



# CRACCUM

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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## SHOULD WE LEAVE N.Z.U.S.A.?

### Disaffiliation Plans Go Ahead

Auckland may disaffiliate from the N.Z. University Students' Association in the very near future. This question and the decision that rests on it are not merely a theoretical issue but one all students should know of so that they may realize the purposes behind such a move and the results that would ensue.

The issue at stake has been a recurrent one over the last few years. Auckland pays £650 to N.Z.U.S.A., that is 2/7 per student a considerably higher amount than any other University.

But although levies are on a per capita basis, voting powers are allotted equally. Auckland feels that either the Universities that contribute most to N.Z.U.S.A.'s upkeep should have the most say in running the body, or if voting is to be equal, payments should be equal too. In 1958 and 1959 Auckland delegates tried to pass a financial amendment to alter the constitution of N.Z.U.S.A. allowing equal levies, and failed.

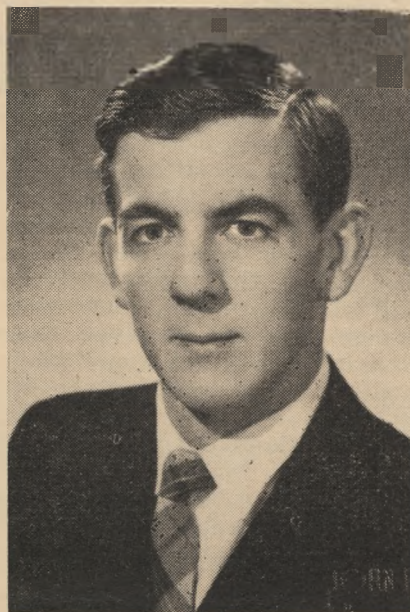
Council meeting at Christchurch to be ratified, it was instead rescinded; Canterbury changing its vote and Massey, who had previously abstained, voting negatively, the vote thus being 6:4 against. In other words, Auckland's bluff was being called.

Consequently at the Executive meeting on Monday, 12th September, a motion was moved by Messrs Hunt and Power that Auckland disaffiliate itself from N.Z.U.S.A. However, Mr Hamilton and Miss Mason put forward an amendment to the effect that a sub-committee be set up to investigate the consequences of disaffiliation. This amendment was passed. The committee will report back to the Executive before 1st December, 1960.

The question is therefore — is N.Z.U.S.A. worth £650 a year to us — or is it a waste of money? N.Z.U.S.A. is the official organ of the universities; its standing as a national body, representatives of students, would be considerably shaken by the absence of Auckland. Auckland itself, on the other hand, would no longer have any control of the official opinion of N.Z.U.S.A. (which could run directly contrary to our opinions and needs) voiced to the Government or Grants Committee.

What does N.Z.U.S.A. as a body do? It represents N.Z. student for international purposes. Recently the ex-President of the Auckland Students' Association, Arthur Young, was one of the two N.Z.U.S.A. delegates to the Ninth International Students' Conference in Switzerland. It is the administrative centre and general policy-making body; to further these activities it is intended to establish a permanent office with a full-time secretary (more expense) at Wellington.

But the central issue is that of Tournaments and Congress. While



Arthur Young

both existed before the establishment of the co-ordinating body, since the creation of N.Z.U.S.A. both have come under it. To disaffiliate from N.Z.U.S.A. would mean that we would no longer be automatically a part of Tournaments and Congress. Our participation in both would depend entirely on the other universities; in other words, it is up to them whether we would be asked to join. It is assumed we would be for the success of the events; but can we make that assumption?

Canterbury called our bluff at the Winter meetings—perhaps they will again. Auckland pays considerably more to N.Z.U.S.A. than any other university; without our money it would be more difficult for it to function. In return we get no advantage for our greater financial contribution. But to consider: is a disproportionate financial commitment worth the possible loss of the right to participate at Tournament or Congress?

Is N.Z.U.S.A. a waste of money? Opinion on the Executive is divided. John Strevens, the President, is doubtful; one faction is sure it is, the other sure it is not. What do you think? —J.M.

## The New Regime

Craccum Editors  
for 1961

★ ★ ★

After a period of panic during which it looked as though there was going to be no CRACCUM next year, Adrienne Rhodes and Nelson Wattie have stepped into the breach, and to complete the metaphor, saved the day.

Both second year arts students, neither Adrienne nor Nelson has been on the staff of CRACCUM previously. Adrienne is on Women's House Committee and is a prominent member of Ski Club, while Nelson, who is an O'Rorke type, is a singer (bass). He is a very active member of the Music and Drama Societies, having taken part in three plays and an opera this year.

At the last Exec. meeting a sub-committee was set up to look into a large-scale subscription system for CRACCUM next year. Although CRACCUM has a bigger circulation than any of the other university papers, it is smaller than both Canterbury and Otago in proportion to student numbers. Most of the southern papers sell almost entirely by subscriptions which are solicited at enrolling. At present the circulation is 1200, but with the new system it could be raised to close on 2000. Advertising has been increased this year in attempt to make up the deficit in the budget, but CRACCUM still loses the Association several hundred pounds a year.



JOHN STREVENS

But at Easter the amendment was passed on the threat of Auckland's disaffiliation. A compromise was reached: 40 per cent. of the levy would be on an equal basis, and 60 per cent. on a per capita basis. But according to procedure, the amendment was brought up to the Winter

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### THE LAST WORD

The staff of Craccum 1960 extend their thanks to all those who have helped during the year in the production of this paper.

They trust that the student body will continue to give Craccum its support, and that this will be reflected in increased circulation in the future.





## CRACCUM

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

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## Are Recent Executive Motions Constitutional?

Since coming into office in June the new Executive has passed four motions on highly controversial matters in the name of Students' Association without any reference whatsoever to the student body. These include a protest against the Crimes Bill, notice of support to Linus Pauling and a call to New Zealand political leaders to take a stand against nuclear testing. The fourth motion, passed a month or so ago, also urged politicians to protest against nuclear tests, but Mr Nash and Mr Holyoake inexplicably disregarded it.

According to the constitution, the Executive has the right to pass motions "necessary or expedient for the fulfilment of any of the objects of the Association." The Association's objects are various. The only one under which these motions could be included is the second: "to represent and act for the members in all matters in which the members as a body are interested."

It is highly questionable

whether all or any of these motions concern matters in which the students as a body are interested. Certainly if the Students' Association feels in sympathy with the Executive concerning the penalty for sodomy they have given no indication of the fact; probably half of them do not know who Linus Pauling is (even the Executive does not know what position he holds); and nobody has any idea what the Association's views on nuclear testing are.

The Executive (particularly the three members who are consistent supporters of these motions) must not make the mistake of deciding for the student body what it should be interested in. There are numerous clubs—Historical Society, International Relations Club and the political societies—whose members are all concerned with questions of this sort, and it is for this reason that these clubs are constituted. Executive members should know better than to try and use the name of the Association to deck out their own hobbyhorses. —F.J.M.

## EXECUTIVE NOTES

### A.U. PREPARES FOR SECESSION



SECEDER LEADER HUNT

A motion by Mr Hunt and seconded by Mr Power that Auckland give notice of secession from NZUSA was amended to read "That a sub-committee chaired by the Man Vice-President and to consist of the officers of the Association and any other interested Executive members, be set up to investigate fully all aspects of the proposed disaffiliation of A.U. from NZUSA and to report back to the Executive by 1st December, 1960."

#### STUDENT DISCOUNTS:

The Business Manager, Mr Cater, was authorised to conduct negotiations with the Victoria Street West Businessmen's Association with the view to obtaining discounts for students. Mr Cater was also authorised to proceed with the marketing of Empire Corona portable typewriters to be offered to students at the price of £26/10/-, less 10 per cent. All profits accruing from these sales will be channelled to the Building Fund. An amendment ensuring that the full 20 per cent. be allowed to students was lost.

#### FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE:

A motion appointing certain students to a Fund-Raising Committee was left lying on the table.

