

# ASIAN ANTI-ATOMIC WARNING

Our Near Northern Neighbour, in the person of President Sukarno of Indonesia, gives a timely warning.

Exec. Jottings, P.3  
The Orr Case, P.4 and 5  
Sports Pages 7 and 8

Sir,  
We in Indonesia followed with absorbed interest the correspondence of Earl Russell, Mr Krushchev and Mr Dulles concerning the H-bomb. We also watch with some relief the tide of mass protest growing in some of the hydrogen armed countries. I feel that the voice of an Asian should be heard on this matter. Therefore, although uninvited, I am writing to you. I am writing from Djakarta, a city near the middle of Asia, the continent chosen as the atomic and hydrogen testing ground.

## Asians atomic victims

The war-time victims of the atomic bomb were Asians; it is scientifically indicated that the peace-time victims of hydrogen bomb testing are mostly Asian. It is quite time that Asian voices were heard on this matter. It is true that the choice of life or nuclear death is not in our hands, but at least we have the right and duty to speak and protest. It is our future no less than yours which is at stake.

As a man, a father, an Asian and a human being made in the image of God I am appalled at the cynicism of those who wield atomic weapons. They speak of saving their forms of civilisation, yet their policy is based on the determination to destroy, if they conceive it necessary, that civilisation. And, of course, that destruction would not be confined to themselves. The nature of nuclear warfare means that there could be no neutrality in such a clash. We, too, are inevitably scheduled for the nuclear incinerator if your "fail-safe" civilisation should go wrong. It is a fearful thought that the future of the world rests upon the proper functioning of a thermionic valve somewhere in the Arctic.

In his letter to you, Mr Dulles made the point that the creed of the United States is based on the tenets of moral law. This I fully accept, just as I accept the great political and emotional impact of the American Declaration of Independence and of the Communist Manifesto. What cannot be accepted is a wilful perversion of moral law, a perversion whose weight falls upon the unconsulted and the unborn.

## the chief victims

It must be recognised that both main nuclear powers are prepared to wage nuclear war in defence of what they consider to be their vital interests. Neither power is prepared to jeopardise itself nor forsake any possible advantage. Both are determined that the other shall not maintain a lead in retaliatory or offensive power. This is a fact of political life. This situation will continue so long as their ideologies remain vital.

In this situation, we of Asia are little but pawns in the game. We do not, and for this I am grateful, have atomic bombs to flourish. However, it would be most unwise to disregard Asian opinion. In all sincerity, I tell you that we are growing increasingly resentful of the present situation. Asians are the chief victims of the West's failures and moral bankruptcy.

The West is facing a moral crisis. If there are any future generations, what will be their verdict on this second half of the twentieth century? There is no doubt at all that the testing of these horror-weapons, let alone their use, has already claimed its

victims, probably running into scores of thousands, already born and still unborn. You have abrogated to yourselves powers which rightly belong to the Almighty; you have already ensured that the sins of the fathers—your sins—shall be visited upon the children. Believe me in this context, we in Asia do not see you as saviours of civilisation or as forerunners of the future; we see you as agents of death—our death.

I am writing this letter on the occasion of the anti-H-bomb week in Indonesia. Already, outside my official residence, thousands of people are gathering. Do not think that they are Communists or

There can be no question now of the West giving moral leadership to Asia. Your moral leadership has, for us, meant first colonialism and now the philosophical, moral, political and social bankruptcy of a nuclear arms-race.

The thousands of people who are now gathered outside Merdeka Palace may be politically unsophisticated (although no more than a mass meeting in a western country), but they are not fools. They are awake.

You in the West are causing more gaps between humanity; you are also losing the battle for the hearts and minds of men.

—"New Statesman", June 28.



Communist dupes. They are ordinary people, worried and wondering about their future, hopeful that their simple lives will not be ended and their hopes ruined by mistakes they did not make, but by distant people to whom they owe nothing. This anti-H-bomb week has been arranged in connection with the series of tests in Eniwetok. In terms of fall-out, that is in our backyard. How many Asians will die as a result of these tests? Can the scientists tell?

The tenets of moral law compel us to protest. Three years ago, the Bandung Conference "considered that disarmament and the prohibition of experimentation and the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilisation from the fear and prospect of wholesale destruction."

We still believe that a firm and assured peace is necessary for us in order that our peoples can reconstruct these Asian states. We cannot impose peace upon the world, but we demand the right to be heard and consulted.

## we utterly deny...

We utterly deny the right of the West to continue imperilling us and our future. We utterly deny you the right to cause cancer in our children. It is past time for the West, Communist and non-Communist alike, to draw back from the edge of complete moral bankruptcy. It is explicitly your task to utilise the skill and technique of your science for peaceful purposes.

One tenth of the treasure and skill used in making your hydrogen weapons could transform my country. We are still in a pre-industrial stage of development. We know that the engines which drive an atomic submarine can drive electric generators. We know which we prefer.

## SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN U.S.A. AND N.Z. JOURNALISM

At Easter Tournament this year, Mr John Fox (Associate Editor of "The Press", Christchurch) was the guest of honour at the University Press Council dinner. Below is a report of the after-dinner talk he gave to Press Council members.

"Notes on some differences between journalism in New Zealand and in the United States."

There are fewer differences than might be imagined. Basic techniques are very similar, and so are the broad types of news. In New Zealand we may give relatively more space to foreign affairs, but then American local reporting is very good. The Americans may give more space to literature, art, music, and science, but we give a better racing service. The Press has four racing reporters; the Toledo Blade, where I worked briefly, has none.

### Two differences

Two differences impressed me more than the superficial differences in news treatment.

The first was in organisation. We tend to follow the English system of separate departments with some provision for co-ordination. This does not always work well, because the chief reporter may assign reporters to a task in which the chief sub-editor is not interested. The result may be that the story the chief reporter values may be written and not published, while the story the chief sub-editor values may never be written at all. This doesn't happen very often but is an extreme example of a persistent difficulty.

The Americans get over this by a more vertical organisation. The key man in collecting local news is the city editor, who is chief reporter, copy taster, and chief sub-editor combined. He assigns the reporters, checks whether their story conforms with his instructions, appraises its value for headings and space, and says where it is to go in the paper. All the copy-readers (corresponding to our sub-editors) have to do is read the copy for English, punctuation, and legal points. The system is economical in time and ability. It is also less frustrating to reporters.

There are indications that the principle behind the American system will gradually be introduced to New Zealand.

### High level of Staff qualification

The second difference is in staff qualification. Almost every reporter on the Toledo Blade was a university graduate. Quite a few had masters' degrees and at least

two were doctors of philosophy. Nor should American degrees be sold short. They do indicate a reasonable standard of education as a rule. For instance, I understand that most good colleges require something like a unit in a foreign language for a bachelor's degree. One of the doctors of philosophy on the Toledo Blade had to pass a special examination in Latin, which he had never studied before—as a prerequisite to admission to his doctorate course at Columbia.

American reporters have not only degrees but degrees in journalism. Joseph Harsch, of the Christian Science Monitor, wrote recently in the "Manchester Guardian": "Every major American university now boasts of a school of journalism, and turns out graduates in journalism in greater numbers than graduates in theology, law or medicine."

The Americans believe that journalism has an academic discipline of its own. They believe that its principles can be as fit a subject for university study as conveyancing, drawing up a balance sheet, taking out an appendix or assessing the value of wool. They believe it is as reasonable a subject for academic discussion, perhaps more so, because journalism affects the rich as well as the poor, the healthy as well as the sick, and humans as well as animals.

The subjects is useful not only to journalists but to men and women in radio, television, magazine work, advertising, public relations, politics, and the church, and even to authors.

### Studies in journalism

In New Zealand the value of university studies is being increasingly recognised, but not of studies in journalism. We used to have a diploma course, not a particularly well designed one, but this has been abandoned. Most N.Z. journalists do not have university qualifications, and learn their profession through a kind of apprenticeship, with rather less 'daylight' training than a plumber gets. They have limited opportunities of learning on the job. Newspapers are reluctant to let cadets make up pages, edit the copy of senior reporters, or even write leading articles.

In the circumstances the maintenance of standards has been a remarkable achievement by N.Z. newspapers. They have been helped by two factors. First, during the depression they were able to recruit an unusually large proportion of capable young men, a

proportion they cannot hope to attract now. Depression recruits are the mainstay of many newspapers. The second is the existence of the very restrictions under which journalists sometimes chafe. The law of libel, contempt of court and national habits of reticence inhibit bold reporting. As New Zealand gets larger these restrictions may have less effect.

Seven years ago a sub-committee of the N.Z. Journalists' Assn. recommended a more systematic approach to training recruits, but nothing came of it. Perhaps it was just a bit ahead of its time, as individual proprietors are now taking a greater interest in the question. Incidentally, the Chancellor of the University of Canterbury was, with myself, a member of that committee.

It is not improbable that journalism will find its way back into the university, and that is where these thoughts have some relevance to the Student Press Council, as distinct from any of its members who may be interested in journalism.

### Practical work an important aspect

An important aspect of journalism in American colleges is the practical work, the laboratory work, done by students on their student newspapers. This work is essential if students are to get a working knowledge of how newspapers function. Such newspapers cost money, but so, presumably, do physics and chemistry labs. It is also possible that they would get the support of newspaper proprietors.

