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CROWDED MEETING RUSSIAN STUDENTS POPULAR

Great applause greeted Elvira's reply to a question on Pasternak's 'Dr Zhivago'. Asked why, if rejected Russians, it had been awarded the Nobel Prize by the Swedish Academy, Elvira answered: 'Well you ask them'.

Elvira and Alexandre spoke to a crowded lecture theatre (at least 450 people) with people standing in the aisles. The leader, Otari Cherkezia, said (with Elvira translating) that they had come primarily to become acquainted with the students of New Zealand. They were interested in New Zealand as a country and its people.

Another purpose of the tour was to tell New Zealand about the life of the people of the Soviet Union. 'Students here are much the same as in Russia', he continued, 'and the same habits exist in respect of the country'. Otari then expressed his gratitude to AUC and the USA and invited a return delegation to New Zealand next year. Students did not necessarily accept all he heard, but they did enjoy the eloquent remarks of the delegation, especially of Alexandre, who coped with finger pointing of a Lithuanian.

Refused drinks

When the Russian Consul, Mr Sherbekov, and his attache entertained the three Russian Students and six Auckland students at the Great Northern Hotel, the water refused to serve them as the party was larger than allowed. The request for drinks was given to the head barman, the manager and finally the police. After half an hour, a police permit arrived.

Alexandre simply pointed back and in the ensuing laughter all seriousness was taken out of the Lithuanian's indictment of Soviet shops, some of which he said had been reserved for 'the military only'.

Military service, Elvira told the meeting was compulsory for all men in Russia; although if a man was the 'only man in the family' he was exempted. Students were never called upon to do military service, she concluded.

Religious Freedom

Alexandre told an enquirer that there was not a single questionnaire about religion accompanying a student's university or vocational application. There was full religious freedom in the Soviet Union for all sects. Neither, he continued, in answer to another question, did a student have to belong to the youth organization Komsomol.

Otari told the audience that if a student in Russia failed in the exams he was given a certain time in which to be re-examined. However, if he failed the second time he was expelled from the University; while if a student failed any subject his scholarship was automatically cancelled.

Since 80% of the University students received scholarships this would seem to be an effective measure of keeping the students working hard. The other 20%

of students were those who did not need State assistance.

Having been told that there were 80,000,000 Communist Party members in the USSR (out of a population of 220,000,000) one intellectual asked about the position of the Communist Party in NZ. Alexandre answered rather unconvincingly that it was easier 'for you than us to know that'.

The Russians answered many queries on the subject of education at this evening gathering as well as at the Press Conference. Perhaps thirty per cent of the students were part-timers; while a quarter of the whole population of 220,000,000 were studying, Otari Cherkezia said. Part-time students were allowed off from work an hour early and given four months' leave a year in which to study for their exams.

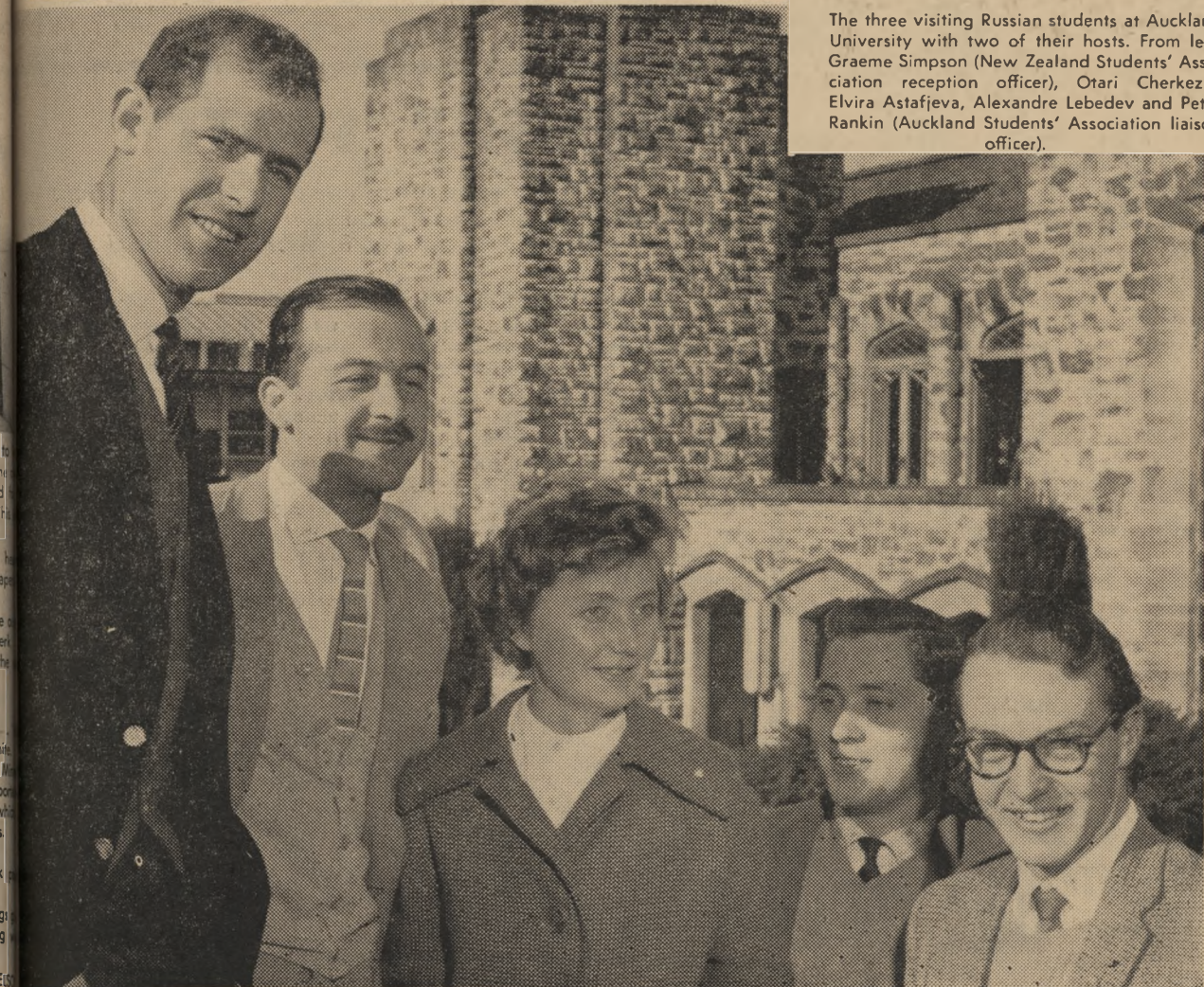
Russians Human

Russians were human and did just the same sort of thing in their spare time as New Zealanders, the delegation leader told an interested enquirer. Drama, music and other activities were enjoyed as well as sport.

Students often went to picturesque places where they would spend a night in a tent, said Otari; Alexandre, glancing askance at his leader, suggested, smilingly, 'Etc., etc., etc.'.

CRACCUM REPORTER

The three visiting Russian students at Auckland University with two of their hosts. From left: Graeme Simpson (New Zealand Students' Association reception officer), Otari Cherkezia, Elvira Astafjeva, Alexandre Lebedev and Peter Rankin (Auckland Students' Association liaison officer).



Courtesy "Auckland Star"

ON OTHER PAGES

Arts Festival	3
Tournament Teams	4, 5
Hemingway	8
International Bank	7
Scribespeak	6
Nelson's Column	12



Courtesy "Auckland Star"

New Chancellor

At the present time this University is undergoing a period of great change and expansion, and at the end of this year, the dissolution of the University of NZ will give us a new independent status.

This is a crucial time in the development of our University. A time when it will need the guidance and control of a practical, intelligent and long-sighted administration, co-ordinated and presided over by the Chancellor. It is obvious, therefore, that the holder of this position must be a person of great ability, to ensure the efficient functioning of the administration.

We are very fortunate in the appointment of Sir Douglas Robb, the first new Chancellor in 23 years. He impresses as a reasonable man, who knows what should be done, and one who has sufficient drive and ability to ensure that it is done.

When interviewed by a Craccum Reporter, Sir Douglas said that compared with other universities, especially Otago, Auckland University has not assumed a very good role, nor even its proper role in the city.

Speaking more specifically, he said that we have not established ourselves as a sufficiently noteworthy landmark within the city, we have only one fine building and no playing fields at all.

We have never really had a home to establish ourselves as a mature intellectual society. He feels that the comparative lack of public support and interest in the University, can be attributed in part to this fact.

Sir Douglas also said that in an effort to raise the University in the estimation of the general public, it might be expedient to ban Capping Procession and to 'clean-up' Capping Book, at least for two or three years. He said that although he wasn't personally antagonized by them, he realized that certain sections of the community might well be.

CRACCUM REPORTER

EDITORIAL

Russians in Retrospect

Our three Russian visitors have left us with varied impressions. Some people were obviously hostile to them, others slightly wary of them, others just treated them as visitors and welcome guests.

There can be no doubt that the three of them were very clever people sincerely convinced of the superiority of their system and we can be equally sure that no hostility or friendliness in the people they met nor anything they see in this country will convince them of the opposite. They are products of a system which has trained them to see that system as the best.

We are also products of a system which may have failed to convince some of us quite so effectively. We may disagree with their system on theological, philosophical or political grounds, but our opposition to their system should not be based on the grounds that it wishes to dominate the world unless we do disagree with the system itself. We would do well to think about this, because the Western world cannot effectively oppose Communism unless Western people realize why they are opposing it.

EDITOR



TOURNAMENT DISCIPLINE

The big problem of discipline of Tournament competitors has been discussed at recent Tournament Committee meetings at Massey College.

The Committee decided to 'come right out into the open' with the local constabulary, and on 20 June the local Police Superintendent attended a rather subdued meeting.

He assured the Committee that his men wouldn't arrest anyone for walking along the street (most encouraging), but he warned that the full might of the law would descend without mercy on late-night parties disturbing the peace of the suburbs.

PAUL'S BOOK ARCADE
49 High Street

★

Text Books

Art Books

Good Books

★

in fact . . .

a collection worth seeing

WILSON'S NOTES

Hundreds of complaints and a few compliments have come my way since I started writing these notes. (Did you notice that there were no 'Craccum' notes in the last issue? Tsk, tsk, student apathy creeping even into Hut 7.)

This is not supposed to be the official Executive Report, rather an 'informed' account of the proceedings. Well, for the third time, here goes . . .

★ £100 has been given to the *Maharaia Winiata University Scholarship* out of an old Charities Fund. (This leaves about £50 in the Fund.) The scholarship was supported by all the Exec. members present.

★ Budget of £20 was set aside for visit of Russian students.

★ AU now has a *Bridge Club*. Affiliation was granted at last Exec. meeting.

★ *Peace Corps*-type idea of Power's will be brought up at NZUSA Council meeting in August. If passed the motion will be passed on to such bods as the P.M.

★ There is to be a *five day tour of Northland* later this year by three student speakers; aim is to inform future students about 'University Life'. Tour will obviously be good public relations.

The motion was strongly opposed by Mr Cater, who claimed that too few students came from Northland to warrant either the expense or the trouble. Accepting Mr Cater's facts in faith, the Executive still thought that they (i.e. the facts, not the faith, should not stand in the way of this experiment.

Copy Closing Date for 'Craccum' 11 is 12 August, published first day of third term.



THE THREE RUSSIAN VISITORS

Courtesy N Z H

Room 44 will be available for study purposes from 9-10 a.m. every morning except Thursdays, when Room 24 will be available.

OFFICIAL EXECUTIVE REPORT

★ Attempt by Bracewell and Wilson to stop a system of stamping and controlling posters recently adopted by WHC was defeated.

★ New room-booking arrangements adopted by MHC are now in full force. Those three pieces of coloured paper remind me of something else . . . be a way of using the paper, wouldn't it?

NEIL WILSON.

COMPLETE THIS LIST

In connection with the proposed appeal for funds for the new Student Union Building, a Committee appointed by Exec. has this term been compiling a list of past graduates, former Blues members, and ex-members of Exec. and committees.

The list of names is almost complete but in many cases it has not been possible to find current addresses of people concerned.

