



CRACCU M

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

Vol. XXV, No. 8

Friday, October 7, 1960

Price 3d.

ACTION NEEDED ON BURSARIES

The Parry Report has been welcomed throughout the community as heralding a new era in the development of university education in New Zealand. That the Committee members had a deep and full understanding of the rightful place of the university in a developing nation like New Zealand, is evident to all who have read the Report and studied its conclusions. However, in assessing the Committee's recommendations on bursaries, N.Z.U.S.A. has major reservations.

General principles and most of the specific recommendations N.Z.U.S.A. is in full agreement, but on examination it can be seen that two of the bursary recommendations strike deeply at the roots of many later recommendations, and a third strikes at a large number of New Zealand students who at present are unable to do much about the circumstances under which they study at our universities.

The three recommendations referred to are these:—

- That the value of the Higher School Certificate award be increased from £40 per annum to £50 p.a. for full time study;
- That a special Masters bursary of £125 p.a. for full time study be introduced but restricted to those students who achieve a second-class standard or better in the final year of the course in their major subject for a Bachelors degree in arts science, or commerce, or in the final year of their course for a Bachelors degree in other faculties.

- That the present assistance with fees to part-time students be abolished.

The Higher School Certificate

The fundamental contention of the Association is that ability and not financial circumstances should be the criterion for determining whether or not a student may obtain a university education.

In preparing its submissions, the Association undertook a comprehensive and detailed budgetary study of the income and expenditure of the average student and included in the tables contributions from his own efforts and from his parents. On

the basis of this study the Association sought an increase in the Higher School Certificate award from the present £40 p.a. to £75 p.a. The Committee has recommended £50 p.a.

The Association considers that our recommendation is the very minimum which can be considered adequate and fair under present-day conditions. Unless this figure is accepted, the proud statement of New Zealanders that equal educational opportunity exists for all will be worthless. With a bursary of only £50 the opportunity of study at university will become increasingly limited to those who have substantial parental support or other income.

The Masters Bursary

In the Association's submissions to the Parry Committee, we pointed out that at present approximately only one in four students who complete their Bachelor degree study for Masters qualifications. The reasons are straightforward. Graduates can earn higher income in outside employment; in their final years at University expenses are higher than earlier, and the present fourth year Higher School Certificate award of £40 is inadequate encouragement.

NZUSA submitted, therefore, that a special bursary award should be established to encourage study at the Masters level and that this should be £125 p.a. plus fees for all students accepted for the Masters degree course.

Part-time Bursary

The Association strongly disagrees with the Committee's recommendation that the part-time bursary be abolished. The overall contention of the Parry Committee that full-time study should be encouraged (although as has been pointed out their bursary recommendations do not take this contention to its logical conclusion) is supported by NZUSA. However, many students in New Zealand who study part-time do so not from choice but because they can not afford to attend with the present low bursary assistance or because the demands of professional training and the university curriculum force them into full-time employment.

Recent Negotiations

After the Association's August Council meeting had considered a report from the Executive, it resolved that the six constituent Presidents, together with the writer, would form a delegation to meet the Minister of Education once more. This meeting took place in Wellington on August 30.

The Minister gave the delegation a most sympathetic hearing and appeared impressed by the strength and validity of the arguments put before him. Mr. Skoglund, naturally, was not prepared to make an immediate decision and the whole matter now rests in his hands. NZUSA asked the Minister if a decision can be made in time for the new bursaries to be implemented in 1961. Mr. Skoglund has replied that every effort will be made to meet our request.

TED WOODFIELD,
N.Z.U.S.A.

Professor Kennedy Resigns from Buildings Committee

At the same time as the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board announced its decision on the site, Professor R. T. Kennedy, professor of Town Planning, resigned from the Buildings Committee of the University Council.

He has been replaced by Professor Northey of the Law Faculty. Professor Kennedy's claim that the committee was not moving fast enough, which was supported by the Auckland branch of the Association of University Teachers, was countered by Mr Cocker and Mr Maidment in statements to the press concerning the activities of the committee at the present and in recent years.



Professor Kennedy

Whether or not Professor Kennedy's claim was justified this writer is not competent to judge, but it does seem a pity that the Council is to lose the services of so capable an adviser at the very time when progress can at last be made. The council has expressed its confidence in the Buildings Committee, and it is to be hoped that no more internal differences will arise to distract attention from the job in hand.

The staff of Craccum are proud to announce the advent of the new bumper issue

IN TWO SECTIONS

and trust that readers will forgive production delays due to the changeover.

Students Open Gallery

A new independent art gallery has been opened by Frank Lowe and Don Wood, two third year students at the School of Architecture.

"The Gallery" is at 64 Symonds Street (only a few minutes from O'Rorke). Frank and Don rented the basement rooms there after a long search for a suitable site.

Some weeks later, painting and preparations completed, the new gallery was exhibiting work by Colin McCahon, or casual painting; and (2) the encouragement of younger artists to exhibit and sell." Canvases, drawings, sculpture



Keith Patterson, Kase Jackson, Freda Simmonds, Alison Duff, Milan Mrkusich, Hamish Keith, and Graham Percy, to name only a few. A series of one-man and group showings has been planned.

The Gallery's aim is "to promote the understanding and appreciation of good painting and to encourage serious painting, by (1) the provision of a place where the public can look at and buy paintings by serious artists, and thereby come to understand more about the emotional and visual criteria of our age and environment, and to realise the distinction between good painting and bad

and pottery are all on sale at very reasonable prices. (The Gallery reports that a range of "cheap contemporary beer mugs" has been particularly popular with students dropping in from O'Rorke.)

Since there is no admittance charge, Frank and Don must finance the Gallery on the commissions they receive. However, there are ambitious plans for the future, including lectures on art, a new sculpture court, and music concerts on the terrace in the evenings. Small galleries in Auckland have short lives; it is hoped that an enterprising project like The Gallery will prove an exception by receiving Auckland's support.

EXECUTIVE NOTES

New Sports Club

A new club the "A.U. Underwater Club" was granted provisional affiliation to the Students Association for the year 1960-61.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Following a complaint from Mr White re-damage to the cafeteria after a function held by the Historical Society, several members of that Society were interviewed by Executive. It was the opinion of the Exec. sible for any damage to the cafeteria that Historical Society was not respon- Mr White.

GAMBLING IN COMMON ROOM: Several students were fined 10/- each for gambling in the Men's Common Room.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Mr Hunt moved and Mr Bassett seconded that the Auckland delegates to N.Z.U.S.A. be instructed to urge that body to write to the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition expressing the desire that they include in their platforms for the 1960 General Elections planks expressing resolute opposition to any suggestion by the great powers that the testing of nuclear weapons be in any way resumed. The motion was carried.

PROF. LINUS PAULING: A motion was passed that the Executive write to Professor Linus Pauling, Director of the Californian Institute of Technology warmly supporting him on the stand he is taking against the United States Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee.

CRIMES BILL: Miss Davis moved and Mr Hunt seconded that the Executive write to the Minister of Justice, Hon. H. G. R. Mason, deploring that section of the Crimes Bill, July 1960 with provisions relating to the crime of sodomy and requesting implementation of the Wolfenden Report recommendations.

CAPPING BOOK: Three £5 prizes will be awarded for the best submissions by students for Capping Book, 1961, provided these submissions are of sufficient standard.



A. L. Rockell

Three men who have graduated under the New Zealand Forest Service Technical Trainee Scheme left New Zealand during the holidays to take up post-graduate bursaries at overseas universities. One of these overseas bursars was an Auckland B.Sc. graduate, A. L. Rockell, who will study at Edinburgh for his B.Sc. in forestry.

— A.J.C.B.

UNIVERSITY BLAZERS
COLLEGE
REP
BLUES
MADE TO MEASURE or READY-TO-WEAR
ALSO FOR ALL YOUR MERCERY AND SUITS
THE HOUSE OF FLACKSON LTD.
KARANGAHAPE RD. Appointed by Stud. Ass.



CRACCUM

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

EDITOR: Felicity Maidment

UNIVERSITY NEWS: Judith Musgrove OVERSEAS NEWS: Owen Gager

LITERARY AND ARTS: John Seymour SPORT: Lindsay Nash

ADVERTISING: Ruth Baird

DISTRIBUTION: Judith Lessing

ILLUSTRATIONS: Ross Armstrong

BUSINESS: Bob Cater

FILES: Pat Rosier

SECRETARY: Christine Davis

With the assistance of:

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

Enrolment Fee Raised

At the Annual General meeting held Wednesday 28th September, the constitutional amendment was passed that three pounds instead of one be paid by students for the building fee. This will bring Stud Ass fees up to five pounds for each student; thus in three years £36,000 towards the new buildings will have been raised by this comparatively painless method.

The amendment was passed by an overwhelming majority of 122 to 12. An amendment that part time students pay only £2 was not passed. It had been felt that because the money was largely for a new student union block part-timers would not have as much use of the block. If that were true which is doubtful, that is really their own look out. To make such distinctions between part-timers and full especially to the formers' advantage would indeed be a false policy.

The circular distributed by the executive showed the need for our contributions towards our University. A student work day will be held after degree, on Saturday the 19th of November; appeals for donations to the public will only be effective if it can be shown that students are willing to contribute some time and money of their own. We need a new student block urgently. As a corollary to the scheme the executive intends to spend about £3000 on improvements to the facilities of the existing block. One cannot help wondering if this is not rather a waste of such a considerable sum.

The student roll is expected to reach 10,000 by 1970. Even the present population is rather too dense for the facilities of the student block at present. New buildings are needed and needed fast. We must have MONEY...

—J.M.

Just Drifting Through

Recently the Auckland University Drama Club presented, as its main production for this year, the play "Time Remembered," by Jean Anouilh. This delightful work, well produced and acted, provided a pleasant and satisfying evening's entertainment. Yet attendances were very poor. At one performance the audience numbered twenty-two. For this the students of the university are to blame. Auckland has many drama societies and in general each of them can rely on a particular group of supporters.

Our drama club should be able to depend on student support. Yet most students seem wholly uninterested in their productions. The idea that Auckland students should support our club's work merely because it is part of the life of their university is lacking. There seems to be little loyalty among our students, little desire to identify themselves with the activities of the university, which, to many, is nothing more than a group of buildings to which they drift to attend lectures.

— J.A.S.

Festival of Wellington, 1961

'THE TRADING BANKS' FESTIVAL POETRY PRIZE'
ONE PRIZE — £50

Entries are invited for a poetry competition with the following conditions:—

- An original unpublished poem or sequence of poems, to be in the English language and of not more than 100 lines.
- The competition is open to all New Zealanders usually resident in this country, and there is to be one entry only from each competitor.
- Entries must be typewritten, with double spacing, and on one side only of the paper.
- Each entry must be submitted under a pen-name with the author's real name and address in a sealed envelope. The sealed envelope should bear on the outside the chosen pen-name and must contain sufficient postage for the return of the typescript.
- Entries must be received at the Festival of Wellington Office, Town Hall, Wellington, on or before the 30th November, 1960.
- The judge's decision, together with the name of the winner of the competition, will be published in the daily press at the time of the Festival (February, 1961).
- If in the opinion of the judge there is no entry worthy of the prize the judge shall rule accordingly. The judge's decision will be final and no correspondence whatsoever can be entered into regarding the result of the competition.
- The Festival of Wellington 1961 Executive Committee reserves the right until June 30th, 1961, to publish the winning entry.

AROUND THE CLOISTERS By Culex

The modernisation of our 100,000 tome Library, which now spawns itself over half the Arts Block certainly hasn't brought with it any advanced ideas on honesty. Fourth-year student recently had precious text-book, vital for final test, stolen from gallery by some hawk-eyed louse. Others report articles missing daily. Library boys should pull socks up and do something to stop this.

★

Apart from sneak-thieves, the University also manages to support one of Auckland's best juvenile gambling schools. Common daily sight in Men's Common Room is idle gang of louts flipping cards with large sums of money changing hands. What sickens most is that the cash involved comes from either Education Department or dumb parents. The Students' Association Executive, that ever-watchful body, snatched half a dozen of these boys recently after a year of doing nothing. Punishment? Paltry ten bob fine. I'm laughing and so are the gamblers.

★

Take it from me, the Hastings Blossom Festival is nothing on this place. Quite apart from para. above, remember upright piano totally wrecked after dance earlier this year? Remember priceless shrubs wrenched out of Princes Street beds three weeks ago? Remember eating with the food-throwing, guzzling animals in the cafeteria as they break chair after chair?

★

Rumour has it that a new pastry-making machine has been bought by hash-house manager. Makes pies at half price of old ones. Of course they still cost a bob to buy. Keen Executive members should look to the contract it has with the caterer.

★

Funny story about University-worshipping New Zealand Herald. Remember the big layout change that took place not long ago wot changed it into poorly-printed segmented tabloid? Well, our old pals the Board of Directors assembled for big self-congratulatory binge night before. Gay evening ended, so story goes, with the dear chaps in shirtsleeves working at the broken-down presses until dawn. Justice may come slow, but aint it divine when it does come?

★

Suggestion to Stud. Assn. Executive heard the other day and might be worth taking up. Idea is that in future, instead of painfully typing them, letters of solidarity be cyclostyled at commencement of each year with a blank in which name of organisation or country could be scrawled in. These meaningless little missives, which are intended to terrify the recipient into capitulation or strengthen the bonds of his usually already mad mind, have been shot off all over the world by the Executive in the name of all students. Apart from sheer presumption of practice, surely a little discretion could be exercised as to whom they should be sent to.

—SUMMER SPORTS—

CRICKET—We are Specialists. Bigger and Better Supplies than ever.