Men and women who have worked on the existing student newspapers in N.Z. generally make apt pupils in journalism, but "Canta" and the rest do not offer quite the training suitable for a journalism course. They are rather journals of opinion and they are designed for that purpose, not as a means of training reporters.

A well-known student of law  
Had just one accident more  
This unfortunate bloke  
His leg it got broke  
He said "This is the last I am sure."  
—Gee.

### Congress Correction

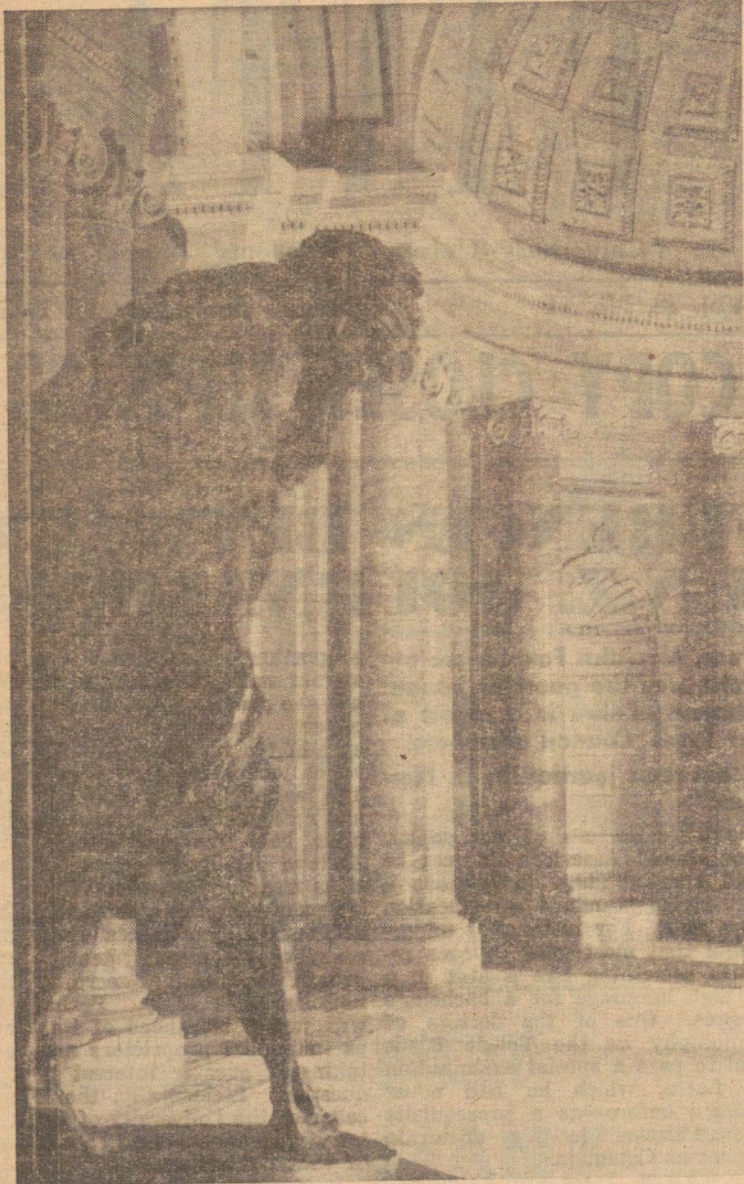
Dates for Congress published in the last "Canta" should have been Friday, January 23 to Friday, January 30. (Not Friday, January 3 to Friday, January 30.)

# WRITE FOR CANTA

# CANTA

And whatso'er we dare to think  
That dare we also say.

Editor: Robin Frizzell.  
Sub-Editors: Bill Carter, Don Milne.  
Advertising: Gay Yandle. Circulation: Brian Steel.  
Illustrations: John Packard. Sports Editor: Jack Dowie.  
Staff: Eve Zwartz—and numerous nebulae.



THE EDITOR THINKING ABOUT THE LAST ISSUE OF "CANTA" AND HIS EDITORIAL.

## God's Own Country — a look from across the Tasman

From time to time I have threatened and offered to write something for "Canta", but somehow I always seem to be lacking in inspiration. Just recently I received a letter from an Aussie cobbler who was in New Zealand this year on the Student Exchange. Included in his letter was a copy of an article that he wrote for "Semper", the University of Queensland's newspaper. While the sporting page of his letter would make interesting reading this slightly factless article is good.

For those who never were very good at geography, New Zealand is a small, British (very), island Dominion in the South Pacific. This small group of islands is almost as far from Sydney as is Towns-

ville, and thus it is a "Far-Flung Outpost of the Empire". Some Americans seem to think that New Zealand lies on the other side of the Harbour Bridge but this is a fallacy.

Ao-te-roa (The Land of the Long White Cloud) was first discovered by Coupe (nothing to do with Henry Ford) a Polynesian who liked paddling his own canoe in 950 A.D. It is quite a trip to Tahiti and back by canoe and the first Maori colonists did not arrive until 4 centuries later in 1350 A.D. The Maoris lived peaceably for some centuries (apart from incessant inter-tribal wars which alleviated boredom and added Protein), until the arrival of British colonists early last century. The Maoris were most unreasonable, and objected to having their lands looked after by the British. Amicable relationships did not become evident for quite some time. The final phase in this brief resume of New Zealand's history, occurred after the Second World War when it was over-run by Australian-American tourists.

### truly remarkable.

This truly remarkable country is noted for scenery, snakes (notable by the absence of), thermal wonders, the Maoris and rare birds.

The scenery ranges from majestic mountains to mundane mudflats. The intermediate range is also quite pleasing. The Thermal

- incomparable value
- unsurpassable quality

—words which more than adequately describe the service given to you—the customer, when shopping at The Farmers'. Satisfaction is the personal aim of The Farmers'—satisfaction to everyone who shops at The Farmers' for everything.

## The Farmers'

The Big Store in Cashel Street

Dear Ed. Department

## IN-TYPE LETTERS

### A Very Angry Young Man!

D. I. Matheson: this correspondence has been closed.—Ed. "Canta".  
"Brassed Off": your correct name must be given, even if not for publication.—Ed. "Canta".

### Angry Young Men—We!

The Editor, "Canta".  
Dear Sir,  
Being angry young men we feel that women librarians won't satisfy our bookish needs. We would like to see nice young men taking up positions in the University Library—young men like Grecian Gods, flaxen-haired and ruby-lipped, the type who delight in the company of their fellow males.

How much more cheery our tedious library hours would be in the company of these virile dears, whom we would like to see instilled in the most honourable of all positions.

Yours,  
T. P. K. PACK.

### Quick to Draw

The Editor, "Canta".  
Dear Sir,  
Is it humorous to place filth and ridicule upon the leader of another man's religion? The writer of "A Sunday Morning Spent At Home" from page five of the previous "CANTA" seems to think so. Rightly or wrongly millions of Tibetan Buddhists look upon the Dalai Lama as an incarnation of great spirituality.

Would the Editors of "Canta" dare to publish an identical article by an anonymous writer, with the name of a living Christian leader substituted for that of the Dalai Lama? Such an article would receive the instant condemnation it deserved. Any editorial comment?

Let's have some respect for "the other man's religion" instead of anonymous sneering.

Yours with concern,  
T. I. QUICKENDEN.

Comment: Of course, "Canta" is always such a SERIOUS publication.

### Wonders are hot stuff.

The Maoris are Maoris and therefore interesting. Characteristically they roll their eyes and loll their tongue. This is the natural result of trying to pronounce Maori names. The Maoris had barbecues and "modern out-of-doors living" even before the Americans, and thus had reached a "High Plane of Civilisation". They are also noted for their carving. At first they carved one another. The advent of the British merely provided a variation on a theme. Finally the British convinced them that such practices were infra-dig, so they turned to carving wood instead.



As mentioned earlier, New Zealand is noted for its rare birds—the extinct Moa, the near extinct Kiwi and Ed. (Sir Edmund Hillary, B.E.E., K.P.R.—last heard of in the Antarctic—presumed not yet extinct). A further notable fact is that New Zealand provides the New Zealand for ANZAC thus making the word more euphonious (and pronounceable).

This extraordinary little country, although British, is governed by the French Socialist System known as a Ronde (The Merry-go-round), at present directed by Wallygnash. This system is extremely complex, and in New Zealand is always explained by an example, thus: the dairy farmers are subsidised, so that they can make enough profit to pay their taxes which enables the Government to subsidise them which in turn...

The Editor, "Canta".  
Sir,  
They say a past editor should keep out of "Canta's" correspondence column but the last puerile publication has shocked me indignantly out of quiescence and a wiser course. They say also that silence is golden and indeed, this year's "Canta" warrants nothing better than apathetic silence. However, my only regret is that this vilification must be within the bounds of printable vocabulary.

Just what do the staff believe they are producing this year? They probably think they are being clever; they probably pride themselves on being some of the few uncomplacent around the varsity. In fact, they are merely showing their true colours: moral and intellectual immaturity; unprincipled conceitedness; morbidity. Are they proud of the last edition of "Canta", containing three short readable articles two of which were headed in slang and abbreviations, incongruously set out beside seven and a quarter pages of trash not even fit for a Digest?