By the time this *Craccum* appears, lists should be available in Student Office. Students could help by copying in and perusing said lists. They will find among the listees great-sadistic schoolmasters or other long friends whose present addresses they supply.

Do not delay! After the end of it will be too late.

—TERRY POWER, Chairman, Building Fund Research Committee.

PROFESSOR SCOTT

It was with very great regret that those of us who knew him heard of the death of Prof. K. Scott, professor of Political Science, and head of the Department of Public Administration at Victoria University.

Quite a number of our students have come to know and admire him, as extra-mural students in his department, or at NZUSA Congress, under his Chairmanship this year.

Professor Scott was an extremely original thinker in the sphere of New Zealand public administration. A recent innovation of his was a scheme under which senior public servants were invited to the staff common room for morning tea where a general discussion of their departmental policy could take place. The first person to enter into this scheme was Mr J. K. Hunn, Secretary for Maori Affairs, who was very impressed with this gathering (which lasted an hour and a half), and who commented that it illustrated 'that there are people, outside mere departmental people, who have a point of view about race relations that may help in the formulation of policy'.

The regard in which Professor Scott was held in this field was illustrated by his recent appointment to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the State services. His death is a tragic loss

to this Commission, which now appears greatly unbalanced by the presence of representatives of big business.

For me, Professor Scott's chairmanship of Congress will remain a unique demonstration of this difficult art. With a nice combination of tact, efficiency, wit and firmness, he steered meetings of the stormy individuals who congregate at Congress and which can so easily become a shambles.

Who could forget the combination of his spirited defence of the ethics of subliminal advertising with his own anything but subliminal advertising of the journal *Political Science*, the fortunes of which have concerned him greatly over the years.

It is indeed a pity that New Zealand should lose a man of such calibre to what we would have hoped would have been, the prime of his life and when we could have looked forward to the fruits of many more years of his work in the University and in the community.

BOB CATER

SATURDAY, 12 AUGUST

Teams arrive in the morning. Official Opening followed by afternoon tea, M.A.C. Official Opening of Arts Festival followed by a Concert and supper, Concert Chamber, Jazz Dance, Ballroom Astoria. Law Motel—afternoon and evening, Courthouse.

SUNDAY 13

Council Meetings—mainly in the morning, M.A.C. College Bus Trip, M.A.C. Opening Art and Photographic Exhibition, Art Gallery. Tournament Church Service at Night and Mass in morning. Arts Festival Film, M.A.C.

MONDAY 14

Squash, team games, P.N. Squash Courts. Indoor Basketball (Men's and Women's), 2 games per team, Y.M.C.A. Hockey (Men's and Women's), 2 games each team, Hokowhitu. Soccer, two games each team, Esplanade. Badminton (Men's and Women's), two matches for each team, 4 courts Civic Stadium, 4 courts Showgrounds, Feilding. Cross Country, inspection of the course. Golf, qualifying rounds, Awatapu Course. S.B. Rifle Shooting, two teams matches, R.S.A. Range. Table Tennis, Showgrounds. Judo preliminary bouts for teams and individual champions; at night, Kiwi Gym. Boxing, preliminary bouts during morning, finals during evening, Feilding. Fencing, M.A.C. Woolloom. Art and Photographic Exhibition, Art Gallery. Chess Tournament, M.A.C. Classics Play (recorded). Films Arts Festival at lunchtime, Concert Chamber. Music Discussion. Slide Screening, evening, Art Gallery. Drama Festival, Opera House. Tournament Hop.

TOURNEY

TUESDAY 15

Squash, team games, P.N. Squash Courts. Hockey, Soccer, Badminton, same as Monday. Cross Country, race in the afternoon, M.A.C. Course. Indoor Basketball, during day only, two games per team, Y.M.C.A. Golf, Table Tennis, S.B. Shooting, same as Monday. Judo, complete matches NZU v Manawatu match in evening, Civic Stadium, Feilding. Art and Photographic Exhibition, Art Gallery. Chess Tournament, M.A.C. Recorded Music Concert, lunchtime, C. & C's Blue Room. Literary Discussion, C. & C's Blue Room. Slide Screening, Art Gallery. Drama Festival, Opera House. Music Concert, Concert Chamber. Olympic Film. Lunch, Railway Hall.

WEDNESDAY 16

Squash, NZU Game at night, P.N. Squash Courts. Soccer, one game during morning, Esplanade. Hockey, one game for men only, Hokowhitu. Badminton, matches during morning, NZU game at night, Feilding. Indoor Basketball, Men play one game in the afternoon; Men's NZU 'A' v P. North, NZU 'B' v Feilding, Women's NZU v P. North, Y.M.C.A. Golf, all day, Awatapu Course. Table Tennis, matches all day, NZU match at night, Showgrounds. S.B. Shooting, finish teams shoot in the morning, NZU Shoot at night, R.S.A. Range. Art and Photographic Exhibition, Art Gallery. Chess Tournament, NZU game at night, M.A.C. Organ Recital, lunchtime, Andrews. Modern Languages Drama, Repertory Theatre. Literary Discussion, The Room, Joynt Scroll, M.A.G. Tournament Hop, Opera House.

THURSDAY, 17

Soccer, NZU Game afternoon (may be changed to Saturday), Esplanade. Hockey, NZU Game in the afternoon, Memorial Park. Golf, remaining matches in the morning; NZU match in afternoon, Awatapu. Art and Photographic Exhibition, Art Gallery. Arts Festival Films, lunchtime, Concert Chamber. Music Concert and/or Discussion Period; Literary Discussion period if desired, Blue Rooms. Drinking Horn, Brewery. Tournament Ball, Astoria Ballroom.

FRIDAY 18

Teams Depart.

SATURDAY, 19

Cross Country, NZU v WCU 'B', Wellington 'B' and HB-PB 'B'. Soccer, if not held on Thursday.

THIRD ARTS FESTIVAL

FESTIVAL PASS

The third NZU Arts Festival which is to be held at Massey in conjunction with Winter Tournament, provides an excellent opportunity for students to participate in the cultural side of University activities.

An Arts Festival Pass, costing 10/-, which will gain admission to all Arts Festival functions, will be on sale at Massey, and will provide a worthwhile concession to those who wish to attend the majority of the functions. The Festival includes everything of previous years, plus a little extra in the way of an Arts Festival Film.

A brief outline of the main sections of the Festival is given below.

Music: AU will be represented by an instrumental trio, who will perform at both of the two music concerts. Victoria, Otago and Canterbury will be the mainstays of these concerts, with instrumental, orchestral and choral works. Student compositions will also be included.

Chess: Each centre will be represented by a team of four players who will compete in an inter-University Tournament, besides fielding a representative team to play the Palmerston North Club.

Art: An Art Exhibition will be held in the Palmerston North Art Gallery, and each of the four main centres will be sending work. This year a very high standard is expected.

Photography: AU has sent a number of photographs for the Salon, and the club has had word from the organizers at Massey that most of them will be accepted for competition and display. Otago and Canterbury have signified their intention to send material also.

Drama: For the first time this year there will be complete representation at the Drama Festival. The AU Drama Club will perform 'The Bald Soprano' by Ionesco, the producer is Mac Hamilton.

Literary: Representatives from the main centres will gather to read and discuss the fruits of their labours over the past year. The AU representatives will be Chris Reid, Roger Horrocks, Bill Broughton and Wynstan Curnow.

Jazz: The Jazz Concert will be held in the Opera House, and it will be one of the main attractions of the Festival, with musicians from CU, VUW, OU and AU. The Jazz 'Jam Session' on Saturday evening should also prove very popular.

Films, recorded music, an organ recital, Modern Languages, Drama and debating will fill in the remaining gaps in the programme.

'A More Organized Orgy'

For two hours on the afternoon of 7 August, it will be 'free beer for all' at the Standard Brewery. The Brewery will be the site of this year's Drinking Horn. The Tournament Controller promises that it will be a 'more organized orgy' than it has been in past years.

The Tournament Controller has a constitutional right to set up an ad hoc disciplinary committee consisting of the six Association Presidents, NZUSA and NZUSU Presidents and himself.

NZUSPC
CHAFF.

THE BALD SOPRANO

The Bald Soprano by Eugene Ionesco is to be Auckland's contribution to the Drama Section of this year's Arts Festival at Massey.

It is the only one of his plays the critics consider to be 'purely comic', the comedy arising out of the dullest and most ordinary routine and everyday prose pursued beyond their limits.

Jaques, by the same author, was produced for Tournament 1959 and won first place.

The people taking part are Ligita Maulichs, Judy Musgrove, Neil Wilson and John McCowan, along with newcomers Barrie Leslie and Warren Linberg.

The play is produced by Mac Hamilton.

Incidentally, a bald soprano has nothing whatsoever to do with the play.



W. A. Taylor

JUST A CRAZY MIXED-UP KID

EXEC'S NEW DICTAPHONE

Executive has bought a dictaphone (costing around £80) to help them with their work. Most of their letter writing is done in the evenings and the weekends when the Secretaries are away.

£5 £5 £5 £5

Two £5 prizes will be awarded to the best two contributions (article or poem) for Capping Book received by November, providing such contributions are printable, so start writing now! All material to Murray McInman, Capping Book Controller, c/o Stud. Ass. Office or Men's House Committee Room.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

AUGUST

8 Tues: Lunch Hour Record Recital: Folk Songs, Dances.

Bridge Club: Caf. Ext., 7.30 p.m.

9 Wed. Lunch Hour Record Recital: Gregorian Chant and Sabet Motet — Palestrina, Motet—Bach, Organ Chorale Prelude—Bach.

Goethe Society and Mod. Languages Club: Caf. Ext., 7.30 p.m.

10 Thu. Catholic Society: MCR, 8 p.m.

Debating Trials

The trials for Joynt Scroll ended in the final during lunch hour on Thursday 20 July.

The final itself was a debate of low standard on a superb topic. The outcome was that Holborow and chairman Hasman will represent Auckland University at Tournament.

Junior Lecturer Broughton has given much time to judging trials, and it warms the heart to think staff are so interested in student activities. One cannot help wondering if his method of selection is not rather haphazard; at least it is puzzling.

To start with, he is anticipating a hostile, may I say drunken, audience and has centred his choice on this fact. But is it a fact? Last year the audience was orderly and interjections relevant and intelligent. If this year the audience standard improves again . . .

Secondly, Mr Broughton judged a series of trials in which he allotted students certain marks. These marks were apparently thrown to the far winds when choosing six finalists. Why were the trials held at all? You may think that some of the speakers were not tested by interjections as the audience was quiet on their day. Surely a good speech commands silence and respect, especially from an intelligent audience.

Join with me in wishing our team the very best of luck for Tournament; may they have the audience they desire.

N.E.D.

Maori Education

On Wednesday 19 July Mr J. K. Hunn, LL.M., Secretary of Maori Affairs, and author of the now famous report, addressed a combined meeting of the University Maori Club, the Training College Maori Club, and senior Maori secondary school pupils on the subject of the proposed Maori Educational Foundation.

The evening started rather amusingly when a practice for the welcoming songs and hakas became suddenly, the real thing.

Mr Hunn, who confessed to being a 'Maori' of only 18 months standing, although a member of the Hongi Club during his student days here, gave as his text to the Maori University students the one word 'graduate'.

Maori students must not be deluded into believing that they should leave University before graduation on the grounds that their help was needed outside. They can be much more help to their people in the long run if they graduate.

Maoridom today lacks any one outstanding leader—the leadership is horizontal. However, the position of the Maori student is a particularly difficult one, as he has to live in two cultures in a transitional stage.

Many new fields of employment are now opening up for Maoris. Recently positions in Journalism, Radio, Engineering and Accountancy have been available for Maoris, but there has been a great difficulty in filling them.

Too few are taking advantage of the

trade training schools which are operating in Auckland, Wellington and Christ church. Mr Hunn gave two reasons for this:

1. Insufficient Maoris with the necessary basic education.

2. A general hesitancy amongst Maoris about tackling new things.

The proposed Maori Educational Foundation is intended to remedy these ills. It aims to assemble all the monies available for Maori education under one authority, to have these monies subsidised by the Government, and then to allocate them where needed most.

