

MUSIC

Masterswrote jazz that wasn't jazz

At The King's College Auditorium this afternoon a fascinating lecture was given - the second in a series of Dalhousie concerts. Leo Smit was both a lecturer and a recitalist, illustrating his points on the piano. Congratulations are due to all responsible for the performance.

Born in 1921 at Philadelphia, Smit at eight won a scholarship to study under the Russian Composer Dimitri Kabelevsky. This was followed by further study in New York.

Smit made his debut as a pianist at Carnegie Hall at the age of nineteen, and since then has worked under such eminent composers as Stravinsky, Stokowski, Copland and Munch.

He has received awards as Fulbright Scholarship, Guggenheim Fellowship, and The New York Critic's Circle Award.

He is presently a Professor of Music at New York State University in Buffalo. Later this month Smit's 2nd Symphony will be performed by The New York Philharmonic under Leonard Bernstein.

This brief and incomplete resume of Smit's life is indicative of the caliber of his lecture, but a brilliant and sensitive interpretation of the Jazz compositions.

Starting his lecture with a very brief introduction to the beginnings of jazz, and illustrated by an early recording of Memphis Blues, Smit got down to the core of his lecture...to show "the masters writing jazz".

The first half of his program was devoted to the jazz compositions of Stravinsky Hindemith and Copeland.

Smit showed how these three composers worked with the jazz idiom, incorporating it into their own compositions. Stravinsky was the first to isolate jazz from other elements, recomposing and building upon it. He illustrated Stravinsky's idea of jazz by Piano Rag Time.

Next, Hindemith's feeling for jazz was perhaps best shown in his directions on how to play Ragtime; "play the piece through strictly in time like a machine. Consider the piano as a mechanical instrument and handle accordingly."

Copeland's Four Piano Blues completed the first half of the program illustrating the blues sentiment in jazz.

The concluding half of Smit's lecture was devoted to a different side of jazz...that which reflects the popular music of today. George Gershwin and Leonard Bernstein were representatives of this side of the idiom.

These two proved to be the easier for an ear little trained to contemporary music to understand and enjoy it. Their less dissonant harmonies and more lyrical passages struck many a familiar chord.

Gershwin's Three Preludes and Bernstein's West Side Story were familiar to many.

Smit closed his off humorous and well given lecture with this statement: "It should be clear by now that the masters do not write jazz...they recompose. Stravinsky's rag sounds more like Stravinsky than rag-which is as it should be."



Villagers smash hit at Dal

Facts about the war in South Viet Nam

1. THE AMERICANS HAVE A LEGAL RIGHT TO BE IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

In 1940, Indochina, which had been harshly administered by France for 56 years, was put at the disposal of the Japanese invader by Governor-General Decoux, an Axis-sympathizer. French and allied Vietnamese forces were allowed to remain as unhappy stewards. According to Harold R. Isaacs, more than 2,000,000 Indo-Chinese died of starvation.

In the war against Japan, our only allies in Indochina were guerrilla forces led by Ho Chi Minh, which by 1945 were in control of the country with the Japanese and French military forces confined to barracks. A constitution was drafted, elections held by different parties, and Ho Chi Minh became premier of all Vietnam as leader of a coalition government. Amazed French civilians sat unmolested in cafes. The nation enjoyed only a few weeks of peace and independence before the arrival of European forces, when the French re-conquest began.

In 1954 a peace conference was convened at Geneva, chaired by Britain and the Soviet Union, and with all interested great powers invited to participate. This conference made an arbitrary and temporary division of Viet Nam at the 17th parallel, with the Viet Minh armies withdrawing north of the line, and the French to the south. This was to enable the French armies to leave Viet Nam without surrendering, and was to be for a two-year period only. The agreement stated "This demarcation is provisional, and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary."

(Documents on International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 1957).

In two years' time, in July,

1956, a national election was to be held by secret ballot, supervised by representatives of the International Control Commission, and Viet Nam was to be reunited under a central government. The Geneva Agreements banned reprisals, and prohibited military alliances with other nations, or any increase in foreign military personnel or armaments. It must be emphasized that the Great Powers which signed these agreements solemnly declared that Vietnam was one sovereign nation, not two.

The United States had been involved in Viet Nam since 1947 when it began to give military and economic aid to France; at the end of the war this had exceeded three billion dollars. It brought pressure against France to extend the war, and in its final year John Foster Dulles twice offered nuclear bombs to the French government.

(Duel at the Brink: Roscoe Drummond and Gaston Coblenz, New York, 1960).

The United States participated in the Geneva Conference but refused to sign the agreements; its attempts to sabotage the conference are described in Anthony Eden's memoirs, "Full Circle". However, it publicly promised to "refrain from the threat or the use of force" to disturb the agreements.

(Documents on International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 1957).

The provisional government in the southern half of the divided country was headed by Bao Dai, who had served as "puppet" emperor under both the French and the Japanese occupations, and was universally detested. Ngo Dinh Diem had sat out the war in the United States and in October, 1954, three months after the agreements were signed he was installed in Saigon to direct a puppet government for the

United States. There was much opposition, but on November 17, General Collins, who was President Eisenhower's special representative in South Viet Nam, issued an ultimatum - the South Vietnamese army would receive no more American aid unless it supported Diem (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, 1955, p. 14849). From this time on, the need for American aid kept the army in line, and the army removed or installed rulers in accordance with their degree of subservience to United States policy.

There was no question in anyone's mind that Diem, who was virtually unknown in Vietnam, was an American appointee. Guy La Chambre, Minister for the Indochina states, told the French Assembly: "France supported the government of Ngo Dinh Diem at the instance of the United States." (New York Times, Dec. 18, 1954). Sam Castan, senior editor of Look magazine, was more explicit: "John Foster Dulles picked him, Senator Mike Mansfield endorsed him, Cardinal Spellman praised him, Vice-President Nixon liked him, and President Eisenhower OK'd him." (Jan. 28, 1964).