TENNIS—Full Range of all makes of Rackets. Best restringing by Allan Matthews.

ATHLETICS—Metal Javelins, Vaulting Poles, Discus, Shoes, etc.

SOFTBALL—New Gear now in Stock, including Quickenden's Gloves.

W A T T S
SPORTS DEPOT LTD.

Est. 1923

EXCHANGE LANE, 95 QUEEN ST.,
AUCKLAND, C.I.

P.O. Box 2330 Phone 45-412

Our Association House Committees at Work

The chairman of Men's House Committee is elected to the Executive at the portfolio elections. He then calls for applications from which he chooses nine members to fill portfolios on the Committee. Their most important tasks are the managing of lost property, bookings, and general discipline in the student block.

All property found in the university by the custodian and the cleaners is collected by M.H.C. and lists are put up in the cafeteria extension and in the window of M.H.C. room. Lost property is kept for at least three months and then sold.

M.H.C. arranges all the bookings for rooms in the student block. If you want to book a room, we will pencil in your booking and give you the necessary forms. When these are duly filled in and signed we will confirm your booking. You are then responsible for turning out the lights, locking the doors, and leaving the rooms reasonably clean and tidy.

M.H.C. has always been expected to exercise some control over the use of the Men's Common Room. Recently the Executive, prompted by complaints about the state of the cafeteria, has asked both House Committees to supervise the behaviour of students there. This sort of work is most unpleasant for everyone, and we hope it will not be needed for long.



Peter Rankin and Christine Davis, Chairmen of M.H.C. and W.H.C. respectively.

In addition to these duties, M.H.C. is meant to represent the men students. We distribute their mail, look after their common room and reading room, sell "Stars" and lockers, and do various odd jobs. Any suggestions will be welcome.

Finally, M.H.C. room is open for business from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. each day during the week.

Women's House Committee this year has started a new poster system which is intended to save clubs the trouble of bringing notices to Women's House Committee Room for stamping. In future, posters will be put straight on the noticeboards. Using two stamps, one labelled "Women's House Committee," the other "Rejected Women's House Committee,"

to be removed within 24 hours," the posters will be stamped every day. Those which do not meet the poster size requirements (20" x 14") will be removed by Women's House Committee if they are still up 24 hours later.

A full first aid kit is now in W.H.C. Room, and with the addition, as soon as possible, of a blanket, hot water-bottle and kettle, any women student, unwell, bruised, or burnt should know where to go for medicine or a rest.

In approximately two months another telephone will be installed in the Women's Locker Room. This will cut down considerably on the numbers of students who wait for the single telephone available at present.

THE EDUCATED MASSES

A reply to Patrick Lepper's article on the Public School System.

I am English. I was born with an E.P.N.S. spoon in my mouth. I went to a Grammar School.

Why E.P.N.S.? For two reasons. Firstly because I went to a Prep. School and secondly because I went to a "voluntary" free school, that is a Grammar School voluntarily receiving state support. (It was, by the way, founded in 1562 by charter of Queen Elizabeth I and was proud of its scholastic and sporting tradition.)

Should the Board of Convenors so desire, they could in theory become independent once more, although there would, no doubt, be considerable problems especially with regard to compensation.

Again the school I attended differed from a State school (i.e. one founded built, run and owned by the State) in having its own boarding houses.

In these three houses it cost £30 per term to board. They played a very important part in the school, providing many athletes and sportsmen who had ample opportunity to practise together and great emphasis is placed on "the team" in the better schools.

At Prep. school we were called, it is true, the "cream of the country," but I don't think we paid much notice, apart from looking down our snub noses at the "state boys" and looking up with admiration to the Public School a mile or so down the road. At Grammar School we were called the "cream of the county" a subtle but important difference.

I recall little of life in the lower forms of the Grammar School apart from the fact that having been put into an "X" form, which meant we did a four year course in three years, we were now the elite and not fit company for lesser gentry. We moved with the years in a tight-packed body through the school. United we stood and the only division among us, concealed from all else, was caused by the animosity day-boys felt for boarders, and vice-versa.

Sixth Form

United, that is, until we reached the sixth form. Here we split into Science, Modern and Classics in that numerical order, and joined with those who had started a year ahead of us. The Science class became so big they had to split it in two.

The sixth-form timetable was divided roughly 50-50 between formal teaching and library work. During school hours and library was the exclusive domain of the sixth form, others being allowed in only during the lunch-break and after

four o'clock. It is at this time that "at a day-school personal relationships change utterly in the daily shuttling between school and home;" for this fact I can vouch, having experienced both day-school and boarding-school doldrums. At the school I attended, however, there was a "buffer state" of boarders who, I now realise, played an important part in binding the school together, especially in the higher forms.

B.B.C. English

One of the striking things about such a grammar school is the prevalence of B.B.C. English. At the Secondary Modern and Technical the county accent is rife; in the grammar school it is "toned down" among the "lower gentry" and is barely evident in the higher sixth form. After all, an accent,

or rather a "wrong" accent, sticks out at an Oxbridge university like a sore thumb.

Another point is that this grammar school was founded three centuries before Marlborough and had accumulated a considerable tradition (something A.U. lacks) but not.

So there we have the fence-sitting school, trying to educate the intelligent sons of the masses, and to fit them for an intellectual university education. Many are laughed by their fellows for what is regarded as "social-climbing," and when they reach the university they will no doubt form their own clique; they are used to being together, they are their own team. Such a school can never give a Public School Aura or polish to the rough-cast product that enters its portals, but it can, and does, give him the finest teaching available, and a certain degree of education. It prepares its pupils for the university in a way that no New Zealand school does.

— P. M. Wilson.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS

Owing to the promotion of one of their analytical chemists, who has gone overseas for further training, Lever Brothers (N.Z.) Ltd., have a vacancy for a chemistry graduate.

Initially, the graduate will be employed in their modern laboratory on process control analyses. Excellent opportunities are open to chemists who are keen to follow careers in production management or process development work and good men can expect early promotion. Sound training in soap technology, industrial chemical techniques, production management, development research and factory administration, will be given and there are good opportunities for gaining experience overseas.

The starting date can be arranged for late 1960 or early 1961.

For further information, please write to:

B. D. Mercer,
Staff Development Manager,
LEVER BROTHERS (NEW ZEALAND) LTD.,
Petone.

The Commercialised Intellect

Dr Marleyn, who is a senior lecturer in German, wrote this reply to Craccum's article on Part-Time Study at Auckland.

By accepting the bursary solution to the problem of the involuntary part-timer, the article published in the August issue of "Craccum" brought the discussion back to the more fundamental issue of the voluntary part-timer, the student for whom part-timing is the ideal, who looks on University studies as something deserving of no more than spare-time attention.

The article was clearly designed to ward off the commonsense conclusion that a student who deliberately chooses to give only spare-time attention to his studies cannot in fairness expect more than spare-time attention from lecturers.

We cannot decide against the voluntary part-timer, we were told, because firstly we are a "very typical city University" and such Universities are "modern," and secondly because "the compromise with the reality of earning a living" may, for all we know, be as valuable a preparation for life outside the University as the "intellectual culture" of the full-time student, our decision on the second point depending on whether or not we are "moving forward."

Night school soul

As to the first point, the actual situation makes it quite meaningless to tell us what we are. We can only remember what we were and look forward to what we may be. We were for some time notoriously an inflated night-school and during the last dozen years or so have been moving rapidly in the direction of becoming a genuine University. The question is whether this movement is to continue or be checked and ultimately reversed, simply because the night-school ideal accords better with the "modern" spirit.

The "modern" spirit brings us to the second point — preparation for life outside the University. The most valuable service the University can perform for any student is to help him to decide whether his life is going to be lived in blind acceptance of "modern" trends on the glib assumption that it is a moral obligation for him to jump on the "forward-moving" band-waggon, or whether it is going to be lived in the knowledge that modern life poses the old basic questions in the most terrible form ever known. Such questions are: which is more important, mind or body, quality or quantity, value or profit, sincerity or popularity, things of beauty for the minority or vulgarity for the majority?

Idealism versus materialism

Modern life is such that no-one can be "prepared" for it without having acquired at least an incipient freedom to choose between each of these pairs of alternatives. As soon as the student leaves the University, the whole political and social weight of the community



Dr Marleyn

will be brought to bear on him in an attempt to force him into a dull-witted, conformistic adherence to the second alternatives. It is not the University's job to enforce a counter-conformism in favour of the first alternatives, but it is the University's job to preserve the student's freedom of choice by familiarising him at least with the existence of these first alternatives.

In a modern community there is no other institution fully qualified to do this. Even the churches are severely handicapped, firstly because they themselves have climbed so far on to the band-waggon (see the recent statement by a leading Australian ecclesiastic: "If the people will not come to the church, the church must go to the people") and secondly because they are divided and petrified by sectarian dogmatism.

Moreover, the ex-student will find that this kind of choice is the only one left to him. If he hopes to find freedom of choice in the economic sphere he will be swiftly disillusioned without any

assistance from "intellectual culture." Again, he will soon realise that concern with the hackneyed horrors of modernism (hydrogen bombs, totalitarianism, fanatical nationalism, apartheid, etc., etc.) is futile, because there is nothing he can do about them anyway. Either they will destroy him (and there is no point in "preparing" for that) or he will be permitted to busy himself with subjects worthy of a human mind and for that the University can prepare him, provided only that during his few years as a student he devotes his whole time to absorbing what only a University can give.

The real university

It is vital not only to the individual ex-student, but also to the community as a whole that this last freedom be preserved and fostered. If every modern community is destined to turn away from the things of which humanity has been justifiably proud for thousands of years to the (unattainable) ideal of a racegoers' and pub-crawlers' Utopia, at least it is essential in the community's own interest that individuals within it retain the freedom and the ability to have their own thoughts and their own say about what is happening.

If what has been said has sufficiently cleared the air of the slogans of commercialist "modernism," we may conclude by re-iterating in a few words the familiar case against part-time study. To succeed, a student has to steer his way between two futile extremes. One is the reliance on spoon-feeding ("the lecturer must tell me what to write at examination time") and the other an immature cocksureness ("I know better than these bookworms of lecturers").

To equip himself for the difficult mid-path between these extremes, he needs not only a great deal of time and a great deal of independent reading, but he also needs for a while to live the life of a scholar and absorb the atmosphere of a university. He must not only "do his work," but be able to return at unforeseen moments to deferred problems and to keep his mind receptive to growing insights. Such a life, even though limited to a few years, must be lived without interruption. It is quite incompatible with the daily skip to-and-fro between thinking and money-making.

Roland Marleyn.

Mixed Common Room Achieved

The Pankhurst flag waved feebly in the second to last week of term in the poll of women students on the mixed common room. The most interesting result was the number of irate men demanding equality of franchise.

Women's House Committee had decided that the squalor of the caf. and this unnatural segregation had gone on long enough. It was decided to fling open — ah bold — the doors between men and women's common rooms, and Auckland would be like every other university, with a mixed common room. W.H.C. held the poll for three days, with the idea that the House Committee room was available for those feeling sick, and the reading room for those wanting semi-quiet. The Women's common room at the moment is largely unoccupied, except for a few conversation groups, and it was felt therefore that a mixed common room would be advantageous. On the results of this poll and Exec the decision was made.

Ten per cent of the women students voted showing the usual spirit of this university. Two-thirds of these voted in favour. The motion was then put to the Executive, where it was defeated 5-6, mainly for three reasons: that a male poll should be taken first, that there should be somewhere for women students to be alone (an ad hoc sub-committee was appointed to look in to question of vacant Hut 7 being used as a women's common room), and thirdly that the W.H.C. room was not comfortable enough for those feeling ill. As W.H.C. is getting blankets and hot water bottles to add to the two sofas there, this will no longer apply.

voted, showing the usual spirit of this Executive, where it was first defeated 5-6. At the first meeting in a third term however, the motion was passed, on condition that Hut 7 first be made available as a women's common room.

Women Suffragettes?

After publishing a short article in the last issue in which the present Women's House Committee was described as the most go-ahead committee in years, Craccum has received a number of complaints from former W.H.C. members, including a high-up official, who say that this year's committee has nothing on its predecessors. Craccum extends its apologies to all former W.H.C. members who may have regarded the article as a slight on their efficiency, and admits that, confronted with a list of names that needed some sort of introduction, it simply could not think of anything else to say.

"MATE" MERELY COMPETENT

Issue number five of "Mate," a well produced and printed little literary magazine, is undistinguished in content. Of the two short stories included, one, "Cutting Day," by O. E. Middleton, seems a pointless exercise in barren realism. The other, contributed by Noel Hilliard, is more effective. It tells of the hopes which the members of a Maori family build on the possibility of acquiring new land and of the disappointment of these hopes. The story depends to a large extent on its dialogue, and this is both competent and realistic. Though he has not written a particularly striking tale, the author succeeds in painting a convincing and authentic picture. Alexander Guyan contributes two

fragments which, although rather too slight to convey much are, nevertheless, quite well written.

Generally the poetry included lacks lucidity and discipline. Perhaps the best is that by Gordon Challis whose two poems show directness and a control of thought and imagery. S. M. Mead writes in Maori of the tour issue. While the printing of Maori poetry is unusual and commendable its value must be limited and this particular poem unfortunately does not read well in English.

The issue as a whole, then, shows competent if undistinguished writing and is perhaps rather narrow in its scope.