As one of the proposed trustees of the fund, Mr Hunn's aim is, initially at least, to devote the majority of this money to the provision of secondary school boarding bursaries.

The Bill to set up the Foundation, modelled on overseas ones in the UK and USA, is before Parliament now. Business firms and other groups have been approached to subscribe to it, and the money has started to come in. 'Feeling (about the Foundation) is starting to simmer; let's hope that it will soon begin to gush forth like Pohutu'.

B.C.

SPORTING ORCA

FIRST EVER MAY

HOCKEY

Graham Atwell Dave Palmer
Des Cowperthwaite Tony Palmer
Derrick David Murray Spicer
Don Davis Leigh Stevenson
Norm Firth Bob Wakelin
Bob Gee Ian Walker
John Harvey

A fairly strong team will travel to Palmerston North this year, and should do as well or better than last year when, although unbeaten, we were placed second.

Most of this year's successful Senior side are included. On the social side, the majority are 'dark horses', with the exception of one notorious member and several other experienced men.

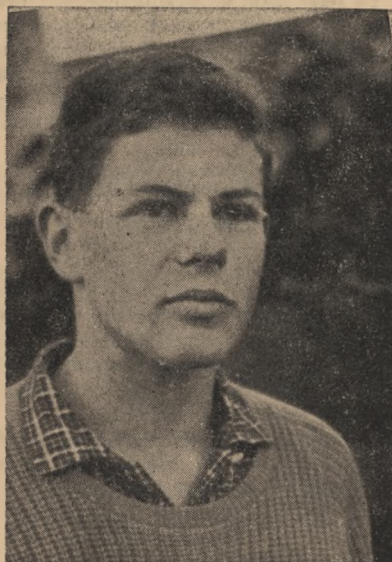
Goalkeeper:

Bob Wakelin—Fourth Tournament; NZU goalkeeper since 1957; several games for Auckland in 1960; 1960 NZ Blue.

Fullbacks:

Tony Palmer—Captain; Sixth Winter Tournament; 1960 NZU Vice-Captain; several games for Auckland in 1961.

Murray Spicer—First Tournament; one game for Auckland in 1960.



GRAHAM ATWELL

Halfbacks:

Graham Atwell—Fourth Tournament; NZU left-half since 1959; Auckland left-half for several years; 1960 NZU Blue.

Bob Gee—First Tournament; 1961 Auckland 2nd Grade rep.

Leigh Stephenson—First Tournament; 1961; Auckland Junior rep; Senior right-half.

Dave Palmer—Second Tournament; 2nd Grade centre-half.

Forwards:

Don Davis—Second Tournament; 1960 NZU rep centre-forward.

Derrick David—Second Tournament; 1960 Auckland B rep; Senior inside-right.

John Harvey—First Tournament; 1961 Auckland 2nd Grade rep left-wing; recently promoted to senior team.

Des Cowperthwaite—Third Tournament; 1960 Auckland Junior rep left-wing; 2nd Grade inside-left.

Norm Firth—Second Tournament; 2nd Grade inside-right.

Ian Walker—First Tournament; 2nd Grade right-wing.

NZUSA

John Stevens Bob Cater
Peter Rankin Dave Bell

SPORTS COUNCIL

Chris Blackman Colleen Elliott
Stanley Halpin

PRESS COUNCIL

Michael Davidge Justine Walter

TO ALL TOURNAMENT COMPETITORS

We are optimistic enough about the teams selected to go to Winter Tournament in that we not only trust you to uphold Auckland's previous standards of performance but that you will also improve on this and come home with lots and lots of trophies and titleholders.

Winning, we are told, is so much more important to you Kiwis, than is the taking part.

Please don't wreck Palmerston North. Good luck—

CHRIS AND STAN

BADMINTON

Brian Halstead Diana McCombie
Warren Simpson Judy Tilbury
Sea-choon Toh Judith Potter
David Reeks Gweneth Gubb
Robin Lambeth Margaret Spence

The tournament Badminton team for 1961 promises to be one of the best.

The men's team includes three newcomers to the University, all most promising players.

Brian Halstead—Club Captain and Team Captain—his second Tournament. Playing at top of form.

Warren Simpson—First year Rep, but watch for an outstanding debut (at badminton as well!). An A grade player, Warren is a member of an Auckland Rep team this year.

Sea-choon Toh—Third year at Tournament. What would we do without Toh? Consistently excellent play made him a must for the team.

David Reeks—Again, an exceptionally good first-year Rep. Much more will be seen of David either on or off the court.

Robin Lambeth—New to us from Wai-puku-flaming-rau. Robin has impressed us all.

Last year the ladies' team did very well, and this year's looks impressive also (they play well, too!) Although most of our top girls were not available for tournament the following will provide worthy Auckland opposition.

Diane McCombie—A first class player with many fine wins. Diane last week beat the Northland No. 2 team. Her third Tournament.

Judy Tilbury—First year Rep for Auckland University, but represented Victoria University two years ago. Has quickly attained the top place in the Club.

Judith Potter—In great form at present, after a trip to Gisborne and looking forward to her debut at Winter Tournament.

Gweneth Gubb—Her second tournament and will play well. Never gets short of breath.

Margaret Spence—A new player who has earned her place by impressive and consistent play.

Tourney Changes

Winter Tournament, this year being held at Massey College, will boast a fuller, more complete programme than past Tournaments.

In the first place there will be a squash tournament for the first time with teams from MAC, CAC, CU, VUW and OU competing.

There has been a revived interest in boxing. The main universities have made almost full entries.

Skiing is, for the first time this year, official! It is to be run by Canterbury University Ski Club at Mt Cheeseman.

NZ University Games will be held against the local provincial teams in all

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Dave Annan Jim Madden
John Bull Martin Perkinson
Eddie Doherty Peter Rutherford
Peter Doogue Peter Skelton

Men's Basketball is recognized as one of the world's finest and fastest indoor team games, and this year's series at the Winter Tournament should once again prove to be one of the highlights of the week's activities.

The Auckland team is a particularly experienced side this year and only one member has not previously attended a Winter Tournament. Most of the team have been playing together for three years now and have developed into a strong combination.

Peter Doogue, a current Auckland and former Wellington representative player and Auckland University Blue will be the Captain and will be directing operations from either the guard or centre position. John Bull, the teams other Auckland representative, will be playing at guard and supporting him we have Peter Skelton and Peter Rutherford, all of whom are over 6ft tall.

Martin Perkinson will be having his first game for Auckland at this year's Winter Tournament and will be playing in the centre position. Martin is particularly agile on defence and equally quick to spot the opening on attack.

Jim Madden and Eddie Doherty supported by Dave Annan will be filling the forward positions. All three are experienced and sometimes accurate shooters both on fast breaks and from set plays.

The team has been extremely fortunate this year in securing the services of Michael Wilson as Coach and he will be travelling to Palmerston North with the team.

All players have been scoring freely in club games this season and it is expected that there is a very good chance of winning the series for Auckland with the benefit of the usual amount of lucky breaks. Whatever the outcome, however, the team will be playing fast and attacking basketball relying on quick breaking forwards and quick passing moves.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Trixie Brown Alison Marshall
Margaret Daly Rosemary Matthews
Carolyn Doneen Justin McDonald
Juliet Jackson Elizabeth Wallis
Betty Garrett Catherine Wishart
Dale Kingdon Janet Woolf

The Auckland Women's Hockey team for this year is composed of thirteen of the most attractive girls to be assembled in one team. Even if they don't win they're certain to delight the spectators.

Tournament to them is not only something to win but also something to enjoy socially, gregariously and doubtless they will be at the Ball.

We wish them all the best at Massey.

The following is the team—all experienced players:

Betty Garrett—Sure to be a success.

Dale Kingdon—Quick off the mark.

Elizabeth Wallis (Capt.)—A willing and able leader.

Margaret Daly—The harder the game the better.

Carolyn Doreen—Very fast.

Catherine Wishart—A promising player.

Janet Woolf—Eager for the fight.

Justin McDonald—Revels in hard play.

Trixie Brown—At home with strange situations.

Margaret Wheeler—Quick on the defensive.

Rosemary Matthews—Strong and reliable.

Juliet Jackson—Certainly won't be the sideline.

Alison Marshall—Won't be left out of the cold.

FENCING TEAM

MEN:

Andrew Coldham-Fussell (foil and sabre) captain.

David Aldiss (foil)

Frank Batten (foil and sabre)

Peter Curson (sabre)

Robin Harger (foil and sabre)

WOMEN'S FOIL:

Virginia Atkinson

Anthea Chappell

Penny Ellis

Peg McKinver

Fencing team this year includes some new talent for the Tournament field. Frank Batten, whose fencing experience was gained overseas, was a newcomer to NZ this year, and put up a good fight against the Australians in May.

Dave Aldiss acquitted himself well in the recent Handicap Tournament, and Peter Curson's sabre should create some uncomfortable moments for the opposition. Peg McKinver and Penny Ellis, both fencers of nearly three years' experience, are also new to Tournament.

Robin Harger will be adding sabre to his weapons this year, and captain Andrew Coldham-Fussell will form the team's backbone. Virginia Atkinson's past experience will stand her in good stead this year, and Anthea Chappell will complete the fencing force, without walking stick.

Auckland men are traditionally renowned for their prowess in epee and sabre, and foil results should be interesting this year. Compared with other Universities' teams, our women's team shows a slight lack of experience but optimism is our motto!

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MAY TOURNAMENT

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DON WILLOUGHBY

HARRIERS

Don Willoughby (club champ.)
Keith MacKinlay
David Rae
Bob Hamilton

Alan Kirkness
Dick Ward
John Ready
Lloyd Walker

Auckland looks well set to retain the trophies she won last year at Canterbury. The very high standard of running made early selection impossible until after the Club and Auckland Championships.

Bob Hamilton—Tournament 1960; NZU 1960; 2nd last year, Bob has not yet struck top form. Should reach his peak at Tournament where speed and ability will make him one of the top favourites. Very experienced.

Alan Kirkness—Tournament 1959-60; NZU 1959-60. Third last year, but running rather poorly as yet. Has good record in Tournament races, so experience could help him regain form.

Keith MacKinlay—Tournament 1960; Probably the club's best runner at the moment. Finished thirteenth in the Ten Man Teams Champs on 15 July. Not been on heavy country, but given a fine lay and a firm course, he should win the individual championship this year.

David Rae—Tournament 1960; NZU 1960. Dave is performing uniformly well at the moment and hopes to be at his peak for Tournament. His speed, fitness and aggression will stop the race from dawdling and he should gain a placing.

John Ready—Ran as an individual last year but looks certain to be in the team this year. John is running really well at present and is equally at home in all types of courses—a surprise packet for Tournament.

Lloyd Walker—Although not properly at his natural ability makes him a tough opponent who refuses to give up. Should be at Tournament this year where anything might happen. The right day will see a good run.

Dick Ward—Up to now Dick has been in wonderful form on the road. A lapse last Saturday should prove temporary and his strength will make him a leading contender, especially if the going is heavy.

Don Willoughby—Tournament 1960; NZU 1960. Our only Auckland Rep this year (Auckland v Waikato). Don is very fit. The most experienced of our runners, he finished 16th on 15 July. A heavy course and bad weather will suit him perfectly and he should win if conditions are poor. Will be well up regardless of weather.

Last year we had seven out of the first fifteen home. The standard in the Club is higher than last year so we predict a lean time for other Varsities.

SOCCER

John Blackford
John Bremner
Graham Bush
Hugh Chapman
Allen Cumming
Keith Hunter

Al McAuslan
Paul Martin
Abdul Mohideen
Graham Rose
Malcolm Smith
Bob Sue

When this Auckland University Soccer team heads south to 1961 Tournament in Palmerston North, it will probably be the least experienced offering ever proffered by the northerners.

For nine players it will be their first tournament, an incredible situation. And only four of the selected fourteen are regular members of the club's first eleven.

But for all its apparent lack of sophistication, this team has poise and skill, and what is more, a will to win. Nine of them come from the cheerful second eleven, where a strong team spirit has flourished, and it is quite clear that this same spirit will animate the tournament side. Seasoned with a dash of real vintage footballing, the brew will surely be potent.