#### WORK-DAY:

There will be a work-day on Saturday, 19th November, when all students will be asked to do any jobs offered by Auckland citizens and contribute any payment to the Building Fund. For those who participate in

this Work-Day, the Social Committee has arranged free admission to a function to be held on the evening of Saturday, 19th November.

#### CAFETERIA:

Plans for the alteration of the Cafeteria have been deferred to the University Council for their favourable consideration.

#### EXEC. DINNER:

In future members of the Executive will reimburse the Students' Association for the cost of their attendance at Exec. Dinner and free of charge though they paid for their partners.

#### COMMON ROOM:

A motion that the doors of Women's Common Room be opened was carried by four votes to two.

## LECTURER WINS AWARD

Mr. Roger Hollinrake, lecturer in musicology in the Music Department, left for England recently to take up a scholarship at Oxford University.

The scholarship, known as the Tovey Prize, in memory of the great musical writer and critic, is awarded annually, and was won by Mr Hollinrake with an essay on Richard Wagner.

Many students will be familiar with Mr. Hollinrake's work both within and outside the University. He is an executive member and past president of the Auckland Organist's Association, and has been concerned with several musical ventures in the University Music Society; the two operas "Dido and Aeneas" (1959) and this year's "Orfeo" were produced largely through his inspiration and hard work. He has also chaired the Lunch Hour Concerts Committee of the Music Society since its inception in 1956.

Mr. Hollinrake, who may be away for up to two years, is expected to continue his work on Wagner while in England; but he will also spend some time in Italy under an Italian Government bursary which he was granted last year but unable to take up at the time.

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# “From Interdenominational Chaplains Good Lord Deliver Us!”

The question of an interdenominational Chaplain is beginning to raise its controversial head at several N.Z. Universities. Already the University of Canterbury has a full-time Chaplain—a man who is granted all the staff privileges of the University but who is financially supported by the National Council of Churches.

I want to question first of all the value of such an N.C.C. appointment. Of necessity, the man appointed to this position must reflect to a large extent the teaching of the group which appoints him.

Now to get an idea of what this teaching might be like we have to examine the structure, nature and the claims of the Council itself.

The N.C.C. is essentially the means or instrument whereby most N.Z. Churches can work together on certain matters. But it should be stressed that ‘working together’ is quite distinct from either ‘being ecumenical’ or ‘working towards unity.’ However, the N.C.C. claims to be both ecumenical and also to be working towards one church (whatever that might mean in a Protestant context). I want to suggest that these claims tend to be quite misleading. I have great difficulty in even beginning to understand how a group of people (who are mainly laymen) can have the effrontery to call themselves ‘ecumenical’ when they represent less than half of all the Christian people? The Roman Catholic Church takes no part at all in the Council, and it seems only a matter of time before the Anglican Church follows suit. In the words of a senior Anglican Bishop, the N.C.C. constitutes a “menace” to the achievement of Christian unity.

But even if it were truly ecumenical, this would still not be enough. To my knowledge the Council meets in full only once a year — this seems hardly frequent enough with such important issues at stake. It is generally accepted that the problem of Church unity involves a vast field of most complex theological study. The questions of what is meant by Christian Baptism or for that matter, what is meant by the term ‘Visible Church’ are not problems for amateur theologians, S.M.C.-ers or the like. On the contrary, these problems should be considered by fulltime scholars from each of the several Churches; nothing short of this would be good enough. After all, we can hardly expect an overworked vicar (probably worried and somewhat weary after arranging an annual dinner or deciding on further alterations to the interior of his Church) to give any more than his

partial best to the exacting demands of such a Council.

Perhaps we are now in a better position to make some comment about the usefulness (or otherwise) of such an N.C.C. —appointed Chaplain. Any argument in support of such a move finds itself almost immediately confronted with a dilemma. Assuming such a Chaplain will be able to teach various aspects of the Christian faith —and after all, if he cannot do this his presence would be pointless—then it seems to follow that either he will present the teaching of his own Church or else he will be forced to compromise with himself and present some ‘watered down’ N.C.C. theology. Now if he devotes his time to the former, then he can hardly be described as being either fair or just to the interdenominational body which appointed him. If, however, he takes the latter

course and attempts to ‘water down’ the faith, then it is certain he would achieve nothing, and far from pleasing everyone he would only tend to annoy them. But he must do one or the other — hence whichever course he takes (or is forced to take) his efforts will be of little worth.

I don’t want to be misunderstood at this point for I am certainly not opposing the idea of there being Chaplains in the University — on the contrary I feel their presence is of tremendous value to students. However, their value lies in the fact that they are able to teach their own faith. The situation at present is that the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Churches have their own part-time Chaplains. All students are quite free to attend any of the meetings conducted by these men. In this way they are able to come to some understanding of the teaching of two of the major Churches in New Zealand.

I want to suggest, that unity like charity, begins at home. Only when we have a complete understanding of

our own faith are we in a position even to being to understand the concept of unity. For it should be stressed that the problem of Christian unity is essentially a theological one. Unfortunately, many of the Protestant-backed movements for reunion tend to overlook this fact completely — they stress instead that the real causes of disunity are non-theological. No matter what the theological barriers might be, we are told, it doesn’t really matter — what is important more than anything else is ‘immediate’ unity. They tell us that only in this way can we solve the staffing problems of the mission fields, and oppose the pressure of Communism. New from the pragmatic point of view their ideas are obviously quite sincere. But no matter how sincere they may be it is still the case that they cannot simply bypass the theological issues. An attempt to do so will ultimately have the effect of substituting bad theology for good.

In conclusion, I would suggest that theological unity is something that should be sought after for its own sake, and not merely because it is a basis for Christian reunion. The challenge of today is for all men to attain to a knowledge of Christian truth. The question might now arise, is an N.C.C. Chaplain a necessary means to such knowledge? — The answer is a most definite ‘no’.

—R.A.

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# TALKING STALIN BLUES MAINLY SPORTING

## "Craccum" Goes to a Communist Meeting

On one side of the Concert Chamber was a large placard in red lettering bearing the inscription "For Peace and Socialism" and on the other side a similar placard reading "People Mean Power," a slogan which some might take to be unintentionally symbolic of a Party's attitude to those who support it.

It was the opening meeting in the 1960 election campaign of the New Zealand Communist Party, and on a cold, blustery night, the Concert Chamber was almost three-quarters full.

The people seemed ordinary, some young, some old, and the "Voices" at the door had good earnest young men and women selling Pamphlets and "Peoples' sales."

After a puff from the chairman, the Party secretary, V. G. Wilcox, took the floor. He was to give the policy address. He was fluent, he knew what he had to say, and only on a few occasions did he too obviously play the demagogue. The Communist Party, he said, was the only socialist party contesting the election. Labour had once believed in socialism, but now appeared to be recanting. But the Communists were not fighting the election on the issue of socialism;

but there were other things as well. The party would reimpose the means test for old age pensions (Sir Ernest Davis shouldn't get one); increase the basic wage to £16 a week; aid small farmers. And, Mr Wilcox concluded, a Communist vote would not split votes, since both the major parties— and Social Credit as well—were committed to supporting the capitalist system. The Communist Party alone opposed that system. Conclusion of speech. Loud and prolonged applause, as the minutes of the Soviet Communist party would probably have it. Stalin's name was not mentioned, nor would anyone have stood up and cheered violently if it had been. The past is better forgotten.

Eighteen candidates — the nineteenth was touring the Soviet Union — were introduced. All stood up, smiled nicely at the audience, and sat back in their seats again. One of the candidates, a plump hearty man, oozing bonhomie, got up and asked the audience, who had just been told that they did not get a living wage, for contributions of £100 to the Party campaign fund. No response. After a lengthy appeal, which most people present seemed to find embarrassing, a fair sum was raised. The questions (at 10.5).