CONTEMPORARY PRINTS

JOHN LEECH GALLERY



50 SHORTLAND STREET

PHONE 45-081

A New Series of Literary Criticisms Recommended for Students WRITERS AND CRITICS

First Titles Ezra Pound By G. S. Fraser
Henry James By D. W. Jefferson
Robert Graves By J. M. Coken
Wallace Stevens By Krank Kermode
In Preparation Sartre By Maurice Cranston
Faulkner By Michael Millgate
Hemingway By Michael Millgate
Brecht By K. Gray
Others to follow 4/6 each.
Distributed in New Zealand
by

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS LTD.

Available from All Booksellers



CRACCUM

(Containing more advertising than any other paper in the country.)

SECTION TWO
ARTS FESTIVAL
SPORTS
TOURNAMENT
REVIEWS

Friday, October 7, 1960

CRACCUM

Page 5

The Status Seekers ARTS FESTIVAL FACES MANY PROBLEMS

Arts Festival, say the optimists, is here to stay. Let us hope that this is true, but it needs far more than hope to make it a successful and firmly established venture. In Christchurch the Festival was much the same as last year's, held in Dunedin, although there were more attractions and a greater emphasis on serious music—three Chamber Music Concerts—than previously.

This is all to the good — university musicians are encouraged to write and perform their own works, knowing that they are assured of an audience.

Drama should obviously be included in Arts Festival, but it is still in Tournament, for there is the underlying fear that if the Festival peters out N.Z.U.S.A. will never welcome drama back into Tournament — not an unreasonable apprehension.

Massey's reappearance raised to five the number of plays presented, but it is hard to be over-enthusiastic about the general standard displayed.

If the element of competition were absent, and the drama societies more coordinated, some form of common policy could possibly be worked out. Instead, a mixed bag was hurled at a large audience with no underlying theme or attitude linking the plays. Greater co-operation in the future, and the abolishing of the competitive aspect as it now stands, could see the drama section move ahead rapidly.

Debating, in a position similar to that of drama, is essentially competitive, and it would be ridiculous to assert otherwise: scoring over one's opponents is its art. This year, although the standard was high, only a small audience — and generally a very quiet one — was attracted. Why? Probably because there was a Jazz Concert held at the same time.

SPACE SHORTAGE

This pin-points one of the difficulties of planning an Arts Festival which lasts only four days. There is so much to see and hear, and so little time, that something must be missed out and attractions are bound to overlap. A problem in Christchurch which would also be encountered at Auckland at least, was the lack of available hall space concentrated in a small area. This did not seem so noticeable in Dunedin, but it was apparent this year. Perhaps next year, when Massey are hosts to both Tournament and Arts Festival, the position will be happier.

Jazz Concerts, films and more French plays added to the number of attractions one wanted to see. This is fine, and the more people taking part the better, but there is the attendant danger that some will attach themselves to a section of Arts Festival merely to "get to Tournament" and join in its hectic social life. If this happens over-much, quality is bound to be sacrificed to quantity, and poor quality quantity at that. This is not a plea for more dedicated blue stockings and exclusive avant-garde groups, but for a responsible approach to be taken towards the Festival by all organisers and participants. Without this responsibility, Arts Festival will degenerate (and rapidly) into a hotch-potch of people jostling around, linked to no particular group, and thinking merely of where the next party is to be. Arts Festival should mean more than this — and must, if it is to survive as anything worthwhile.

Another difficulty encountered by Arts Festival organisers is the attitude taken by local Student Associations. Canterbury are frankly hostile, and give participants no recognition or privileges. This extends to drama, still a part of Tournament! Other universities show varying degrees of toleration, but there is no question of equality with Tourna-

ment competitors. This is probably because Arts Festival is new — this year is only its second appearance — and local Associations are not certain whether it will survive. One thing is certain: this attitude is working against the Festival, for it is making it a continual battle for the organisers, and may eventually contribute to the killing of the whole project.

Arts Festival organisers at Canterbury

because drama attracted full houses each night, and made an estimated profit of about £70.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

Quite obviously Arts Festival must be held in conjunction with Winter Tournament, for there is a ready-made audience seeking entertainment. (Arts Festival here provides a valuable service to N.Z.U.S.A.) Duplication of arrangements for travel only makes organisation all the more difficult, so here again Winter Tournament time is the obvious one to hold the Festival. And segregation of two important aspects of university life is undesirable, to say the least. But co-operation is necessary, not present this year.

Massey are confident they can organ-

THE NEW PYGMALION



this year got almost no help from the Tournament Committee, and had to make all their own advertising and billeting arrangements. This does not mean that Arts Festival should be spoon-fed, but more cooperation would have made for a far happier situation. Drama, again, came off worst, for it had to do all its own advertising (quite a considerable job), and yet surrender all but £5 of its profits to N.Z.U.S.A., who are obviously on a very good thing indeed,

ise both ventures successfully next year — arrangements are already being made for billeting — and it is possible that in a smaller and more closely knit community Arts Festival will flourish more profusely than it has done up to now. Arts Festival is worth keeping, and everyone — local societies, local students' Associations, and the central Committee must co-ordinate their policies and actions to see that it does.

J.L.

The Time-honoured Art of Pooh-Sticks

Mainly through the diligent efforts of the University of Otago a new cultural activity has been incorporated in the New Zealand Arts Festival which is being held in conjunction with the annual Winter Tournament in Christchurch.

The Pooh Sticks contest was held because many of the students felt a resurgence of interest in this classic, aesthetic study was long overdue in modern society.

The contest itself was a simple thing, as readers of Winnie-the-Pooh and Christopher Robin will realise. Students dropped sticks of wood into the Avon River from the Bridge of Remembrance in Cashel Street and then followed their progress to the Hereford Street bridge where the race ended.

According to the rules, each of the sticks was not larger than fifteen inches, an inch and a half in diameter and not more than twelve pounds in its stockinged feet.

Auckland led from the start in a race which made stately progress down stream. The solemnity of the occasion was threatened momentarily by the arrival of several evil-looking ducks. However, frightened by the shouts and menacing gestures of the crowd they retired. Auckland's lead was closed over the final stages but they still managed to beat Otago by four lengths.

PAUL'S

NEW BOOK

SHOP

at

49 HIGH STREET

IS WELL WORTH

A VISIT

LOCAL BOYS MAKE GOOD

CANTERBURY WINS TOURNAMENT IN CHRISTCHURCH

TABLE TENNIS

Auckland was the undoubted star of the Table Tennis. After winning the team's title on Tuesday, they won the five individual Table Tennis titles. Canterbury were runners-up in the men's singles, men's doubles and women's singles. The N.Z.U. team consisted only of Auckland and Canterbury players: Men: Terry Cockfield (A), J. Dowie (C), D. Stewart (C) and Graeme Bush (A).



Margaret Robins

Women: Miss C. Halliday (C) and Miss Margaret Robins (A).

The Men's Singles champion, for the fourth year in succession was Terry Cockfield, while Margaret Robins took the women's singles title. Terry Cockfield and Graeme Bush won the men's doubles, and Margaret Robins and Judith Atmore won the women's doubles. In the final round of the mixed doubles, Terry Cockfield and Judith Atmore beat their team-mates Graeme Bush and Margaret Robins.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The women's hockey team at Tournament this year put up its worst record for several years. Usually coming second, and giving Otago a hard struggle, this year it wilted before Otago's well co-ordinated and speedy forward line, and was beaten by a not over-strong but determined Canterbury side. Only against Victoria did the forwards swing into action in the way expected of them, and the defence, though lapsing at times and letting Victoria through, pulled themselves out of their general lethargy. Perhaps the realisation that Auckland were favoured candidates for the wooden

spoon jolted the team into beating Victoria 5-3.

Auckland's main trouble was lack of team-work, combined with an absence of dash just when this was called for. Only six members of the regular senior 'A' team could travel to Christchurch, and, as no practices were held before leaving Auckland, there were frequently large gaps left through which the opposition could surge. If Auckland wants to improve on this year's performance, it will have to hold practice matches for its Tournament team, for an untried XI needs to be very lucky before it can notch a win.

Only Helen Green, who played consistently well throughout the tournament, was chosen for the N.Z.U. team against Canterbury. Elizabeth Wallis and Judith Lessing, who was a tower of strength to Auckland, were unlucky not to be chosen also.

WOMEN'S INDOOR BASKETBALL

In the Women's Indoor Basketball, each team played three games, and the N.Z.U. team was matched against Canterbury. In their game against Canterbury, Auckland was outclassed in the first half, and in the second half play tended to be scrappy, but Alison Long scored some nice baskets. Towards the end of the game Auckland began to dominate, and only the excellent defensive play on the part of Canterbury enabled them to maintain their lead to win 33-30.

The game against Otago was marked by careless play. In the first half Otago dominated, packing a very tight zone, and forcing Auckland to take long shots which failed to find the ring. However Pauline Kania made some good baskets from well out. In the second half Auckland seemed to get disheartened, and Otago had an easy win 50-22.

The game against Victoria started slowly with players on both sides reluctant to take shots at the basket. As play progressed zoning tightened, forcing both sides to take long shots at the baskets with good rebounding on both sides. The second spell produced faster basketball, with Pauline Kania making some long set shots which brought Auckland within striking distance of Victoria's score. At the end of the game the score was 22-19 to Victoria.

Pauline Kania was the only Auckland to be selected to represent N.Z.U., though Alison Long proved a valuable team member.



Dramatic moment at Christchurch! Victoria's Ruth Garland (Nude with Mink Coat) and Harvey Hollenberg (producer) have a quiet smoke.

DRAMA

Plays in this year's Arts Festival could not have been more varied — Shakespeare to avant-garde, with variations in between. Pride of place went to Massey, re-entering the University drama arena after an absence of about four years. Their production of Coppard's "Sordid Story" was a fine example of teamwork, intelligence and sensitivity. ("Sordid Story" seems a sure-fire success: it has already won two other drama festivals this season). The play suited the cast admirably, and most of the time they moved with assurance through the mental maze of the Operator's mind.

Auckland, with "The Desperate People," held the attention of the audience almost throughout: a difficult thing to do with a play that verges on the melodramatic without ever quite falling to this level. But the adjudicator, Mr Gordon Tait, criticised not so much the playing, but the play itself. He would have liked Auckland to be a little more experimental and daring, and pursue a more off-beat track.

In complete contrast was Victoria's presentation of Jacques Prevert's "Keep it in the Family." A burlesque, although this was not always obvious, it kept the audience at a pitch of hysteria, and gained many marks with its fine teamwork. Upon reflection, however, one wonders whether it was all worth it, for the extravagances of modern living that it criticised were often obscured by pure

farce which had no underlying criticism to present.

Otago's entry was "The Apollo de Bellac" by Giraudoux, which, as Mr Tait said, was by far the best play of the Festival — bright, witty and refreshing — but Otago's leading players did their best to hide these features. Even when audible, they contrived to make this delightful comedy merely pedestrian, and excellent miniatures from other members of the cast could not win against this built-in head wind.

Canterbury presented the first five scenes from "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," not the happiest of choices, for it had the unfinished air which haunts excerpts from full-length works. The poor production distracted from the simple but imaginative set, clever lighting, and Shakespeare's own words.

Been to
Tournament?
Then see you at
Congress!
Last Week in January

FESTIVAL OF WELLINGTON, 1961

"The City of Wellington Festival Short Story Prize"

ONE PRIZE — £100

Entries are invited for a literary competition with the following conditions:—

- An original short story, not previously published, in the English language, with a New Zealand background: to consist of not more than 10,000 words.
- The competition is open to all New Zealanders usually resident in this country, and there is to be one entry only from each competitor.
- Entries must be typewritten, with double spacing, on one side of the paper.
- Each entry must be submitted under a pen-name, with the author's real name and address in a sealed envelope. The sealed envelope should bear on the outside the chosen pen-name and must contain sufficient postage for the return of the typescript.
- Entries must be received at the Festival of Wellington Office, Town Hall, Wellington, on or before the 30th November, 1960.
- The judge's decision, together with the name of the winner of the competition, will be published in the daily press at the time of the Festival (February, 1961).
- If in the opinion of the judge there is no entry worthy of the prize the judge shall rule accordingly. The judge's decision will be final and no correspondence whatsoever can be entered into regarding the result of the competition.
- The Festival of Wellington 1961 Executive Committee reserves the right until June 30th, 1961, to publish the winning entry.



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

Student Winter



ARTS, SPORT, AND STUDENT POLITICS IN FULL BLOOM AT WINTER TOURNEY

Participants in all forms of the arts mingled with sports fans to make 1960 Winter Tournament the most memorable yet. Jazz men combined groups for a jam session that was really way out, artists from both islands compared styles and techniques of paintings, prints, and handicrafts, and large audiences enthusiastically received performances of original compositions by university music students.

The second New Zealand Universities' Arts Festival was a striking confirmation of the effectiveness of the ideal first expressed at Dunedin last year. Students interested in the arts were able to mix together, and exchange news, ideas and viewpoints, in the same way as sportsmen intermingle at Tournaments. After a struggle to get started, Arts Festivals are now able to expect a permanent position on the NZUSA agenda.

The programme was varied and interesting. Drama groups presented works ranging in style from classical comedy to modern French farce, with liberal helpings of melodrama and psychology to keep the audiences interested and amused. Literary society members, as well as showing a notable ability to dis-

cuss the future of New Zealand poetry at four o'clock in the morning, held two lively meetings where authors and readers dissected student writing in general. Debators, photographers, artists and musicians were prominently on the scenes—even lawyers managed to sneak in somewhere and make themselves heard.

Opened with a baton-carrying relay from Dunedin, Tournament was enlivened by the presence of the touring Australian Universities' hockey team. They resolutely disregarded cold and drizzle to turn on some exciting games. Their green blazers and balaclava hats were distinctive features at many parties, and their captain is returning home with an honorary drinking blue.