Grand-daddy of the side is 'Doc' Malcolm-Smith, 1957 NZU Rep in Auckland, roaming, however, for the first time from his native haunts.

Two other NZU reps, Bob Sue and Al McAuslan, will add their touches of wisdom, while the pensioners, Graham Bush and Hugh Chapman, should lend some semblance of dignity to otherwise frivolous goings-on.

Once again Auckland has unearthed two handsome wingers. They are both fast movers, with a deceptive approach technique and the resilience to withstand the punishing tournament round. As for their footballing ability, they are more than adequate.

There was great joy when it was found that Keith Hunter would be available and not rehearsing with the Junior National Orchestra. He may blow his own trumpet there, but on the field his unobtrusive, constructive play is combining well with dashing all-rounder Graham Rose. Also from the seconds are Abdul Mohideen, John Blackford and Paul Martin, while the thirds have supplied Allen Cumming and John Bremner.

Unlike the traditional University sides of the past, where the kick and bustle methods often prevailed, both the first and second elevens have recently shown themselves better in dry than in wet conditions.

Provided the selected team can muster enough drive to overcome the enervating effects of possible heavy grounds and continuous football, they will, it seems certain, play entertaining Soccer in Palmerston North.

CAF MUTTON

Do we pay for the meat and get the string thrown in or do we pay for the string and get the meat thrown in?

SKIING

Bob Strevens
Roger Low
John Horrocks
Geoff Feast
Mark Mitchell

Adrienne Rhodes
Rosemary St Clair
Brown
Maureen Dudman

Tournament skiing this year will be held at Mt Cheeseman, Canterbury, 13-18 August.

The Otago and Canterbury teams, usually strong, will be depleted somewhat this year due to the fact that it coincides with a NZ team visit to Australia, and the National Champs at Coronet Peak. Consequently Auckland's chances of success appear much brighter. Also at stake will be the drinking horn won last year at Ruapehu by Auckland. The team:

Bob Strevens—Captain this year. Represented Auckland last year and gained his Auckland Blue. An excellent slalom skier, much improved from last year.

Roger Low—A second year Architectural student also represented Auckland last year.

John Horrocks—First year Law student who with more racing experience should achieve much success.

Geoff Feast—Fourth year Architectural student and member of Auckland's victorious drinking team last year. An improved skier with much racing experience in Canterbury. In the long run, however, a better 'her' than 'ker'.

Mark Mitchell—First year Science. Has raced quite successfully as a Junior for Ruapehu Ski Club.

Adrienne Rhodes—A member of last year's skiing and drinking teams. Probably N.I. Universities best woman skier (and drinker). Skis like a maniac.

Rosemary St Clair Brown—also a member of last year's team. A careful skier who should achieve success because of this.

Maureen Dudman—a first year Arts student who last year skied in Europe. She has courage, determination, and experience which should produce the required results.

JOYNT SCROLL

Les Holborow—leader; third year B.A. student majoring in philosophy.

Cynthia Hasman—second year Arts student; Chairman Debating Soc.

Neil Wilson—Reserve.

The subject for the Joynt Scroll debate is 'That a nation's culture is of greater value than its commerce'.

Auckland is drawn to debate against Victoria University. We hope we will have lots of supporters to heckle the other side frantically.



WOMEN'S INDOOR BASKETBALL

Alison Long
Pauline Kania
Sandra Hurt
Kaye Talbot

Ro Colgan
Barbara Snow
Judy Frear
Jo Jackman

This year's team is a strong one and has high hopes of bringing back the shield from Tournament. They have had the advantage of playing A grade in the club competition this season.

Various tournaments have also benefited team playing.

Alison Long—Directing play from the centre is a good fast breaking player whose interceptions are at times outstanding.

Guards are Pauline Kania, a good dependable player, NZU Rep for the past two years, Sandra Hurt, a newcomer to the team, who is a great asset with her accurate long shots, and Kaye Talbot, a good defensive player who makes the most of her height in rebounding.

Shoots are Ro Colgan, another newcomer who has added speed to the team and is valuable in scoring movements with her powerful driving for the basket, Barbara Snow, a steady player whose attacking play has benefited greatly from the season in the A grade, and Judy Frear, who is a promising first-year player but lacks the experience of the others.

Jo Jackman from the B team completes the Tournament line-up. She plays a solid game and can be relied upon to keep the ball moving.

All in all prospects are good this year and the team is setting its aims high at Massey.

TABLE TENNIS

Terry Cockfield
Robin Court
Graham Bush

Peter Black
Janice Leadley
Rosa Dadson

A.U., winner of the table tennis each year from 1957, looks as though it will be very hard pressed at Massey, as it is rather weak in the women's section. Last year AU virtually annihilated every other team and, headed by T. Lockfield and M. Robbins, won every individual title and supplied three NZU Reps. However, all good things . . . At least we'll all be trying.

Terry Cockfield—Four times NZU singles champ and NZU Rep with unparalleled record. NZU Blue 1960 and ranked 7th in Auckland. Tremendous defence with deadly service and flashing backhand.

Robin Court—VU Rep in previous year and in 2nd year of repping for AU. One of most improved players in Auckland and 1961 Auckland finalist. Grand defence with terrific hitting.

Graham Bush—Captain and 6th Tournament. Cockfield's long time partner; NZU Rep 1959-60 and doubles champ 1959-60. Present chairman NZUTT Council and Chairman of Auckland selectors. Left-hander with mainly defence.

Peter Black—Making a welcome reappearance, having first repped in 1959. 6ft 2ins in socks with quick counter-hitting.

Janice Leadley—First year at AU. Franklin junior champ in 1960; best asset is her steady play.

Rosa Dadson—Made steady improvement in her two years table tennis. Play based on good old chisel style with court-taught serves.

Scribespeak

Dear Ed,

Have you ever seen a bee in a bottle? It flies about frantically, makes a lot of noise, and finally expires leaving as a witness of its struggle a few splotches of excreta.

Mr Genius Procuta, on a human level, has lately been emulating such a fly in his attack on Soviet imperialism and its implications. No one would deny that Mr Procuta has a good case. But his methods of expression are pitifully unsophisticated.

The culmination of his efforts was the evening of 25 June when the three visiting Soviet students were declared open to attack. His first method of attack was per medium *Doctor Zhivago*, and he fell short of exposing a basic Soviet weakness only by the lack of a strong follow-up for his first argument, and because the lady interrogated was able to put the rest of the audience on her side with a beautifully-timed quip.

My impressions of Mr Procuta and his henchman Mr Romanuk during the rest of the evening were not favourable. Both were positively rude in their interjections. Nor did they give the applause which common decency calls for on such occasions.

Mr Procuta should rest assured that if the Soviet Union is as corrupt as he would have us believe then it will inevitably crumble as states based on imperialism, militarism and lacking in spiritual support have done before.

He should settle for a while on the besplattered side of his bottle and *think*—he will find that his present method of attack is futile, and that only by trying to understand the motives and feelings of the Soviet peoples will he be able to convince them or us that their way of life is wrong.

P. GRUEBNER.

3900 'Illogical' Reasons

Dear Ed,

3900 out of 4500 students would not sign the Pauling (Anti-bomb) Petition. So two disappointed petitionists write articles in *Craccum* to tell us how sorry they are that 3900 of us are incapable of giving logical reasons for what they do.

As judgment has already been passed on 3900 of us, as No. 3901, I am not going to waste my time trying to explain to those two writers why I wouldn't sign the petition. But I would say that the main effect (if any) of the petition is to make what the petitionists set out to avoid more likely to occur.

The more they talk themselves out of self defence the more likely all of us are to bear the misfortune of a Third World War.

Finally, I wish to congratulate the petitionists on their devotedness to the cause of Peace. We who did not sign are no less devoted to the same cause.

JOHN G. F. O'CONNOR.

Beowulf's Frustration

Dear Ed,

How refreshing to read of the new attitude towards the study of Beowulf—but how regrettable that a scholar, after spending, obviously, many years of research on his subject, failed to find the centre of Beowulf's problems. The man was impotent!

If we read Beowulf's life as a constant effort to obviate this deficiency, how much richer does it become, how much clearer are passages such as 'Beowulf soon discovered that mortal poison was working in his breast and had bitten deep into his entrails' (Penguin Classics, p. 91). The poor man had cancer of his most vital organs!

This interpretation also explains the adoption of Wiglaf when Beowulf is on the point of death. All his life has been spent in an effort to produce legitimate offspring, and now that his soul is about to leave his body to seek the reward of

the just he realizes that his quest has been in vain, and that adoption is the only answer.

The drives which have urged men on to greatness are many, and Beowulf must be one of the very few (Henry VIII was something after the same style but had other complications) who had a feeling of impotence to drive him to great deeds. It seems to be the normal thing that people in the public eye have books published on their private habits as soon as they die—Beowulf is one who has escaped such exposure.

Personally, I feel that Beowulf's account of the goings on at the bottom of the lake with Grendel's mum may not be true. After all, we only have his word for it, and what the hell would you say in a similar situation!?

A more likely account would be that Beowulf had some slight hope in the fact that Grendel's mum had produced Grendel, and therefore might be able to do something for him. He killed her in the American tradition when she wouldn't co-operate.

This brief essay is only the first fruit of the new field of study in Anglo-Saxon literature which will grow from the seeds planted in the last issue of *Craccum*.

Perhaps even Anglo-Saxon scholars of note within this very university will take the lead offered them and produce some scholarship interest not only to students of the English language but to all those who live normal, sordid student lives.

MARLON BRANDENGRUEBEN

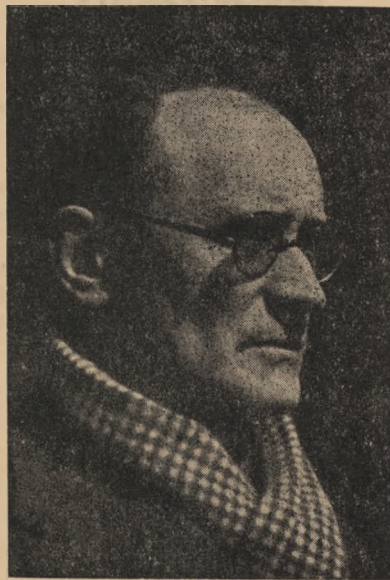
WEBERN DEBATE

Controversy continues over Webern's 'Piano Variations, Op. 27'. Mr R. J. Maconie, of Victoria University, has replied to 'Craccum No. 7' in terms still more heated than his previous letter:

Dear Sir,

R. Nola uses all the bum critic's devices for disclaiming responsibility for his opinions. Insinuations that I did not read his article correctly, then apologies that he did not make himself clear, and finally an attempt at justifying the existence of two opposing critical viewpoints (his and mine) mean simply that he is way out of his depth.

If he used the expression 'vital rhythmic turning points' knowing full well that the work is arhythmic, then he is a



Courtesy Auckland Star
WEBERN

fraud. Since he believes that rhythm is dependent on rests and not on notes he is furthermore a fool, a conclusion amply borne out by his efforts to inject transcendental meaning into the words 'too much pedal'.

The hypothesis that a critical and interpretative viewpoint towards Webern has evolved to suit Mr Nola is a gratui-

tous acknowledgment of his own lack of understanding.

Modern art does not exist, Mr Nola, for smart-aleck pseudo-savant self-seeking spleen-venters. Grow up.

R. J. MACONIE.

Mr Nola Replies as follows:

A definition of our terms is required. If we decide that rhythm means 'the temporal distribution of notes', then in the same way that Schoenberg ridiculed the term atonal as meaning 'without tone', I would like to point out to Mr Maconie that 'arhythmic' means, literally, 'without rhythm' (i.e., 'notes not distributed in time'). This is equally absurd, for even Webern was able to count '1 and 2 and 3 and . . .' to his music as any Grade 1 music student might.