### Deserved Contempt

A white-haired man whose hobby seems to be attending meetings of pro-Communist bodies, got up and asked permission to put four questions to the speaker. After some confusion, permission was refused. He then succeeded in asking two questions. Was it not true that the Communist Party was anti-God and anti-Church? Was it not true that every where that Communist Parties existed, they created disruption? These questions were treated with the contempt they merited (Communists only oppose churches which dabble in politics), and Mr Wilcox was clapped somewhat unnecessarily, apparently lest he lose self-confidence in the face of opposition. Another elderly gent got up and declared that another party was contesting the election, walked up on to the platform and presented Mr Wilcox with a mysterious booklet which he did not deign to inform the audience about. The chairman told us it was the programme of the United New Zealand Political movement, which no-one on the plat-

form had heard of before. Someone then asked whether University lecturers should be paid more than workers. Yes, said Mr Wilcox. Someone said the church ought to interfere in politics, and what had the Communist Party to say to that? Mr Wilcox said the church was all right as long as it did not control the state. The first two elderly gents then tried to ask more questions and were rightly squashed. The stout man on the platform took advantage of the lack of questions to start auctioning a radio receiver which the Security Police had carelessly left round in the hall the Communist Party used for its national conference. What was it that Marx said about money in a capitalist society?

### Exhibit A

Anyway, by this time it was 10.30 and my last bus leaves at 10.37 on Sundays, so I rose from my place in the Concert Chamber, terrified lest I be taken as a potential bidder for the ex-Security Police radio receiver, and crept out of the door as unobtrusively as possible. People were streaming out of the Town Hall proper from some concert or other, staring curiously at a red banner with a radical slogan that someone had left outside the Concert Chamber. They looked at me coming out of the door as if I were Exhibit A in a debate on the Sinister Drift of Our Youth to Totalitarian Communism. But the crowd passed the door of the Concert Chamber largely apathetically. No-one provoked a riot, or called me a Communist bastard, or offered to pick a fight with me. But no-one was inspired by curiosity, or the slogan outside the door, to investigate the meeting inside. They caught their buses home, as I did, and worried about work next day. —O.J.G.

## Beware of the Boycott

After the All Blacks succeeded in getting past the demonstrators at Whenuapai, and toured South Africa with a team that denied selection to Maoris on racial grounds to please our South African brothers in the Commonwealth, the various organisations set up to oppose the tour were mostly disbanded.

In Auckland, however, the executive of the Citizens All Black Tour Association believed that the job was by no means finished. New Zealand had for many years lacked an organisation to combat racial discrimination. The upsurge of interest in good race relations that the All Black tour had aroused meant that public opinion might give greater support to such an organization than at any time in the past. So a meeting was duly held, the Citizens All Black Tour Association dissolved, and the Citizens' Association for Racial Equality CARE—formed in its place.

CARE has now been in existence for several months, during which time it has had some opportunity to map out a programme. It plans at the moment to get into action about

We noticed

- ★ Mike Cormack showing signs of developing into an outstanding all-rounder. No muddled oaf or flanneled fool he, as his dashing cricket and reliable rep. rugby show.
- ★ Accountant Bob Graham following in his historian brother's footsteps with intelligent play for Auckland and N.Z.U.
- ★ A highlight of the year — N.Z.U. trip to Australia. Says winger Tony Aston: "It was terrific, but we caused more of a stir at the golf course with our hats than we did in the major papers for our football."
- ★ Graham Bush figuring as an Auckland senior Table Tennis selector, and picking the winners amazingly well.
- ★ Paul Harrop being a driving force off the front of the lineout and on the keyboard, with some promising piano jazz.
- ★ Club coffee evenings losing appeal?
- ★ October-November promising good things for the jazz man this year (as well as exams of course). Ella Fitzgerald is timed to arrive about then, backed by a Norman Grantz Quartet. Rumour has it that this is to include Oscar Peterson, one of Grantz's regular JAPT stars.
- ★ Bob Wakelin at last recognised for the skilled goalkeeper he is, and worthily representing Auckland seniors between the sticks.
- ★ Much ado about notice-boards! The standard of advertising at the moment is creditably high, and the clubs competing for support find it hard to catch the eye against spirited pictorial competition.



V. G. WILCOX

they were realistic, Mr Wilcox declared. They wanted to solve New Zealand's balance of payments crisis through trade with the Soviet Union; they wanted a foreign policy which would free New Zealand from ties with the capitalist powers; they wanted the major monopoly concerns in New Zealand nationalised. These were the major points of emphasis,

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# "KIWI" REACHES FRESH HEIGHTS

Specially Reviewed for CRACCUM by Paul Day, Lecturer in English.

If one is to judge by the poster-show in the cloisters, aids to brighter university life today are legion. Undergraduates are far from T. E. Lawrence's desperate (and unfilled) expedients for relieving tedium by planting mushrooms in the quadrangle of All Souls or by stealing the Magdalen College deer. Perhaps it is the availability of so many other forms of activity that has overshadowed for some years the tradition of the annual literary periodical.

However that may be, the tradition has this year been restored in a most gratifying fashion. KIWI has reappeared—a literary magazine designed with taste, which contains a standard of work that must compare more favourably with that of past years.

Unquestionably format and layout touch a peak in the Kiwi line.

In the chastity of black and white the art offerings are pleasantly unpretentious: the abstract cover design by Graham Percy is arresting if slightly amorphous: one anonymous black and white drawing of an old shop in crisp and evocative; while Don Binney's four lino cuts illustrating The Glass Knick-Knack are masterfully precise. The elimination of advertising material is a great advance.

The volume of printed matter is not great, but is well balanced: six poems, three short stories, four critical essays. It is all interesting. Technical competence seems much closer to the grasp of today's student than of his forerunner of twenty-five years ago. Writers today have their eyes more firmly on their own environment. Which is not to say that stock attitudes are always avoided: they are not—and this when it occurs is serious. Student writers can accept model forms from older sources with impunity; but the material they pour into these moulds must be sincerely observed and felt, if the work is to strike home.

There are six poems in the book, by five poets. They are varied and all show a reasonable technical skill. Yet one misses a body of significant work. It does appear that the ranks of undergraduate poets have thinned, of recent years.

The most considerable work in verse is that of Vincent O'Sullivan, whose two poems Dream of Ulysses and The Woman stand on the first pages of the book. The former poem is strong, eloquent and alive. In four stanzas, each of eight loosely arranged lines, without rhyme but with the rhythmic unity given by uniform feminine endings, Mr O'Sullivan ranges through heroic adventure, domestic stability, and fleshly tribulation in mature accents. Is the myth assumed to easily? Do we miss an organic unity that underlies the poem's technical unity? The answer might well be yes to both these questions if we set this poem alongside James K. Baxter's use of the same myth. Mr O'Sullivan's strength is his verbal facility: undoubtedly lines like these come off: "the dogs / lying lap-luxuriated over the hearths / of reason, fawn at the foot's note / on well-sought stones." The poem is more than a tissue of felicitous expressions: it is less than a wholly satisfying statement.

Perhaps in that way The Woman is more satisfying, if slighter in content. Verbal boldness is even more pronounced—"Reckoned the day she hovered daytime." But a disappointing lack is the lack of modulation, that keeps a brightness of tone so uniform that the poem's ending is a precipice rather than a destination.

Max Richards contributes a neat and irreverent exercising in despoiling the masters. Messrs Eliot and Cummings in the Groove places its sharp points with determination, loses its random echoes with care. It reminds one, in the deftness of its lines, of the "Caliban" verses of former Kiwis; perhaps has more deftness, less gusto.

A landscape by Bill Broughton The Potato Pickers has an unpretentious vein of observation that is apparently unharnessed to a guiding theme: the result is a desultory little poem. The clue to the poems lack is the distracting opening.

There are no red-bloused peasants on corn gold hedgerows . . . No: why should there be? Yet those

"boys, stooped over the earth," would repay observation as close as that given the landscape. Mr Broughton



MR P. W. DAY

ton has achieved something in this poem, but it is nothing fresh.