Whether the editor realises it or not, he holds a position of responsibility—and that is above all to the "Canta" reader—his fellow student. Does he want to kill "Canta" completely or is he so naive as to expect the student body to continue subscribing to this gutter muck?

There is no justification whatsoever for attempting to project the lower atmosphere and vulgarity of capping week into the students' journal. The effort is less than contemptible. In fact, the resulting productions are not even worth the effort.

—A. M. EVANS,  
History Dept., C.U.

Tut tut! Mr Evans! "They say (this)"; "They say (that)" . . . Last year (A. M. Evans, Co-Editor, "Canta" 1957) your stated opinion on "Canta" were similar.

But! "seven and a quarter pages of trash not even fit for a Digest. . ." On behalf of our advertisers (there would be no "Canta", intellectual or otherwise if it were not for their support) and contributors, I must protest. And why boast about your apathy?  
—Editor.

At the present time, N.Z. is inhabited by Australian hitchhikers, "Deep-Freeze Americans", sundry tourists, Kiwis (both types—homo sapiens and rara avis), Maoris and other, later migrants and the tail end of Fuch's Antarctic Expedition. The average New Zealander drinks, gambles, and profanes too much and has a mental aberration which leads him to believe that Australia produces the World's best con-men and liars. Apart from this mental quirk he is much like his Australian counterpart.

The British colonists have discarded the prosaic Maori names Te-ika-a-maui and Te-wai-pounamu, and have given the two major islands the poetic and imaginative titles "North and South". However, many Maori names have been retained thus the eye rolling-tongue looting act can still be seen. Tourist brochures describe New Zealand as "The Pocket Wonder of the World", and you'll wonder just how easy it can be on your pocket. See it for yourself. Make use of the N.U.A.U.S. Travel Scheme and see this remarkable, fascinating country for a modicum of expense and trouble.

I was partly shot when I wrote it so it may seem a bit disjointed. (Anyway, you bastard keep away from Mike's Brews—no wonder you get sick.)

PS—Dear Editor, I hope you will print all that's written.  
Edward D. Waters.

## Fifth Column

"You guys can dish it out but you can't take it."

Are holidays really necessary? A lot more could be achieved, I feel, by continuing right through the academic year without a break (or maybe a break of a week midway) and then having three weeks' holiday before the exams. Although this will cut out those who need to work during the short vacs they should be able to more than make it up in the longer vacation. The amount of varsity work done during the short vacations is in most cases negligible.

When trying to do a little work in the Upstairs Common Room (one of the few places in the University where you can take your books) my concentration is not improved by having to put up with "Portia Faces Life", etc., issuing full bore from the kitchen radio.

Vacation employment may be much harder to get this year. Nevertheless you will all pay P.A.Y.E. and then have to wait the Government's pleasure to get a refund.

I don't blame our university staff for kicking up a rumpus on wages rates in N.Z. All our brilliant men are leaving for overseas and higher pay, and the few that we can attract are sometimes second-rate even though they may try very hard. What is the Senate doing? Sweet Fanny Adams. They seem more worried about public opinion and the issuing of platitudes than in student welfare. It is probably the only body in N.Z. who governs according to its own wishes, and does not consider its underlings. Other countries call this a dictatorship.

Noted with interest that Exet. are considering planting potatoes at Ilam. Question is, will they be sowing any wild oats?

If certain Engineering students could enlighten me as to the number of "Canta Today" notices they require to mutilate next year, I will arrange to have an additional number printed.

Below relevant para add: I wish to make it clear that this was written before Sept. 15.



"What are you doing here, my good man?"

## APEX ICE CREAM

IN THE HANDY  
CARRY-HOME CARTON  
PINTS AND QUARTS  
AT ALL STORES WITH  
THE APEX SIGN

Food and a treat combined

REPLY DEPT.

# Within the University

Some further consideration of this problem seems to be warranted after M.N.R.'s. thought provoking article in the last issue of "Canta".

As the student is one who searches for truth, where ever it may be found, it is reasonable that he should, while at the University, make a thorough study of the claims of religion, and of their relevance to the present-day world situation. Too often, because of emotional prejudice, religion is dismissed with hardly a thought, as one of the shackles from which the student has broken free, on entering the emancipated society of the University.

I have some knowledge of Taoism, Buddhism and Mohammedism, and can understand an honest seeker after truth, questioning their relevance to the present human situation, as they are primarily concerned with the hereafter. This objection does not hold however, for Christianity — the religion with which the student should be most familiar—as it is most intimately concerned with our present human situation; in fact, it preaches social revolution.

### not rational?

People often say that this personal experiment is not rational, but it is equally as rational as any experiment of science, for what it involves is simply the application of universal principles in a new sphere—that of human nature. If anyone doubted the validity of Boyle's Law for instance, then it can be demonstrated as an empirical fact. Similarly, by carefully following the experimental conditions as set out in the New Testament, one can prove empirically for oneself, the fact that God IS what he says there of Himself, namely a loving father, and that he does give us the very essence of our natures.

### all men's wills

As all men's wills become subject to the will of God, so there will develop in human society the order and harmony that is such a hallmark of the natural world which science has revealed to us. If you find it hard to accept such an indirect method of achieving results, a short study of Economics should remove your doubts about the method. There, in an analogous situation, it shows how productivity per labour unit has been greatly increased by the indirect process of capital formation which lies at the very heart of our modern technological civilisation.

I am well aware that psychology has tried to explain in an objective manner the reasons underlying faith and the reasons for its results. It can produce an equally valid explanation of unfaith which does not show such an attitude in a very favourable light. It must be realised that an explanation of the reasons which could underlie either attitude does not explain the attitude away. A psychological explanation of how attitudes may be altered, similarly, does not thereby alter the attitude—something more is required.

### general obsession

In this impersonal and objective scientific world people do not like anything which affects them personally and subjectively, except, of course, the boy-girl relationship. Part of the reason for the general obsession with this could perhaps be found, in the fact that it is the only subjective outlet conventionally adopted. To be a Christian involves the complete and continuous subjection of your own will to that of God, and let's face it, the majority of us are too proud to do this. We will, and must, have complete control of exactly what we do or don't do, this, despite the fact that God only prompts us towards what will be to our ultimate good. This pride and self will is the chief reason for all attempts to explain away Christianity and assert man's complete independence of all outside moral obligations or controls. People are prepared to pay lip service to moral and ethical ideals but they are not prepared to accept the unpalatable truth of them, when they cease to be mere abstractions, and become part of real and personal problems, which require the making of a decision that cuts across instinctive desires. I would not say that all Christians are able to make the right choice always—Christianity like anything else requires training to achieve its objectives—but I do say that Christianity is the only truly effective training school for character. It is only by accepting it personally, and propagating it throughout society, that we can

## JAZZ JOTTINGS

# Jelly Roll Man

Recently even the most unpromising of individuals have been greeting me with comments on one Jelly Roll Morton—but very few seem to have the foggiest notion who that worthy might be. So in the interests of Higher Learning here is a brief survey of the life and nature of this character (and character is the right word).

"A strange mixture of genius, musician, poet, snob and braggart" is the dictionary definition of Mr Jelly Roll (to use another from his rich collection of nick-names). He was born in New Orleans—the generally accepted birthplace of jazz—around 1885. The exact date is not known for, true to form, whenever he was asked he always gave a different answer. He came from a reasonably prosperous, musically-inclined Creole family (the Creoles were the light-skinned upperclass Negroes, usually with a small percentage of European blood). After flirting with the guitar he took up the piano and soon found fame and fortune awaiting him in an area of the city less respectable than the one he was raised in—in the "Sportin' Houses of the Storyville district. His grandmother, who was at this time his guardian, apparently thought he would be a bad influence on his younger sisters, so at a very early age (probably 13 or so) he was turned out from home and began a life of wandering all over the States as a singer, a pianist, a pool shark, a quack doctor and any other form of diversion which would bring him in the odd buck. By the twenties he was well and truly established as a pianist and made some piano rolls and, later on, many records. He also became well known as a band leader in a very individual advanced-New Orleans style.



He became famous for several things—his piano playing, his band style, his outspoken views on what constitutes jazz—his wealth, his ostentation and perhaps most of all, his views on himself. To take these things one at a time: his piano style was a sort of advanced ragtime, which tends to sound to our ears very heavy, fumbling and rhythmically imperfect. In his time he was one of the greatest players from a purely technical point of view, and he was gifted with a strong musical conception. He was firm on the point that a jazz piano should follow the same lines as a full band and in his work we continually hear trombone-like passages in the bass and trumpet or clarinet figures in the treble. He was well known too for his Spanish tinge, adding elements of Tango rhythms to his work.

### red hot peppers

His work with the Red Hot Peppers, as his bands were usually known, is by far his most important work. His standard of composition is as high as one will find

hope to have a mature and responsible adult population capable of dealing adequately with the complex social problems of the Atomic Age. —J.W.B.G.

anywhere in jazz, and there is always a judicious mixture of arrangement and improvisation. His supporting musicians were hand-picked and the homogeneity of his groups was such that the standard is uniform. Among the things that Morton considered essential for jazz were Riffs (background repetitious figures), Breaks (where the band stops and one instrument takes one or two bars purely solo), the Spanish tinge, plenty rhythm, plenty harmony and plenty melody!

