

FOUR STUDENTS REFUSED VISAS TO ATTEND ISC

A four-man delegation of the Secretariat of the International Union of Students was refused entry visas to New Zealand to attend the 11th International Student Conference, which opened in Christchurch on June 22.

No reasons for this action were given by the New Zealand authorities.

The decision was communicated to the delegation on June 16, one day before its planned departure, by the British Embassy in Prague, which looks after New Zealand affairs in Czechoslovakia.

The communication, signed by Mr G. M. Braidwood, the British Vice-Consul in Prague, said "I regret to inform you that the New Zealand authorities have refused to authorise visas for you to visit New Zealand to attend the 11th International Student Conference."

INVITED

The secretariat of the IUS was invited to attend the conference by the Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC). Names of members of the delegation were communicated

in a cable on June 1 to COSEC together with a request to intercede with the New Zealand University Students' Association (NZUSA) and the New Zealand authorities to ensure visas for the members of the delegation.

Another cable on June 3 informed the NZUSA that the members of the delegation were meeting difficulties in obtaining visas and requested it to intervene with the New Zealand authorities to issue visas for the delegation. NZUSA was informed that the delegation planned to leave Prague on June 17.

These cables to NZUSA were not answered.

A cable sent on June 16 to both COSEC and NZUSA informed

ed them of the denial of visas and expressed astonishment at their failure to assure visas for the delegation — interpreting this failure as inimical to world student unity.

The cables also requested them again to intercede with the New Zealand Government to obtain visas for the IUS delegation.

MADE PUBLIC

News of the exclusion was not made public in the Conference until June 24. On June 25 the Conference passed unanimously a motion, moved by Ghana, seconded by New Zealand, which stated:—

"The 11th ISC has satisfied itself that adequate guarantees were made to the secretariat and the NZUSA by the Department of External Affairs that all the accredited delegates to the 11th

ISC would be given visas to enter New Zealand. Taking note of the fact that four representatives of the International Union of Students have been refused permission to enter New Zealand for the purpose of observing the conference, the conference wishes to protest most strongly to the Government of New Zealand for its unco-operative attitude in this regard."

The NZUSA president, Mr M. J. Moriarty said in open conference, "We think it is quite clear that the New Zealand Government has broken the agreement, and in the circumstances we welcome a protest against their action."

Turned Down

The IUS observers refused visas to enter New Zealand for the 11th International Student Conference, were Mazen Huseini of Jordan, Nelson Vanuzzi of Brazil, Hassan Vashir of Sudan, and Vlad of Rumania.

600 SING WITH U.S. TRIO

"If the scabs get in the road we're gonna roll right over them," sang 600 students led by Peter Yarrow and Mary Travis, of the Peter, Paul and Mary Trio, in the coffee bar and men's common room. "We're gonna roll the union on!"

The visiting trio had accepted an invitation to supper after their Auckland concert from the Students' Association.

They were welcomed by the Auckland University Maori Club with hakas, action songs, and an exhibition of the long poi.

The Convairs and the Terriers also sang.

Paul having left, Peter and Mary

sang songs from the pickets, struggles and battles of the American union movement.

*There once was a union maid
Who never was afraid
Of goons and ginks and company finks
And deputy sheriffs on May parade,*

sang Mary, to the delight of the dazed yet appreciative audience.

The visiting Americans were made honorary members of the Auckland University Students' Association after the president, Mr Herb Romaniuk, had convened the gathering as a special meeting of the association.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

SERIOUS NEGLECT

Strong disapproval of the social injustice to the Aborigines existing in Australia, was expressed by delegates to the 11th International Student Conference.

They said that the Australian Government had seriously neglected the social, political and economic welfare of the original inhabitants of the country. This neglect received sanction from certain provisions included in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

A demand was made for an immediate repeal of the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

Full support was expressed with the Australian Student Association on their role in this issue.

Building Delays Critical

The building committee of the Auckland University Council is concerned that delays in building may cause the University to turn students away next year.

The committee said this at an informal meeting of Council of the Auckland Building Industry.

A meeting of building contractors in a position to do work at the university was proposed.



B. Middleton (NZ), P. V. Puue (Ghana), E. Garvey (USA), F. Ziyambi (Sth Rhodesia), R. Solaja (Nigeria), G. Morgan (Wales), Delegates to the ISC.

Charter Urges Peace and Freedom

Amid prolonged applause, the 11th International Student Conference unanimously adopted a new Charter, which will transform the body on June 26.

The Charter pledges its member national unions of students to strive for the ideals of the free university, the free society and world peace, and to struggle against oppression in all its

forms, citing specifically imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, totalitarianism, racism, dictatorship, social injustice, militarism.

To implement the aims of the body more effectively, the Charter contains important provisions on structure which will transform the ISC from a periodical conference into a permanent organisation.

£700 ESSAY CONTEST

A £17,000 scholarship will be allocated to the Auckland University out of the £21,000 Tangiwai Memorial Fund to be raised later this month.

From the allocation the winner of an annual essay contest on

travel safety will receive £700.