Herman Gladwin has a short poem Maori Child: an oddly stilted, old-fashioned poem that reviews the social injustice that awaits a Maori baby playing on the pavement. The

sentiment is diffused: too many weak phrases obtrude. In one way it is hard to see why this child is specifically a Maori child. A much stronger poem is K.O. Arvidson's The Berthing—full of muscle-bound power and contorted syntax, but pleasingly sincere. Some lines come off.

"the wharf, loud walled with iron sound . . ."

"the flutter and flock of landing . . ."

some cry out for the imposition of lucidity—

"I see the distant smoke for longing sudden

In seconds black and white and anchor . . ."

Impenetrability can be the result of too little, or too much technical care: here, it would appear the former. Mr Arvidson's excitement with words appears to have distracted him from the devices of rhyme and contrasting imagery which would usefully relax his work.

The first story is Bus Ride by Barry Faville, illustrated by a very professional sketch by Brian Dew, of the bagged-eyed schoolmaster of the story. The theme is the shipwreck of romantic illusions concerning the present-day Maori: Mr Faville has a real theme here, but he's chosen a difficult way to exploit it. In attempting to write a story of heightened sensibility set in the slackly insensitive matter-of-fact emotional frame of the bus, he's placed for himself a hurdle to high to clear. The characters behave unnaturally, as though they were amateur actors not quite sure of their parts, so that it is not easy to make the initial bound and accept these people as actual. The story switches from the bus to a bush track reminiscence, and here, though the transition is awkward, there is much more conviction simply because the natural difficulties of the subject are reduced.

Phil Andrews' story The Orphan uses the Sargenson technique of an illiterate first person narrator. As it stands it's not much more than an extended anecdote with a certain

fresh pathos. This technique needs a big lead of emotional steam behind it to function effectively. The needle of Mr Andrews' gauge never shows more than a desultory flicker.

This one cannot say of the final story The Aggressive Man by Denis Taylor. Here capers are cut with abandon, not only in the course of the story, but technically in marshalling sequence and event. Mr Taylor is not averse from trying something on: and his story of one man's revolt against throttling conformity, cut in with flash backs that sketch in—not as precisely as they might, it is true—the man's background, is well organised and written with an attractive verve. The interludes contain excess; the rebel against conformity is something of a cliché; but Mr Taylor has infused life and individuality into what might have been a tame deadpan yarn.

Among the critical studies, Owen Gager contributes an informative article on the ideas behind the Theatre of Bertolt Brecht—enthusiastic, persuasive; one would have welcomed an exposition of the Brechtian thesis in action. A brief study of the novels of Patrick White by Mike Grogan, attempts—successfully but rather stolidly—a popular introduction to the scope and themes of White's work; this is a worthwhile subject.

It was a great pleasure to read Don Binney's charming and original article on The Glass Knick-Knack; and his own illustrations—beautifully executed lino cuts in black and white with coloured panels—are also deserving of the highest praise. Probably most people have idly speculated at one time or another, on the origin, development and ultimate extinction of the curious panes of coloured glass which at one time were regularly found in porch windows. That a student has had the pertinacity to conduct an individual investigation of such competence and elegance is a healthy sign.

The other article on art, entitled New Zealand Painting, is by Wystan Curnow and is just as healthy a sign in its way. Mr Curnow talks a great deal of sense in this article. Most of his points would be acknowledged by those interested in the state of New Zealand art. It isn't really necessary for Mr Curnow to assume an angry mask and thump his audience over the head with such sentences as "We continue to gawp lovingly at a mythical horizon." Mr Curnow shows in his ideas that he is capable of more effective emphatic devices than this. He is perfectly right, as far as one can judge, about provincialism, the adulteration of local taste through snobbishness and prejudice, the extravagant adulation of overseas celebrities. What he does not mention—and it is relevant—is the minute section of the total population prepared to give painting a second thought. Pressure of numbers is the the only way to raise a ferment among executant tactics. Do we need more and better teachers of art?

One other point an ignorant (non-executant) observer may make: as well as studying the particulars of his native setting, should not an artist also learn to draw? It seems legitimate to go abroad for this purpose.

Mr Curnow is entitled to his opinions on significant New Zealand painters: but Lee-Johnson would perhaps nose in ahead of his winners, if some one else were in the judge's box. Nevertheless, Mr Curnow has said something worth attending to.

It is encouraging to find in a student publication work of such maturity and range. The editors and contributors must be congratulated in raising this year's Kiwi well above the customary standard of such publications.



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# BANK OF NEW ZEALAND



# LIKELY WIN FOR REPUBLICANS

## AMERICAN ELECTIONS DRAW NEAR

In 1948 the dominant Presidential candidate was Harry Truman and the major election issues were concerned with domestic policy. The Democratic nominee won. In 1952 and again in 1956 the dominant personality was the Republican candidate, Dwight D. Eisenhower and the dominant issues were concerned with foreign policy.

The Republican candidate won handsomely on both occasions. In 1960 both candidates are equally well known and the issues will be over both internal and external policies. Which of the two candidates must be favoured to win?

The major issues of the forthcoming U.S. presidential election will be undoubtedly communism, states rights, the farm problem, and Senator Kennedy's religion. The strong middle class is a factor of doubtful loyalty. The increasingly conservative U.S. middle class will invariably vote for a strong and respectable candidate. Both Nixon and Kennedy appear to fill the U.S. image of respectability and strength, with

servative Protestants of the U.S. regard the Roman Catholic Church. One Church group of 1,000,000 members affirmed at its annual convention unqualified opposition to a Roman Catholic President. Kennedy will undoubtedly win over Republican Catholic votes, as was shown during the primaries, but the loss of Protestant votes will cost him dear.

### Communism Important

Of course religion will not be the only factor influencing the election and such things as mid-west dissatisfaction with Eisenhower farm policies, negro evaluation of Republican and Democrat civil right programmes and the support of labour and national minorities, will undoubtedly affect the result. Communism and the elec-

tion of an administration capable of combating it will play an important, probably the most important part in the campaign. Undoubtedly Nixon and former U.N. delegate Lodge appear the most experienced anti-Communist team. Lodge is also a much more popular and far better known personality than he was when Kennedy defeated him in 1952 when he was making his political debut.

In summary, I would suggest that the majority of the middle classes will vote for Nixon because of the Communism issue. The labour unions will support Kennedy, who will therefore poll well in the industrial cities of the north-east. The negro voters of the north-east have seen the Republican civil rights programme in action and are unlikely to be won back by the Democratic promises. Kennedy's record on labour legislation and civil rights may be a hindrance to him also as he has not been the best friend which labour and negroes have

had in the Senate. He has tended to ignore the latter and vote against measures calculated to improve the working conditions of the farmer.

### Mud Has Not Stuck

Nixon's past does not bear close examination for there have been questions raised over the years concerning his methods of raising money both for campaign and personal purposes. Little of the mud thrown at him with apparently some justification, appears to have stuck in spite of Senators Kennedy's recent attempts to remind the electorate. Neither party is liable to offend the farmers of the mid-west, but reaction against the unpopularity of the Eisenhower administration may cost Nixon the electoral college votes of three or four mid-west states. The more liberal Democrats are unhappy with Kennedy-Johnson. Stevenson they believe the election will be close and the 1928 result will not be repeated, it appears that in spite of being the "minority party" in U.S. politics, the Republicans will continue to hold the U.S. Presidency for the next four years.

Barry S Gustafson



By courtesy Auckland Star  
NIXON . . . likely winner

Nixon probably gaining points on the latter and Lodge will probably gain the larger percentage of middle class votes, especially if Khrushchev speaks out against them before the polling date.

### Southern Antagonism

The South and border states could go either way. Undoubtedly their traditional Democratic loyalty must not be underestimated, but I believe that Kennedy will find it difficult to win or hold more than three out of the dozen or so states in the south or on the border. The Democrats' strong civil right program, an effort to win back the negro voters of the north who have tended to drift to Eisenhower over the past decade, has already antagonised Democrats in the State rights' south. In spite of a large number of Catholics in Florida it appears that these four states will probably remain Republican and they will be joined by a majority of the other Southern states.