The drinking horn was something of a disappointment. It was

not until after a redrink had been ordered in the last round that anything like traditional inter-university standards were reached. Otago then put in some fine team work to beat Canterbury with a time of 13.2 seconds for a six-man team.

A resurgence of interest in the classic, aesthetic study of Pooh Sticks led to the inclusion of a new cultural activity in the Arts Festival programme. Student dropped their sticks from the Bridge of Remembrance, and followed their progress to the Hereford Street bridge where the race ended. Although specially invited, Eeyore was not present. Piglet forgot to pass on the message. "I didn't really want to be there," commented Eeyore sadly.

Auckland led from the start in a race which made stately progress downstream. The solemnity of the occasion was threatened momentarily by the arrival of several evil-looking ducks. However, frightened by the shouts and menacing gestures of the crowd, they retired. Auckland's lead was closed over the final stages, but they still managed to beat Otago. It is hoped that Pooh Sticks will be a permanent part of the festival.

On Other Pages

2. Blues Awards
3. NZUSA Winter Council
4. Arts Festival
7. Ban the Bomb?
8. Judo, Table Tennis

VICTORIA'S LAST STRONGHOLD LOST

Canterbury took the Fencing Shield from Victoria, ending a seven-year period of domination of the sport.

They just scraped in with 5 points to Victoria's 4½, but there was no doubt that in Merv Sharfe they had the outstanding man in the competition. Sharfe was undefeated, and although taken to 4 each by R. Peterson (VU), he demonstrated his true class by beating Sun Chau (OU) in the best bout of the tournament. Ursula Woods (CU) was undefeated in the women's foil, and together with Gerda Buchler (VU) (whose only loss was to Miss Woods) was clearly better than the other competitors.

The NZU teams to play Canterbury were:—

Men: M. Sharfe (CU), S. Chau (OU), M. Woods (CU), R. Peterson (VU).

Women: Misses V. Woods (CU), G. Buchler (VU), M. Holderness (VU), L. McKenzie (VU).

Canterbury was not extended in winning the women's foil 12-4, but the men's match provided some of the most exciting fencing ever seen in Christchurch. The score was level, bout for bout, right through the match. When the final and crucial bout arrived the large crowd was at fever pitch, clapping and cheering every point. Bouts were drawn, 8 each, and a count of points gave a win to NZU by one point, 64-63.

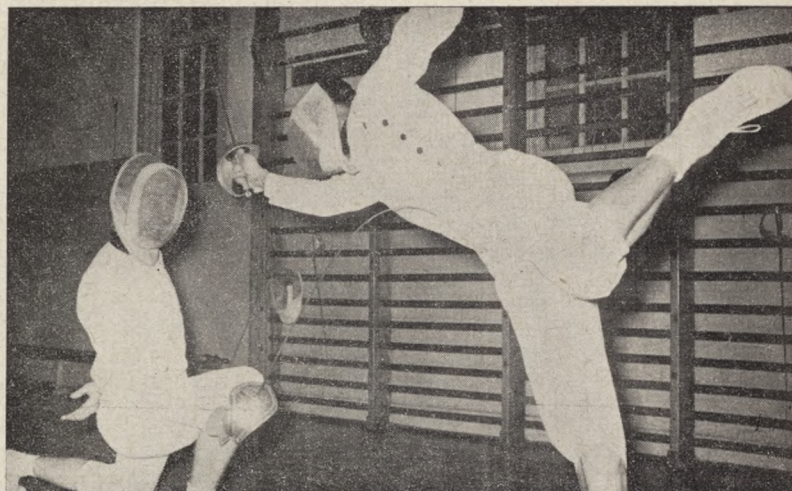
GIRLS' BASKETBALL

In a close struggle between the two southern universities, Canterbury just managed to come out ahead.

Their match with Otago was clean and open. CU opened well to achieve a five-point lead, but OU continued their attack to bring the half-time score to 12-11 in favour of CU. With both sides on attack in the second half, scoring remained very even, but CU kept the edge over the OU team to win 27-25.

Both teams won their matches with the other two universities.

The NZU team was beaten by Canterbury 49-23, although this score was flattering to the victors.



CANTERBURY WINS SHIELD

Canterbury took the honours in the 1960 Winter Tournament competition, beating Otago by a decisive thirteen points.

The struggle was by no means an unequal one, however, and it was not until Canterbury clinched their lead with a three-point advantage in the men's hockey competition that it was possible for them to rest assured of victory.

Jack Dowie did a good job as tournament controller, and the organisation was, in general, excellent. The weather left a bit to be desired, and it was not only the Australians who were complaining of the cold.

Skiing was officially included in

Winter Tournament for the first time, and the trial sport, Judo, was a popular success. It is expected to stay on the tournament agenda.

Victoria, who are apparently trying to establish a tradition, won the wooden spoon.

Final points for Tournament Shield were:—

Canterbury University	54
Otago University	41
Auckland University	30
Victoria University	24
Lincoln Agricultural College	4
Massey Agricultural College	1

BLUES AWARDS FOR 1960

Hockey:

K. Thompson (MAC)

Fencing:

M. Sharpe (CU)

Badminton:

Lee Tuck Chew (OU)

Shooting:

D. Middleton (OU)
P. Quigley (CU)
P. Stock (CU)

Skiing (1959):

J. A. Kirk (OU)
M. Goddard (OU)
D. White (OU)

NZUSA WINTER COUNCIL COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS

Student Association delegates from all the Universities packed a lot of work into NZUSA's two-day Winter Council meeting. They considered subjects ranging in scope from atom bomb tests to facilities for student halls of residence. The session did not introduce much new legislation, but some solid work was done on the association's current responsibilities. Prominent among these is the research work being done on university education.

NZUSA, as well as acting as a co-ordinating agency between the student associations of the various universities, plays a prominent part in presenting student needs to the government and the university councils. To help in assessing these requirements, a considerable amount of research is currently being carried out and more is planned for the future.

A survey on student accommodation has already been completed, and partially analysed. Assisted by his wife, Mr B. V. Galvin, a vice-president of NZUSA, is currently continuing the analysis, and Winter Council voted to have his results published in booklet form, the report to be as comprehensive as possible. It is hoped that the report when it does arrive will make a substantial contribution to the improvement of university hostel boarding facilities in this country.

The council also decided to go

ahead with a full scale investigation of part-time study. Canterbury University has already carried out a survey on this matter, and this was discussed at Winter Council. NZUSA president, Ted Woodfield, pointed out from the survey that from the percentage of negative answers to the question "would students be prepared to go full time if they could," it appears that not all students want to—many wish to go part time.

While the general feeling of the meeting was that delegates were in favour first and foremost of full time education, it was considered that the interests of part-time students must be protected. Mr Woodfield said that our system of training lawyers in an office while still at university was obsolete, and had long been done away with in England. The Canterbury delegation suggested that Law could very well become a full time three-year

course, if adequate bursaries were provided, but that it was not valid to discuss the question more fully without finding out more about the actual views of the students.

A policy motion to carry out the necessary research was passed by the meeting. The education committee will draw up an appropriate questionnaire to be filled in by all students at enrolment 1961.

NZUSA has scholarship funds available for a South East Asian student to use for study in New Zealand. So far they have not received a suitable applicant, possibly because the grant is too small, and delegates had various views on what to do with the money. Suggestions were to sponsor translations of scientific texts into Indonesian, to make an undergraduate award available to Pacific Islanders, to sponsor a year's tour by a student leader, to donate the funds to CORSO, and to establish scholarship funds to send New Zealanders to Europe or America.

It was finally decided to try and establish a more lucrative award for the original scheme, as delegates were of the opinion that the money was both a legal and moral trust.

PRESS COUNCIL AND SPORTS UNION MEET

Subsidiary bodies of NZUSA meeting during Winter Tournament were press council (NZUSPC) and sports union (NZUSU).

Press council initiated a step forward in co-operation between student newspapers by passing legislation for a block exchange scheme. Blocks (of cartoons, drawings, photographs, etc.) are a major expense to student papers, and being able to share each other's resources should be a big help.

Sports union had the thorny question of eligibility to consider. Most of the remits on the question were carried forward to Easter Council, including a contentious one by CU which virtually abolished the club qualification.

NZU STUDENT PRESS COUNCIL IN ACTION



John Harris
P.C. Res. Exec.

Graeme Simpson
Editor "Canta"

Steve O'Regan
P.C. President

Jim Brown
Editor "Caclin"

ARTS FESTIVAL A SPIRITED

MUSIC

Original works by Victoria University students R. Maconie, Kit Powell and G. Mutton were probably the most significant part of the Music Festival.

Two well-attended evening concerts, and a less popular lunch-hour concert, contributed a fair share to the interest of the Arts Festival. Victoria, Canterbury and Otago universities were represented, and each had its distinctive choice of music. Otago preferred 16th century compositions in the main, while Victoria was well up with contemporary composers, Canterbury taking a place somewhere in between.

Victoria's selections seemed to be the ones best serving the interests of the festival. Popular classical composers such as Beethoven, Greig and Dvorak are already satisfactorily presented to the public by existing amateur and professional groups, and festivals could well go into less well known and more difficult pieces. And by giving an opportunity for presentation of original compositions by music students festivals are fulfilling an obvious service to New Zealand music.

The big advantage of a festival is the possibility of sharing ideas—students get plenty of chances of playing in their own centres.

Of course this raises the question of just who the festival is serving—if the primary emphasis is on pleasing the audience, then in future it may be better to arrange for composers to meet and play and discuss their work in private, instead of giving public performances.

Of the original compositions, the Trio Sonata by R. Maconie was generally best received. It was quite clearly set out, but was by no means obvious or simple. G. Mutton's duet for violin and piano was also quite generally enjoyed. It was decently composed—he knew what he wanted, and went straight to it. It was a pity that the hall's poor acoustics resulted in some confusing of the violins in Maconie's piece.

JAZZ

It was an east side story all the way, with the Victorians leading the hard bop kick. Apart from the rhythm section led by Dave Lawrence, the Wellington groups were dominated by Jon Charles, piano; Bruce Talbot, tenor; and Dick Johnstone, alto and flute. The Mark Young Quartet was perhaps the best of the groups, with the thin sound of Johnstone's flute making delicate yet purposeful excursions into improvisation against a nicely integrated rhythm section of bass guitar and drums.

In general the Canterbury groups, although not so far out as the Victoria groups, displayed a commendable discipline in their playing. The best of the CU sets was the one by the Neill Totty nontet of two trumpets, three saxes, trombone and rhythm section. Their two numbers "Rock Bottom" and an original by the leader, showed the advantages of co-ordinating writing and extemporisation. The lyrical solo work of altoist Miles Brooke over the riffs revealed him to be one of the most interesting and accomplished musicians of the night.

All due credit must be given to VU and CU jazz clubs for producing a concert with sufficient variety to offset the non-appearance of musicians from other university centres.

The outstanding performances at the concerts are generally conceded to be those of the OU A Capella choir, the CU Madrigal singers, the CU piano quartet, Maurice Quinn (recorder), Penelope Saunders (violin), and the CU orchestra.

The orchestra played the first movement of Greig's piano concerto, a performance specially memorable for the part after the cadenza where the instruments come back in one by one. Leonard Beath gave a good performance on the piano in this piece.

LITERATURE

Beards from all over New Zealand, along with other literati from the various universities, gathered in a Students' Association common room to read their own works (sometimes badly), and to discuss their worth.

The large group present at first dampened any discussion, but after Wyston Curnow threw in a tentative attack on the year book, all the stops were out. This is not to say that the atmosphere was hypercritical, but the amount of soul-searching which went on revealed that if all is not well with student writing there exists a healthy consciousness that this is so.

Opinion on the year book was generally that poetry was both more readily available, and of a higher standard, than the prose submitted, and discussion became centred on poetry—both its meaning and its form. What it really is still remains a mystery. Arguments ranged on the subjects of significance of a poem; whether a word picture is poetry, or if a poem should be meaningfully related to life as a whole. The question of spontaneity arose, Wyston Curnow observing that beat-type poetry too often led not to spontaneity but to the sloppy and undisciplined "man-this-is-just-as-it-came-pouring-out-of-my-mind-and-take-it-from-me-it-can't-be-altered-because-it's-pure-man-pure!" type of writing.

Confessing conservatism was Auckland Max Richards, who uses W. H. Auden as a model. Following the tradition begun by Dylan Thomas was Mickhail Martin, whose idea that words could be used for their own sake gave rise to spirited comment.

It is evident from the literary meetings and quality of the year book that student writing is at the crossroads, that like a milkshake mixer with its top off the directions of attack are multifarious, but the product extremely limited.

SUCCESS

DRAMA

Anger, jealousy, fear, memory, ear, and eye;

these senses and emotions, under the uncertain control of an operator, became characters in Massey Agricultural College's elaborate presentation of modernistic "Sordid Story," by J. A. S. Coppard.

"A fascinating play, and undoubtedly the most suitable choice of the festival," was how the adjudicator, Mr Gordon Tait, described the production, when awarding it the Drama Cup.

Set in the mind of a man in a dilemma (he had strangled his girl friend, gets shot by police), the play represented a novel and complicated approach to an uncomplicated theme. An elaborate set, and good use of lighting added emphasis to the effectiveness of the play. A baleful Eye regarded the audience from the centre of the stage, while Jealousy, Fear and Anger, green, yellow and red costumed, provided the only physical movement.

Mr Coppard is an Auckland, and this is only the second presentation of his work, but judging by the grip it had on the Festival audience it would be hoped that it may be seen in centres other than just Christchurch and Auckland.