### self-glorification

As for his personal character, one explanation has been that his early expulsion from his home, led to his creating a dream world for himself, and telling the most extravagant tales about his origin. His teeth had diamond fillings, his tie-pin was diamond, and he used to carry a 1000 dollar note around with him so, if someone hinted that he was broke, he could flaunt it in their face. This self-glorification trait became more unrealistic as times became harder. With the depression went the "good times" and Jelly was completely forgotten up until around 1938 when a renewed interest came for the old jazz. Jelly made a few more records (among them his best) but by 1941 he was dead.

What brought Jelly into the public eye more than anything else was his famous outburst after the self-styled "Father of the Blues", W. C. Handy, appeared on Ripley's "Believe It Or Not" as the originator of Blues and Stomps. Jelly didn't believe it and produced his cards, naming himself as the world's greatest writer of Hot tunes and Stomps, and claiming to have invented Jazz (and Jelly was more justified than Handy). It was at this time that Folk Music Anthologist, Alan Lomax got Jelly Roll to do a comprehensive survey on records for the United States' Library of Congress. In these Jelly tells the story of Jazz in the early pre-record days, tells of his own life, and plays the piano as an example both for his own style and for the other early pianists. These records have become rare in commercial editions but have recently been re-issued on LP. As the jacket notes say "Ferdinand Jelly Roll Morton combined commentary, playing, singing, exaggeration and autobiography to create this important documentary." The music is fine although suffering under the conditions it was recorded under, and Jelly Roll emerges as a truly entertaining individual!

And may I conclude by expressing my gratitude at the unconscious flattery of those odd-bods who have been calling me "Jelly Roll". You see I know what the nick-name means. —DON LOCKE.

Jazz fans might like to buy a little Louis Armstrong 45 on the Festival label called "When The Saints Go Marching In", if only for the comment by one of the more vocal members of the audience audible above the piano introduction to "The Bucket's Got A Hole In It". —D.R.

The University made a survey embracing two thousand typists.

Britain's part in peopling the Commonwealth.—Role of "Sleeping Partner" Not Enough.

## EXEC. MEETS

# JOTTINGS



Sally Page reported back to Exec. on N.Z.U.S.A. August Council meeting. Items of interest included:

Arts Festival: Victoria have decided against holding a projected Arts Festival so it becomes more of a pipe dream than ever.

Drama has been returned to Winter Tournament with the proviso that the host Drama Society find billets for all other drama delegates.

Indonesian Student delegation: one has been invited to Australia and N.Z.U.S.A. would like if possible to extend an invitation to the delegation to visit N.Z. Finance is the problem.



At the quietest part of the meeting a very loud demand for "order" came from chairman Doug Stewart.



A city firm approached Exec. with a query about supplying Varsity ties. It was suggested that perhaps this firm might be able to show how to sell existing stocks held by Stud. Ass.!

It was decided that the President, Doug Stewart approach Mr Collins to request that the Library Study Hut be open at times when the Library itself was not open.

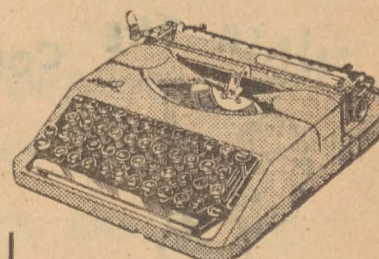


Appointments: Bob McCulloch was appointed "Canta" Editor for 1959. Bob Scott was appointed Orientation Controller for 1959.

W.U.S. Algerian Collection: this realised nearly £50 as against the target of £40.

### Lion Shoe Service

F. and L. GRAY, Proprietors  
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# The South American Student: as a student a political role is played

The most frequent orientation of student politics is clearly left of centre, always extremely nationalist, democratic and sometimes with identical ideals to the Creole political movements. There is a clear inter-relationship between their political positions and university reform and similar movements.

In South America the student plays a political role in his capacity as a student.

The general political principles of South American students, emphasising closer contact with the common man, find a practical application in joint trade union and student activities. In Argentina Peron succeeded in dividing workers and students, but solidarity committees of workers and students have now been created in all the university cities.

In Uruguay the Federacion de Estudiantes Universitarios del Uruguay (F.E.U.U.) has direct contact with the various trade unions. In Bolivia the constitutions of the national trade union movements as well as the student organisations stipulate that they must be represented at each other's annual congresses, and in addition the two groups have direct links at the political level. In Ecuador and Chile there exist direct and close relationships between the student federations and trade unions.

### student-worker alliance

The alliance between students and workers offers possibilities of mutual consultation before adopting positions on national political issues, and reciprocal support during public demonstrations, strikes or other forms of protest. The students have sometimes also given aid to trade unions in their daily activities, they have helped in the editing of their newspapers, given legal advice, etc. It is not rare for students to take part in worker demonstrations on May 1.

In addition to their bonds with workers, student organisations have sought contact with other groups and organisations. Their most natural relations are without doubt with secondary school students, who are in a position to give important support to students in higher education during political struggles or even campaigns involving purely university questions.

### a-politicalism!

Would the work of student organisations be improved if they left aside all political preoccupations and devoted themselves entirely to practical activities?

This is a rather theoretical question. Internal dissensions can develop in non-political organisations which group elements as diverse as those in a student body or a country.

It is true that there have been and are in South America student groups which hold apoliticalism as an objective and ideal for the student movement. These groups are almost always constituted by students who have a well-defined common ideology, often militant

and in any case opponents of the left wing ideas which predominate in South American student organisations. Thus because of their ideological position these groups can only comprise students of the same point of view and are not able to play a role of any importance.

It should be borne in mind beyond these militants of apoliticalism with strongly held convictions there is the great mass of students who are passive and perhaps at heart apolitical. But it is the intense activity and shrewdness of the leaders which is important and it is their influence which is decisive. Other students tend to accept the situation, take part in demonstrations but ignore the other aspects of student politics.



## THE N.Z. SCENE

### Fighting your way . . .

Fights, I understand, are a necessary adjunct to life in a barroom. I've formed a thesis on the subject—something which should vitally concern every right-minded man in the community.

I've found, for instance, that you must always agree with the speaker—unless he happens to be saying something like "I think I was a fool to take that sheila out last night" in which case if you answer "I agree with you entirely, old chap" you'll probably get a punch up the conk, mate.

Easiest way to avoid a fight, however, is to shut up when the other fellow is talking, agree with him when he asks you to, and pay for his grog.

Don't be like the two Kiwis whose conversation I recorded in a Christchurch pub. One of them pointed to a picture above the bar and said:

1: See that picture up there? Richard Seddon, the finest man New Zealand ever nooo.

2: Ooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.  
2: What picture?  
1: The picture on the wall.  
2: What did 'e do?  
1: What did 'e do? What did 'e do? 'E was the finest man New Ze-hic, New Ze-hic, the Dominion ever knew.

2: 'Oooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.

2: Well, what did 'e do?  
1: What did 'e do? What did 'e do? 'E was just the finest man New Ze-hic, New Ze-hic, the Dominion ever hic knew.

2: Ooo was?  
1: Seddon!!  
2: Oh.

1: 'E was the finest man New Zealand ever knew.

2: Ooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.  
2: What picture?  
1: The picture on the wall.  
2: Oh.

1: 'E was the finest man New Ze-hic, New Ze-hic, the Dominion ever knew.

2: Ooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.  
2: Well, what did 'e do?  
1: What did 'e do? What did 'e do? I'll bloody soon show ou what 'e did . . .

Just what, I reflected, as I picked myself up off the floor, did Eve say to Adam?

2: Ooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.  
2: Well, what did 'e do?  
1: What did 'e do? What did 'e do? I'll bloody soon show ou what 'e did . . .

Just what, I reflected, as I picked myself up off the floor, did Eve say to Adam?

2: Ooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.

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2: Ooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.

1: 'E was the finest man New Ze-hic, New Ze-hic, the Dominion ever knew.

2: Ooo was?  
1: The fella in the picture.

# A LOOK

## The findings of the Kirks Session of Scots' Church, Hobart, Tasmania, in connection with Professor Orr, an Elder of that Church.

In giving its formal finding, as here under, the Kirk Session of Scots' Church, Hobart, identifies itself as a Primary Court of the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania, having jurisdiction within its congregation.

It follows the long-established and historic traditions of the Courts of the Presbyterian Church everywhere, and, furthermore holds recognition and sanction in Tasmania under the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania Act, 1901.

We record that in March of this year, at the invitation of this Session, to which his difficulties had become known, Professor Orr applied to renew his membership with the Presbyterian Church, with which he had been associated elsewhere throughout his former years, having occupied the office of an Elder.

There being a fama clamosa current in this country, and beyond, regarding the professorial integrity and moral character of Professor Orr (in particular as to an alleged improper relationship with Miss Suzanne Kemp), it was held to be incumbent upon the Church, for the sake of its purity and good repute in the community to consider the matter.

### THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

In considering this matter we treated Professor Orr as the accused and he had the rights of an accused person in British justice—his innocence being presumed unless the contrary was proven beyond reasonable doubt. This allowed us to inquire properly into the substance of the matter, which was that Professor Orr had been accused of moral misconduct.