The mention of Catholics of course brings me to what must be considered one of the two major issues in the forthcoming elections. Nixon has made repeated statements that he does not intend making Senator Kennedy's Roman Catholicism an election issue. These repeated denials by Vice-President Nixon have undoubtedly achieved their object, of warning everyone that the "Popish Peril" is at hand and capitalising on the anti-Catholic sentiments held by a large part of the American electorate. This anti-catholic sentiment will probably win the election for Mr Nixon. It is difficult for New Zealanders to understand the suspicion with which a large part of the con-

## BOOK REVIEW

### "The New Zealanders"

"The New Zealanders," by Maurice Shadbolt, has been highly praised. Yet its most striking feature is its unevenness. Marred by a surprising clumsiness in the handling of language and at times revealing self-conscious and heavy-handed writing, the collection nevertheless contains much that is effective and perceptive, much that is sensitive and acute.

The title is rather misleading. It seems to give promise of a representative picture of New Zealand life, but this promise is not fulfilled. Few of the stories are significantly characteristic of New Zealand.

It is unfortunate, too, that the first story fails badly for it is the author's most obvious attempt to say something significant about his country. This tale, "The Woman's Story," tells of Bridget, a girl with an English background, supposedly identifying herself with New Zealand. The clash of English and New Zealand attitudes is quite well suggested, and the author explores the misery of an English woman thrust into this rough land. He also gives a neat sketch of a snobbish New Zealander who worships all that is English and considers her own country "second-rate." However Bridget's acceptance of New Zealand, represented by a friendship with a Maori girl, is handled in an awkward and artificial manner.

The writing is often fulsome and heavy-handed and the contrived, unsatisfying solution offered by the author ruins a genuine attempt to confront an important issue, one which needs to be more fully explored.

### Compassionate Picture

The next two stories avoid the excesses and the awkwardness of the first. Both are effective and simply told. "After the Depression," though it deals with a rather worn subject, presents a sharp, compassionate picture of a worker, his wife and child trudging to a promised job, a job which the man is refused because he is a known agitator. In this moving tale the woman and child stand out as pathetic figures. The third story, "The Strangers" which is equally simple and completely successful, skillfully contrasts the attitude of the hard-working farmer struggling to save money with that of his Maori employee who works for a time and then spends what he has earned on

having a good time. The gulf between the two, the inability of one to understand the other, is well presented.

There is much similarity of tone in the remaining stories. Most are poignant pictures of rather complex relationships which Mr Shadbolt often succeeds in portraying with subtlety and insight. At times the result is slightly journalistic and sentimental, but stories like "The Paua Gatherers" and "Knock on Yesterday's Door" reveal a firm control of style and perceptive, sensitive writing. The dialogue is throughout of a high standard—it is brisk and alive and wholly convincing. In several of the stories the author depicts a slightly bohemian world, one of unreal sophistication. Though their interplay is cleverly handled, the characters which inhabit this world are not entirely satisfactory. Also the author does not always manage to bring his stories to a satisfying conclusion—little is resolved by the ending of "Play the Fife Lowly" or "River Girl and Onion." A slight aimlessness is here evident.

At times Mr Shadbolt's style is obtrusive. His writing often reveals an all too obvious striving for stylistic effect. Often his attempts to be novel

and striking do violence to the language. We read of "sogged" paddocks, trees "shouldered" by hills, of a breeze which "whispered" the curtains light "flickering the sea", trees "lemmed" with sunlight, a wind which "purred" the dry grasses, and a road "ledging" above the shops. Mr Shadbolt is guilty of over-writing too—simple ideas and images are over-smothered. Thus he writes that "awakening was a slow sliding upwards through layers of web-thin sleep" and refers to "fathomless landscapes of the heart" and "a profound ache of disquiet." One of his heroes feels the need for "somewhere where he could cocoon himself snugly with trivia and silk cushioned into the wreckage of civilisation, eluding the only too palpably fleshed people strung to his questions". His awkward world handing at times becomes careless and inexact. This is seen, for example in a reference to "the nights when hot even books or music could seduce the truth", or in a description of feet "husking" over the parched grass.

The stylistic blemishes in this collection constitute a major weakness blunting the effect of many passages. Nevertheless the book reveals vivid and perceptive writing, compassionate and sensitive observation, an ability to create characters and depict their interplay, and real insight and understanding.

—J.A.S.

## CONTEMPORARY PRINTS

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# Sentimentalism and Sycophancy

## Controversy at the Art Gallery

Where are our Goldies? What have you done with our Lindauers, Mr Tomory? Why do you hang those "monstrosities" in OUR Gallery, Mr Tomory? We want more of those murky, sentimental pictures of Maoris, Mr Tomory!

And so we are at it again. Why do these arguments continue? What are their substance? How are they to be answered? What if anything can we, or should we, do about them? Here are some tentative answers to these questions.

First of all, the public outcry is not so much a dispute as to the quality of the two artists in question as a manifestation of the old "modern art" bogey. If you were to ask one of the firebreathing old ladies who write so indignantly to the Herald why they liked Goldie's works they would inform you that they could see what they were meant to be. (There is perhaps one further attraction these paintings would have for our hypothetical old lady: they appeal to a widespread sentimentalism for the Maori people. 'Such a colourful people, the Maoris, or our brown brothers as we call them, and such fascinating customs, too.' This sentimentalism is embodied in Goldie's view of the Maori, and in the public mind, is imposed on the more documentary, more convincing, Lindauer portraits).

Because the public — that is, the people who write to the papers, and those who sympathise with them — is faced with an increasing number of paintings, many dating from the turn of the century (!) which it either can't or won't appreciate, it feels that it is being got at, that there is a 1984-style

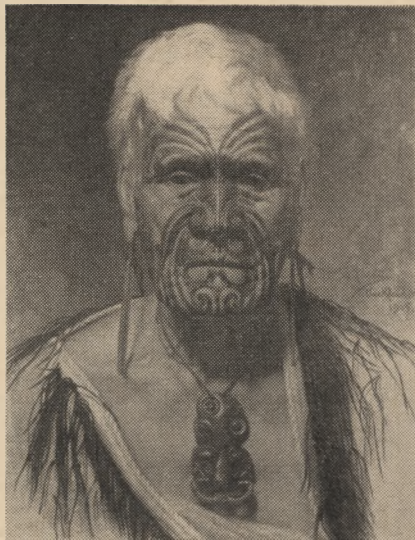
good painting when he sees it. To such people his dismissal would be welcomed. Considering the Auckland Gallery is the only one in the country worthy of the name, that it has the best collection of New Zealand painting in the country, and that is has the best collections in the world of Frances Hodgkins and Van der Velden, and that Mr Tomory is to a large extent responsible for this state of affairs, his loss would be tragic.

Is there, however, any justification for the view that all opinions are of equal value, that it is what you like that counts, as our sage Governor-General would have it? There may be no absolute criteria for the judging of art but it does not follow from this that all opinions are of equal worth. The appreciation of art is aesthetic appreciation and an aesthetic sensitivity, I think it would be agreed, is something that must be acquired and cultivated through an interest in aesthetic experiences. And I think it must be conceded that most people have not 'grown up to seeing', that their senses have not been educated. And yet they are happy to pit their judgments against those of a man who has spent a good deal of his life educating his senses.

An argument in similar vein is that the degree of universality of taste is the criterion of great art. To quote Santayana, 'Nothing has less to do with the real merit of a work of imagination than the capacity of all men to appreciate it; the true test is the degree and kind of satisfaction it can give to him who appreciates it most. The symphony would lose nothing if half mankind had always been deaf, as nine-tenths of them actually are to the intricacies of its harmonies; but it would have lost much if no Beethoven had existed.'