The memorial at Tangiwai to the 166 people who died in the 1953 train crash will be the combined work of Mr J. Allen, of the Elam School of Fine Arts, and Mr J. Pharazyn, of Hastings.

CRACCUM

"A free university in a free society"

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 Reporting MIKE WATT
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Editorial

PROPOSED CHANGES IN NZUSA

How would you like to see the U disappear from NZUSA? In other words, how do you react to the idea of changing the New Zealand University Students' Association into an organisation representing students in all tertiary education?

This radical move is supported personally by Mr M. J. Moriarty, president of NZUSA, who is sure that such a national students' association could be more effective.

Mr P. Blizard, vocal president of Victoria University, has commented: "I am in favour of broadening the base of NZUSA activities."

This "broadening the base", however, is a euphemism for the creation of a new organisation, fundamentally different to the old. If the old organisation is to be changed, surely the decision to change it rests upon not the current students unions' representatives but the students within the constituent unions themselves. As yet, no one has asked the students how they react to the proposal to widen the franchise on their national body, so changing its nature and perhaps crippling its real aims.

If Mr Moriarty is proposing, as we think he is proposing, that the increased membership in a national students' association would make a more powerful pressure group to win concessions for students, then he is making a serious mistake about the nature of politics.

The effectiveness of pressure groups is in direct relationship to their unity and the nature of their aims. The aims of a university, training college and technical student differ widely. Has the training college student a vested interest in academic freedom, for instance?

A national students' association would be a more unwieldy body, whose wider representation could dilute or destroy the effectiveness it had been engineered to increase.

With an increase of university students in the Auckland area alone of 10,000 in the next fifteen years, NZUSA surely has sufficient numbers arriving to swell its prestige and to give it real problems — problems which need to be tackled now and problems which may not be solved any more easily by a national students' association.

IMMATURITY AND THE STUDENT

The doctrine in loco parentis establishes the university as paternal guardian over the moral, intellectual and social activities of the student. Such a doctrine permits arbitrary repression of student pursuits, so impairing the university's significance as a centre for conflicting ideas.

It induces or reinforces immaturity, conformity and disinterest among those whose imagination, critical talent and capacities for integrity and growth should be encouraged and given opportunity to develop. It often justifies itself on the basis of the immaturity it induces.

Immaturity and apathy can only be overcome by the encouragement of a critical and dialectical relationship between the student and his community.

We look forward to a democratic university where all share certain rights of participation in matters of common concern, with freedom of inquiry, association and development, where paternalism is replaced by fellowship in a company of scholars.

DISCRIMINATION AND THE LAW

Sir E. Tirikatene has suggested in the House laws to make discrimination on the grounds of race, creed or colour by landlords or owners of public facilities a punishable offence.

Such an attempt to carry the war against discrimination away from the level of pious protestation into the area of practical enforcement is to be encouraged.

However, discrimination is a group attitude which stems from individual prejudice. A war on prejudice would be a slower, colder war with the enemy more difficult to see, its weapons more difficult to ascertain and use, and its progress more difficult to determine.

Nevertheless, if we wish to overcome racial problems once and for all, will we not have to sit down and develop a sane, democratic, practical, effective plan to cleanse individuals of racial prejudice?

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Letters to the Editor

BEATLE-LOVER BOUNCED

Sir,

How touching of Nigel Faigan to write a letter which contains less truth and more drivel than Paul Johnson's much criticised original, and how significant that his letter should be, not only a memoir, but a striking monument to the age of the "non-expert".

Johnson's conjugation of Ellington, Parker and the Beatles is no more ridiculous than Mr Faigan's honourable line running from Liszt to Sinatra.

Mass hysterical response to music may be traced back to Franz Liszt, but the form has changed considerably. An occasional woman, it is said, keeled over when Liszt played. Women were known to have kissed the seams of Johann Strauss's coat, and weep with emotion at the sight of Pederevski's red hair.

But in 1942 a press agent named George Evans used a young singer to unleash a wave of mass hysteria unprecedented in musical history. The Evans formula has been partly responsible for gradual decline in popular music taste, although the singer later did much to improve popular taste.

Every idol to follow Sinatra had less and less musical ability, and owed less to jazz. The widening of the gulf between jazz and popular music moved from Sinatra to Frankie Laine, from Johnnie Ray to Elvis Presley, and finally to the Beatles.

It is not surprising, then, that many older people confuse jazz with pop music. They probably haven't listened to popular music since the 1940's.

If the standard of the product has deteriorated to a stage which is so blatant that it defies all musical taste, the methods of the camel-hair coated marketing board have become so subtle and penetrating that improvement seems almost impossible.

So the current theory is the channelling of teenage dissatisfaction with decadent English society, or if we are to believe Mr Holbrook, of Oxford University, a masturbation fantasy.

It used to be a combination of escapism and substitution to be expected in times of emotional stress, or emotional sensibility due to mammary hyperesthesia.

I suggest, Mr Faigan, that you try an advertising agency for your next theory. While the ad-men convince you that, given the money, they can market coal dust in place of detergent, I shall keep listening for those well constructed Lennon and McCartney songs.