In the Civil Court, as a result of the actions of the University, based upon improper inquiry and procedure, he was forced into the position of plaintiff obliged to prove his innocence.

The Rules of the Church provide that its Courts form their judgments independently of the findings of any Civil Courts, though they may take them into account.

Therefore, the condemnation of Professor Orr by the Inquiries of the University of March, 1956; the loss of his action against the University in the Tasmanian Supreme Court, and of his appeal in the High Court of Australia, were considered, but were not recorded as compelling on this Court.

The principle upon which Professor Orr stood before our Court was that the allegations, and not his innocence, were required to be substantiated.

In this formal finding, reference is made to "Old" and "New" evidence. By the former is meant the Transcript of evidence from the Supreme Court as used in the Appeal Book before the High Court.

The "New" evidence is from attested documents and examination of some witnesses. As to the relevance of this we have had the advantage of eminent legal opinion, which is in support also of our judgment.

Some of these documents contain an analysis of crucial internal inconsistencies, contradictions and alterations in the "old" evidence (and not hitherto commented upon by either of the Civil Courts), together with other straightforward evidence not previously available; also specialist analyses of the substance of the "old" evidence.

### UNANIMOUS

After our hearing we are unanimous in the following conclusions:

- (1) We have listened to Sydney Sparkes Orr through several periods of examination and cross-examination, and have observed his demeanour, and this has led us to believe that Sydney Sparkes Orr is a truthful and sincere witness.
- (2) The Bellerive incident, fixed by Mr Gathercole's evidence as the 25th or 26th August, 1955, was the only alleged act of intercourse for which there was

specific evidence as to time. Judge Green did not set aside the evidence at his hearing that Professor Orr was in Melbourne on those dates, nor question Mr Gathercole's evidence as to dates. New, most convincing evidence from Professor Orr's host in Melbourne, two philosophers and the Airways, establishes that Professor Orr was in Melbourne.

### A FRAUD

(3) We have had before us evidence that the earrings, alleged to have been bought by Professor Orr and given to Miss Kemp, were the means used to commit a fraud upon the Court.

(4) Analysis of the evidence admitted before Judge Green reveals that Miss Kemp's diary was not written contemporaneously; shows many mistakes as to times of known events, and the appearance of chronological sequence is deceptive.

In addition, very substantial alterations, additions and deletions occur in the material content of the diary as it appears in evidence on different occasions over a period of months.

We are, therefore, strongly of the opinion that the diary cannot to be used as a sound basis of confirmation of evidence against Professor Orr.

(5) As a result of psychiatric opinion on Miss Kemp's evidence and writings, we find the Orford letter, the motive for Miss Kemp's denouncement of Professor Orr, and many other aspects of her behaviour, understandable. Further, we consider Professor Orr's behaviour towards her to have been considerate and understanding. We have also to record with regret that both at the University and in the Supreme Court his endeavours to spare both Miss Kemp and his wife and children from the injury of needless publicity were disregarded. For the Kingston incident (the only allegation where a direct rebuttal was possible) there

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# AT THE ORR CASE

is now such a weight of evidence supporting Professor Orr's, that the greatest ingenuity could not now fit Miss Kemp's evidence to the events, except by setting aside the evidence of all seven other witnesses.

## WHO'S LYING?

We noted that Judge Green stated that either Miss Kemp or Professor Orr was lying about this incident.

(8) All other incidents of alleged misconduct were undated and uncorroborated in any way, and subject to variations, internal inconsistencies and contradictions.

(9) We noted that Miss Kemp's evidence before Judge Green was in material conflict with that of many other witnesses, including that of her father and Mr Allison.

We observed that Professor Orr's evidence before Judge Green on all substantial matters was confirmed by all the new evidence and was compatible with all the old evidence, except Miss Kemp's, on all the above topics.

We do not find it necessary to correct Professor Orr's evidence before Judge Green in any way in order to make it fit the old or new evidence on the above matters.

We approached this matter with the greatest caution, and in all conscience were convinced that there are not sufficient grounds to upset our presumption of Professor Orr's innocence of Miss Kemp's allegations.

In carrying out this inquiry we were primarily concerned to find out whether Professor Orr was a fit person to be a Communicant member of the Presbyterian Church. As the Inquiry proceeded it became clear to us that the manner of our investigation and the result would be of great interest to the Tasmanian University.

## REFUSAL

Their refusal of the invitation to justify their findings against Professor Orr to the later meeting of Presbytery, and the subsequent statement by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of the Professorial Board, that the University looks only to the Civil Courts for moral guidance, implies that this Church, whose duties, procedures and traditions in moral matters have been respected and supported by other Christian Churches in Tasmania, is not recognised in matters of morality by these officers of the University.

We, however, are concerned with the spiritual and moral welfare of the community, and the University as the guardian of our best young minds should be above reproach in such matters. The University having rejected the request for co-operation in reaching a satisfactory conclusion to this affair, we are compelled to the following observations:

The then Vice-Chancellor, Professor Hytten, in the Supreme Court, admitted that he started to look for evidence against Professor Orr when he became the protagonist of the Academic Staff against the Council in 1954, and that he was biased against Professor Orr.

## ANTI-ORR

The present Chancellor also disclosed that he regarded Professor Orr as a trouble-maker. The Royal Commission found the Staff's criticisms well-founded. On the very day after the descredited Council

was continued in office (contrary to the Commission's recommendations), Professor Hytten charged Professor Orr with misconduct, using statements which he had provoked from two members of Staff and a student, and kept for the opportune moment.

Despite the opinions of the late and present Chief Justices, Professor Hytten and his colleagues on Council sought and obtained authority to investigate these allegations. While this investigation was going on the University Council established a Chair and one of the accusers was forthwith invited to accept it.

This inquiry caused the turmoil and rumour into which Miss Kemp's allegations were later brought. A Council Sub-Committee of inquiry was set up. Its members were:

## DENIED RIGHTS OF JUSTICE

- Mr H. S. Baker (Chairman), now Chancellor.
- Professor T. Hytten, ex-Vice-Chancellor.
- Mr S. C. (now Sir Stanley) Burbury, now Chief Justice.
- Dr W. Bryden, still a Councillor.
- Mr E. Waterworth, still a Councillor.
- Professor E. J. G. Pitman, ex-Councillor.
- Professor H. N. Barber, now a Councillor.

This Committee conducted an inquiry which denied every right of natural justice to Professor Orr, as did Professor Hytten's committee on the other allegations.

## POINTS

- (1) Professor Orr was refused a statement of the charges against him in sufficient detail to allow him to prepare a defence.
- (2) He was forbidden to attend at the University or interview any students and was thus greatly handicapped in the preparation of his defence.
- (3) He was refused time and opportunity in which to collect evidence for his defence.
- (4) His accusers were heard in his absence.
- (5) Witnesses whose evidence was mutually confirmatory were present together prompting each other.
- (6) Even though no date was fixed for any act of misconduct alleged by Miss Kemp, Professor Orr was expected to prove immediately that these acts had not taken place.
- (7) He was refused a transcript of the proceedings.
- (8) He was refused the right to assistance by his legal advisers.
- (9) In the absence of his legal adviser, legally qualified members of the inquiry insisted on legal interpretations affecting his standing in the matter.

## UNFAIR

Judge Green ruled that the inquiry was not conducted according to the Statutes of the University.

Professor Orr had thus less protection as the accused than is afforded to a policeman before the Police Disciplinary Board.

The University by these means placed him in a false position under the law and pursued their advantage ruthlessly in the Court actions.

After their victory there they hobbled him by taking a caveat on his house, and over a period of more than two years have shown no consideration for his plight or that of his wife and family.

Now that good evidence has been collected in support of Professor Orr's innocence, the University claims that it has not the power to conduct an inquiry to restore his position, though it took the power to conduct an inquiry for the purpose of dismissing him. It refuses even to consider the evidence.

We are forced to the suspicion that the University has been unfair to Professor Orr and intends to continue so, apparently with the acquiescence of the Professorial Board.

We wish to state that we regard the two highest pinnacles of human endeavour to be the spiritual and the intellectual.

## A reply in support of the Kirk's findings from Archbishop Young, Roman Catholic Archbishop.

Dear Reverend Mr Dunn: I thank you for your courtesy in forwarding me a copy of The Formal Finding and Observations of Scots Kirk Session, Hobart, on the "Orr Case".

Having already publicly supported the propriety, right and duty of the Presbyterian Church, as a responsible public religious institution of long historic tradition, to speak and act in a moral matter so closely affecting one of its members and directly impinging on the moral welfare of the community, I was naturally interested in the report of your formal procedure.

May I, without delay, presume to tell you that I am deeply impressed by the validity of the principles invoked, the correctness of the approach adopted and the cogency of the logic leading to the conclusions reached by the Kirk Session.

Your document should dissolve the assumption that Churchmen are rendered incapable by the ardour of their zeal for justice of probing evidence objectively and rigidly applying natural law principles with precise logical method of cases of external moral conduct.

Since deference is due to the considered pronouncements of so high an institution as the university, it will not come as a surprise to you to learn that I have made it my business to consult eminent legal counsel on the mainland about the whole matter.