If it can now be expected that while we neither want nor can ever have an absolute criterion there are at least some people more qualified to judge than ourselves, we can look at the public antipathy to modern art, and its adherence to any form of representational art, in a new light. We can ask the question: are these people simply aesthetically uneducated, or are they simply prejudiced? The answer is that they are both.

A basic, or rather, rudimentary reason for the pleasure to be had from representational art is the pleasure of recognition: the artist, by bringing to our notice familiar objects, directs our attention to a beauty of which we



—Sparrow Indust. Pictures  
"Such a colourful people . . ."

had only been half aware. This is as far as many people's aesthetic appreciation will go; they have little or no sensitivity to form or to symbolism, and hence distortion can have no meaning for them except a seeming negation of their limited aesthetic. However, and here we come to the contradiction, they are apparently unable to appreciate the simplest of "abstract" paintings. Another rudimentary aesthetic experience is that gained from the inherent beauty of colour (by 'inherent' I mean that colours produce certain physiological effects upon the eye giving rise to sensations of pleasure and pain). And yet people say they don't understand abstract art, the same abstract art that, less meaningfully employed, they wear on their dresses and on their shirts. Why is this? The answer is prejudice. The good artist, by definition, is saying something new, he is a rebel, a teacher, a prophet. Many people do not want to know anything new, they do not want the education the artist has to offer because they have already defined their world and will admit to no alternatives since the security of their little minds is at stake. To appreciate any art we must continually be prepared to learn anew, to revise our previous assumptions, otherwise we will join the perennial howl against modern painting, modern youth, and what you will, and crawl into our mental graves wagging long admonishing fingers at our 'decadent' friends.

—WYSTAN CURNOW

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CONGRESS

## AUCKLAND BLUES AWARDED

The University Blues awarded by the Auckland University Blues Panel on 29th September, 1960, are as follows:—

Mr P. Doogue	Indoor Basketball
Mr W. Belcher	Indoor Basketball
Mr J. Hodgen	Boxing
Mr L. Low	Boxing
Mr G. Atwell	Hockey
Mr R. Wakelin	Hockey
Mr A. Palmer	Hockey
Miss Helen Green	Hockey
Miss Janet Pritchard	Hockey
Mr A. Coldham-Fussell	Fencing
Mr R. Hamilton	Harriers
Mr M. Cormack	Rugby
Mr T. Aston	Rugby
Mr G. Loveridge	Rugby
Mr P. Nepia	Rugby
Mr N. Bracey	Rugby
Mr C. Edwards	Rugby
Mr R. Sue	Soccer
Mr T. Cockfield	Table Tennis
Mr G. Bush	Table Tennis
Miss M. Robins	Table Tennis

To gain a University Blue a player must be of a very high standard, preferably a provincial or New Zealand University representative in his sport. The members of the panel are Mr D. K. Neal (Chairman), Mr C. M. Kay, Mr G. G. Gilmour, Dr. M. Smeeton, Mr F. Duggan, with Mr W. J. Stevens (President), Miss C. Elliott and Miss A. A. Long (Sports Representatives) from the Students' Association.



MR TOMORY

conspiracy against them out to prove that they have only three fingers on hand and that modern is good painting and is not dying out. Hence the increasing demand for a return to Goldie and Lindauer, if only to prove that they were right all along. Behind all this is the belief that their opinion is as good as the next man's and therefore that they are in just as good a position to decide what should go in the Gallery as is Mr Tomory. Do-it-yourself art criticism is another product of our inbred egalitarianism.

There is, however, a more ominous side to this question. The public thinks that if it makes sufficient noise it can have the Director of the Gallery sacked and replaced with a man of 'sounder judgment.' And in this respect they are correct: the ratepayers of Auckland support the Gallery so why should they not demand their money's worth? Mr Tomory was appointed by the City Council and is the only qualified Director in the country, a fact which bears little weight in the minds of those who imagine that his qualifications have no bearing on his ability to recognise

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A VISIT



# The Cliques and the Clubs

There's something rotten in the state. Sorry to have to mention this just as finals come up, and preoccupations with Cicero and pi obscure everything else (or nearly everything) on the sporting and University horizons. But there is, you know. And just part of this state might have something to do with you.

As Orientation handbook pointed out this year, there is a record number of clubs and societies within the University now. Quite natural, you would say, considering the increase in students.

But far more pertinent is the actual membership within each club, and in many cases this hasn't increased at all.

We'd like to play, many of us, for our University when we join the hallowed ranks after doffing secondary-school short pants. We've heard all about the traditional University style of game, enthusiastic "chance your arm" sort of thing. But what encouragement is it to find that the University club is run by a mutual admiration society, or an elusive shadow committee that mysteriously comes and goes on hard-to-find notice boards? In several cases the club just exists to send a self-chosen clique to Tournament festivities. Swimming, Boxing, Tennis, Golf and Rugby League are clubs that look in bad shape, nor do men's Rowing, Defence and Miniature Rifles in any way resemble their former solidarity.

And what about Tournament itself? Is all well there? If its object is genuinely to find a competition, winner, to have serious sport, let's have better planning. With six centres competing in some events at Winter days is too much. No wonder N.Z.U. teams fare so badly against local Tournament, five games in three provinces; they're exhausted. No wonder, too, we still meet coming back on the train Auckland competitors whom we've never seen before. There's just no time to visit and cheer on other sports.

## Enforced Disaffiliation

Lack of facilities is no excuse. Several clubs are flourishing without them—Hockey, Soccer, Athletics and Cricket. Most clubs, even the dead ones, can rise to an A.G.M., and so, too, can the societies. But reports and balance sheets don't engender life, and unless there's some sign of positive activity, there should be no hesitation in enforcing disaffiliation.

This applies to the cultural societies, too, of course. Some of these have a small and not very active membership and exist to grace the limbo of Orientation Handbook and Students' Association cards. Peace Club ran for several years without membership because no-one had bothered to wipe it off the register of clubs and societies. Some, like the Independent Intellectuals, spring to life once or twice a year, with a flurry of electioneering; some, Literary Society for example, are just dormant for the moment. Sometimes

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it is very hard for the enquiring newcomer to break into the inner circle.

Of course faculty membership ensures the vitality of many clubs, however they may fluctuate—Modern languages, Classical and so on—and occasionally in a vintage year they will bring in outsiders too. Their life is complacent but assured.

## Combined Political Club

But again there should be a more ruthless pruning in affiliations. Although their members could no doubt provide arguments for their existence, there seems to be too much overlapping in some societies. Wouldn't it be interesting to put our plethora of factions into an all-embracing Political Club? Couldn't we see whether Students' International, International Relations Club and the other overseas students clubs are necessary and exclusive. Doesn't the Socratic Society, blushing under the label of a Religious Society, cover all intending and practising rationalists? There are too many little clique clubs.

Finally, we should consider our relationship with the rest of the community. As University students we are subject to a certain amount of traditional jeering based to some extent on an envy of the freedom of speech, thought and behaviour, the opportunities of higher education that

the mass lacks. But it is important to realise that the community bears us with a large amount of good-humoured tolerance, for who else but a student would get away with Caping pranks? We must be grateful for this tolerance, and realise that the balance of acceptance and antagonism is often finely poised. University sports team who in accordance with the tradition arrive at the grounds late, turn out in motley attire, field scrappy teams and even default without notice, are not doing their club, University sport, or the University itself any good.

Well, that's quite a mouthful and doubtless duplicates what your grandfather said at the turn of the century. Students, clubs and societies have often had a surface apathy, (though I don't think they have ever been subjected to such a boorish note as a certain handbook editor sent out recently).