—Rhys Jones

La Dolce Vita

Sir,

I hope for the sake of the disciplines in general that Mike Morrissey's mythology is at least a little better than his taxonomic zoology.

On the matter of his "sunfish" alias "devil-fish" in "La Dolce Vita" introspect, the fish was neither. It was merely a blob with an eye in the middle of it, and it was quite clear that the taxonomic significance of the thing is in no way

justified. The main point was that the thing was there in the net, well and truly caught. This is where Marcello finally appreciated his own position. The important thing was that it was there, not what it was.

Also, it is extremely unlikely that Fallini made the film with screeds of obscure mythology at the back of his mind anyway, even if these things may bear a useful relationship of sorts.

Take, for example, the quotation from Steiner. "Sometimes I feel no bigger than that".

This was repeated three times in the film. No other piece of dialogue was repeated so often.

Steiner's suicide, stemming from his fear of the future and from the fact that it was stabilised and made more secure by the nature of his family and intellectual existence, can all be summarised in this thrice-quoted sentence.

Surely it is better to interpret these things in the light of what is given and not by relating them obscurely to other things. Let's be relevant, not flippant.

—S. D. Somerfield

Vandalism

Sir,

Was it not but a day or so ago that the budding politicians of our community were delivering to us Caesar-like orations on the conditions of, and the students' attitude toward, the university? And yet there are still some persons among us who feel that a period spent in a lecture is not beneficial unless it is spent practising the art of vandalism on any useful piece of equipment that they might find within their reach.

Obviously it is of no use to try and speak rationally to these few, who are gradually destroying the name, as well as the assets of our university. However, there must be some way to make these students, who seem to have an inferiority complex toward furniture and walls, see the error in their thoughts and learn to have the same mature attitude toward these benefits.

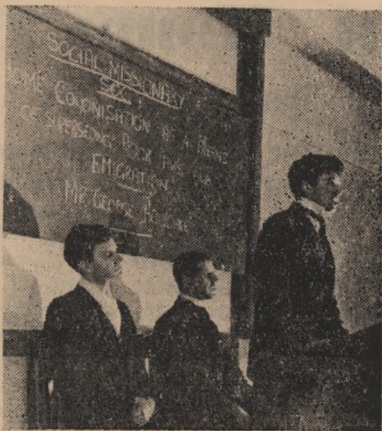
It is up to us, the student body as a whole, to do something about this problem, and we must do something now. Studass. Executive cannot be expected to solve this problem alone; they need our help and support in such a problem.

—Conscientious Fresher

Letters

Writers of letters to the Editor of Craccum are asked to observe a limit of 300 words. Anything longer than this will be treated as a statement and may be edited.

Contributors are asked to observe conventional forms of expression, with the emphasis on clarity and accuracy.



On July 27, Prof. Musgrove's productions of Osborne's "Subject of Scandal and Concern" and Arden's "Business for Good Government" open for a six day season in the University Hall.

Direct Action On French Tests

Eighty people gave their support to sending a boat to the French nuclear test zone, at a public meeting called in the Lower Lecture Theatre at Auckland University.

The meeting, called by Mr R. J. Northey on behalf of the Committee for Resolute Action against French Tests, decided to form an Auckland branch. Mr Northey was elected president.

Mr Northey said: "Keeness, not experience, is the essential qualification for this enterprise."

The committee's aim, he said, was to arouse sufficient interest and gain enough financial support to send at least one fully equipped

boat into the danger area should the Government take no action to prevent the French from carrying out nuclear tests.

While the main aim of the committee was the organisation of boats, it also hoped to institute an embargo on shipments of food from New Zealand to the French base.

It planned to promote a conference to deal with this matter consisting of South Pacific countries.

The committee was still hopeful that the Government would send an official boat to the scene, but its silence concerning its attitude did little to encourage hope.

Mr Northey said it was proposed to establish a base on Pitcairn Island or on any other suitable island from which the boat or boats could be maintained by seaplane.

Any attempt by the French Government to interfere with any boat, he said, would be piracy, providing the boat was not in territorial waters.

A collection at the meeting raised £16 10s. Mr Northey said the committee already had £300.

Others elected were: Secretary, Mr P. D. Rivers; treasurer, Mrs K. Jackson.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Hanan, has questioned the use of sending a boat to the French nuclear testing zone.

The chairman of the Auckland branch of the Committee for Resolute Action against French Tests, Mr R. Northey, replied:—

"Any French action against a small boat entering the area of the proposed French nuclear tests would be illegal and should stir up world opinion so much that the tests would be stopped.

"The New Zealand Government could take stronger action than this, and we hope it does."

PUBLIC SUPPORT

Boats suitable for this venture and the necessary supplies and fittings were among the most important items that the committee hoped to obtain through public support, Mr Northey said.

He estimated a cost of £2,000 to send a boat not less than 30 feet long.

The equipment included geiger counters, radios, medical supplies and cameras. Each boat must have a crew of four, and volunteers would be sought among those with experience in navigation, medicine and sailing.