After several weeks of painstaking study of the 10 volumes of the transcript of evidence as used in the Appeal Book before the High Court, together with the "new" evidence, my counsel arrived at substantially the same conclusions as the Kirk Session:

- (1) The allegations against Professor Orr are not proved;
- (2) There was before the Court contradictory evidence regarding

We would fail in our spiritual field, and our Church community could not remain healthy, if we did not approach cases of suspected injustice with an inquiring, open-minded attitude.

We would regard such a failure in our intellectual institutions as threatening not only them, but us.

## INJUSTICE

If the University should fail in sympathy or open-mindedness in a case of suspected injustice to a member of the academic community, this would not only affect the social attitude of the teachers, lawyers and other professional graduates of the University, but also the type of person prepared to accept appointment in the University.

We wish further to point out that if our Church failed to maintain proper spiritual standards, it would become no more than an object of interest to all the Christian Churches of the world. A failure of standards of academic behaviour by our University would have a similar effect in the academic world.

## HYPOCRISY

The Session expresses its mind that the present position which the University has created, and is maintaining, is a complete and iniquitous subversion of British justice. The University's invitation to Professor Orr to meet their ruthless tactics and free purse again in the Civil Court as plaintiff is heartless hypocrisy and brands it as unfit to hold a Royal Charter.

We feel that the public conscience demands that a Commission of impartial and qualified people be established with the necessary powers and privilege to inquire into this matter.

While this Church is free to speak she will not accept any techniques suggestive of totalitarianism.

Delivered at Hobart on the 27th day of June, 1958

by Resolution of the Kirk Session of Scots Church.  
Hector L. Dunn, Moderator.  
J. F. Turner, Session Clerk.

certain dates that should have made impossible the finding against Professor Orr.

This opinion I found all the more convincing in so far as my counsel bluntly admitted before studying the case that Orr began a long way from behind scratch with him.

And this learned opinion but reinforced my own careful reading of the case.

## "I SHARE .."

I share with your Session the desire that the whole pathetic and miserable business should be resolved without recourse to the Courts.

Thereby I do not wish—nor, I am sure, do you and your colleagues—to impugn the importance and value of legal processes, but such has been the concatenation of events that, I think, one can aver, without the least scintilla of disrespect for our legal machinery, that the delimited operation of fixed legal procedure is not capable of embracing the wide sweep of the Orr Case and ensuring a just and equitable outcome.

In short, life is wider than those affairs of men which our Courts have been instituted to serve.

From the outset, as I publicly wrote, it has been my earnest prayer that our university should interest itself dispassionately in the matter and, refusing to be confined by an insistence upon narrower legal technicalities, cooperate with that largeness of spirit and intellectual passion for truth that are the authentic stamp of a university at its best.

There lingers with me the hope that this still may be so.

That way does not lie humiliation and loss of prestige for the university, but true greatness and the restoration of confidence in her, which it has grieved me to discover badly shaken in many quarters on the mainland.

I am sure that your aspirations for the university of our State are as high as mine.

Indeed, one of the most painful features of the situation which has arisen is that those who have actively interested themselves in the case have been compelled by the logic of events to appear to the unthinking as hostile to the university.

It is not hate but love for responsible men of a free society to strive that a revered and pivotal institution such as the university should conform, or at least approximate, to the ideal. Argue otherwise and there is death to all patriotic social criticism.

## AGREEMENT

My strong agreement with the conclusion of the Kirk Session that something in the nature of an impartial Commission should seek a resolution is confirmed by the observations of my learned legal counsel.

The sincere hope I have that the case may be submitted to such impartial judgment is no animadversion on the worth and grandeur of our practice of jurisprudence, but merely a recognition of the incapacity of the legal order to be equated with the moral order and the manifold of human affairs.

—Archbishop Guilford Young,  
Roman Catholic Archbishop  
of Hobart.

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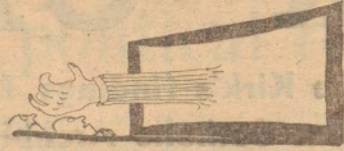
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More Off-Beat Westerns



Off-beat Westerns are becoming more frequent, a welcome fact even if they no longer arrive with the impact that "High Noon" had on the barren desert of mediocre western films. (But as yet, none have surpassed "High Noon"). Once again two fine productions (c/f "The Tin Star" and "3.10 To Yuma") have almost coincided in our city cinemas. They are "Cowboy" and "Man Hunt"—I won't include the "The Bravados" as it just doesn't stand by comparison. (And according to last week's "Time" there are more fine off-beat productions of this peculiar American phenomenon—the Western—on the way).



Cattle driving, dust, short tempers, rattlesnakes and hard self-centred men—that's "Cowboy". No thrilling gunbattles—the guns are only unholstered for Comanches and cockroaches. Glenn Ford as the materialistic cattle boss, sensitivity buried deep, turns in a first-rate introvert performance. Jack Lemmon as the tenderfoot gives a convincing portrayal—a likeable extrovert. Supporting characterisations without exception are good. Realism is the note and, just as there are no heroes, neither are there villains. Colour is excellent and demonstrates that technicolor can look natural.

anti-Western

"Man Hunt" is an anti-Western. Central character is Tod Lohman, played not entirely with complete ease and conviction by Don Murray ("Hatful of Rain"). Hunted by a family who mistakably suppose he killed one of their members Lohman is forced for his own protec-

tion to kill them one by one, yet despising that skill with a gun which enables him to survive.

A tremendous theme but the dialogue lacks tautness and generally Henry Hathaway's direction does not have the same strength displayed by Director Delmer Daves in "Cowboy". Despite weaknesses a film to see; by non-Western addicts too.

S.AFRICA

Anti-Apartheid

South African students are planning a vigorous nation-wide protest campaign against the government's proposed apartheid measures, according to the "Sunday Tribune". By harassing action, said the paper, they hoped to stall the government on the issue and at the same time keep public opinion aroused and gain even wider support abroad. "One of the fears expressed by the students is that if the government persists with its plan, South African degrees may be ignored in the outside academic world." In a press statement, the President of the National Union of Students said that the 15,000 members of NUSAS are being prepared for the task of organising another academic freedom campaign. (NUSAS Newsletter, Cape Town.)

More Readings From The Greek (?) Classics

I was strolling through the Lyceum, thinking that the brassiere-and-girdle advertisements were losing their appeal, when I met Phidias.

"Hello Boss!" he exclaimed (which did not please me since, Zeus be praised, he's not my slave). I was about to point out to him this careless use of language when he clasped me around the shoulders and, waving a bottle two inches in front of my nose, "Have a drink, Boss," he invited.

Bearing in mind the fate of my idol Socrates, I sniffed the beverage carefully, took a toothful and receiving no ill effects, took a mouthful, which gave rise to signs of consternation on Phidias' part

which I soothed by suggesting that one can not talk as long as I without getting a big mouth.

Having taken a pull himself, "Some of my cobblers tell me that this new-fangled beverage beer hits you slowly, smoothly but effectively," he remarked.

Swiftly I offered sacrifice to Dionysus, stamping my cigar into the ground and tearing my hair in frenzy (thanking the god for a non-dry scalp).

"Wine," I quivered, "is all a Greek and a scholar may drink, indeed, is all he (assuming they

are one) would want to drink." He offered me the bottle which, indignant, I suffered to dam the torrent I was about to propel. "Say," I said, "this is a fine vintage. What year and where was it brewed? I trust the vint-master is still able to please us mortals instead of the gods?" "Beer," Phidias said, "I made it four weeks ago." I pointed out to him a former tyrant whose cigar was nigh completion. —J.S.W.



Austrian Chancellor gives Opinions and Reasons on Holding of World Youth Festival

"Some time ago the organisers of the World Youth Festivals asked the Austrian Government to allow the Festival to be held in Vienna next year. We asked the organisers to give us a statement in which they pledged themselves to abide most strictly by the laws of Austria and particularly to make no political propaganda. This statement was given, whereupon we told the organisers that no objection was raised against holding the Festival. This decision of the Federal Government was criticised in various places. This criticism is incomprehensible to me for the reason that Austria, as a free democratic state, could have done no other.

either one forbids

"Either one forbids all congresses that come under the slightest suspicion of political tendentiousness or, if one adopts a slightly more liberal attitude, then it must be towards both sides. We were able to reach this latter

decision all the more easily in that during the period since the end of the war our people have shown that they are extremely reasonable in their political ideas and that they can neither be influenced nor shaken by slogans, whatever their origin.

nothing to hide

"In addition, I would point out that Sweden, which follows a foreign policy similar to our own, has allowed the holding of this year's world peace congress in Stockholm. Fortunately on such occasions Austrians show enough discipline to avoid and ignore manifestations that are not to their taste. But if the participants in this congress want to see how things look in Austria, then I think we should not prevent them. We have nothing to hide, nor do we have anything to be ashamed of.

"I therefore believe that the Federal Government's decision corresponds to our foreign political

outlook and that the overwhelming majority of the people will understand this. I would further point out that the Federal Government's decision on the holding of this Festival was unanimous, which means that all members of the Government of both coalition parties were of one mind . . ."

(From a speech by the Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic Julius Raab broadcast over Radio Vienna on April 27, 1958).