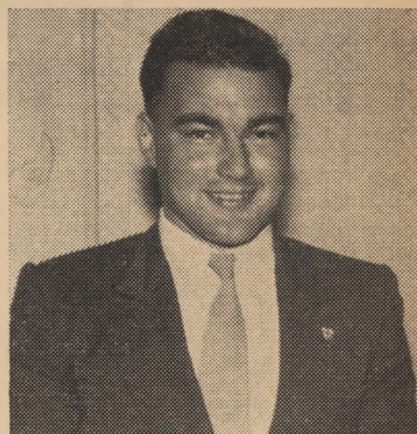
## How to Find a Cause

All you yourself can do is to keep on asking about the club you are interested in, and perhaps have a say in its committee. If you feel agin the government, you can be sure there's another feeling similarly somewhere, and lo!—you've got yourself a cause, rebel.

Anyway, there's always some leaven in the loafers, and groups like Table Tennis, Athletics and Drama show particular strength recently. Forget all this until after the exams, for which we wish you good luck, and then come back with crusading zeal in 1961. Merry Christmas.

Sporting Editor.

## STUDENT GAINS NOMINATION



BARRY GUSTAFSON

Four weeks before he was due to sit his exams in History honours, Barry Gustafson, former Student Liason officer on Exec., was selected as Labour candidate for Remuera. Barry admitted that the prospect of conducting a campaign and trying to do himself justice in finals was not a particularly happy one. The propaganda machine is already under way, but Barry himself will not be able to make his policy speeches until his exams are over. Still, he will be starting only a week or so after Mr Nash and Mr Holyoake.

Barry is a member of the Princes Street branch of the Labour Party, formed this year, and has been very active in Junior Labour Party circles since he started at University in 1957. He has twice been a member of the Joynt Scholl debating team, and is prominent in the E.U. Next year he will be writing his M.A. thesis.

## SPORT

# SOCCER REVIEW

It all began very propitiously. For preseason practices there was a record attendance, quite enough to crew up four teams. For the first eleven there was a substantial backbone from last year's NZU champion side. And it wasn't ever exactly a dying fall that characterized the tune University danced to. But during the season it became quite clear that if, as is hoped, we are to continue with four teams, some organizational cobwebs will have to be peremptorily swept off the antiquated constitutional mechanism, a greater effort made to get and hold players.

The land-ho follow selection policy season churning down the sideline was one reason behind the defection of four times NZU rep Brian Griffiths and Mr Griffiths to East Coast Bays. We missed these stalwarts later. It was also instrumental in the falling off in the vital second round of the Seconds, when they were heading the championship table, for in mid-season they seemed quite bemused by the unpredictability of their team line-up from Saturday to Saturday. A regrading farce added to the merriment.

But let's blame the system rather than the individual. It was impossible for selectors to have any liaison between four teams and although there were plenty of wise heads on young shoulders, there weren't enough old heads on old shoulders that could keep right away from the playing side and stick to administration.

## Soccer Club Unique

We'll here have to face the fact that the University Soccer Club will never be like other clubs—who wants it to be anyway! There'll never be a bunch of older players at the helm concerned solely with organization, simply because of the age group that attends University. There'll always be a club run by students for students. And just as constantly, there'll be a new constitution.

As for results, perhaps we suffered more through injuries this year than before. Jock Irvine (NZU 1959) once again spent most of the

in the promotion race and the former led the field. Still, it's easy to be wise now.

## New Star

Where to mention the new star Keith Hunter is a problem. Beginning the season with the Thirds, he eventually fought his way into the Seconds, gained Auckland Representative honours, and finally played for the Firsts. We could see that here was another instructive ball player, an engineering inside forward that makes wings and halves feel so happy. If only Keith could have been paired with Bob Sue (also an Auckland Rep) and his own particular brand of oriental mysticism!

In the early part of the season, the Thirds were up near the top of the 3A ladder. It was far from being a one-man team for the whole forward line showed zip and enthusiasm. The Fourths (3B grade) had their own brand of zealots too, rarely sighted but keenly turning out pretty regularly. Although this was mainly a social team, there were some promising youngsters about, one dazzling display of goal-keeping in particular catching the eye. They won a few games too.

The composite team sent to Tournament looked good on paper, almost as good on the field. A couple of injuries just before the final game against Canterbury, however, and the shield slipped away, 5-2. Bob Sue, Jim Lord (captain), and Mac Auslan made the N.Z.U. team.

Sideline support was masculinely vocal and femininely alluring this year and several players made sure of continued support by forming permanent alliances with spectators. Let's hope that 1961 sees even more supporters, more players, and a re-organisation of club administration to ensure that the most is made of the potential available. It was a good season and there'll be better ones to come.

—DAUPHIN,



# Arts Festival—page 3

## Hosts Hold Shield

Otago, by an eight-point margin, won the fifteenth New Zealand University Winter Tournament. Otago have now won the winter tournament shield for the seventh time in the recorded history of this event.

Final shield points were:—

Otago University	54
Canterbury University	46
Auckland University	35
Victoria University	21
Lincoln College	10
Massey College	2

### Fencing Tied

"The fencing this year was of a good standard . . . and showed that some serious work had been done in preparation for tournament."

This was the opinion expressed by Peter Hampton, sole selector for the N.Z.U. fencing team, and was endorsed by all those present at the Agricultural Hall.

It was not a sweeping victory for the winning teams (C.U. and V.U. being placed first equal), as each event was closely contested, with the result usually resting on one point.

Of the Canterbury team Merv Sharfe (C.U. and N.Z.U. Blue) was in good form winning all his bouts in the sabre and his lightning style and never-failing sense of humour made him one of the most attractive and popular players in the event.

The Victoria team fenced consistently but they did not possess an outstanding player in the men's section. The strength of their women's team lay mainly in the brilliant fencing of Mrs. Lee Pomeroy, a left-hander, and winner of the women's individual pool.

Sun Chau, Otago, showed throughout a beautiful display of classical fencing.

The Auckland team, last in this section, did not do well through youth and inexperience but they fought with spirit.

### N.Z.U. VERSUS OTAGO

In the men's pool, the universities team winning by 9 bouts to 7. Merv Sharfe's fencing was, as ever, remarkable for speed and dexterity. The standard of fencing was excellent throughout and there was some brilliant play seen. The Otago-Southland team won the women's pool by 10 bouts to 6. Their greater experience in fencing proved to be the deciding factor.

More Sport—page 4

New Zealand  
University  
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Council



An incident in the Soccer section of the 1959 Winter Tournament.

## They've Got The Blues

### Badminton

Miss Hopkinson (C.U.), Lee Tuck Chew (O.U.).

### Indoor Basketball

Men: J. Edmond (O.U.). Women: Miss J. N. Johnson (A.U.).

### Cross-country

A. Murray (O.U.).

### Fencing

Miss D. Fussell (V.U.W.), R. J. Bining (V.U.W.), M. Sharfe (C.U.).

### Hockey

Men: J. Cullen (O.U.), B. Maunsell (O.U.). Women: Miss Y. Richardson (C.U.).

### Small-bore Rifle Shooting

J. C. Ruddick (V.U.W.), T. Stock (C.U.), P. Collins (C.U.).

Blues for soccer and boxing have been withheld for further consideration.

### Basketball

## Auckland Girls Win

The women's indoor basketball proved a triumph for the team from Auckland, which was unbeaten. Otago were second, and Canterbury third.

Auckland kept up a vigorous and confident attack in all their games, and the captain, Judy Johnson, at centre, played extremely well to earn the captaincy of the N.Z.U. team. M. Moi Moi was very accurate in her shooting, and along with P. V. Kania and R. E. Miller, made the N.Z.U. team.

The Otago team, although they lost to Auckland, proved better than the teams from Canterbury and Victoria. L. Orbell and J. Morgan were the two outstanding players in the O.U. team and won selection for the N.Z.U. team, as did their team-mates M. Sharples and K. Vial.

Canterbury and Victoria, with their weak and unco-ordinated attack, could not measure up to the pace of the top teams.

### Shooting to C.U.

In the shooting, five men in each team shot six cards each over two days, and only the four top scores in each team were counted.

Canterbury, winners of the I.C.I. Shield by four points, found it hard to distinguish between their five crack marksmen.