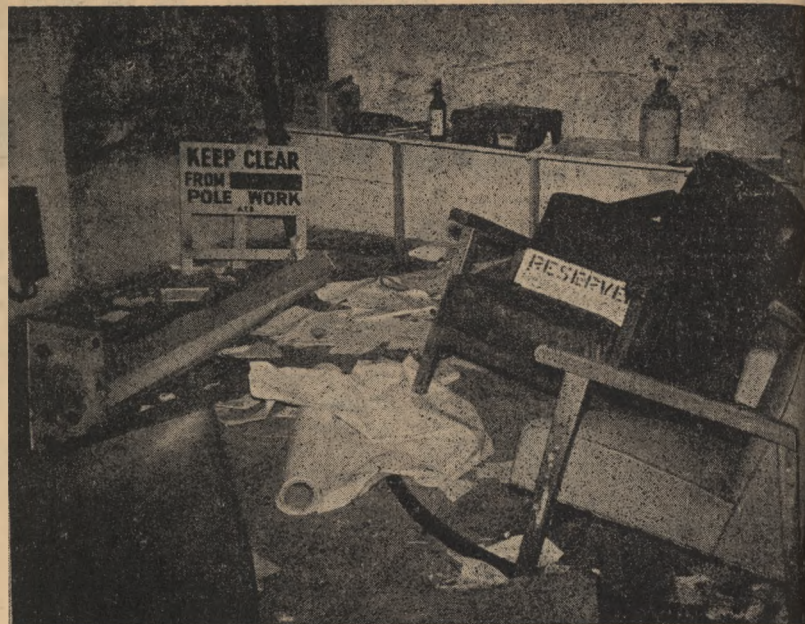
However, if we take arhythm to mean the abandonment of a specific rhythm pulse, then where is the contradiction between 'arhythmic' and 'vital rhythmic turning points' in the Variations? (At e.g. bars 21-2 there is a *rit . . . tempo* indication which I can only describe as 'a vital rhythmic turning point'.)

I will restate the argument. If Mr Maconie says the work is 'arhythmic' in the first sense, as his letter implies, then Mr Maconie is both a 'fraud' and a 'fool', for Webern could not have written music without 'distributing notes temporally'.

By his 'logic', this 'bum critic' has also been able to deduce that I have said (1) that rhythm is dependent on rests, and (2) that I have injected transcendental meaning into the words 'too much pedal' (whatever this may mean!).

Writing about Webern, Robert Craft has remarked: 'One writes in words about a musical experience knowing that the words are not correlated for the experience; but one writes for the people who may have had a similar experience and who might find the words meaningful in a similar way'.

R. NOLA.



Picture Reforms

Dear Ed,

If it ever fell to my lot to become Dictator of New Zealand I think I would like to be remembered after my assassination as the great Motion Picture reformer.

My first legislation would be aimed at bringing about certain long overdue reforms in the motion picture business of this country. Here is a list of things I would do, so if anyone reading this would like to see these improvements they have only to get me into the position of Dictator and I will swear to carry them out.

My first new law would make it a crime for anyone to leave a cinema, except in cases of extreme emergency, dur-

ing the last fifteen minutes of a film. Patrons would not be allowed to rise and thereby obscure the vision of other patrons until the words THE END have appeared on the screen.

Second, it would be compulsory for cinema managers to list in their newspaper advertisements all supporting features that accompany their programmes. Anyone who has ever missed a UP cartoon because it wasn't advertised would see the wisdom of this.

Third, it would be a crime for operators to enlarge picture size to unnatural proportions in order to fill a screen that was not designed to take pictures of such proportions and in so doing destroy the balance of a frame by the removal of heads and feet of central characters.

Fourth, the Government Film Censor would be removed from office and all films would be shown uncut and uncensored.

And fifth, the title rights for films which, although having high artistic value, have lacked public support to the extent that the distributors cannot justify renewal of rights, will be bought by the National Film Library and would be kept for the enlightenment of students of motion picture art and for hire to bona fide exhibitors. If this scheme was in use here today, films of the quality of THE 5000 FINGERS OF DR T and MEMBER OF THE WEDDING would be available to posterity and not be destroyed simply because they lacked commercial appeal.

I'll be only too glad to hear from anyone who can help me to realise these ambitions.

MERVYN BARRETT.

Dear Ed,

If people can be so misled as to waste one seventh of their functional lives satisfying a subtly instilled guilt complex, then they deserve not to be able to play sport on Sundays, but they do not have the right to restrict the movements of others.

MARK FIRTH.

NUCLEAR PREPARATION

There is only one step we can all take in preparation for a nuclear war.

Dig a trench in the garden four feet deep and two feet wide and lay brushwood beside it. When the alarm sounds, jump in, pull the brushwood over you and lie flat.

This gives no protection whatever from blast or fallout, but at least it will leave the place as tidy as we found it.

(From a letter in 'TODAY')

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None but the brave,
None but the brave escapes the fair
(Dryden)

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EL GROTTO: This coffee house is part of
new Student Union Building Plan. MHC serv
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New Zealand and the International Banks

by VICTOR ARGY (Lecturer in Economics)

It now seems certain that New Zealand will join the two international institutions, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, before the end of the year.

The case for joining rests basically on the fact that New Zealand is in need of loans that would become available on membership.

The fund provides short-term finance, repayable within 3-5 years, to member countries experiencing balance of payments difficulties. These loans would strengthen our overseas reserves, now at comfortably low levels, avert the need for panic cuts in imports which might create unemployment, and perhaps also any speculative outflows of capital. Our quota for membership of the Fund has been determined at £44.6m. This quota would be payable in the form of £12m in gold and the balance of £33.4m in local currency, or non-interest bearing government securities.

Theoretically we would be able to draw on the Fund's holdings of our currency up to the point where our currency is equalled 200 per cent of our quota. This would amount to £55.8m (£89.2m less £33.4m).

However, only about £22.4m could be drawn at short notice, and since £11.2m would have already been contributed in the form of gold, this leaves a net loan of £11.2m. (We will see that there is some uncertainty surrounding the balance of £33.4m.) This is, not a substantial amount. (A £10m overdraft from the New Zealand Bank has still not been used.) Nevertheless, increasing difficulties with overseas loans and favourable interest rates would make even this sum welcome.

Cost Negligible

The World Bank makes substantial long term loans for specific Government undertakings. Conditions of repayment and interest charges are attractive and these loans would prove very useful to New Zealand. The cost of joining this institution is negligible.

Other minor benefits from membership may only be mentioned—added prestige of New Zealand and Switzerland are the two major non-communist countries outside these institutions; Switzerland remained outside for reasons of neutrality, access to advisory and training facilities, greater international co-operation, a faint possibility of increased ex-

ports because loans from the World Bank cannot at present be spent on imports from non-member countries.

The case against membership of the Fund is that it might involve some surrender of control over policy measures to remedy balance of payment difficulties. Three measures are open to New Zealand: import controls, exchange depreciation or deflation. New Zealand has so far, rightly or wrongly, shown a decided preference for the first measure.

Now import controls, whilst not prohibited by the Fund rules (indeed many members are allowed to maintain them), are contrary to the spirit of the Fund, which is opposed to trade restrictions. Notwithstanding this dislike for trade restrictions it is certain that there would be no serious pressure from the Fund to reduce these restrictions so long as New Zealand confined its borrowing to the first credit tranche (our £22.4m). For loans of this size the Fund's attitude has been consistently both flexible and liberal.

However, for loans above that (our £33.4m), a declaration of intention as to the policies the member proposes to follow in order to restore equilibrium needs to be submitted. Australia, for example, who recently borrowed above the first credit tranche, was required to make such a declaration.

Governmental Caution

What policies would the Fund favour? A suggestion for the exchange depreciation above 10 per cent by a member would be countenanced only to remedy a 'fundamental disequilibrium'. However, governments have shown extreme caution in resorting to this measure and, if we put it aside, we are left with the possibility of some deflation to remedy the disequilibrium.

The danger is that deflationary methods, if vigorously pursued, could easily bring about some unemployment at least. Many recent declarations by Fund executives lend support to the view that the Fund would at least expect an austere anti-inflationary programme.

The Australian case bears examination, although the precise nature of the pressure that was brought to bear remains obscure. Co-incidentally with her borrowings from the Fund, Australia

abandoned import controls, a measure highly commended by the Fund, and undertook a deflationary policy which created over 100,000 unemployed.

Withdrawal Difficulty

If we refused to comply with Fund recommendations an additional loan might be declined. This could be serious, because being labelled uncreditworthy by the Fund could conceivably make other sources of loans even more inaccessible than they are now. Moreover, withdrawal (which is always open to a member) might be difficult if we are in some debt and also because of attendant adverse publicity.

Not every economist would agree that over-full employment, which New Zealand has had since the war, is necessarily a good thing. A little flexibility in the labour force may add to the economy's efficiency. But, given the full employment value judgment, then the only difference between the two sides appears to be a factual one, i.e., what is the

danger of deflation following membership? Unfortunately, there is no simple answer to this question.

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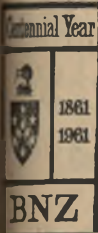
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es the fair. (Dryden)

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

On Sunday morning, 2 July 1961, Ernest Hemingway shot and killed himself.

The funeral took place four days later. Within those four days the press of the world reported the news and openly speculated on the possibility that Hemingway's death was not an accident.

Before the funeral the famous evangelist Billy Graham was able to capitalize on the occasion. Addressing his congregation he cited the author as an example. 'Escapist', he sneered, in supreme ignorance of the irony of his accusation.

Hemingway was buried in the tiny cemetery across the river from his home. The simple ceremony was attended by only the author's family and close friends . . . and *Time* magazine. Or did they use a telescopic lens?

Subsequently the *Time* article appeared. It began—after a brief quotation—'Ernest Hemingway, the storyteller who wrote those lines, was brushing his teeth'.

Ernest Hemingway, the writer whose influence on twentieth-century literature is incalculable and invaluable, is dead . . .

WHAT CAUSE WITHHOLDS YOU THEN TO MOURN FOR HIM?

O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts.

Nothing

It is all much as Hemingway would have expected it to be. He had few illusions about death and in his time had furnished the reader with 'a few rational and interesting facts about the dead'. Death is rarely allowed dignity. In a very early story Hemingway recorded the callousness with which is met the death of a man known only by reputation. The boy who tells the story has just seen his father die. Minutes later, he overhears a conversation:

'And George Gardner looked at me to see if I'd heard and I had all right, and he said, 'Don't you listen to what those bums said, Joe. Your old man was one swell guy'.

'But I don't know. Seems like when they get started they don't leave a guy nothing'.

Legend

They don't leave Hemingway much. There are aspects of the Hemingway legend which do not reflect admirably on the man. He was not perfect. But the legend contains also remarkable deeds of valour and of honour and these they choose to ignore. Where is mention of his decorations, his record in three wars? Even his 'celebrity days', the least distinguished period of his career, yielded a world sporting record. The legend contains buffoonery, for Hemingway was a man with a giant sense of fun, but there is seriousness, too. And the legend is the least important aspect of Hemingway's life.

The books are the man. The books are the centre. The books are the permanence of Hemingway.

Hemingway would not discuss his books—if they were finished they were finished and he was thinking of the next, if it was not written there was nothing to say, it was to be written.

Neither would he talk on politics or religion—if the books did not show what he thought he had wasted a lifetime.

Now that lifetime has been concluded and there was always much paper about the dead. There is much paper now, much analysis, many anecdotes, much 'biography', much summarising, much criticism, much paper. It is only paper. But there are also the books. Not many, but they remain.

Craccum is published by the Auckland University Students' Association, Princes Street, Auckland, C.I., and printed by R. W. Lowry, 32 Gladwin Road, Epsom.



His Own Judge

Ernest Hemingway was a writer. He lived as a writer. He once said: 'As one writer to another I can tell you something: Know your work. And do it. And above all, live with your material'.

It is characteristic of the man that his life and his words are one. This is why the words have value. This is why the life has form.

Hemingway brought into being a new man, or a long-forgotten man. In an age of socially significant novels in which society was the motivating and direction-giving force which shaped the events of the 'hero's' life, and therefore his character, Hemingway gave the man the responsibility and dignity of a real hero. A man is responsible to himself. There can be no faking, no social scapegoat; a man must know himself and test himself. He is his own judge.

Hemingway had to prove his manhood to himself. This was for him the centre of the universe. There was no God,

there was no afterlife, there was only death in the end. But here and now there was life, and it could be good, it could be made good. Man was not merely a victim. Those who see the Hemingway hero as a victim see only a part for the whole. Luck is an element in life, and man is never complete master of his destiny, but the better a man is the more control he has over his fate.