CHARTER MOST IMPORTANT

The most important result of the International Student Conference held at Christchurch was the passing of the charter, said two delegates, Rosendo Chavarria and Jose Rodriguez, in Auckland.

The two students, who were from the Organisation of Latin American Students in Madrid, said the International Student Conference had been 15 years without a charter.

"Moreover, the Conference made declarations in favour of the free university, the struggle against

tyranny, and for the democratisation of national unions," said Mr Chavarria.

"You in New Zealand are lucky. You have few problems; we have many.

"In Latin America any political event has repercussions on the student class.

"After the recent coup d'etat in Brazil, the student chairman was jailed and the national union disbanded."

REJECTED

The conference also rejected oligarchies, Castro's Marxism and England's neo-colonialist policies, particularly in Guinea and the British Honduras.

The delegates said there has been a definite change in the basic stress in the ISC from administrative to political considerations.

Mr William Mbuvi, the Kenya delegate, said that everything gained at the ISC stemmed from the charter.

Changes in administration, for example the extension of the secretary's powers, would make for greater efficiency, he said.

The Austrian delegate, Manfred Straberger, said: "It was a very quiet conference. It had no troubles, unlike Quebec. (At the last ISC, in Quebec in 1961, 32 delegations withdrew.—Ed.)

"It was well prepared, but there were too many delays over change of venue and translation difficulties."

TOO SMOOTH

One translator was heard to mutter in the background, "Yes, it was too quiet. This may be interpreted as a success for the Communists. Things went just a little too smoothly."

The 80 people who signed their names on a document supporting the aims of the Auckland branch of the Committee for Resolute Action against French Tests were asked to indicate what part they could play.

One man wrote: "Substitute for those sterilised by the radiation."

METAPHORS, MORALS . . .

Let it no longer be thought that the conclusions of philosophical analyses must always be abstract. Mr Ian Potter, in the introduction to his provocative paper, 'Metaphors, Morals and Mush', informed members of the Philosophical Society that not only could a metaphor be captured, described and analysed, it could also be photographed.

By means of numerous examples and a particular emphasis on the poetic status of metaphor, Mr Potter went on to provide a most interesting and lucid account of the values and dangers which are present in this form of language.

This view Mr Potter sees as doing far less than justice to either their form or function within the complexity of language. A much deeper analysis of metaphorical usage is needed before the true position of metaphor can be properly understood.

Speaking to a near capacity audience, Mr Potter went on to argue that metaphors are things both unique and useful. They are, he claimed, usually regarded as contracted similes, or even worse, mere poetic comparisons.

His views provoked much disagreement from the audience, and the second half of the evening was occupied by forcefully presented arguments from both the speaker and the floor.

Mr Potter, however, had the last word. He said that he had included "Mush" in the title of his paper to cater not for the views expressed in the paper but for those which would arise during the discussion.

STUDENT BANISHED IN SA

Through the application of the law on the suppression of communism, the former vice-president of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), Thami Mhlambiso, has been banished by the Minister of Justice, Vorster. Mhlambiso, at present studying at the University of Natal, is not permitted to attend any meetings, he is only allowed to be present in one special area, and he may not speak to any other banished person.

This decree of expulsion remains in effect for five years and can be renewed. During this period, the student is not allowed to have anything to do with any educational establishment either. At the moment it is uncertain whether Mhlambiso will be able to continue with his studies at the University of Natal.

He is not allowed to appeal to a court of law.

In a statement to the press, the president of the NUSAS said that in reality the present Government was concerned only with silencing the opponents of apartheid on the pretext of suppressing communists.

Another student at the University of Natal, Sidney Dunn, has been arrested in the district of Transkei under the emergency legislation in force there without any reasons being given.

Seniors In Top Six

The Auckland University Senior Rugby team, with eight new players this season, has qualified for play-off as one of the top six teams in the Auckland Competition.

The team has also defeated Massey, Victoria, and the touring Australian Universities side.

Bob Graham, Alan Tohill and Kevin O'Shannessey have represented the province. Bob Graham and Michael Geary have played for New Zealand Universities team, which Graham also captained.

Much of the team's success is due to the new coach, Dr Mayne Smeeton and his faith in the younger players.

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A Taste of Honey

By John H. Betts

Recent trends in Auckland amateur dramatic productions have caused irate comments in letters to the editors of local newspapers, and — more alarmingly — in some supposedly informed quarters.

Under heaviest fire have been the W.E.A. production of "Roots," Avondale's "Tea and Sympathy" and the two Auckland Festival plays, the Grafton Players' "Luther" and the fine production of "The Kitchen," by the Central and University groups.

These plays may not contain the noble characters and the elevated tone that Aristotle might have wished for in his high tragedy. They are nonetheless serious dramatic works, a pleasure to an adult-minded audience and a challenge to both actors and producers.

The tendency to write and produce the so-called gutter or kitchen sink school of drama is indeed prevalent.

WOWSERS

Only the wowserish biddies who bobbed from behind their own (we hope unsullied) kitchen sinks at Festival time to gulp their annual slice of culture seem to have found themselves confronted by something with which their limited aesthetic tastes failed to cope.