Roger Page produced the play, and also played Memory, sitting at a table in the centre of the stage, referring to a card index for brief recollections of events. The adjudicator commended the play's rapid pace, and the precision and teamwork of the cast. These included Karin Hopwood, Laurie Bray, Martin Walker, John Reid, Bill Schroeder, and Ian Jelly.

Placed second was Victoria University's "Keep It In The Family" by Jacques Prevert. The adjudicator described it as "an incredibly light piece of nonsense," and it both delighted and shocked the audience.

Its story of daughter in love with her father, who loved his "nephew," in a manner of speaking, and mother in love with her

Victoria's Frank Hamlin in Joynt Scroll debate "that the Belgians should not have granted independence to Congo."



Canterbury, who took the affirmative, were adjudged winners of the debating. Victoria supporters consider that their team was robbed.

son, who was in love with himself, was extremely well handled, and despite much ad-libbing on the part of the cast never descended into bawdiness. John Ross was a disgustingly effeminate Claudinet (the 'nephew'), Ruth Garland, nude (?) under her mink coat, constantly tantalised the audience, and the rest of the cast was of a uniformly high standard.

Auckland University performed "The Desperate People," giving a general impression of good acting in a poorly chosen play. Canterbury University's choice was the first five scenes of Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," again a rather unsatisfactory selection. Otago University produced "The Apollo de Bellac," by Jean Girardoux which, while adjudged a good selection of play, didn't quite have the necessary pace to bring it really alive. However, it was much appreciated by the audience, whatever it may have lacked, and stood in firm contrast to the plays that preceded it.

ARTS FESTIVAL HERE TO STAY

Arts festival has now gained recognition as a permanent institution.

NZUSA passed a remit establishing it on a more formal basis, and requiring that venues be arranged with tournament in mind. Victoria had thought that the billeting problem might necessitate separating tournament and Arts Festival, but did not find much agreement for this opinion.

ART OR SPORT ?

Drama people are upset about their anomalous position at tournament. This year Drama appeared in the Arts Festival programme, and members wore Arts Festival pennants, while profits, estimated at £60, will go to tournament funds. Drama council feels that drama is an art, and forms the backbone of Arts Festival,

AUSSIE TEAM ADDS INTERNATIONAL AIR TO HOCKEY

With the Australian men's hockey team competing in 1960 Tournament, hockey players were able to see the cream of Australia's university players in action.

The highlight of the second round of the competition was OU's game with Australia, and the superb playing of the OU captain, full-back I. Pragnell, showed up the inefficient play of Australian full-back I. Cunningham. At half-time Otago held a slender lead of 1-0. However, because of the fitness of the Australian team, which was greater than that of any of the New Zealand universities' teams, Australia finally clinched the game at 3-1.

Final placings: Canterbury 1, Auckland 2, MAC and OU third equal, VU 5, CAC 6.

It is significant to note that had Australia been able to compete they would have won the tournament by the narrow margin of one point ahead of CU.

"DISGUSTINGLY EFFEMINATE"



John Ross in VUW's drama production "Keep it in the family"

by Jacques Prevert.

OTAGO WINS BADMINTON

This year Canterbury lost the badminton crown which it had worn for the past three years. Otago clearly emerged the victors, and won the J. E. Robson Cup, presented for the first time this year. Victoria took second place, and Canterbury third, followed by Auckland.

Credit must be given to the Otago team for the ease with which it won all its matches. This was due to the strong men's team, good doubles combinations, especially in the men's doubles, and the advantage, which Otago alone had, of an evenly-balanced, strong, women's team.

The outstanding player of the tournament was Lee Tuck Chew of OU, who was never extended at any stage. His game was a joy to watch, especially his backhand clear, which time and again rescued him from what seemed to be impossible situations.

The NZU team selected by Mr Alan Roberts, comprised: Men—Lee Tuck Chew (OU), R. Dunn (CU), D. Holden (OU), Djunarto (OU). Women—W. Light (AU), J. Hawkesworth (OU), V. Readman (VUW), L. Dwyer (VUW).

LIBRARIANSHIP

offers graduates in arts and science
a wide range of professional careers

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY SCHOOL
WELLINGTON.

One year diploma course;
generous living allowances
paid to students.

PROSPECTUS FROM LIBRARIAN, OR WRITE TO THE ACTING DIRECTOR, NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY SCHOOL, PRIVATE BAG, WGTN.

BAN THE BOMB?

"Stop nuclear tests," Mr Ted Woodfield, NZUSA president, will be asking on behalf of New Zealand university students.

A motion passed by Winter Council instructs him to write to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the presidents of the political parties, asking them to include in their 1960 election platforms planks expressing resolute opposition to any suggestion by the Great Powers that the testing of nuclear weapons be in any way resumed.

Another aspect of international affairs to gain council delegates' attention was the South African problem. The council reaffirmed NZUSA's solidarity with the National Union of South African Students in their struggle against the application of apartheid in South African universities. They also expressed sympathy to those South African students and university teachers who have suffered from the recent actions of the South African Government, following the shootings at Sharpeville.

"OVERTAXED" PROTESTS AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY

Protesting that having New Zealand's largest student population meant carrying an unfair financial burden, Auckland University sought ratification of a constitutional amendment passed last Easter in which NZUSA levies are 60% on a *pro rata* basis and 40% equally divided between the universities. They claim that it is unfair to have payment on a *per capita* basis while voting is not. Otago described the amendment as a hopeless compromise, and indicated numerous precedents for the *per capita* system.

The voting resulted in a defeat for Auckland, and the levy will continue in its present form of 2/7 a head.

It was decided that Palmerston North and Hamilton Universities would be levied as parts of Victoria and Auckland Universities respectively. In view of the transitions now taking place, this requirement will be waived for this year.

INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT AMENITIES

Student Leaders' Tour

John Hercus, Victoria University Exec. President, and Mr P. Boag, Kaitia College teacher, have been elected to make an investigation of student amenities. They will be touring the universities, reporting on Student Union buildings and on student halls of residence.

This study is expected to be of help to universities in general, both in running existing buildings, and planning for future ones. As well as this it will help NZUSA in deciding matters of general policy concerning both these facilities.

The tour will take place some time early next year. Constituent universities have already prepared preliminary reports on these matters for the consideration of Winter Council.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS MAY TOUR N.Z.

A group of four Russian students has been invited to visit New Zealand for a three weeks tour next May. The students will go on from here to Australia, and after their return to the USSR a delegation of four N.Z. and Australian students will visit Russia. All this is dependent on the reply now awaited from the Soviet Legation.

CHINESE STUDENTS?

The council has also issued a directive to NZUSA resident executive asking them to investigate the possibility of promoting an interchange of student delegations between the All China Students' Federation and the NZUSA.

MALAYANS COMING

NZUSA will assist with a tour of 50 students from Nanyang University, Singapore. They will be here at the end of next year.

IMPORTANT INITIALS

NZUSA

is the New Zealand University Students' Association. This is a national body of representatives from all universities. It acts as a co-ordinating body in student affairs overseas, promotes cultural and sports tours of students in and out of New Zealand and serves other functions of a national level.

NZUSPC

is the New Zealand University Student Press Council, responsible to NZUSA for publishing overseas bulletins, publishing this supplement, and co-ordinating activities of student newspapers.

NZUSU

is the New Zealand University Sports Union, responsible to NZUSA for promoting university sports. NZUSU supervises tournaments, defines eligibility of competitors, and organises overseas tours.

ISC

is the International Student Conference. New Zealanders Peter Menzies and Arthur Young are currently representing NZUSA at the ninth ISC. The meeting is open to all representative student organisations, and last year 66 nations attended. It is designed so that students of the world can consider all student questions regardless of their nature or origin.

COSEC

is the Co-ordinating Secretariat, which carries out resolutions passed by the ISCs. Norman Kingsbury, from New Zealand, is an associate secretary.

WUS

is the World University Service. WUS helps needy universities by donating 20% of the funds needed for a new project. It also helps in emergencies such as in Chile.

TRIAL SPORT JUDO

A POPULAR SUCCESS

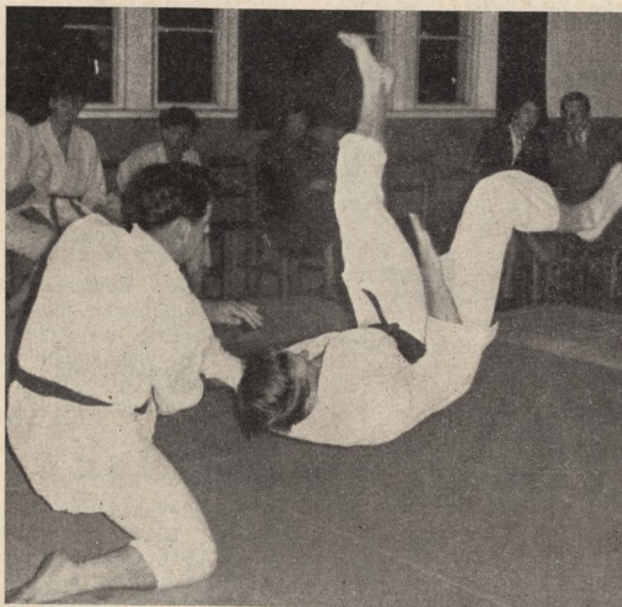
On trial as an official Tournament sport for the first time this year, Judo proved one of the most successful drawcards.

Both nights of fighting attracted over two hundred spectators, and the presence of every South Island black belt holder added a great deal to the interest of the events.

Part of the attraction to the public is the unwarranted air of death and destruction which surrounds the word "judo." The displays of

self-defence and ju-jitsu help foster this impression, but there was nothing mysterious about the actual contest fighting itself.

The individual championship was won by A. Guzznell (VU), with R. Loneygan, the only university black belt, runner-up.



Auckland makes no mistake about Table Tennis

Auckland was the undoubted star of the table tennis. After winning the teams title, they went on to make a clean sweep of the five individual table tennis titles. The final of the mixed doubles was an all-Auckland affair, and three Aucklanders made the New Zealand Universities team.

T. Cockfield (AU), holder of the men's singles title for the last three seasons, had to struggle to beat J. Dowie (CU) in a semi-final. Dowie,

who was leading 19-17, was unlucky to lose. The Auckland player made no mistakes in the end, and went on to have a surprisingly comfortable win over D. Stewart (CU) in the final, 21-13, 21-11, 21-10.

Results:—

Teams competition: Victoria beat Massey, 14-7; Auckland beat Victoria, 20-1; Otago beat Lincoln, 20-1; Auckland beat Canterbury, 16-5; Canterbury beat Otago, 16-5.

Men's singles: Final—T. Cockfield (AU) beat D. Stewart (CU).

Women's singles: Final—Miss M. Robins (AU) beat Miss C. Halliday (CU).

Women's doubles: Final—Misses J. Atmore and M. Robins (AU) beat Misses P. Lambourne and S. Leon (OU).

Men's doubles: T. Cockfield and

NOTED AT WINTER COUNCIL

INVESTIGATION OF LINUS PAULING

NZUSA president Ted Woodfield has been directed to write to the President of the United States pointing out the way in which the US Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's treatment of Professor Linus Pauling is damaging the standing of the USA in the minds of those who hold academic freedom in high regard.

RACE RELATIONS

NZUSA president is authorised to sign a petition to parliament asking Government leaders to make a statement on race relations in New Zealand. The petition is being circulated by the Citizens All Black Tour Association.

LONG WEEKEND SEMINAR?

Victoria University will be getting a consensus of student opinion on the question of the desirability of a long weekend seminar.

NZUSA Congress has evolved into a week-long meeting where a wide range of subjects come up for thought and discussion. Some students feel that there is a need for an opportunity to make an intensive study of a specially selected topic, and that this could well be done over a long weekend. This, they feel, would provide a valuable source of informed student opinion.

Victoria will report back to NZUSA on the desirability of such a seminar.

G. Bush (AU) beat J. Dowie and D. Stewart (CU).

Mixed doubles: T. Cockfield and Miss J. Atmore beat G. Bush and Miss M. Robins (all from AU).

The NZU team consisted only of Auckland and Canterbury players. Men: T. Cockfield (AU), J. Dowie (CU), D. Stewart (CU), G. Bush (AU). Women: Miss C. Halliday (CU), Miss M. Robins (AU).

The universities team was outclassed by the Canterbury team, and managed to win only four matches to Canterbury's 13. T. Cockfield won two matches in the men's singles with some really impressive displays of table tennis. The only other university player to win a singles was G. Bush, and J. Dowie and D. Stewart won one match in the men's doubles.

Another Panel Game

THE AWARDING OF BLUES

A New Zealand university blue is the highest award which can be gained within the structure of the universities of New Zealand by a student sportsman, and ranks second only to a New Zealand representative blazer.

There was a time, prior to 1948, when blues were awarded at the drop of a hat to many competitors whose sporting ability was little better than that of the average club member.

In 1948 the New Zealand University Students' Association, which had previously considered blues awards itself, decided to set up a panel of outstanding sportsmen to make recommendations on the award of blues.

Thus the New Zealand University Blues Panel was born and it commenced operations at Easter Tournaments, 1949.

The first job of the Panel was to decide what a blue should be, and then to devise methods of ensuring that a blue should not be awarded unless it was proved conclusively that the nominee was an outstanding sportsman worthy of the highest university sporting honour that can be awarded.

The standard agreed upon was a "good provincial standard," and it is the interpretation of these words that has caused much bitterness among students during the past eleven years. The reason appears to be that some people fail to realise that a man might be a New Zealand representative in his sport, but may not be of a "good provincial standard." This statement may seem a contradiction in terms, but only if one thinks of what is a good provincial standard in any year, instead of what **should** be a good provincial standard.