Sought Knowledge

'Every damned thing is your own fault if you're any good'. Here Hemingway is speaking of shooting but the principle has a more general application. Knowledge and skill are to be sought, for the more a man knows, the greater his capabilities. Hemingway sought knowledge and aptitude to reduce luck to the minimum. His life was a quest for greatness and for immortality. He was to be a great man and a great writer.

Hemingway found fear early and he chased it as a hunter chases his prey. He sought out fear and in fear his courage was born. 'Fear gone like an operation. Something else grew in its place. Main thing a man had. Made him into a man'. Those few sentences are at the centre of Hemingway the man and the writer.

His subject is 'the moment of truth'. All men shall die, but a man can die but once, and once a man has faced death he has conquered it. Hemingway's was a life of conquest.

Nucleus 4

(Edited by Wystan Curnow and Tony Hammond)

This is a very good issue of to buy a copy.

Only 2/6 is charged for a neat, 48-page magazine, containing poems by Andy Gurr, Max Richards, Vince O'Sullivan, Peter Watson and Mark Young, three translations by Murray Groves, an essay by Bill Broughton, and finally, artwork by Graham Percy and Don Binney.

VISUAL

The best poetry is by Vincent O'Sullivan. His four pieces are uneven in quality, but I particularly liked the irony of 'The War Memorial Museum', the movement in the first three lines of 'Love Is Hard On Words', and some of the visual details of 'Ahipara, Northland'. These elements are most successfully combined in 'Reefston After Newton's Flat'. The second verse of this poem is probably the best in the issue (though it is slightly marred by the phrase 'That nothing's turned').

Among the prose, I enjoyed Dr Groves' third *Motu* story, and Mr Broughton's 'Consideration of the Verse of James K. Baxter'. (e.g.: Baxter 'still seeks to sing the body electric, but this is somewhat difficult when there seems to have been a power failure'.)

STUDENT WRITING

In all, a good issue—but it is disappointing to note that only two of the nine contributors are Auckland students. And it is over two years since the last issue of *Nucleus*. Obviously, student writing in Auckland is at a very low ebb.

In 1959, *Nucleus* remarked on 'the present apathetic state of the student mind'. It added: 'A University may be

Nucleus. No student should fail

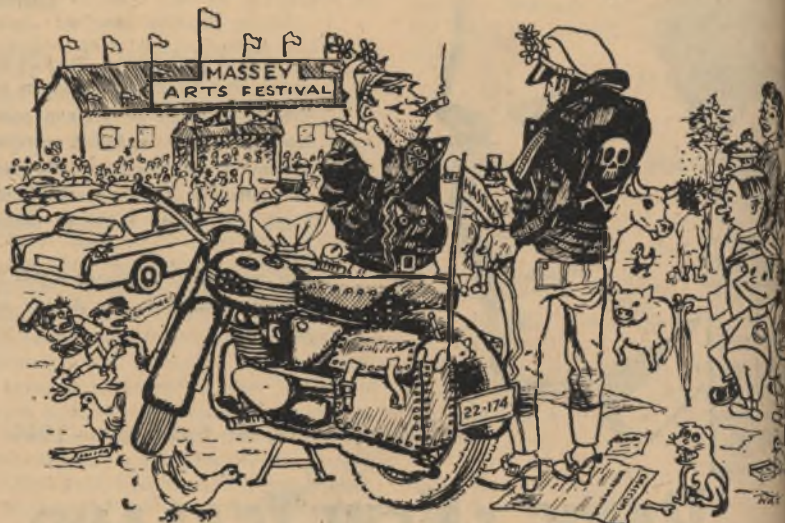
regarded as a community of individuals having a common concern for ideas. Fruitful relationships between those individuals and ideas constitute its proper function . . . It is imperative that there exist an active nucleus of young minds to infuse the student body with a critical and creative vitality'.

If some new talent does not appear on the literary scene in the near future, magazines such as *Nucleus* will die out for lack of anything to print.

The solution to this problem is very simple: buy the new issue, read it—then sit down and write something yourself for *Nucleus* No. 5.

R. HORROCKS

T. H. McWILLIAM



'Whady'a Reckon?'

LITERARY COPY

is needed for a project. 'Craccum' Literary Supplement. We will return all material (poems, short stories, etc.) that we are not able to use.

He had proved himself a man as test of manhood had revealed to the beauty and dignity of life. Given him the theme which was to centre of his work. But the then quired expression. Hemingway's challenge.

'I found the greatest difficulty, from knowing truly what you really rather than what you were supposed to feel, and had been taught to feel, put down what really happened in what the actual things were which reduced the emotion that you experienced. This approach to the problem resulted in the evolution of the celebrated Hemingway style, the effects of which are general that almost every prose since owes him something (directly or indirectly).

Reached His Goal

The essentials of the style are accuracy and relevance. It is simple, it is direct and it is concrete. Reality, 'the thing, the sequence of motion and which made the emotion', is the Such a style makes faking impossible immediately reveals insincerity or dishonesty, for it calls, not for acceptance of the writer's reaction to experience, for a personal reaction from the reader to the experience itself. This immediacy is Hemingway's strength.

But although such a style should be valid in a year or in ten years or, luck and if you stated it purely and always', it is unfortunately dependent on the reader.

It is easy to read Hemingway superficially. There is a deceptive simplicity such a statement as 'I know only what is moral is what you feel good and what is immoral is what you feel after'. But as long as there are sensitive readers Hemingway shall endure. He has reached his goal.

'And there, ahead, all he could see as wide as all the world, great, high, unbelievably white in the sun, was the square top of Kilimanjaro. And he knew that there was where he was going'.

'According to his virtue let us use him, With all respect and rites of burial'.

Back to Gregory

During this century there has been a tremendous revival of interest in plainsong, not only among church musicians and liturgists, but among people interested in music in a general way.

For reasons for this are, I think, two-fold. First, the development of musicology during the latter half of the last century brought with it an interest in the music of earlier periods. The rediscovery of folksong and research in this field probably had the greatest single influence of all upon the music of his century—Bartok, Stravinsky, and Vaughan Williams being only a few of the composers to assimilate folk elements into their art. It was natural that this should be paralleled by an interest in plainsong, then only recently 'rediscovered' by the Benedictines at Abbeys, for folksong is merely the secular equivalent of plainsong, both developing in some cases from a common origin. Just as folksong grew from the heart of the people, being passed from generation to generation by word of mouth, so plainsong began as an oral tradition written down only as accurate methods of notation developed.

did not develop musically until the middle ages. These chants are much simpler, intended for congregational use, and consist of:

1. *Kyrie eleison*—a litany to the Holy Trinity
2. *Gloria in excelsis*—a fourth century hymn based on the angel's song at the Nativity
3. *Credo in unum Deum*—the confession of faith compiled at the Council of Nicaea.
4. *Sanctus*—the most ancient part of the mass, descended from Greek and Jewish forms (Isaiah 6:3) and Benedictus, sung as the preface to the consecration.
5. *Agnus Dei*—sung after the consecration.

The ordinary chants are numerous, but were not put into any kind of order until Pius X issued a *Liber usualis* (book for general use) which contained eighteen 'cycles' of ordinaries classified according to the feast or day celebrated. He thus can be said to have done for the ordinary what St Gregory did for the proper 1300 years before.

Gregorian chant is the official music of the Roman Church (as the Byzantine is of the Greek Church) and though this has not been the case in practice in the past, it is gradually becoming so today.

The fact that the ordinary has been neglected as congregational music has stemmed from apathy and indifference, as much as from ignorance and prejudice.

Perfect Liturgical Music

Plainsong is also the only music ordered by any authority in the Anglican Church, where its use today is widespread, especially in England and America. The resurgence of the religious life in the Anglican communion during the last century made work in the plainsong field a necessity—and now many communities make the purists' assertion that the chant is suitably sung only in Latin a doubtful one.

The qualities of plainsong make it the most perfect liturgical music known to us. It has simplicity, restraint and dignity without being colourless, or void of emotion. It is, above all, devoted to its purpose and its archaic, purely melodic



character gives it an otherworldliness making it supremely fit to express the mystery of things unseen.

'This is the chant', wrote Pope Benedict XIV in 1590, 'which . . . if it be rightly and becomingly sung in the churches of God, is heard with greater satisfaction by pious Christians, and is deservedly more esteemed than aught else that is styled music'.

G. W. J. DRAKE

is Goal Church Music Unsuitable

Secondly, the return to plainsong in worship was a reaction against the generally corrupt state of Church music in the nineteenth century. Not only was the music being written for church consumption hardly suitable (a few bars of Poulton's *Solemn Mass in E flat* will illustrate the point) but it was not uncommon to find orchestras in the choir accompanying masses sung to airs from Italian operas.

With the availability of plainsong melodies fresh from the newly discovered manuscripts of Solesmes, the time was clearly ripe for reform. This was accomplished under the guidance of Pope Pius X, whose efforts were similar to those of the prelates at the Council of Trent, who tried to restore plainsong partly, if not wholly, to its rightful place, this case usurped by the polyphonic masses of the fifteenth century.

Jewish Psalm Melodies

As the worship of the early Christians had its basis in the Jewish liturgy, so the chant have its roots in the music of the Jewish church. The Gregorian tones, used in singing the Office, are a descendant of the Jewish prayer tones, thus bear a very close resemblance to some of the Jewish psalm melodies. The methods of performance, responsive and antiphonal, were also retained. The mass, the central rite of the new religion, also had its roots in a Jewish rite, which inherited much less musically from the Jewish church than did the Office, with its basis on the Scriptures and psalms.

The first part of the mass chant to develop was the proper anthems based on psalm verses, sung at various points during the liturgical action, and varying according to the day or feast celebrated. Hundreds of these chants developed between 600 A.D. and were organized by Gregory I (597-604) who assigned various chants to different days during the year. The proper chants are: *Introit*—an entrance chant *Gradual and Alleluia* (the latter replaced by a Tract during Lent)—between the Epistle and Gospel. *Offertory chant*—during the offering of the bread and wine *Communion chant*—during the distribution of the consecrated elements.

The other chants, sung at every celebration, and hence known as the ordinary,

Why New Bomb Tests?

According to a recent 'Herald', President Kennedy may soon be announcing a resumption of nuclear tests by the U.S.A.

In fact, says the *Herald*, so many preparations have been made that 'if word to resume testing comes from the White House, scientists would need no more than a week to install instruments, put together a bomb, and complete the first tests'.

What is there to justify this important change in the President's policy?

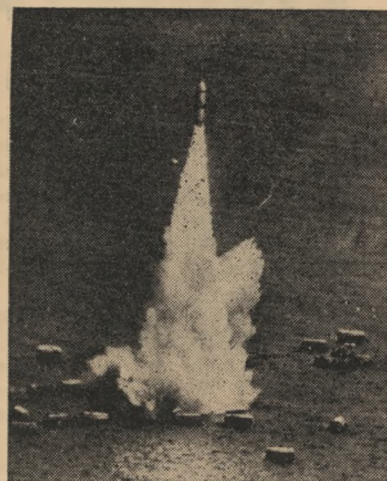
Deterrent

We are told that such a decision would be made on expert military advice. In other words, the situation is so complicated, and the facts are so secret, that no civilian is sufficiently well informed to be able to criticise President Kennedy's judgement.

However, we are assured that the development of new and more destructive nuclear weapons (such as the Neutron Bomb) will, in the long run, act as a 'deterrent' to war. America is only building them in the interests of peace (according to this argument), in order to 'deter' other nations from becoming too aggressive.

This is all that we are told. However, it is interesting to read, in the same issue of the *Herald*, a statement by the British Minister of Defence, Mr Watkinson. He is reported as saying that 'The Major Powers have now reached a state of nuclear equipoise, and each side knows that the other has the power to destroy it'. i.e.: Russia and America have already stockpiled enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other in the event of war. If the British Defence Minister's information is correct, then a full-scale war would be suicidal for both nations, and this is surely the greatest possible 'deterrent'.