Because they were able at the time to get a sly snigger at things which the author never intended to make them snigger at anyway, they have in retrospect condemned the entire plays as merely disgusting and immoral.

Is their confusion perhaps between what is immoral and what is amoral?

And the supposedly reputable drama critic who was heard to voice the opinion that where vulgarity began, art ended would presumably like her chances expurgated beyond reason, her Shakespeare without Falstaff, Pistol, or the Porter of Macbeth and her Botticelli Birth of Venus in a duffle-coat.

Such people will be glad to hear that they may soon have another opportunity to see dirty drama in performance.

The Orakei Drama Group is planning a production of Sheila Delaney's popular and highly successful play "A Taste of Honey," a play, which perhaps even more than any of the others mentioned will spur on the pen of 'Mother-of-four.'

The plot of the play is simple; Helen, a virtual whore mis-spent one afternoon in the hayloft with the village idiot 17 years ago. She and the resulting daughter, Josephine, are now living in the seediest of Manchester's suburbs in one room overlookin' t' ship canal an' t' gas works.

Helen latches on to Peter, a disreputable spiv of doubtful trade, ten years her junior, and goes off to live in sin with him.

Jo in the meantime gets pregnant by a negro sailor but is looked after through her pregnancy by Geoff, a homosexual.

Finally, Peter proves to be 'alkie' and chucks out Mum, who then comes home to daughter and promptly slings Geoff out on his ear.

In other words "A Taste of Honey" has the lot! But in the process you also get a powerful play that keeps a producer busy and five character parts that are a challenge to the actors.

The self-styled custodes morum who object to the current amateur dramatic preference for this type of play may be pleased to find that a more austere note is being struck by the Remuera Theatre's projected production of Euripides' "Medea."

CONDEMNED

But let them not forget that Euripides was in his day condemned by the conservative elements among the Athenians as too immoral and too avant-garde.

On examination, the moral values propounded by Delaney and Wesker are in the long run often more simple and more elevating than those of the Greek writer.

Executive

Filth Eliminated

Mr R. J. Simpson was appointed Revue controller at a meeting of the executive of the Auckland University Student Association.

In his policy speech, Mr Simpson said he thought the controller should have complete command of Revue, instead of the director.

He said in future all key positions would be occupied by students who would replace the professionals employed at the moment. These professionals, he said, would train the students for 1965, and by 1966 it would be a completely student-produced Revue.

The number of script writers would be increased from one or two to as many as 12.

The content would also differ from the past, and Mr Simpson hoped to eliminate 'blatant filth,' and replace it with satire and subtle ambiguity.

The second half of Mr Simpson's proposed Revue would be done along the lines of Grand Opera, and would be a satire on the French Nuclear Tests.

Officers appointed to the executive were:

Treasurer, Mr B. Woolf; chairman, Women's House Committee, Miss S. Robinson.

There were two applicants for the position of new building officer, but neither satisfied the executive and applications were reopened.

Controversy

Historic Fallibility

The Representative, by Rolf Hochhuth (Methuen paperback).

Rolf Hochhuth's play "The Representative," translated for Methuen by R. MacDonald, has become notorious because of its attack on Pope Pius XII's failure to condemn publicly the Nazi's final solution of the Jewish problem.

Because Hochhuth has claimed that his interpretation of papal policy and motives is historically accurate, discussion has shifted from consideration of the merits of the play to the situation itself.

Unfortunately, because of the unavailability of documents which would clinch the matter, the polemic has degenerated into pedantic and unreal analyses of largely irrelevant facts.

Furthermore, argument about the actual extent of Roman Catholic opposition to Hitler's racist policies has obscured the point of Hochhuth's play: the reaction of individuals and institutions to an evil protected and promoted by the powers of the modern State. The most effective scenes in the play revolve around the German industrialists, politicians and army officers.

CONCERNED

Although these men are directly concerned with the extermination of Jews, Hochhuth relieves them of any moral responsibility, "since, in an age of general conscription it is not necessarily a question of merit or blame, or even a question of character, whether a man puts on this or that uniform or is on the side of hangman or victim."

Luther's theological view of man bound by egotism and ignorance, unable even to see the issues, has been secularised. Hochhuth's villains never realise the enormity of their actions: in their personal relations they act on the accepted canons of good taste and social morality. Beyond this narrow sphere, problems and responsibilities are lost in a haze of authority; the impersonal, unquestioned mechanism of the state.

The administrative officers of the Vatican are also unable to realise their responsibility towards the German extermination centres. They, in turn, are conditioned by political considerations, traditions and the complexities of the situation.

SOME EXCEPTIONS

A few, such as Gerstein, a German christian who joins the S.S. in order to help the Jews, and Father Fontana, a Jesuit, do not suffer from the prevalent myopia. However, individually their protests are impotent, and they retreat into hysteria and ambiguity.

In sharp contrast to these impotent, socially conditioned puppets, the Pope is represented as a figure with almost unlimited power and free will.

