. Cahill	20
M. W. H. Lance, b. Beuth	9
A. D. Ward, c. Cahill, b. Shaw	27
D. G. Poulton, c. Shaw, b. Beuth	4
J. M. Pope, not out	47
J. D. Behrent, c. Cahill, b. Shaw	10
D. S. M. Crombie, c. Morris, b. Shaw	0
J. B. Park, not out	34
Extras	12

Total for five wickets 163  
Bowling: J. W. Cahill, 8 overs, 2 maidens, 26 runs, 1 wicket; D. Beuth, 11,4,29,2; G. Shaw, 11,6,24,3; P. S. T. Park, 1,0,1,0; M. Beban, 7,2,15,0; P. W. Morris, 3,1,12,0; A. Best, 1,0,13,0; W. Cochran, 1,0,11,0; R. F. Hunter, 1,0,19,0.

# Auckland The Top Team In Girls' Basketball

Having slightly the better of a very close match against Otago University, the Auckland University team won the girls' basketball section of the New Zealand Universities' Easter tournament at the Te Aro School courts.

Auckland was the only one of the four competing teams to win all three of its matches. The Victoria, Canterbury and Otago Universities each won one game.

Otago, a team with some very strong players, put up an excellent showing against Auckland in their final game. Only a point or two separated the teams throughout the match, with Otago taking the lead for short spells in the second half.

## N.Z.U. Team

A South Island side beat the North, 28-18 and a New Zealand University team, included after the game: J. Mason, W. Dillon, J. Benge, J. Malin (O.); D. Colgan (A.); G. Bashford (C.); J. Mitchell (V.).

# Teams Tennis Shared

Canterbury took the men's team tennis honours in the university Easter tourney when they beat Otago by two sets in the final, but the Otago girls made no mistake and won handsomely from Auckland 5-1.

### Results:

**Men** (Canterbury names first): L. Walpole lost to M. Simons 5-7, 2-6; D. Heatherbell lost to T. Batistich 4-6, 6-2, 0-6; D. Henderson beat T. Wilson 6-3, 6-3; D. Marshall beat N. Whyte 6-4, 6-4; Walpole and Heatherbell lost to Simons and Batistich 6-3, 6-8, 5-7; Henderson and Marshall beat Whyte and Wilson 8-6, 8-6; Canterbury 3 matches, 8 sets; Otago 3 matches, 6 sets.

**Women** (Otago names first): Miss S. Melrose beat Miss H. Lockington 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; Miss H. Christie beat Miss C. Drummond 6-4, 6-2; Miss J. Robins lost to Miss M. Robbins 2-6, 2-6; Miss J. Lewis beat Miss J. Potter 6-4, 6-2; Misses Melrose and Christie beat Misses Lockington and Drummond 9-7, 8-6; Misses Robins and Lewis beat Misses Robbins and Potter 6-2, 6-3.

## Greenwood Wins Singles Title

N. H. Greenwood (Victoria) is the New Zealand Universities lawn tennis champion. In the final at the Wellington club courts he defeated M. J. Simons (Otago), 7-5, 6-2.

In the women's final, the Wellington Howe Shield representative, Miss S. Melrose (Otago University) again beat the national junior champion, Miss H. Lockington (Auckland). She won 6-4, 6-4.

## Yachting

The winner of the yachting, an official tournament sport for the first time, was Auckland. Victoria was second, and Canterbury third.

# HALLS OF RESIDENCE STUDY

N.Z.U.S.A. is, in accordance with a decision taken at Easter Council, going to make known its desire to take part in investigations to be carried out by the University Grants Committee into the serious problem of the lagging development of halls of residence at N.Z. universities.

As was noted in "Student Summer," N.Z. Universities, in establishing halls of residence are increasingly falling behind the universities of other countries many of which are usually described as under-developed.

The Parry Committee recommended that the University Grants Committee prepare and present a comprehensive report on the development of halls of residence to the Government. It was on the basis of this recommendation that N.Z.U.S.A. decided to indicate its willingness to aid the inquiry.