Phil Collins dropped only one point and seven inners in the Shield contest, and Peter Stock, dropped one point and only four inners but was penalised for shooting on the wrong target, and the team won with 2390-215 out of a possible of 2400-240. Both Collins and Stock deserved their N.Z.U. Blues with scores of 799-71 and 798-72 respectively out of a possible of 800-80.

Victoria, whose J. Ruddick (with 799-62) was awarded a N.Z.U. Blue, were second with 2386-184.

### OTAGO DISAPPOINTMENT

Otago, hot favourites with two N.Z.U. Blues and two other experienced shooters, were disappointing.

The outstanding performance was that of Fresher Ian Craig, who notched a 598-54—2 points and 6 inners down—to be selected for the S.I. and then the N.Z.U. team.

Denis Middleton, an N.Z.U. man, after dropping four points in three cards, recorded altogether in Tournament six possibles.

Council News—page 2



# Tournament Highlight

## Points shared in Men's Basketball

Honours went to Otago and Lincoln, who were first equal with 4 wins and a loss each. The games which proved most exciting were those in which Victoria played Auckland, Canterbury and Lincoln. In the Victoria versus Canterbury game the score was 40 all at full time, and after extra time had been played Victoria scored 6 points from three field goals. In their game against Lincoln the score just before full time stood at 33-32 in Victoria's favour, but Spilker rescued the game for Lincoln with a long shot. With only one minute to go the spectators were on their toes shouting encouragement as Victoria unsuccessfully tried to regain their one point lead.

Lincoln provided the interest for many of the games played. Their team was well co-ordinated and possessed excellent shooting ability.

Outstanding players for the team were D. Ellison and W. Spilker, and R. Ball who gained a place in the N.Z.U. team.

Auckland had a team of which greater things were expected, but lack of ball control and inaccurate shooting lost them many points.

The Canterbury team was unfortunate in not filling second place. In all the games they played with the top teams they lost only by very narrow margins.

The Victoria team had excellent speed and combined well but they lacked drive in their attacks which was the main cause of their two defeats.

The persistent attacking of B. Dawkins earned him a place in the N.Z.U. team.

## Chess

### Otago Grand Masters

Otago won first place in the chess, in spite of the defeat of their star player, and Otago and South Island Champion, by F. Hutchings of Canterbury. Final points: Otago 16, first; Canterbury 14½, second; Auckland and Victoria 11½ each, third equal. The N.Z.U. team played well to inflict on Otago its first defeat since 1952.

## Badminton

### N.Z.U. Outplayed

"The Otago team is good," said Mr. Robson, N.Z. and N.Z.U. selector for the Otago versus N.Z.U. match held on August 19. "I do not predict anything wonderful," he continued, "but N.Z.U. will certainly have to put on a good show."

In the women's doubles G. Hopkinson and M. Edwards (both C.U.) put up a wonderful battle against Misses Hay and Lennie of Otago. The N.Z.U. partnership lost the first set but came back to win the second and third.

In the men's doubles Otago won the first set easily and the second set 15-14 after being 6-14 down. Lee Tuck Chew (O.U.) won his singles set in his normal first-class style. He was in a class of his own with fluent stroking, perfect court control and a devastating smash. R. Dunn (C.U.) also put on a sterling

performance to win easily against Hinton of Otago. But on the whole the N.Z.U. team was outclassed and showed fatigue. Of the teams . . .

Auckland were not at full strength this year.

Canterbury, winners of the badminton competition, played well from the beginning. It was their second consecutive win and four of their players made the N.Z.U. team.

All eyes were on Miss Hopkinson, who has been chosen to play for New Zealand.

From Victoria Chiang See-Tong and Miss R. Garland were chosen for N.Z.U. Massey did not win any of their games but showed a good sporting spirit.

Mr. Robson, New Zealand selector, had nothing but praise for the Otago team. Lee, was the outstanding player, and Misses J. Hawksworth and J. Lee-Smith won all but one of their doubles.

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Director, National Library Service, Private Bag, Wellington.

## Soccer . . .

### Northern Supremacy

Massey and Auckland dominated the soccer. They met in the first round and it was in this game that the best soccer of the tournament was seen. Although ground conditions were very poor, both teams played a fast open game. Auckland maintained a slight superiority throughout the game to win by two goals to nil.

R. Sue, playing very aggressive football, gave Massey's goalkeeper (I. Whittaker) little respite and scored Auckland's two goals, one of which was from a penalty.

Canterbury, definitely the superior team, had little trouble in beating the Otago team by 6 goals to 2. K. Drew scored three of Canterbury's goals, while S. Ferilonger and A. Middleburg also found the back of the net. Otago's two goals were scored by B. Fergus.

Massey and Auckland both won their games against Victoria and Otago comfortably, the scores being 4-1 and 7-3 respectively. Victoria, a weaker team because of injuries, suffered defeats to the other teams by large scores, and on Wednesday it had to default to Otago.

Canterbury turned on a surprise to defeat Massey 6-3, with Drew and Whitehead playing an attacking game. A. Aziz was a valuable asset to the Massey team.

The N.Z.U. team, playing an Otago B team, managed to hold the game to a draw—2 all. The N.Z.U. players were undoubtedly feeling the strain of three days of football, but played well.



The Australian women's hockey team, after starting slowly and trailing two goals, put on a fine display and won convincingly. The final score was 6-3.

## Massey and the Law

Unsympathetic press reports of Massey's Capping Week caused a public outcry, according to the Massey report. The antagonism arose chiefly from editorials in both the local newspapers and received further fuel after some people took exception to a rather hot Capping Book. "The newspapers seemed to regard the sale of 15,000 of the magazines as a national crisis in the fight against juvenile delinquency," states the report.

The issue took on a serious note when a legal indictment was to be levelled at the Executive, but this was dropped after a warning.

The success of "Revue" and the more complimentary Press coverage did much to regain ground last earlier in the week.

"After a change in the Constitution last year, the Lincoln Executive is now composed of four office-bearers and six committee men," said the C.A.C.S.A. report. These committee men are re-voted for on a straight popular vote, with the proviso that one member must be a degree member, one a diploma member, and one member from any other course in the college.

The advantage of the present set-up is that members on the whole have a longer experience of College life, while it also ensures that the major groups within the college are represented.

The Students' Association elections were held at the beginning of July. Eighty-five per cent. of the student population voted.

## Hard Play in Hockey

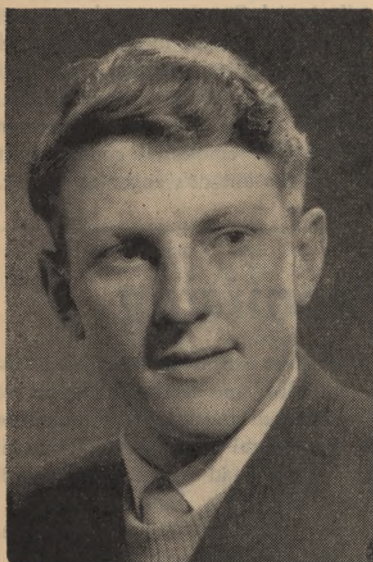
Otago's win in this sphere of the Tournament was their fourth in succession.

The disadvantage of playing two hard games within a few hours of each other proved to be too great for the O.U. team when they played the Australian Universities team to lose 6-3. This game was one of the Tournament highlights.

The Otago provincial women's hockey team had a good 3-0 win over N.Z.U. The half-time score was 2-0. N.Z.U. shaped well in the forwards but play though open and fast tended to become scrappy.

In the first half the strong attacking by the N.Z.U. forwards was held up by a determined Otago defence. In the second half Otago were playing back strongly and N.Z.U. seldom got near their opponents' goal.

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Mr. P. F. Menzies, President C.U., junior N.Z.U.S.A. delegate to the 10th International Student Conference. The senior delegate is to be Mr. A. W. Young, Hon. Vice-president, N.Z.U.S.A.