Hochhuth believes that he alone could have saved the Jews, that as Christ's representative on earth he should not be bound and conditioned by mundane political administrative or judicial concerns. Luther, too, ideal-

ised the Pope as a semi-divine figure, and, disillusioned when his hero failed to reform the Church single-handed, attacked him indiscriminately.

THE SAME ERROR

Hochhuth has fallen into the same error. He asserts that Pius refused to denounce Hitler for a wide range of reasons. Some of these are incredibly venal and so ludicrous that they destroy his case.

Charges that the Pope was personally a coward, that he sold out the Jews to protect the Vatican's financial interests and so on are obviously so melodramatic that one tends to ignore the more plausible explanation for the Pope's silence.

Defenders of the Pope have easily refuted Hochhuth's extreme allegations. Then they confidently assert that Pius realised that a public attack on the Nazis would not only be ineffective but could even have an adverse effect, leading to reprisals and devastations.

The most serious charge made by Hochhuth is that Pius XII did not wish to endanger the papacy's traditional role of impartial conciliator, preserving the European status quo, nor did he wish to aid the Soviet offensive in Central Europe by undermining Hitler's regime.

PAPAL POLICIES

At the moment it is impossible to estimate whether these considerations, rather than the desire to avoid greater evil, determined papal policies. But if these considerations were the determining ones, it would merely prove that the Pope too was a victim of traditional attitudes, the inappropriate legacies of the past.

AUGUST ARTS

The 1964 University Arts Festival will be held in Auckland from August 15 to August 20.

It is essentially a gathering of students from all parts of New Zealand to compete and compare notes on a wide variety of activities.

About 500 students from other universities will be needing billets. A week's hospitality to students from the south is a worthwhile way of keeping in touch with what is going on.

By providing billets a student will qualify for passes to most of the functions.

Forms for those wishing to provide billets will be available soon.

The festival programme includes such dramatists as Saroyan, Pinter, and Ionesco.

Several jazz concerts with jazz-dancing, an art exhibition and a music section featuring a Latin Cantata written especially for the festival, will be held.

NZUSA has placed in the hands of the Ombudsman the case of Miss Bei, who was refused an entry permit to study in New Zealand. No reasons were given and she appears to have been unfairly excluded.

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RHYTHMIC SQUALOR

By Patrick Flynn

The New Zealand Opera Company presentation of "Rigoletto" is to some extent absolved from the crippling effects of a sterile production by the good taste of the conductor, Georg Tintner, and the fine sets by Raymond Boyce.

The result is an acceptable standard of operatic entertainment.

Although often clumsy in timing, the lighting effects do not seriously impair the work of Mr Boyce.

With an uncanny sense of stage colour he evokes brooding fantasy in realistic terms, while deferring proportionately to operatic traditions and the demands of present day theatrical techniques.

Mr Tintner's influence on the proceedings results in better efforts from the concert orchestra. Violin intonation is more secure and the wind section displays a developing awareness of ensemble.

The soloists are practically browbeaten by the conductor into keeping to the musical point. On the rare occasions when Mr Turner indulges them it is very much a matter of give an inch and take a yard.

The quartet almost grinds to a halt in a mud of rhythmic squalor.

DISAPPOINTING

The most disappointing musical aspect of the production is the chorus work.

Although Mr Tintner tries to overcome the frequent upsets, it is obvious that the chorus master and repeteurs have not finished their jobs.

The problem of creating dramatic continuity in a number opera is a vexing one. The producer of "Rigoletto" inexplicably makes only a token effort to overcome it.

Although one may quibble over frequent ugly groupings, the courtier's tonic disinterest in the proceedings and similar details, the old technique of freezing the stage during numbers caused the

tattered remnants of dramatic thread to be annihilated at the moments when it should have been held in delicate abeyance.

MISAPPLIED

Graham Gorton's talents were sadly misapplied in the title role.

There is certainly something to be said for treating "Rigoletto" in a gently satirical fashion.

After all, the queasy melodrama is not enhanced by a translation bristling with lines which must be as embarrassing for the cast as for the audience.

Only an artist who has absorbed a role so thoroughly as to have emerged at the end unfettered by emotional involvement, or a ham pleased with the necessary wit, could hope to succeed in this. Mr Gorton fulfilled neither of these qualifications.

On the other hand, the sound of the Duke's voice from the inn when Rigoletto imagines he is slain and the eventful discovery of Gilda as the unhappy corpse are two wonderful moments which need no compromising.

Yet these were ruined by ill-timed musical entries, a frantic foot scraping Rigoletto, unsubtle lighting and meaningless pauses.

SHOULD DO BETTER

This "Rigoletto" is of a standard comparable to an average provincial company overseas.

In view of the vast repertoire such companies possess, and the generous measure of support the New Zealand company has from the Government and other sources, it is fair to demand something more than this.

The company can certainly produce "Rigoletto" as it produced "Carmen" two years ago.

Appointments

Four new lecturers have been appointed to the staff of Auckland University, as from the beginning of next year.

They are Mr C. C. Bowley, as lecturer in linguistics in the English department, Dr G. A. F. Seber, as Mathematics lecturer, Mr W. F. Mande, as senior lecturer, and Dr Ruth H. Butterworth, as lecturer, both in the newly established department of political studies.