A sport could be extremely weak in this country, with the result that New Zealand representation in such sport may be easier to attain than in a sport where New Zealand leads the world; conse-



"... a sport where New Zealand leads the world." Sparrow

quently, membership of the top provincial team in New Zealand in a weak sport can be less difficult to come by than representation in an average province in a strong sport. As a result, the words 'a good provincial standard' are interpreted as meaning such a standard as would give the person concerned a place in the team of a good province when that sport in New Zealand is strong by international standards. For the sake of clarity strong by international standards does **not** mean being the world champions.

Another method of stating what a blue should be, is the definition used by a member of the Panel. The writer has heard him ask the following question on numerous occasions when blues selectors are being interviewed: "If we give Joe Smith a blue, we would want him to be able to go anywhere in the country and we would want a provincial selector who had never seen him to say 'I don't know this man, but he has a New Zealand university blue. He must be good, I had better have a good look at him.' Now, if we gave Joe Smith a blue, would that selector be disappointed?"

At times blues selectors have altered their opinions when this question has been put to them and it is a question which many students could well ponder before criticising the Blues Panel on awards they have not made.

Another matter that should be cleared up is the often-heard accusation that the Blues Panel makes arbitrary decisions. Nothing could be further from the truth. The writer has seen blues selectors grilled for lengthy periods on doubtful nominations, and grilled hard, as they know they will be, for such a grilling shows whether they know what makes a good fencer, hockey player, or cricketer, or whatever other sport it may be. After this grilling, one member of the Panel may take up the cudgels on behalf of the doubtful nominee. Battle is joined and may go on for hours, with records for years back being produced and nearly every well-known participant in the sport being compared with the nominee to assess his standard. Then, after this long argument, which exhausts the few privileged listeners, one may find that the decision is held over until the next Tournament to secure further information and opinions from experts.

Yet, after all this, we still hear the Panel accused of "arbitrary decisions."

Finally, it should be pointed out that the members of the N.Z.U. Blues Panel are men who have been first-class university sportsmen in their day. They are men with a wide knowledge of numerous sports and, most important of all, they have the cause of New Zealand University sport at heart. They are determined to ensure that the high standard of a New Zealand University blue is maintained.

This article has been written in order to bring these facts to your notice. Let the Blues Panel get on with its job, forget about sniping at its work, and please don't rush in with criticism unless you know how the Panel operates. Since 1958 you have been able to find out how it operates from members of the New Zealand University Sports Union who are permitted to sit on Panel meetings, and who come to realise that the Panel is doing a good job for N.Z.U. sport.

BREEZY PLAY

With the Australian Men's Hockey team competing in 1960 Tournament, hockey players were able to see some of the cream of Australia's players in action. The Auckland team started the Tournament with bright, breezy, but rough play, beating Lincoln 6-0. Auckland had a bye in the second round, and in the third round drew 2-all with the Australian team. Much of the credit for this result must go to J. Atwell, who was selected for the N.Z.U. team. In the fourth round Auckland played Canterbury in a disappointingly scrappy game that ended in a 1-all draw. The game was marred by body play and many other unimpressive obstructions which seemed to be prominent features in North Island play. Auckland had another draw in round five against Victoria. The score was 3-all.

At the commencement of the sixth round it became obvious where the winning honours would go. With one game to play, Canterbury looked certain winners for the 1960 Hockey Tournament, and Auckland were hot on their heels. The only game with interest in this round was the Auckland-Otago game, in which an Otago player was suspended from the field for disorderly conduct. Results of the sixth round were: V.U. 1, M.A.C. 1; C.U. 10, C.A.C. 0; A.U. 2, O.U. 2. Final placings were: Canterbury 1, Auckland 2, Massey and Otago 3 (equal), Victoria 5, Lincoln 6. It is significant to note that if the Australian team had been able to compete, they would have won the Tournament by only one point.

THEY'VE GOT THE BLUES

Auckland University Blues are awarded on a basis very similar to that for N.Z.U. Blues. Those who are granted them must, in general, have reached an Auckland Provincial or similar standard, and must play regularly in the top University team of their particular sport. Nominations received come before the Blues Committee, and only those which it considers worthy are given the right to wear the Blues blazer (a variation of the Representative blazer), and have their names recorded in the Blues Book.

Blues winners recently announced are:—

'59-60:

Athletics: B. Robinson, G. Philpott, A. Aston, P. Murdoch, D. Monds, W. Belcher, K. McKinlay, R. Hamilton.

Basketball: Diana Colgan.

Swimming: G. Kyd.

Polo: J. Court.

Cricket: J. Sparling.

59:

Rugby: K. Chandler.

The selectors were Messrs. Neale, Duggan, Gilmour, Kay and Dr. Smeeton, and Messrs. Robinson and Irvine.

SPORTS COUNCIL WINTER '61

'61 AT MASSEY

The Winter Council meeting of N.Z.U.S.U. was notable for the wholesale attack on the Sports Union constitution and the inclusion of Massey in the Tournament roster.

Skiing was admitted to the shield points system on remits from Auckland and Canterbury which differed little. Both had as their object the separation, both administrative and financial, of skiing from the organisation of tournament by the host college while realising the contribution made to the sporting side. Skiing is hence a Tournament sport subject to the conditions that no entertainment or billeting levies are paid (and hence no arrangements in these respects made by the host college) and that expenses incurred in running the sport be borne entirely by the Ski Council.

After producing an extremely comprehensive report on how they would run a tournament Massey gained their reward by being admitted to the roster, and being granted the right to hold Winter Tournament 1961. Auckland will now hold Easter '62 instead of Winter '61 and Canterbury Winter '62 instead of Easter '62. Massey also changed their financial obligation and from now on will make a contribution of up to £50 on the Recovery account. Consequently Lincoln will now bear the whole cost of Delegates Dinner (£40).

At the Easter Council the Blues Panel matter was the centre of attention. As a consequence of happenings there, especially the lack of information regarding last minute nominations, C.U. moved that the resignation of members take effect in October, not June and that nominations closing at Easter Council should not be voted on till a full report is heard from the panel itself at Winter Council. This should ensure much greater consideration of candidates qualifications for this exacting position.

The thorny question of eligibility was put off to Easter Council and most of the remits on the question were carried forward including a contentious one by C.U. which virtually abolished the club qualification. Full reports will be made to Easter Council.

V.U.C. succeeded in carrying the remits affecting the separation of men's and women's athletics and swimming and water polo. C.U. abstained from both motions as did A.U. and there still seems much doubt as to whether points should be awarded on the basis of particular sports or on the basis of numbers competing.



TECHNICAL GRADUATES

1961 Appointments

Chemists, chemical engineers and engineers are offered ample opportunity to reveal and apply individual talents with Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Limited.

This leading Australian Company, with world-wide affiliations, invites enquiries now for appointments which commence early in 1961.

Chemists will in most cases, enter through our modern Central Research Laboratories in Ascot Vale, a suburb of Melbourne. Engineers are required mainly for our establishments at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Fares to Australia are paid by the Company.

In early stages of their I.C.I.A.N.Z. careers appointees will have every opportunity to gain experience and ascertain likely future interests.

Chemists commencing at our Central Research Laboratories may remain in research development, or may proceed through production to technical or commercial administrative positions.

Engineers normally spend periods in research, development and design after which, depending upon interests and aptitudes they proceed to production or project work.

Attractive salaries will be paid and conditions of service are excellent. Advantages for I.C.I.A.N.Z. staff are security, outstanding opportunity for professional and financial advancement, and the benefit of the Company — subsidised pension fund.

Students completing their course this year, and who are interested in obtaining further information are invited to write to:

Technical Manager,
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (N.Z.) LTD.,
P.O. Box 1592,
Wellington.

DRAMA SOCIETY

"Time Remembered Not Forgotten"

"Time Remembered" is a delightful play. Using dialogue always sparkling and often extremely poetic. Jean Anouilh has created a world of fantasy, of deft and delicate comedy. Yet beneath the surface of this whimsical world lies shrewd observation. There is in the writing a finesse and subtlety demanding polished, sensitive playing.

In presenting this imaginative choice the University Drama Society attempted a difficult task. Although the acting was assured and of a high standard, and the production competent, the cast was not completely successful in capturing the unique mood of this charming play — the necessary nicety of touch and delicacy of interpretation were lacking.

Nevertheless the result was a very pleasant and worthwhile entertainment, certainly worthy of far bigger audiences than those it received.

In her playing of the part of the Duchess Judith Lessing produced an excellent piece of character acting. She displayed a sureness of touch and command which enabled her to dominate and enliven much of the play. The part is a difficult one and Miss Lessing did not quite capture the charming fantasy in the character, the element of whimsy — she was rather too down-to-earth, but, nevertheless, she gave a most impressive performance.

Margaret Blaylock, though always a competent actress, seemed slightly at fault in her interpretation of her part. Amanda is a character from the outside world, an ordinary working girl out of place in the fantastic setting in which we see her. Miss Blaylock's Amanda, however, merged too readily with the Duchess' world — she became part of the fantasy instead of contrasting with it. The character, I feel, needed to be played with more vitality.

The second half of the play was dominated by Graeme Eton. Strong, polished, and assured, he gave a fine performance and Prince Albert, though, perhaps his touch could have been a shade lighter.

Two other actors deserve mention. Stuart James, playing Lord Hector, created an amusing though not very deep character which served as an effective foil for the Duchess. The most outstanding of the minor characters was undoubtedly Theophilus, delightfully played by Nelson Wattie. Displaying a skilful use of voice and facial expression and a commanding stage presence he was wholly successful in capturing the bizarre mood of the play.

In general the sets failed to capture the atmosphere of the play. Particularly disappointing was the unimaginative setting representing the study — this should have been more fanciful and elaborate. The university stage presents great difficulties and our resources are limited, but these factors could not excuse the drabness of this setting and the properties employed. The sets used for the scenes in the clearing and the night-club were, however, more effective.

Another element in the production which should be mentioned is the make-up. Much of it was far too heavy and most distracting. Ours is a small hall and only very light make-up is needed.

An outstanding feature of Terry McNamara's production was his ability to move his cast around the stage —

throughout the movement was skilfully plotted. One fault was noticeable at the end of the play — the symbolism implicit in the killing of the weird bird was inexplicably smothered and, as a result the conclusion of the play suffered. In general, then, though the production lacked the deftness of touch, the delicacy and polish needed for the full realisation of this exacting play's qualities, the producer succeeded in bringing out most of the work's humour and much of its beauty.

— J.A.S.



Margaret Blaylock (Amanda), Judith Lessing (Duchess) and Stewart James (Lord Hector).

Music Society

REBIRTH OF A DODO

If last year's 'Dido and Aeneas' showed us that opera was an artistic possibility in the University and that the Music Society was ready, willing and able to provide it, this year's production of Monteverdi's 'Orfeo' reinforced this impression.

It also brought home the significant fact that 'Orfeo' needs no apology, but stands out in its own right as a dramatic and musical masterpiece.

Those who thought of it as something the Music Society had exhumed from some musical compost heap — it was labelled by two local critics respectively as a "curiosity" and "musical antique" — were possibly rather rudely surprised by its appeal. They would also do well to remember that Orfeo appeared in the same decade as Shakespeare's great tragedies and the Authorised Version — and none of these is popularly regarded as a literary dodo as far as I am aware.

The Music society gave a performance which was above all entertaining. Musically the Society has arrived at the position where opera can be thought of as one of its main activities. Dramatically not yet — and this will not happen until the Society finds an opera producer, and one who is not prepared to constantly sacrifice dramatic effect for musical considerations.

Leslie Andrews in the title role sang competently, on the whole pleasingly and at times brilliantly. Not a convincing actor, his dramatic shortcomings were adequately compensated for his handling of the incredibly difficult part. There are few tenors in New Zealand who could have equalled this performance — Mr Andrews had the additional advantage of a voice easily adapted to the florid seventeenth century style.

Ian Morton's Pluto was thoroughly admirable — his singing at once resonant and flexible; Marie Robinson as the Messenger of Death gave the best performance I have heard from her — her voice tends to lack warmth, but this was an advantage here.

It was a good idea to give parts which

could be performed by students to students; the variety of quality here was only to be expected. Ray Lawler showed himself quite at home on the operatic stage, while Pettine-Anne Croul (Euridice) did what little was required of her with grace and charm. Nelson Wattie's Charon was one of the truly magnificent things of the opera — his sepulchral bass and considerable acting ability brought forceful conviction to the part.

The stage sets by Naomi Riddick made the most of the available stage space — they were always effective and in style.

Lighting effects were used sparingly and well. Both lighting and set for Charon's scene were outstanding; this, added to the brilliant singing and acting by both Nelson Wattie and Leslie Andrews, made the scene a highlight of the opera.

Much credit for the chorus and orchestra must go to Musical Director Roger Hollinrake. Mr Hollinrake has no special gifts as a conductor — but his complete familiarity with the score and intimate understanding of the style meant that he was able to handle the large orchestral and choral forces with authority, bringing to the performance an authenticity of interpretation which one could both admire and enjoy. His placing of the choir on a tiered platform to the side and in front of the stage was a stroke of genius; this was the perfect position for it in its role of commentary and reflection upon dramatic action. The choruses were characterised by warmth of tone and rhythmic precision, but not always by clarity, either

Bright Travel Book

"All This and the Family Too": by Betty Holt. Paul's Book Arcade.