Conclusion: The 'deterrent' argument can not justify further research. And however ignorant we may be of the complex military strategy behind American politics, we have every reason to question the supposedly 'urgent need' of the American Government to 'test new weapons'.



Political Furore

Whatever President Kennedy's motives may be, he knows that such a decision will mean a great loss of prestige for his country. As the *Herald* remarks, 'it will create a political furore in various parts of the world, especially in India, the United Kingdom, and Latin America'.

The policy of the United States will appear aggressive to neutralist nations, and will also justify the Soviet Union in openly resuming her own nuclear tests.

Furthermore, there is a great deal of danger involved in exploding any nuclear weapon, and for this reason the American citizen is entitled to a very good explanation for the proposed series of tests. Admittedly, the bombs would be exploded underground; but since they are weapons of a new type (otherwise what would be the point of testing them?), there is still the risk that something unforeseen may happen.

Effects

We must never forget that nuclear weapons are of a different kind from anything used previously in war. A human being exposed to excessive nuclear

radiation suffers in terrible ways, as we discover when we read such books as *Hiroshima Doctor* (by the Director of a hospital in Hiroshima).

The most frightening feature of the atomic bomb is its effect on later generations. Even today, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, there is a shockingly high incidence of children born malformed or mentally disabled.

We must also remember that biologists are uncertain of the exact point at which radiation reaches a dangerous level, i.e., when it begins to cause leukemia, bone cancer, and genetic damage. We hear that strontium 90 has a half-life of more than 20 years, so that the nuclear radiation released by bomb tests before 1960 will still be active in the atmosphere for many years to come. Since radiation effects can be transmitted indirectly (e.g., from vegetation to animals to human beings), there is always the possibility that a bomb test may have disastrous consequences.

Many Nobel prize-winners (including Dr Pauling, a world authority on genetic deficiencies), are convinced that a great deal of unexpected damage has already been caused.

Any Nation

The most important problem today is: general disarmament. However, to stop all bomb tests is at least a definite step in this direction.

Existentialist Nursery Rhyme

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water.
But it was contaminated
And both Jack and Jill
Had to be treated for radiation sickness.

DICK ELLINGTON

But by and large, sex is marvellous!
ALAN JAY LERNER

RUSSIAN STUDENTS

'Our visit will help in the task people all over the world are engaged in—peace', said the Russian student delegation leader at a press conference in Auckland.

The three students in the delegation were chosen for this tour of New Zealand and Australia by the Student Council of Affairs in Moscow.

Elvira Astrafjeva, aged twenty-four, was chosen to represent Leningrad University, a graduate in Philology, and is to engage in schoolteaching. Alexandre Lebedev (aged twenty-three) was chosen from Moscow University and is a history graduate and a specialist in International Relations.

The leader of the delegation, Otari Cherkezia (aged twenty-seven) a graduate in Engineering, is vice-president of the student council that arranged the tour. He has previously visited Scotland, while Elvira has been to England and the United States of America.

The Student Council of Affairs which chose the students is financed by fees from different clubs and organizations throughout the Soviet Union. It has a wide organization and is concerned with the social, cultural and sporting life of the Soviet, but receives no financial assistance from the State.

The students arrived in Auckland on Sunday 23 July for a goodwill visit on the invitation of NZUSA. Unfortunately, due to poor liaison with Australia, the students were not met at Whenuapai.

National Tour Director was Graham Simpson, while Peter Rankin was responsible for local liaison in Auckland. Several Executive members entertained the Russians to meals, while Neil Wilson had a buffet dinner for them on the night after their arrival. It was their first taste of Pavlova Cake.

At the party that followed, the Russians said, however, that they would like to have seen dancing, and they thought this, like the parties in Australia, was not typical of student parties.

Their three-day itinerary in Auckland included a visit to Rangitoto College on the North Shore, where they were welcomed in Russian by the head of the Foreign Language Dept. there. They spoke with the fifth and sixth forms and toured the school discussing with the

MARXISM

The Russian delegation was asked at the Press Conference if the Marxist-Leninist theory of history was not one-sided.

Alexandre Lebedev, a student of history and specialist on International Relations, pointed out to the questioner that all history has to be written from a certain standpoint, and that the interpretation of historical facts was bound to be subjective.

They believed, Alexandre continued, that Marxist philosophy was the most correct interpretation of history. However, he added that at Russian Universities, Ancient and Pre-Marxist history was studied 'as well as contemporary philosophical tendencies in the West'. Alexandre was asked if the official interpretation being Marxist caused a student to think that there was only one approach to History. He answered that any student was allowed to read other interpretations in the Moscow or Lenin libraries.

The Marxist theory of history (dialectical materialism) said Mr Lebedev was considered the most correct in Russia because 'it reflects all the details and essential facts of historical evolution'. 'Dialectical materialism analyzes history in the right way' he continued, and 'provides some forecast of future events'.

CRACCUM REPORTER

headmaster the differences in the educational systems.

A general and precursory look at the North Shore embraced a new housing scheme and morning tea in a 'typical' New Zealand home.

University buildings were inspected by the Russians and they were shown around the Physics and Chemistry Departments. Of especial interest to Engineering graduate Otari was the nuclear particle ac-

celerator.

All students stepped gingerly into the 'hot room' with Alexandre watching his camera suspiciously for sign of radiation. They were informed that it was quite safe.

During their visit to Auckland they went shopping in Queen Street, and were interviewed on radio and TV.

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Elvira Astafjeva

Mrs Elvira Astafjeva, a language student from Leningrad University, is slim and fair with a typically Slavic-boned face.

She has made similar trips to Britain and America, and speaks fluent English, acting as translator for the leader of the party, Otari. She said that three weeks before he arrived in NZ, Otari could speak no English, but he has picked it up so quickly that he is now correcting her translations.

When asked the usual questions put to women visitors, Elvira replied that our clothes seem much the same as in Russia in both colour and type. Evening dresses are worn full-length, a custom which she prefers, and which she remarked seems to be 'coming into fashion here'. Most girls make their own clothes as this is cheaper and they can get what they want that way.

There is much interest among Russian women in cosmetics of all sorts, such as powder, lipstick, hairspray and many of our common brands are available. She thinks that social life is very similar to that in NZ.

No Trace of Devastation

When asked whether the same products are available in Russian stores as in ours, Elvira said they were very similar. She later remarked that a country can do without consumer goods but not without machinery, and that while there were still unreconstructed bombed areas in Britain there was now no trace in

Russia of devastation from the last war.

Elvira thinks that women in Russia are more involved in organizational and political work (such as city councils and Soviet councils) than in NZ, and there is practically no restriction on their choice of career.

Women often continue careers after marriage, and day nurseries will care for babies from the age of four months. In sport, hockey is for men, but basketball, volleyball and gymnastics in particular are popular among women.

Of all the tours of inspection made by the Russians, the visit to Rangitoto College and a comparison of Russian and New Zealand education seemed to interest them most.

NZ System Criticised

Elvira, who will be a teacher when she graduates shortly, criticises our system on two main points. First, that we allow our pupils to specialize so young; she feels that a child at 15 years has not had enough experience to decide in which subjects to specialize. Russians take a broad course to University level (at about 17 or 18 years), and even then do not immediately specialize to the same extent as we do.

Her other criticism was of our system of 'streaming' children into classes according to I.Q. level. She seems to attach

CAFETERIA COMPLAINT

Before the evening meeting with Russians there was a 30% increase on usual number of students wanting dinner at the Cafeteria. Unfortunately White was not prepared for this surge in flux and by 6 o'clock there was a poor choice of food available.

Mr White apologises for this situation. In future when large evening meetings are held for visiting speakers or AGMs he will be warned beforehand to prevent a recurrence of this situation.

Meanwhile, if you have a serious complaint about the Cafeteria Mr White will be anxious to put it right—so please write and tell us. The Cafeteria is open for your benefit.

BRENDA M. BRACEWELL
(Cafeteria Controller)

The Russian students observe a New Zealand classroom in action.

little importance to I.Q., and to feel ability is largely a matter of application. There are, however, special schools in Russia for mentally-retarded and crippled children.

Teaching Salaries

Elvira attaches much importance to schoolteaching. It is important to have a far deeper and more important influence on children than do the parents. Teachers' salaries in Russia are about the same as those of doctors, engineers and other professional workers. Schools are all co-educational, and the majority of teachers women.

Elvira adapted herself quickly to the Auckland way of life. She enjoys travelling and does not like the home occupations of cooking and sewing (especially as she attended school just after the war when conditions were very over-crowded and these subjects could not be taught). But she misses her husband and her month-old son Igor, and is looking forward to setting up home in Leningrad on her return, where her aunt will look after Igor during the day while Elvira works.

TEN SHILLINGS A MONTH

A student could live in a hostel for little as 10/- to 12/- a month and there was no need for the student to buy text-books. The minimum course at University was five years (at some technical institutes, 6 years).

Twenty per cent of those leaving school in Russia go to University. They enter University after about eight to eleven years' school and three years work in a factory. Working in factories was not considered a very desirable job. Secondary and primary schools were usually in the same building in Russia—the division was purely arbitrary. The pupils start school at age five and must stay until they are at least fifteen, although many stay until they are eighteen.

CRACCUM REPORTER

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

Castro's Revolution

REPERCUSSIONS

It is impossible to understand the meaning and importance that the spirit of Fidel Castro's revolution has in Latin America, without some knowledge of the conditions of the Latin American people themselves.

Latin America is a continent of contradictions, poverty, injustice, political corruption and economic insecurity. The peasants have nearly learnt how not to be deceived. Their ancestors hoped, but their reality was literally cut away by Spain. There are brief bursts of hope today. Argentina, for example, experienced in the middle 1950's when President Peron attempted to change the economy from agriculture to industry. The initial success of this move moved thousands of peasants to flock to the cities. Peron's success was short-lived. The world food prices dropped when the change was uncompleted and Argentina's agriculture and industry collapsed together. The result of this was that the peasants found themselves added to the underprivileged, unemployed, discontented slum dwelling mass. Peron's exit was slow and bitter.

Slum or Starvation

The average peasant of a Latin American country is either a member of this slum population or he starves in the countryside. This is where the contradiction lies. People are living on what is some of the world's most potentially rich land, but primitive methods and the lack of money for improvements mean that the land cannot produce what is demanded of it, so the people starve.

They are bitter because wealth can be seen throughout the Continent. In the cities the vast U.S. owned buildings are like giant symbols of prosperity. The peasants can gaze on the huge changes that have been carved from the landscape. Shining in the centre of Brazil's poverty is the coffee city of Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo had a consumer purchasing power of £15,000,000,000 in 1960. So the people live in squalor and spend their time working (when there is work) grubbing for food, being pawns in political violence or getting drunk on the political violence of Latin America's most popular drinks—a mixture of chicha (fermented corn), raw spirit and urine.

It was on to this scene that the concept of Fidelismo burst. Until its emergence there had never been a revolution with such vaguely socialistic intentions. Revolution to the Latin American meant a change of tyrant, usually accompanied by violence. The Castro revolution, although it has only just been declared socialist, always had socialist intentions. Castro himself recently said, 'The 26 movement had as its slogan,



Courtesy Auckland Star
CASTRO

Government of the humble, by the humble for the humble.

The important thing is that Castro is remaining faithful to this slogan. As soon as he was in power he set about making concrete improvements to the lot of 'the humble'. His agrarian reform laws of 4 June 1959 stated as their aims:

1. To transfer the land to those who worked it. (Previously 1% of Cuba's 6,400,000 inhabitants owned over one third of the land.)
2. To provide land for the unemployed (who numbered more than 700,000) so that they might grow their own food.
3. To reduce the power of the big U.S. owned sugar mills which owned some 1,660,000 acres.

Castro's regime has been criticized on two counts:

1. The number of political deaths.
2. Its rapidly increasing leaning towards the Soviet bloc.

To our eyes one political death is enough to condemn a government, but we must remember that Castro's situation is vastly different from ours and the fairest way to judge him is on a comparative basis. The man he deposed, Dictator Batista, was responsible for between 19,000 and 20,000 political deaths, many of which were the result of the victim bleeding to death after castration. Castro's regime has shot approximately 600 Cubans, generally for their opposition to land reform.