Overcrowding of Intellectuals

The number of students in Belgium has risen from 1,800 in the year 1850 to 20,000 in 1956. Nonetheless, there is still a lack of educated people, especially engineers and natural scientists. Only in the legal and arts professions a certain overcrowding is to be noted. —(dez tijd, Louvain.)

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# TENNIS CLUB HAS A PROUD RECORD

Those students staying in Christchurch over the long vacation, and looking for a sporting club in which they can play regular inter-club matches, should join the tennis club this season. One of the strongest clubs in Canterbury, the tennis club fields good teams in four grades of the Canterbury Lawn Tennis Association's inter-club competitions, and always finishes well up the list.

Last season the club's great triumph was the performance of the senior men's team in winning its competition, this for the third time in the past four years. The team went through the season without a loss, its five members being C. G. Judge, B. W. Crofts, W. A. Dickson, B. J. Shirlaw and B. R. Penfold. Although several close matches were played, the team always came out on top. The five players were very even in strength, and the top bottom players could be relied upon to win their matches comfortably.

The team which represented the club in the senior women's grade last season did not meet with quite the same degree of success, although it finished in the top half of the list. Led by Glenys Hopkinson, who is ranked top in Canterbury, and the West Coast champion Joan Lambert, the team suffered at the start of the season from a lack of good players in the bottom half. This was remedied at the end of the season by the acquisition of the Timaru twins Diane and Denise Souter. This team was easily the strongest in the competition at the end of the season.

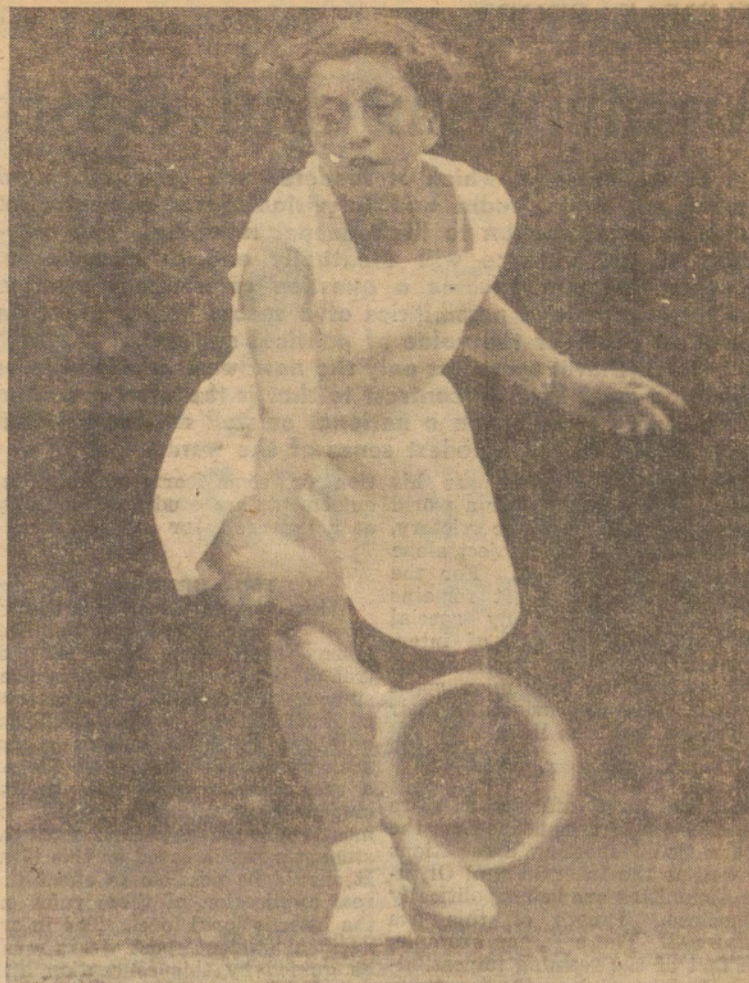
Teams were also entered in the senior reserve (men's) grade and the first mixed grade. The former team, which plays every week in the mornings, won several games, and the first mixed team finished third in its section. Two narrow losses through failure of players to appear for vital matches cost this team its chance of winning the grade. It is hoped to enter a strong team in this grade again this season.

Members of the club were to the fore in championship events over the Christmas holidays and, for the first time in many seasons, a Canterbury senior title was won by a member of the University club. This was the women's singles, which went to Diane Souter, who beat her sister Denise in the final. Players from the club were well to the fore in these provincial championships, contesting four of the five finals. Bryan Crofts defeated three seeded players on the way, distinguished himself by reaching the Diane Souter and her partner won the mixed doubles, and the girls were runners-up in the women's doubles. Denise Souter was also runner-up in the mixed doubles.

In tournaments outside Christchurch the club was also well represented. Joan Lambert did well on the West Coast. Glenys Hopkinson won the Wellington mixed doubles title, and was runner-up in the women's doubles, at a championship meeting which attracted some of the country's best players. Bryan Shirlaw reached the final of the South Canterbury men's singles title. Grantley Judge and the Souter girls were also to the fore in junior events. Judge was ranked fourth among New Zealand junior boys.

This year's teams will show several changes from this of last season. The Souter twins have left to play for another club, and Joan Lambert has gone into semi-retirement. However, University has gained two members of the Elmwood senior women's team in Kay Brander and Belinda Dawson. Kay Brander, ranked third in the province, was a member of last season's Nunnelley Casket team. Belinda Dawson played in the tournament team this year. Shona Mackay and Marigold Edwards will complete a very strong team.

Grantley Judge and Bryan Crofts will again lead the senior men's team, but Bill Dickson will be out of action until later in the season because of an injury sustained in a car accident. However, there are several younger players of senior grade standard who will be fighting for places in the team, and a further competition win is not out of the question.

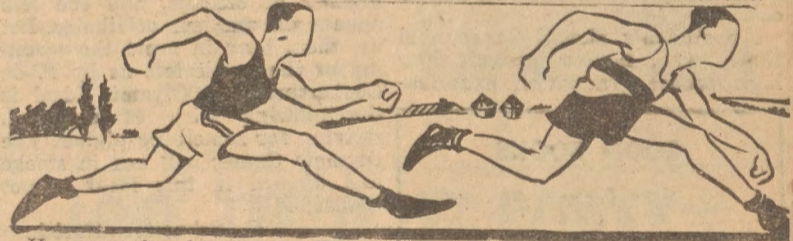


## KEEN SPORTSMEN

or  
Virtue Brings Its Own Reward

The afternoon after Tournament Ball, three physical wrecks awoke and boarded the "Tamahine" en route to Blenheim. The reason for this trip was 99% social, but the excuse was that a relay race was being held at Blenheim the next day.

Pleasant company was provided ahead when he handed the baton on board by a couple of hockey players (ladies?). One of these, Janet S., caused a slight diversion when she applied a generous dose of her feminine charm on one of the stewards (a good-looking chap with a permanent wave) in the hope of obtaining some cream cakes for afternoon tea. Another slight diversion occurred when the above mentioned J.S. caused the ship's whistle to blow off.



However the ship eventually arrived at Picton and the team continued on to Blenheim by railcar. A reception party officially welcomed the team, but unfortunately the Brass Band was unable to attend.

The team was billeted at the home of Murray Taylor (the jerk who got the Cross-Country Blue). The hospitality received from Mr and Mrs Taylor and their two daughters Eileen and Diana, was wonderful. In the words of Mike Lough: "They attended to all our physical needs."

The only distasteful part of the trip, the race, was held on the Saturday afternoon. The race consisted of 3 laps, each of 3 1/2 miles. Varsity's first lap runner was Jack Tregurtha, a somewhat jaded specimen whose initials J.E.T. give no indication as to his running ability. He ran as well as he was able and was in 5th place with several runners just

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# Hallensteins

## N.Z.U. TEAMS WINTER 1958

Women's Hockey: A. Johnson Bernau (Canterbury), P. (Otago), L. Hary, captain (Otago), J. Knight (Auckland), A. Gainsford (Otago), L. Speechley (Otago), C. Dorman (Otago), R. Rio (Otago), H. Green (Auckland), S. Willis (Otago). Reserves: C. Poinon (Victoria), P. Wilson (Otago), R. Hair (Otago).

Badminton: Lim Ah Shin (Victoria), E. Ooy (Massey), R. Wong (Auckland), B. Grover (Victoria), G. Hopkinson (Canterbury), J. Kent (Victoria), J. Beck (Canterbury), W. Light (Auckland). Reserves: B. Crofts (Canterbury), D. Henderson (Canterbury), J. Hawkesworth (Otago), R. Sutton (Canterbury).

Women's Indoor Basketball: J. Johnson (Auckland), M. Moimoi (Auckland), R. Miller (Auckland), L. Orbell (Otago), J. Morgan (Otago), A. McKenzie (Otago), S. Croll (Canterbury), M. Elms (Canterbury), J. Davenport (Victoria), I. Bowman (Victoria).  
Cross Country: D. M. Taylor (Canterbury), A. D. Murray (Otago), M. Sexton (Massey), B. Robertson (Auckland), T. J. Joyce (Victoria), D. Beauchamp (Canterbury). Reserves: S.