Travel books and tales of life in London flow incessantly from publishers: this book does not pretend to be a guide to famous places, or to provide an historical background which familiarity frequently renders redundant. Refreshing, humorous, it is a journal of the New Zealand housewife in London, and it makes fine light reading. Simply told, with an accent on people rather than places, the story jogs through about nine months of London living and some sight-seeing further afield. Without introducing a great clutter of characters, the authoress retains out interest in her four children, her husband, and their New Zealand friends in London. An informal style, full of abbreviations familiar to note-taking students, makes an instant appeal, and one quickly gets used to the absence of pronouns and articles. This, probably because of the subject matter, seems not forced, but easy and relaxed.

A cheerful few hours reading, very welcome after ponderous tracts on more weighty subjects.

— J.L.

Malayan University

In 1962 a Malayan national University will be set up in Kuala Lumpur. The Singapore government has agreed to discuss the scheme with the Malayan authorities.

ACTORS !

KEEP YOUR EYE
ON DRAMA SOC.'S
NOTICE BOARD
AND AUDITION
FOR
ORIENTATION PLAY

A CAREER WITH BOOKS

Graduate Course at Library School

At the end of my third year at University, I realised that I would have to find myself some sort of career, preferably one which would use my degree. I considered teaching, and found it wanting, from my point of view at any rate, and I was beginning to investigate jobs in the Public Service, when someone suggested library work. I found that I could enter Library School, which provides a one year post-graduate course in library work, and receive the diploma of the New Zealand Library Association at the end of it.

This is the highest qualification in library service here and opens the way to a variety of interesting jobs in New Zealand libraries. This, I decided was the job for me, and accordingly I applied and was accepted for the course. Since then many people have said to me, 'Why do you need a degree for library work?' and 'Why do you need any training to be a librarian? You will only be stamping and shelving books, won't you?'

I wondered about that too, but I soon found the answers to these questions, and I would like now to try and describe the work of the school for the benefit of those who think library work consists of little more than the routine of issuing books.

One of the most important features of any country's education system is a good library system, as any University student will realise. Students in schools, universities, research institutions, and people who want books for any purpose at all, need a good library which will supply the books they want. However the provision of this service is by no means automatic, as the history of library development in New Zealand shows, and it is only the work of comparatively few enthusiasts, who have themselves had the benefit of a good education, which has given New Zealand the library service it has now. To keep this service going, and to bring it to as high a standard as possible, people are needed who appreciate the value of books and of good libraries. It is partly for this reason that students at Library School are required to be graduates, since it is presumed that their university experience will have given them this appreciation.

In addition, in many libraries in which the professionally trained librarian will work, such as medical, scientific and university libraries, a knowledge of the subject or subjects in which the institution specialises is necessary if the librarian is to give the users of the library the service they want. This will involve

the acquisition of the books which will be of most value, a difficult enough task since there is a vast number of books published each year in English alone, and the provision of specifically requested material. The librarian in such an institution will be required to find and prepare material on a variety of subjects from obscure medical conditions to technical problems in engineering. Obviously, a knowledge of the subject at as high a level as possible is a prerequisite for this work and hence a university degree is the first qualification for the professional librarian. Of course it is quite possible that you will find yourself in a library where you have to cope with subjects that you haven't taken since School Certificate, or about which you are completely ignorant. In such a case, however, your university training should make it easier for you to acquire a working knowledge of the subject, than it would be for someone who was without such training.

Apart from the need for fairly advanced knowledge of a variety of subjects, or for the ability to acquire this knowledge, the librarian also needs specific library training, and it is this that the Library School provides. Up to twenty-five students are enrolled each year, although the number is usually less than that, and they receive about the same allowance as a post-graduate student at Training College. The School is situated in Wellington in the buildings of the National Library Centre, and has three full-time lecturers. Lectures are also given by people from outside the School, librarians, university lecturers, printers, booksellers and poets.

In the one year course, most aspects of library work are covered, which is not perhaps completely satisfactory, but which does provide an introduction to the work. Students are trained in cataloguing, reference work, which involves a knowledge of a great number of reference books as well as some skill in tracking down the information required,

book selection, including children's books, books for hospitals and prisons as well as books on specific subjects, ranging, from engineering to anthropology books for public libraries, and principles of library planning and administration. A great many assignments are set for the students to make them familiar with all this, including a bibliography of a particular subject, a report on a particular aspect of library work, such as libraries in primary schools, reference work in university libraries and the particular problems of a scientific library. Cataloguing and reference assignments are set frequently, and several book reviews are done. This makes a fairly heavy year's work, but it is interesting work, and the system of three hours of lectures in the morning with the rest of the day free to do the assignments, is a pleasant one.

Naturally, there is little opportunity for specialisation in a course which lasts only a year, and here the New Zealand course falls behind English and American training schools. Also more technical subjects, such as the handling of rare books, receives little attention. However, the student who finishes the course is equipped to tackle most aspects of library service which he will encounter in New Zealand, and it is hoped to extend the work of the school in the future to bring it eventually to the standard of the major English and American courses.

This is only a brief outline of the work done at the New Zealand Library School. However, I hope it will help to answer the questions, 'Why is a degree necessary for library work? Why do you need any training to be a librarian?'

Equality of Opportunity

The Austrian Union of Socialist Students is pressing the Austrian government to admit more workers' children to institutions of higher learning.

MAN OF THE MOMENT



Student Association President John Strevens makes final calculations before the Special General Meeting last week. Fees were raised by £2 to £5 per annum.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS



Now's the time for hard reading, and here are some of the books that may interest you. This list has been compiled by librarian Ted Hamann.

- Barzun J. *The house of the intellect.*
- Brittain A. M. *The Women at Oxford.*
- Duggan A. L. *The cunning of the dove.*
- Griffith T. *The waist-high culture.*
- Heffner H. C. *Modern theatre practice; a handbook of play production.*
- Johnson H. E. *Sibelius.*
- Mencken H. L. *Prejudices (Essays).*
- Picasso P. *Drawings.*
- Pound E. L. *Thrones, 96-109 de los cantares.*
- Seton-Watson H. *Neither war nor peace.*

KIWI 1960

Auckland University Literary Magazine
Contains poetry and prose by the
University's foremost writers.
**MAKE SURE YOU BUY A COPY,
BECAUSE IT'S REALLY GOOD.**

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

For Everything Musical

Lewis Eady
LIMITED

The "Box Office" :: 192 Queen St., Auckland
(and at Hamilton)

LIBRARIANSHIP

offers graduates in arts and science a wide
range of professional careers
New Zealand Library School
Wellington

One year diploma course:

generous living allowances paid to students
**PROSPECTUS FROM LIBRARIAN, OR WRITE TO
THE ACTING DIRECTOR, NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY
SCHOOL, PRIVATE BAG, WELLINGTON**

CO-EXISTENCE OR CO-DESTRUCTION

"CO-EXISTENCE IS NO EXISTENCE" — MR HOLYOAKE

On January 20th, 1960, a Soviet Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (I.C.B.M.) fell into the Central Pacific after a flight of 7766 miles. It landed within a mile-and-a-half of its target. Since then the Americans have also successfully tested an I.C.B.M. In an age of moon-rockets and sputniks these events did not attract a great deal of attention. Nevertheless they signalled the dawn of a new era in international affairs, the age of the ultimate weapon.

There is no known defence against an I.C.B.M.. It can land a nuclear warhead on a target anywhere on the globe with deadly accuracy, and it cannot be interrupted. Since no-one can defend himself against such a weapon, no one can win a war fought with it. Victory becomes impossible in the new age, national defence a meaningless phrase.

But cannot major wars still be fought and won with conventional weapons? Won't nuclear weapons be left unused in the Third World War? Poison gas in World War II, etc., etc.

... This seemed possible some time ago, but today it is doubtful, for one thing, whether the U.S.A. could fight a "conventional" war on anything except the smallest scale. "Tactical" atomic weapons make up the equipment of an ever-increasing proportion of her armed forces. Destroyers fire nuclear shells, infantry will soon carry two-man atomic rocket projectors, and so on. Once these are used in a war, how is the enemy to decide what size nuclear weapons are being used against them? How can a "brush-fire" war fought with tactical atomic weapons be kept within bounds? There are no satisfactory answers to these questions.

Defence is suicide

How has our foreign policy been altered to meet the new situation? Judging from the record of the Labour Government since 1957 and the recent performance of the National Party in the House, the answer is, not at all. The Honourable Member of Pahiataua could not be more wrong. Whether we like it or not, we have been co-existing with the Communist world for fifteen years and we will continue to do so indefinitely unless a nuclear holocaust destroys us all. Communist brutality in Hungary or anywhere else does not change this fact. We cannot fight the Communist bloc, we cannot cease to co-exist, without destroying the civilised world. We cannot use the weapons we are relying on for our "defence" without committing suicide, and such an act of suicide would have nothing heroic about it. Men used to die to save their country. We are being prepared for death, to save what?

Mr Duncan Rae, ex-chairman of the

parliamentary foreign affairs committee, says that we must not dare to offend the U.S.A., since only she can defend us. Against what, Mr Rae? If the U.S.A. uses its weapons, then we are all finished. Even Americans cannot shoot down I.C.B.Ms.

Containment impossible

There was a time when collective security agreements, containment policies, and so on, had some point. That time has gone. The man who framed the U.S.A.'s containment policy in the post war years, George F. Kennan, now advocates the dismemberment of Nato. If the Communist states were to attack the result would be the devastation of the earth by nuclear warfare. Therefore they are unlikely to do so. However, a war could start accidentally, or some fanatic could begin one anyway. After all, mightn't those power-hungry Chinese attack some small neighbour and risk a nuclear war?

The Labour Party seems at least to have grasped the first important principle, that our greatest danger today is nuclear war, no matter how nasty our enemies are, and that the great need is to lessen the danger by easing world tension and striving for multilateral disarmament. But despite Mr Nash's worthy sentiments, nothing has been achieved in the realm of policy itself. We are committed to the dangerous Seato pact, which binds us to war and "police actions" throughout S.E. Asia. At any time we could find ourselves called upon to risk nuclear war in order to save one of those bastions of democracy, the petty dictators of Asia.

One cannot deny the possibility. But the fact that the Chinese or anybody else might commit an insane act is something outside our control. All we can do is try and make up for the unreasonableness of our opponents by extra reason on our part. If it came to the point, and China committed overt aggression against, say, Thailand, I personally would rather see the Thais swap

dictators, than the end of civilisation on earth.

Will we be over-run?

But if we do not take a firm stand against Communist aggression, will we not all be over-run in the end? In truth, there is a big difference between bonfire wars in the undefined jungle borderlands of S.E. Asia and an open attack on Australasia. In the unstable, underdeveloped area of S.E. Asia, Communism is bound to have a popular appeal. Domestic disorders like the recent ones in Korea could easily lead to interna-



The Hon. Keith Jacka Holyoake, M.P. for Pahiataua.

tional conflict. However, this does not mean that the Chinese will go mad and attack Australasia or Japan. This would mean American nuclear retaliation and the third world war. As for our own position, it is unlikely to say the least, that were we unattached to Seato and Anzus, the Chinese, or anybody else, would sneak down the Pacific and attack us on our own. The realities of the world situation protect us. Seato only involves us in troubled waters.

But not to condone

In this situation our foreign policy should be directed towards helping ease the East-West tension which threatens to destroy us. Such a policy would not mean condonement of Hungary and Tibet, but simply an acknowledgement that the Communist world exists, and that a war between their world and ours will destroy both of us.

We may suspect that the pretensions of China constitute a major threat to world peace. In this case we should do our best to ease relationships, by recognising the Peking regime. At the same time we should try to promote prosperity and stability in Asia by more economic aid. We should leave the Seato Pact which protects nobody and threatens to involve us in foolish adventures. In U.N.O. we should avoid cold war issues and seek multilateral disarmament and disengagement. If all these efforts, by ourselves and others, lead to nought, and the Chinese go mad in any case, so much the worse for them and us. There will have been nothing else we could have done except threaten them with weapons which would only destroy ourselves as well as them.

If we cannot manage to co-exist with the Communist world, then we will cease to exist altogether. Co-existence is not, as Mr Holyoake says, a "starry-eyed policy," but a description of what we have already been doing, albeit uneasily, for a decade-and-a-half, and what we will continue to do in the future, preferably with a greater degree of security than we have known hitherto.

— J. Holt.

OVERSEAS STUDENT NEWS

As a result of the earthquake disasters in Chile, the University of Concepcion has suffered irreparable loss to its scientific laboratories and research equipment. About 26,000,000 dollars worth of damage has been done, and about 800 studentas are homeless, their hostels having been destroyed.

NEW SOVIET U.E.

New rules on entrance to University have been promulgated by the Soviet ministry responsible. Entry is now conditional upon a two-year record of industrial or agricultural work, in addition to a pass in entrance examinations. Preference is given to students with these qualifications sponsored by industrial enterprises or collective farms. 20 per cent of university places, however, are reserved for students without the required work record.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES

India is experiencing difficulties in finding employment for university graduates, and an employment bureau is now being set up.

FRIENDLY LENINISTS

In a propaganda campaign obviously directed against Chinese youth, the *Information Bulletin* of the Committee of Youth Organisations of the U.S.S.R. tries to misrepresent Lenin as believing in "peaceful co-existence of states with different social and political systems."

GO HOME NASSER

There have been clashes between police and students in the United Arab Republic. Recently students at the University of Damascus faculty of science went on strike against alleged attempts to "Egyptianise" their curriculum.

NEW ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

A movement, backed by the British Student Committee against Racial Segregation, the British Student Anti-Apartheid Committee, the South African Pan-Africanist Conference, has been initiated to form an international student anti-apartheid organisation.