Canoe Club

During the first three days of the mid-term break, students in canoes, with an accompanying launch, made a trip to Rakino Island.

The island lies 12 miles from the embarking point at St. Heliers, an estimated three-hour journey.

While camped on one of the small bays, the students spent their time fishing, diving, canoeing, exploring and relaxing.

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BEST FRENCH PLAY YET

ANDROMAQUE is at the best of times a very difficult play to produce. The highly formalised French classical style of Racine demands a definite decision between a naturalistic or stylised interpretation, and the Modern Languages Club's production was an unsatisfactory compromise.

The vertical chessboard representation of a Greek temple only detracted from an otherwise simple and austere background of draperies, more in keeping with the style of the play. In contrast costuming was most effective.



Acting abilities varied. The title role does not make very great demands on the actress, as a lovely defenceless widow, Margaret Brown gave a very competent performance. Despite an extremely pleasing voice, her interpretation was inclined to be static at times. Martin Sutton, as Pyrrhus, similarly was more than adequate though never inspired. The rest of the cast, the confidantes of the principal characters did not positively contribute to the feeling of the play.

On the other hand it was Francis White, as Oreste, and Rosemary Whillans, as Herminone, who provided the strength of the play. The role of Herminone requires a strong actress with plenty of guts; Rosemary fulfilled every demand that the part made on her. The only disappointment, and a relatively minor one, was her lessening in fire in the denunciation scene of Act V. After her brilliant performance at the end of Act IV, she seemed unable to sustain the climax at the end. This was left to Francis White, who gave a powerful and completely convincing portrayal of the ill-fated Oreote. After carrying the rest of the cast through the first half, he had real opportunity with Rosemary Whillans in the second to portray unhampered the passions and fury engendered by Herminone. His demented ravings at the end of the play were superb and in no way overdone.

Oreote and Herminone were the only two characters who made any use of the stage. This lack of movement on the part of the other characters — a fault of production — contributed greatly to a rather stoeid performance. However, it is of course difficult to find people who can combine acting ability with fluency in French; and despite painful feelings in the production this was without doubt the best French play yet.

16 Countries Condemned

Resolutions by the international student conference held in Christchurch condemned 16 countries for various actions as follows:—

- ★ Britain for "colonialism" in Latin America and Aden.
- ★ Australia for treatment of the aborigines.
- ★ Ecuador for the suppression of students.
- ★ Cuba for installing atomic weapons.
- ★ Russia also for installing atomic weapons in the Caribbean.
- ★ The United States for blockading Cuba and intervening in Brazil's internal affairs.
- ★ Honduras for repressive measures and a dictatorial Government.
- ★ South Korea for the suppression of student demonstrations.
- ★ China for aggression against India; and colonialism in south-west Africa.

Other resolutions condemned Guatemala for dictatorship and El Salvador for "retrograde unconstitutional military dictatorship, which is oppressing the students and people"; Haiti for "brutal Duvalier tyranny"; Nicaragua for its "fraudulently established and illegally maintained regime"; France for its proposed nuclear tests in the Pacific.

No Admission

An evening of one-act plays will be presented by the Auckland University Drama Society in the University Hall on Thursday, July 16.

The programme includes two sketches by Harold Pinter, "The Applicant" and "Trouble in the Works," two short plays by Ionesco, and "The Nature of Being Lo etc." by Earnest Bunsbury, S.L., a cerebral fanasty on the nature of God.

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Interview

Virtual Slave Colony

Angola today is being run as a slave colony by the Portuguese, said the Angolan delegates to the International Student Conference. In a special interview, Jorge Valentim and Paul Touba said that the rights of the mass of the Angolan people were being suppressed.

Angolans had to do forced labour within the country, while thousands were being sold into virtual slavery in the South African mines. Officially they were contract workers but in fact the Portuguese Authorities arrested many Angolans to make up the quota, and cheated them of their wages on return to Angola, since the wages were paid by the South Africans directly to the Portuguese Authorities. Angolan students were systematically denied access to higher education, and had to escape out of the country to attend universities. If they returned to Angola they faced imprisonment by the Authorities.

FACADE

The Portuguese claimed in international circles to have instituted reforms in Angola, but this was only a facade, said Mr Touba. The basic situation remained one in which the mass of Angolans were being kept backward. However, the Portuguese had done one thing which was helping Angolan national spirit, although the Portuguese did not realise it. This was the mingling together of the various indigenous groups in Angola because of the forced labour system. Out of this

a national sense of unity was developing in opposition to the present regime.

The current revolt against Portuguese domination was led by the National Liberation Front of Angola, led by Holden Roberto. A provisional government had been organised, which was already recognised by 18 nations. The Angolans, operating from bases in the Congo, were determined to continue waging a struggle until the Portuguese conceded independence. At the moment the Portuguese refuse to contemplate this, and even Portuguese liberals seemed more interested in using the Angola issue as a means for gaining power for themselves rather than seeking genuine independence for Angola.