Small Bore Shooting: B. J. Bradburn (Victoria), D. Middleton (Otago), J. Withers (Massey), J. L. Mansell (Victoria), I. V. Newton (Victoria), J. Burton (Otago), J. G. Hewes (Lincoln), G. Gibson (Massey), P. Quigley (Canterbury), K. A. Kibblewhite (Canterbury).

Table Tennis: T. Cockfield (Auckland), D. Hill (Canterbury), J. Dowie (Canterbury), K. Lim (Victoria), Miss P. Lambourne (Canterbury), Miss J. Pritchard (Auckland).

Soccer: I. Whittaker (Massey); S. George (Victoria), C. Campbell (Massey); S. Furlonger (Canterbury), B. Morris (Otago) (captain), A. Stenhouse (Otago); C. Hamilton (Massey), B. Griffiths (Canterbury), C. Whitehead (Canterbury), B. J. Griffiths (Auckland), P. Naidu (Victoria). Emergencies: S. Ratnam (Canterbury), A. Aziz (Massey), R. Naidu (Massey).

## WORLD STUDENT NEWS

### BRITAIN

Faced with an increasing amount of prejudice against employing coloured students, the National Union of Students are retaliating by refusing to co-operate with any firms in whom such an attitude can be detected.

Already, Mr Bill Murray, head of the vacation work bureau, said that a "considerable number" of firms have declined to employ coloured students, and the union will have no further dealings with them. According to Mr Murray's calculation, nearly 99 per cent. of the students who queue up, 50 or so strong, for work every morning at the vacation work bureau, are from Africa, the West Indies and such places. Few employers are frank enough to admit openly "We won't employ you because of your colour". Recruits when they arrive are often told the job has already been filled.  
—"Student Mirror."

### PAKISTAN

The students of the N.E.D. Engineering College have walked out of examination Hall protesting against the paper of Hydraulics which they found too difficult. It was generally complained that the paper was lengthy, too, besides being difficult, perplexing and beyond the reach of an above average student.

Just after the walk-out, the students went to the University office in a peaceful, but extremely sullen procession and discussed their grievances with the Deputy Registrar. Then they went to the offices of the various local dailies. The question of re-examination is under consideration of the authorities, but the students seemed pacified at the authorities' promise of sympathetic consideration and the assurance of support given by the Press and the students organisations.—(Students' Voice, Karachi.)

## W.U.S. Says "Thank You"

On behalf of the Canterbury University W.U.S. Committee I wish to thank all those who gave so generously to our Annual Collection Day.

We raised £48, of which £40 will go towards a scholarship for an Algerian student and £8 will go into our Relief Account for general student relief overseas.

Remember W.U.S. is YOUR organisation and you are all members and it is only by your help that we can succeed in our aims.

Many thanks once again.  
GEOFF SLOCOMBE,  
Chairman.

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STUDENT SPORT

Amateurism and Sport

The admiration which is rendered the sporting record depends on press, radio and television advertisement, but stands in contradiction to life's deeper meaning.

On this level sport has only the narrowest relationship to relaxation and play. In contrast to that is the sport practised by university students on a national as well as international plane—sport in the broadest sense of the word.

Every student must pass his examinations, and neither a world record nor an Olympic victory, but knowledge of his subject alone can help him with it.

political forces

Political forces affect sport more and more, and it appears that the international sporting associations as well as the International Olympic Committee are being politically influenced.

the Olympic spirit

Our interpretation of sport is that of the Olympic Spirit, which views sport as an occupation for leisure time and whose practice contains its own honour.

As students should be counted those, who, having passed their high school graduation examina-

tion or some corresponding requirement, are studying regularly at a university or college.

real amateurs

When student athletics is understood to be an occupation for leisure time, some form of control of its amateur status is presumed. A student who, because of his athletic performance, acquires advantages for his study, such as scholarships, is no longer a real amateur and must be excluded from "Student Sport".

moderation

In the last issue of the "Bulletin of the International Olympic Committee", Prof. Dr. Diem writes: "Amateur sport controlled by the state and professional sport are destroying the Olympic principle. Another danger threatens: the programme is much too large. The Greek sense of moderation, the fact that the game should be held within the bounds of human moderation is given no regard by today's officials."

—C. Schneider, Zurich. (Federation Internationale du Sport Universitaire Bulletin, Louvain).

LAST ISSUE OF "CANTA" 1958 Oct. 2.

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TOURNAMENT AFTERMATHS

RUN IN! Dogs Pipped on Table

That's right! We ran in, and how! This refers of course to the harrier team at Winter Tournament. From the start Wellington did their best for us. The papers picked us to win and printed various 'facts' on the basis of which C.U. just had to win.

The race was held over a very testing 6 1/2 plus miles at Paekakariki. Starting on the beach just along from the Surf Club pavilion the course followed the beach in soft sand for about 150 yards and then turned inland. Three-quarters of a mile, three water-jumps, and two fences later it came onto flat paddocks which were followed for about 1/2 mile.



From the start Murray Taylor, fresh from his 7th placing at the National Championships four days earlier, took the lead closely followed by Alister Murray of O.U. Beauchamp and Bernau started slowly and were well back.

On the second time round the paddocks and over the hills placings did not change much. Taylor lost some of his lead and Sexton passed Robertson (A.U. Barber was coming through strongly from the back.

The last mile along the beach saw no change in the major placings. Taylor C.U. won by 150 yards from Murray O.U., Sexton M.A.C. 3rd, Robertson A.U. 4th, Joyce V.U.W. 5th and Beauchamp C.U. 6th.

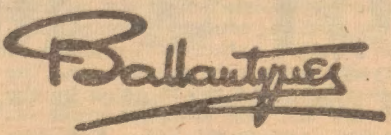
With two men in the first six; Bernau 7th and Barber 10th, C.U. were clear winners of the Dixon trophy competed for by all Universities. The South Island Universities' trophy also came our way.

Taylor and Beauchamp were selected for the N.Z.U. team to run against a Wellington Provincial team and Bernau was first emergency, Taylor being awarded a N.Z.U. blue, the first since 1955.

In the N.Z.U. v. Wellington race on the following Saturday, A. D. Murry O.U. ran a very good race to win the individual honours. His time was only three seconds slower than Taylor's winning time the previous Tuesday.

For fast going on the slopes

be confident and enjoy yourself...look the part on the snow slopes in our warm, gay ski clothes.



Canterbury were just pipped by Auckland for the Table Tennis Shield. The performances registered suggest that 1959 will see the recovery of the long lost treasure.

Leading 10-9 Canterbury looked set for a win in the team K.O. competition which carries the lion's share of the internal points. But Auckland repeated last year's performance by edging out the local players in the mixed doubles, winning 11-10.

The men's matches were won decisively 8-4. Don Hill defeating Cockfield, his later conqueror, in the top singles. Surprise was the two losses of hardened campaigner Doug Stewart, playing No. 1.

Auckland picked up to 9-8 by winning the women's section 4-1; sole success for Canterbury being Pat Lambourne's win over Auckland's No. 2 girl. Pat, defeated by Jan Pritchard (N.Z.U. title holder) later revenged this in a thrilling final to the women's single individual title.

Pat's improvement this year has been rapid and her winning of an N.Z.U. singles title in her first year was a great effort.

With a little more experience coupled with the cultivation of "chiselling" ability and its corollary, patience, Pat will go further in table tennis outside the Varsity sphere as well as extending her already good record in it.

Jack Dowie and Don Hill both reached the last four in the men's singles, but both lost to Cockfield. Hill's match with Cockfield in the final was a thriller with Hill after losing the first two sets fighting back to level 2-all and then leading 20-18 in the fifth. Cockfield levelled at 20-all and then to Hill's disgust, he faulted serving into his own end edge of the table. Cockfield won 21-11, 21-18, 17-21, 20-22, 22-20.

Dowie had a good win over Victoria's No. 1, Lim Kim Woon, 21-19, 14-21, 21-19, 21-19 in a quarter-final match. This earned

him third place in the N.Z.U. team behind Cockfield and Hill. Lim was the fourth member.

Usually strong in doubles play Canterbury this year failed to field a finalist in any of the three doubles events.

Lim and Verheeven (Victoria) won the men's doubles, Pritchard and Atmere (Auckland) the women's doubles and Cockfield and Pritchard (Auckland) the mixed doubles.

In the N.Z.U. game against Wellington the students were opposed by the team which was beaten on sets by Auckland in the final of the New Zealand Inter-Association Championships a week later. Though Wellington won 11-1 many of the games were close and spectacular, Cockfield had a great win against J. S. Crossley, Wellington's No. 2, while Don Hill had a spectacular match with M. L. Dunn, who last week finished runner-up in the N.Z. singles championship.

Hill took a set off Crossley as did Dowie off E. G. Sigley. Both played at their best in this match and justified their selection. In a tense match Hill and Dowie lost to Dunn and Crossley, 26-24, 21-18.

Each performance were very encouraging for N.Z.U. table tennis when the standard of the opposition is taken into account. Pat Lambourne and Jan Pritchard were chosen for the N.Z.U. team but the Wellington Association would not select a women's team to play.

Final points for the Table Tennis Shield were Auckland 17 1/2, 1; Canterbury 8, 2; Victoria 6, 3. (If Canterbury had beaten Auckland in that close match there would have only been 1/2 point between them instead of the wide margin indicated.)

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