BOMBS IN THE AGENDA

The First Congress of Latin American Youth and Students took place on July 26 at Cuba, Havana. Highlight was Cuban premier Fidel Castro's announcement that his government was expropriating American businesses in Cuba because of American government opposition to his regime. Despite Stalinist opposition Trotskyist groups were represented at a gathering which included most groups opposed to American economic imperialism. News is not yet to hand of major decisions but most matters discussed included colonialism, militarisation, dictatorship, economic development, and the relation of Cuban to world youth.

Sources EESY News Features, IUS News Service, World Student News, COYO USSR Information Bulletin, Fourth International.



If you want a book to entertain

Or your soul to satisfy,

A book to stimulate the brain,

An anodyne to stupefy — MINERVA BOOKS will satisfy

MINERVA BOOKS will do or die.

THE MINERVA BOOK SHOP

49 Customs Street East,
5 Beach Road,
Auckland.

STUDY AWARDS - £175 PER YEAR

LEVER BROTHERS (N.Z.) LTD., are offering STUDY AWARDS to full-time Arts, Commerce and Law students who are keen to make a career in business. A wide range of interesting careers are available in the Sales, Advertising, Market Research, Distribution, Buying and Accounting fields. The successful applicants will be required to attend University full time for the duration of their course (Master's Degree, if desired).

An allowance of £175 will be paid in eight monthly instalments (March-October inclusive) each University year. Holders of the Higher School Certificate bursary will still be eligible for the full benefits of that bursary. In return for assistance, Lever Brothers only require a bond to serve the Company for six months subsequent to graduation.

Lever Brothers are seeking men who have the potential to fill executive positions in the near future. They require intelligent men who have achieved good results in their studies and who have taken an active part in University life. The Company seeks men with open and independent minds, but they have no preference for subjects taken as they believe that any University study should help the individual to develop.

Applications are invited from students who will complete their degree at the end of either 1961 or 1962. In the first instance, please write to:

B. D. Mercer,
Staff Development Manager,
LEVER BROTHERS (NEW ZEALAND) LTD.,
Petone.

SCHOLASTIC STAKES A.U. LOSES BY A NOSE

Auckland's scholastic record this year, as far as can be judged from the list of 1960 U.N.Z. scholarship winners, is second only to that of Canterbury University. Of the fifty-eight awards available, Aucklanders have won seventeen, while Canterbury students took eighteen. Otago gained eleven, Victoria nine, Lincoln two and Massey one.

Four of the nine Commonwealth Scholarships, generally considered to be the highest awards offering, went to Auckland graduates, while Canterbury gained three, Otago two, and Victoria one. The most significant gap as far as Auckland is concerned is in the list of five post-graduate scholarships in Arts, none of which went to Auckland students. In fact the Arts faculty, which, with a total enrolment of approximately 2,000, is the biggest faculty in the university, gained only four scholarships altogether, and of these only three went to graduates.

ate scholarship. Research Fund Fellowships went to Stew Rutledge, George Dodson and Murray Thompson, while Alan Stamp received a Shell Scholarship.

Although the Arts faculty gained only a few awards, two of these were Commonwealth Scholarships, won by Vincent O'Sullivan and Ian Breward. D. G. Ingham is taking up a Fellowship in Education at London, while a fresher, John Lewis, formerly of King's College, was given a Girdlers Scholarship to Cambridge.

Red tape tangles

Four awards were also won by the Engineering faculty. Ian Medland received a Commonwealth Scholarship, while Bob Aspden is going to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. G. R. Walker one of the two U.N.Z. Senior Scholarships in Engineering, and G. H. Wheeler was awarded a Travelling Scholarship. Jim Davis, who received a Shell bursary, was the only member of the Law faculty to gain a scholarship this year. M. R. Austin won the U.N.Z. Senior Scholarship in Architecture.

Clearly something will have to be done next year about the red tape in which the awarding of scholarships is at present entangled. The University of New Zealand originally awarded its post-graduate scholarships in February, but the list could not be released until the Commonwealth Scholarships were awarded, since some students had applied for both, and the latter are by far the more valuable of the two. The Commonwealth Scholarships were not announced until May, and it was well into June before the winners had all given notification of their acceptance and had their names removed from the U.N.Z. lists. The U.N.Z. scholarships were then reallocated, and it was not until July that local University awards (such as the Auckland Savings Bank scholarship) could be made. By this time such awards were of no use to anyone, because it was too late to get passages, or to apply for places at worthwhile British universities.

Administrative mismanagement

Obviously the main source of delay was the Commonwealth Scholarships, which were awarded by the British Council from a short list compiled by the University of New Zealand. University officials say that the scheme, which was put into practice for the first time this year, was held up because the final details, including application forms, were not given to the Universities until December, 1959, by which time entries for all other scholarships had closed. It is to be hoped that there will be no such delay next year, and that all scholarships will be announced by May, 1961, at the latest. It is quite ridiculous to have valuable awards rendered useless, and good students deprived of the chance to further their education, because of administrative mismanagement.



George Seber

Clearly the strongest faculty in the University at present is Science, whose members won over a third of Auckland's total. George Seber was awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship, Don James won a post-graduate scholarship in Science, and Chris Nobbs an internal post-graduate scholarship.

NEW CAPPING APPOINTMENTS

At a recent meeting of the Executive Capping Controller Michael Bassett proposed four appointments to the Capping Committee for 1961.

The Editor of Capping Book is to be Christine Davis, chairman of Women's House Committee, a second-year arts student, who is the first woman editor within living memory. Tim Nuttall-Smith, who has been associated with Capping for a number of years, has been appointed Accounting Director, and Denis Brown, the male half of "Phlurg," is to be Advertising Director. The directorship of Capping Book—i.e., sales organisation, etc.—is in the hands of that redoubtable old-timer Mike Grogan.

A.M.C. EAT AND ENJOY MEATS
1st GRADE

MONARCH

BACON, HAM and SMALL GOODS

QUALITY PRODUCTS

OF

THE AUCKLAND MEAT CO. LTD.



**YES,
IT'S A
GLOOMY PROSPECT.**

There have been no applicants for the Editorship of Craccum, 1961. Why not do something about it? Apply to Terry Power or Mate Jakich.

Graduates Wanted in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The Students' Association secretary has received information about teaching in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which anyone interested may examine. The accompanying letter from a former New Zealander who is now teaching there, says that the country is desperately short of graduate teachers, particularly science and maths graduates, and that if any New Zealander wanted to come, the Federal Government would probably

consider paying all or part of their fare. The salary scales quoted in the pamphlet are high, and the writer claims that the living and teaching conditions are also very good. The teaching system is apparently being reorganised to fit in with the latest trends in education, and it is felt that New Zealand graduates might be interested to help in this. Further information is available from Mrs McCrorie.

FORESTRY and people

Future wood requirements and resources.

By present rates of demand, it is apparent that this Dominion should undertake long-term programming of afforestation at the rate of 20-30,000 acres annually to meet local and export requirements.

With explosive increases predicted in world population, New Zealand must budget for a minimum annual export forest surplus of 150 million feet of wood for the first quarter of next century, increased thereafter pro rata with population. On today's price levels 150 million cubic feet yields only about £50,000,000 in overseas exchange; so we cannot set our sights any lower if forestry is to make worthwhile contributions to future export economy.

Timber will play a major role in our future. It presents a long-term project which cannot produce immediate, spectacular results, but which forms the basis in the planning of New Zealand's perpetual forest policy.



**Forestry is
forever**

*Issued in the interests of forest protection
by The New Zealand Forest Service.*

3100

PERVERTED IDEALISM THE MENACE OF MRA

Moral Re-armament seems to have achieved its greatest success in turning Communist into ex-Communists. According to a letter in the "New Statesman," "Rome has the names and addresses of more than 100 Communists who, under MRA influence, returned to the faith." This says very little for contemporary Stalinist Communism. It seems, however, to be principal reason why MRA has secured the support it has. The "Sunday Express" in Britain has suggested that MRA is financed by the American State Department; the "New Statesman" thinks Allen Dulles' American intelligence service, the CIA, is a more likely source.

Certainly it is unlikely that MRA's latest propaganda effort, the booklet "Ideology and Co-existence," can have been distributed as widely as it has solely on the basis of the sacrificial giving of MRA adherents.



Frank Buchman, MRA's founder

According to the blurb on the back cover of this pamphlet, over 88,000,000 copies of it have already been distributed in 24 languages.

Is MRA pacifist?

What is Moral Re-armament? To quote "Ideology and Co-existence," the task of M.R.A. is to persuade men and women that they must "build a world based on the absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love." These ideals would hardly seem unique to M.R.A. In fact, pacifists would claim that they too endorse such ideals, and that, in their case, these ideals do not lead them to believe as "Ideology and Co-existence" declares, that "World War III has begun." This reference to pacifism may seem irrelevant; in fact it is very much to the point. M.R.A. is simply pacifism carried to an illogical conclusion. M.R.A. believes that the class war is immoral: were people sufficiently unselfish, it would be unnecessary. The difference is simply that for no apparent reason — or perhaps for a very obvious

reason, the gaining of "respectability" — M.R.A. believes it is arms that are needed to fight Communism, not collective unselfishness. Yet it believes that one cannot fight industrial management to end strikes, except with unselfishness. The distinction seems arbitrary. M.R.A. should either oppose war or endorse strikes.

A naive idealism

M.R.A. is a naive idealism useful to various people as a force against Communism. What other assets has M.R.A.? Perhaps one can quote Harold Lockett, a member of the British National Union of Mineworkers, who is cited in the M.R.A. booklet, "The World Rebuilt": "When Moral Re-armament comes in, Communism goes out, production goes up, absenteeism goes down. This spirit in every coalfield would ensure national recovery." Or Maurice Mercier, who is quoted in "Ideology and Co-existence," is an equally sound source: "Not one cry of hate, not one drop of blood shed, not one hour of work lost — this is the greater revolution to which M.R.A. calls management and labour alike." How convenient it must be for the employers to have no absenteeism, a rise in production, and "not one hour of work lost." No wonder Auckland businessmen complain so bitterly to the *Star* when it prints articles opposed to Moral Re-armament. No wonder employers are pleased with Trade Unions under the influence of M.R.A., like the local Timber Workers Union which until very recently had not staged a strike for twenty years. No wonder Auckland's elite from Remuera and St Heliers are pleased with M.R.A.-influenced unionists like James Freeman, who show their absolute unselfishness by joining with Mrs Archie Campbell to denounce University intrusion into a Government House where the Queen once slept. No wonder our dear Mr F. P. Walsh, who signed the invitation to the M.R.A. "World Industrial Conference" at Caux in 1950, was so delighted to endorse police violence against watersiders during the 1951 lock-out. This is what comes of believing in absolute unselfishness in worker-employer relations. It is obvious that it is not conducive to logical clarity, and it is not surprising that M.R.A.'s claims are not susceptible to detailed investigation. What is alarming is that Moral Re-armament's mentally undigested ideas can be sent into over 88,000,000 homes because they have conservative backing and finance, while some other ideas, which have not the same backing, simply do not get across to the public. How long can democracy work under such circumstances?

— O. J. Gager.

PAINTINGS FROM LITHUANIA

Gifts to the Library

From the proceeds of their concert last term, the President of the Students' International Club, Tan Zing Chee, presented a beautifully mounted painting to the Library. It was called "Figures" by a young Lithuanian artist, Teisutis Zikaras.

At the same time Genius Procuta, representing the Lithuanian students at the university, gave to the Library a painting called "Fragments of Harvest 2," by Henry Salkauskas, another Lithuanian painter.

Mr Sandall, who received the paintings on behalf of the Library Committee, ex-

pressed his delight at the gifts. He said that the university had been able to display very few original works, and these were generally borrowed from the Art Gallery or Elam. About twelve years ago the Library purchased some prints, but had never owned original paintings.

The university, Mr Sandall felt, should buy as many "national" works of art as possible, and display them. The Students' International Club had given an excellent start to this policy.

The new paintings are hanging in the English and periodical room (Room 19), one of the few places in the Library where there is available wall space.

£1100 p.a.

is the commencing salary of a Woolworths Manager

Did you know that every year Woolworths (N.Z.) Limited create scores of new positions for young men who make successful careers in commerce?

Ask yourself these questions:—

- Am I in the 18 to 28 age group?
- Do I want early recognition of ability?
- Do I want to earn excellent money whilst I'm still young enough to enjoy it?
- Do I want day to day dealings with people?
- Do I want a challenging job with scope for imagination, initiative and progress?
- Do I possess good health and appearance?
- Do I possess a sound education?

If you can say "Yes" to these questions it is likely you are suited to a career in retailing.

Your first appointment as a Trainee for Management could take you to the position of Manager in an average training period of 3 years.

SALARIES — If you joined Woolworths at 22 years of age your starting salary would be £825 p.a. and depending on your progress you could become a manager on a salary of £1,100 p.a. within 3 years (some of our trainees have been promoted to management within 2 years but the average training period is 3 years).

Salaries are reviewed every six months during the first 2 years as a Manager and you could rise to £1,400 p.a. in 2 years depending on results.

The salary range in management is £1,100 p.a. to £2,500 p.a. but £2,500 is not the ceiling in Woolworths salary plan and a number of executive are paid more than £2,500.

TRAINING — Woolworths training programme is a fully planned course of instruction and covers all aspects of retail trading. All development of Woolworths trainees is done under the supervision of the Branch Manager and Executive and the emphasis is placed on practical experience.

OPPORTUNITIES — Woolworths are constantly building new branches and now new supermarkets. Who will manage them? It could be you!

Fuller information is available from any of our Branch Managers or you can write, telephone or call for an interview to discuss a career in Woolworths with —

Mr A. R. Walker (or Mr N. J. Butler)

Zone Trading Manager,

**Woolworths (N.Z.) Ltd.,
Box 707,
Auckland.**