The ultimate aim of the National Liberation Front, in which students were intimately involved, was the creation of an independent Angola in which the people would be given power to decide their own Government, Messrs Valentim and Touba said. The movement also supported the Pan-African ideal, and would support efforts to establish African governments in the countries to the South.



Angolan Delegates to the ISC

Jazz Concert Swings

By D. M. Brown

Four Groups played at the Auckland University Jazz Club's last concert, held in the Auckland Art Gallery.

The Bruce Miles Quartet came first with some relaxed and melodious numbers. Noel Cusack, drums, when toned down a little, will make a good ensemble drummer.

Bruce Miles, vibes, backed by the competent Murray Stentaford, bass, and Keith Berman, piano, came out with some nice solos.

The Auckland University Jazz Workshop Quintet, while presenting challenging jazz, played some numbers which were more a collection of parts than logically developed and which were too long for the listener to unify.

Graeme Lord, vibes, and Dave Auburn, sax, provided polished solos, while Nigel Faigan, bass, and Noel Cusack, drums, backed with a subtle rhythm section.

Rod Wakern, pianist, provided an interesting unnamed original.

SWINGING SOLOS

The Auckland Music Academy Dixieland Ensemble felt the absence of a banjo and relied heavily on melodically stilted traditional numbers. Tony Asby, clarinet, gave some really swinging solos.

The Stu Parsons Quartet was led by a driving plastic saxophonist, backed by a sometimes outstanding bassist, Bert Penny, and an experienced pianist, Jack Randall, and drummer, Lou Mercer.

This uninhibited, unpretentious, freeblowing group, reluctant to stop, rounded off an interesting and enjoyable concert.

Medical School Muddle

The Government is allowing the planning of a second New Zealand medical school to drift into a muddle, says an editorial published in the Auckland star.

If the result is a shortage of doctors in the 1970's the Ministers of Health and Education will bear the final responsibility. They would be well advised to take a closer look at the friction that seems to be developing between the University Grants Committee and the Auckland University Council.

In recent statements, the chairman of the Grants Committee, Dr. Llewellyn, has managed to suggest simultaneously that Auckland is being impatient and that it is holding up a decision. He says a date cannot be set for the new school until Auckland decides "what shape and size it would take and what the facilities and course of education would be." But Auckland cannot finally decide this until it has sought the advice of the dean of the new school and heads of departments. And these appointments cannot be made until the Grants Committee authorizes them.

The Auckland University Council wants the Grants Committee and the Government to do three things. To announce a date by which the output of New Zealand, medical graduates should be increased. To allow advertisements to be placed for the senior staff who will participate in the

planning of the school. To make sure that land adjoining the Auckland Hospital is reserved for the school. The Grants Committee and the Government have done none of these things.

Dr Llewellyn says the site of the school may be affected by a new road from Grafton Bridge to Carlton Gore Road eliminating the bad corner at the hospital. Assuming that the road were built in a direct line between these points, some 12 acres would be left between it and the hospital. A motel has already been built in this area. Before further development takes place, the Government should proclaim the land as the probable site of the medical school. Dr Llewellyn asserts that this cannot be done until the exact route of the road is known. But this will take some time. Meanwhile there seems to be no legal provision for reserving the land. A "requisition" has been made and there is vague reference to powers under the Regional Authority Act. But the operative clause would seem to have no legal force until the regional plan for the area comes into existence — and this too is several years away. Surely it would be more logical to proclaim a minimum area now and let the road be built around it when the

time comes.

The proclamation of a site depends, naturally, on a Government decision to go ahead with detailed planning of the school. A lapse of 10 years is likely between this decision and the emergence of the first graduates. The search for staff must be followed by detailed planning, by building and then by a six-year course. The earliest date by which doctors could now be graduated would be 1975. The argument really boils down to a question of whether the Grants Committee and the Government think the output from Otago will need to be increased by then.

Here, admittedly, there may be room for disagreement. Auckland has perhaps been inclined to exaggerate the urgency of a second school — at one stage there were plans to open a temporary school in Cornwall Park. In spite of long-acknowledged shortages of clinical material at Otago, graduates from that school still perform outstandingly well in examinations overseas. And there is much doubt whether existing shortages of doctors are the result of undersupply or maldistribution. By overseas standards our ratio of doctors to population is high and immigration continues to supplement the output from Otago.

But the committee which reported last year on the supply of

Philippino Student Protest

Philippine university students went on a peaceful demonstration recently in protest against lavish spending by one of Manila's societies of rich people, the Mancomunidad Pampaguena. The students came in two truckloads from the State University of the Philippines, bearing placards, and picketed the grand anniversary ball thrown by the Mancomunidad at the plush Manila Hotel. The students denounced the ball as "lavish and ostentatious" and criticised "ostentatiously extravagant parties of the moneyed class".

doctors considered all these factors and unanimously agreed that it would be "reasonable and prudent" to graduate doctors from a second school in Auckland in 1973. Otherwise it predicted "a serious shortage" in the 1970's. In these circumstances Auckland's "anxiety," as Dr Llewellyn calls it, should be the anxiety of the whole country. Unless of course the Government thinks the case for a second school is not yet proved.

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