Income Essential

When thinking of Cuba and Communism it must be remembered that if the step

Communism

Melbourne University

Next issue will contain an article on Communism in Australia.

The power wielded by a small group of Communists in key positions is rather terrifying, more so as it is so close to New Zealand. Recent articles in the Sydney Bulletin have disclosed corruption in the Social Studies Department of Melbourne University. Conditions deteriorated so far that Communists and fellow-travellers were able to intimidate fellow academics and grossly violate the ethics of their profession whilst the administration stood around apparently helpless. A challenge to the Political Science Department to justify the extraordinary teaching methods of the Department's head lecturer on the Soviet Union were not answered. In Melbourne University, Communism has penetrated as far as staff members, and many important people will have red faces in times to come, as investigations go further.

BEAT

Jophy and I were kind of outlandish-looking on the campus in our old clothes, in fact Jophy was considered an eccentric around the campus which is the usual thing for campuses and college people to think whenever a real man appears on the scene—colleges being nothing but grooming schools for the middle-class non-identity which usually finds its perfect expression on the outskirts of the campus in rows of well-to-do houses with lawns and television sets in every living room with everybody looking at the same thing at the same time while the Jophies of the world go prowling in the wilderness to hear the voice crying in the wilderness, to find the ecstasy of the stars, to find the dark mysterious secret of the origin of faceless wonderless crapulous civilization.

'The Dharma Bums'
by JACK KEROUAC

For Heaven's Sake

Arguments have never made a Christian; but as Christianity is the commitment of the whole life to God, then it must include the commitment of the mind.

Hence those who call themselves Christians and those who say they are interested in Christianity must be prepared to discuss their belief and ideas seriously.

In accordance with this, about 75 students attended a SCM camp during mid-term break. There students studied a book by Alastair MacIntyre entitled 'Difficulties—a Study in Christian Apologetics'. Questions such as: Can we prove God's existence? What are the claims of science and what are the claims of faith? Experience or belief? How can I believe in God? Was God in Christ? What is Christianity? were discussed.

These are real and important questions, which every man must sooner or later answer. By means of talks, study groups, prayer, worship and informal discussions, each member of the camp at least became aware of the existence of these questions, even if the questions were not answered.

The key question is, of course, are the difficulties inherent in Christianity sufficient to stand in the way of a man accepting the Christian faith?

If the answer is yes, then the questioner cannot honestly call himself a Christian. But if the answer is no, then that answer immediately brings on responsibilities—or else the answer was not intellectually honest: the questioner is now a Christian and must commit himself to the Christian way of life.

And this commitment, the SCM claims, does not violate intellectual integrity.

NEIL WILSON,
V.P.-SCM

The views expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the Auckland University Students' Association.



NIKITA KRUSHCHEV

Kremlin's affectionate little bear seem more desirable every day. If America doesn't come to her senses and realise that socialism is not communism and that a government on broadly socialistic principles is the only hope that Cuba has of achieving political and economic stability, the following statement by 'Che' Guevara will be proved true:—

'The Americans hate us, not because of our intentions, but because we threaten their economic interests, and because our revolution is a dangerous example for all Latin America.'

TIM HEATH

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WELLINGTON

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REPORTER

Indian Wanderers

The Indian Wanderers Hockey Team recently completed what must surely have been one of the most gruelling tours ever made by a visiting sports team—twenty-eight games in seven weeks (not to mention four played at Queensland en route to NZ).

Most of their games resulted in easy wins, such as the 18-0 runaway victory over Blenheim, but the Indians were twice held to a 1-1 draw—in the third test and against Canterbury. This latter game was the fourth in four days, which gives one some idea of the hectic travelling and tight schedule such touring teams are subjected to.

Charming Manager

Mr Gurnarian Singh, the charming white-bearded manager of the team told *Craccum* that he considered the standard of hockey in NZ's major associations has risen considerably since his last visit.

This was his third trip to NZ with an Indian Wanderers Hockey Team, as a player in 1938, coach in 1955 and this year as manager. He did not think that the NZ team itself was as impressive as the NZ team which played India after the Olympic Games.

Sport in India

Soccer, hockey and cricket were the main sports in India, Mr Singh said. An approximate tally of sports players would be 40 per cent soccer, 25 per cent hockey and 15 per cent cricket.

'In summer we hold many competitive sports fixtures after work ends at 5 p.m.', said Mr Singh. 'In the big centres such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the hockey season lasts from January to April; soccer from May to September (because this is our wet season and so fewer injuries are received); and cricket from September to January. In the small places, however, these three sports are played at the same time of the year (the cool and dry winter), and there are no seasonal sports as such'.

Varsity Sport

Mr Singh, who played hockey for Punjab University, explained the University year to us. It begins in October, and from then to mid-January most of the serious sport is played.

February sees the end of competition sport, to allow students to get 'stuck in' to swot for the exams which take place in March and April.

NZUSA MEETING

New Zealand University Students' Association will hold its next Council meeting at Massey in August for two days.

The agenda includes discussions of bursaries and a proposed Volunteer Graduate Scheme.

An Auckland delegate is to move that this Association favours the institution of a Government sponsored scheme for sending young New Zealanders abroad to work in underdeveloped countries.

To succeed where others have failed said Student Liaison Officer Rankin at a recent Exec. meeting, the Auckland delegate who is given the task of taking charge of this remit must make more than authorised comment. He himself must be well versed in all aspects of the problem and thoroughly competent to answer all questions that might arise.

The agreed solution was to provide a background paper to all delegates at NZUSA meeting.

Of especial interest to us is a probable discussion on the success of the Russian tour.

There will be a discussion, too, of the International Student Conference which will be held either in India or Canada; the last conference was held in Europe, while previously it was convened in South America.

CRACCUM REPORTER



A six weeks' break follows while the papers of up to 100,000 students are marked (did anyone ever say our University is crowded, with 4,000 students?) Students return for a week or two in September to enrol for their new subjects, and then summer vacation takes place.

A player may not play more than one main sport for his university in a season. There are 36 districts in the State of Pun-

jab, each of which has at least one college and these are all affiliated to the Punjab University.

These colleges are divided into three zones for the purposes of sport, and knockout competitions are held to obtain zone winners, who then play off for State champion.

'University tournaments are held regularly', said Mr Singh, 'but not all the sports in one place. The 25 universities each have a Resident Physical Education Officer, who arranges all the sports programmes. The hockey tournament may be held at Punjab University, cricket a few weeks later in Karachi, and so on'.

J.W.

BURSARY ANOMALIES

Atrocious weather conditions delayed the Chairman of the Grants Committee on his visit to Auckland. In the few hours that he had at his disposal here, he was unable to discuss the matter of bursary anomalies with Mr Stevens, as had been arranged.

However, the chairman stated his readiness and desire to discuss the matter fully on his next visit to Auckland. University students all over New Zealand hope that this visit is not too futuristic an affair.

REPORT ON A CHURCH DANCE

Where Will it End?

And where does one begin? With the vile profanation; the bottle smashed against the wall; the cuddling couples in the corner?

Or does one begin with the drunken lout; the lewd suggestion; the dirty ditties; the loud obscenities?

Perhaps one begins with the mass of people, the dancers. Who are the dancers? Men and women?

Not men and women, but boys and girls, young and flushed, clasped tightly in each others' arms, moving haphazardly to the beat of the band; moving to the rhythm of their senses. There is no subtlety in their movements. This is calculated, studied simulation of the ultimate act.

Pleasure has become an end in itself. This they seek; not each other. This is their attempt at living.

Birth of Decay

They are groping in a world of intangible objects. There is nothing to grasp. They have slipped back to their microcosm, their world within a world.

A growth has formed. A cancerous embryo has evolved. A limb of society has the mark of the leper. And is the growth malignant? Is the disease to spread?

Watch the longhaired youth. Watch him. He is performing well. Head thrust back, eyes shut, his body is a frenetic mass of disorganised hysteria, one huge spastic convulsion.

Watch the fat fellow in the corner. That boy with the typed look of the tough. What is he doing with the girl in his grip? What does he say? Can I take you home? Can I drive you home? Can I take you somewhere? . . . Can you give me fun?

Watch the girl by the window. The redheaded girl who is looking carefully about her. She is looking for her pleasure. She will get it. Her eye is an experienced one. Is she looking at me now? Did she look at me then?

Who Involved?

Where are the restraints? Am I involved in this?

The sad-eyed young girl who wants to leave. Is she to be involved in this?

Let the disease spread, let it run. Will we all become involved in this?

Key to Destiny

Somewhere through the shapes a face is watching. The longhaired youth, the fat boy and the redhead, it watches them all. The eyes are piercing the illusion. But the countenance is impassive. Whose face?

Whose mind that controls the emotions the face does so well to hide? What emotions that are red with blood and blinded with the impulse to smash.

But the impulse is checked. For there is the door and the face, the mind has left us.

We pitiful things remain and watch the growing crowd. And how it grows. From wall to wall a packed mass of swaying shapes. What is the feeling? Not disgust. Fear perhaps, and dread arising out of fear.

For soon the walls must surely burst apart.

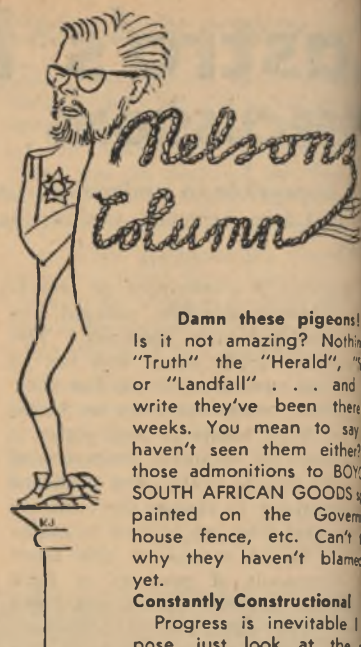
And there will be no door behind us.

B.R.L.L.

VERISMO

Two Melbourne University girl students have been suspended for one month for parading as prostitutes in the Melbourne red-light district of St Kilda.

Asked why they had solicited at the rate of £12 a client the girls said they had merely posed as prostitutes because they were trying to soak in realistic background for the Women's University College's production of Brecht's *The Good Woman of Setzuan*, in which they were to appear.



Damn these pigeons! Is it not amazing? Nothing "Truth" the "Herald", "or "Landfall" . . . and write they've been there weeks. You mean to say haven't seen them either? those admonitions to BOY SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS painted on the Government house fence, etc. Can't why they haven't blamed yet.

Constantly Constructional Progress is inevitable I pose, just look at the

improvement-wise. There is now one tural link uniting the disparate architecture the new science and the old arts blocks yes, that's right, the new paths. Mean back in the library, while the New Zealand room remains closed, they have been ing a little ticket-office type windshield funnels the draft down the back of the fortunate feminine book-stamper seated hind it. Meanwhile we extend our ten ever outwards as paths snake from the of hut six to forge some link with an exciting rabbit-warren in our far flung However, the roof of the cloisters patiently goes drip, drippy, drip!



Strev. has joined scramble for future radio and Tv. lengths so that when they are allotted won't be left out. Just imagine "the station AU Tv. bringing you the W Lecture series sponsored by the English the most peppy lecturing group on campus!" Wow! but away with this future fantasy.

Yards of dictaphone tape full of Power propaganda for the Peace Corps are churning out. I can't see they have much hope, well I mean anything labelled "peace" in country. Need I say more . . .

While speaking of the silly seen newspaper-wise I cannot refrain from quoting this classic:

"In the university itself we must also ourselves of the baseless antipathies that between administration and those on academic side." Baseless . . . well smoke fire you know, but at least the staff aware of the admin's existence—we, students, almost never know who they or what they look like.

Racial Segregation in Hostels

The new Colombo Plan Hostel to be in Auckland will even more effectively isolate our Asian visitors.

Scandal at T.C.

A student wore jeans.

Rabid Republicanism

Recent committee meeting of a non-political club reveals that several members did want to toast the Queen at a forthcoming dinner. What's the Empire coming to?

WOULDN'T IT

Student does not feel very well after successful Friday night party. Wakes up Saturday morning to face, of all things, ethics test.

TONY NELSON