In 1955 a referendum was held, which was described as "rigged" even in Time magazine (Nov. 23, 1960), and in which according to Edgar Snow, less than 15% even of those allowed to vote participated. Diem won an easy victory over Bao Dai. Lincoln White, State Department Press Officer, announced with truly monumental hypocrisy: "The people of Vietnam have spoken, and we, of course, recognize their decision." (New York Times, Oct. 25, 1955).

Immediately Diem began to receive massive military aid from the United States, in violation of the Geneva agreements. Diem proceeded to cut off all trade with the north, and proclaimed his refusal to accept the agreement for a nation-wide election. Instead, he used his police and troops against groups favouring union, jailing their leaders without trial and firing on demonstrators.

With American funds, he opened a military academy to train a new army, with the slogan "We will march to the North."

These open violations of the Geneva agreements not only received American support, but they were in effect an extension of American policy in Viet Nam. The reasons for American opposition to a national election are spelled out in the memoirs of General Eisenhower. He states that every expert whom he consulted agreed that if an election was held possibly 80 per cent of the people of both North and South would vote for the coalition of parties under Ho Chi Minh.

("Mandate for Change": Dwight Eisenhower, Doubleday, New York, 1963. For general background information see "The Other Side of the River" by Edgar Snow, Random House, New York, 1962).

2. THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIET NAM REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE; THE VIET CONG ARE "COMMUNIST TERRORISTS".

As Walter Lippman has pointed out, the government of South Viet Nam, even in the beginning when the people of that country were weary of war and willing to accept any rule that was not French, never has had the support of more than 30 per cent of its people. Its base was among

REVIEW

'Zorba the Greek' - a modern Epicurean

"I like everything about you boss, but you lack one thing-madness." So Zorba speaks, in one of this year's best films. Anthony Quinn is the incorrigible Greek, whose whole philosophy of life is embodied in those words—live now, enjoy life, dance and be mad.

Opposing him, stands a figure representing all that contemporary society teaches to us today—conservatism, suspicion, and timidity; the fear to live. This the Englishman, Zorba's boss, admirably played by Allan Bates.

Zorba and the Englishman meet in the Greece of the pre-war era and go together to Crete ("Why the hell not?" - says Zorba) to work on an old lignite mine owned by Bates. He is an introverted writer, Zorba an extroverted handyman.

The film tells us of their relation to the Cretan society, Quinn's amorous adventures, and of Bates single love affair and its tragic termination.

But Zorba the Greek says more than this. It shows us life, it shows us tragedy and death in the midst of a harsh, and to our own myopic sight, cruel society. Moreover it shows us Zorba's conversion of the staid Englishman, who sits waiting for death to knock, to a life with dancing.

The theme of Kazantzakis's novel is beautiful, and the film itself portrays it magnificently. The acting of both Anthony Quinn and Allan Bates (who starred in Nothing But the Best) is farcical and at times electrifying.

The antithesis between these two diametrically opposed ways of life is magnificently brought out by the cast, and brilliantly underlined by the direction of Michael Cacoyannis.

For me perhaps, the real stars of Zorba the Greek were Crete and its inhabitants. Harsh, brutal, and fierce at one moment, these people are similar to their rocky island. Then, in another scene we see the fundamental beauty of their lives, in their simplicity. Zorba is a good film.

The pattern of the comedy and terror of life is skillfully woven. This movie gives one the elated feeling of living, at the same time it makes one realize that too few of us in the 60's of the Bomb, and Viet Nam will ever learn to dance - to be Zorba's.

Writing in the New Republic (Nov. 25, 1957) during the heyday of the Diem regime, when his accomplishments were being extolled in the American press, London Times correspondent David Hotham presented a more realistic picture:

"There is in South Viet Nam no freedom of the press; there are ordered verdicts in the courts, and the clauses of the liberal constitution are a dead letter. The whole regime is a facade, propped up by money from across the seas. . . The economic situation rots hourly. . . The unemployed number hundreds of thousands. . . with all the influx of aid. . . nothing is done for the people. . . Diem's army and police have been notorious for their activities in the villages - widespread arrest and imprisonment without evidence and without trial of persons suspected of being 'enemies of the state'. . . 14,000 were arrested in Annam alone at the time of the March, 1956, elections."

military officers, civil servants and businessmen who had collaborated with the French and businessmen and officials who were making profitable contacts with the United States. Although 85 per cent of the population were not Christians almost all key positions of power were held by Roman Catholics.

From the beginning, the government of South Viet Nam has been a military dictatorship. There is no freedom of speech or press. Thousands of opponents of the regime have been arrested and imprisoned without trial. Opposition parties have been outlawed. The persecution, arrests, torture and killing of the Buddhists, which received world publicity and led to the fall of Diem, was an extension of his methods of dealing with all political opponents. (It is interesting to note that Diem's security police, which carried on the anti-Buddhist campaigns, received a special grant of \$3 millions yearly from the Americans, through the C.I.A.)

Dal Noggin Nockers

1. A bag contains twenty marbles. There are 8 blue ones, 7 red ones, and 5 green ones. One is required to close his eyes and withdraw a number of marbles consistent with leaving in the bag (1) at least four marbles of any one colour, and (2) at least three marbles of any second colour. What is the maximum number one can withdraw?

2. The following is a scrambled phrase from Pope. SUAMPDF VGVASS RIRIRI DIOTOE ETE Can you decipher it?

3. Messrs. Spinnaker, Buoy, Gybe, and Windward are yacht owners. Each has a daughter, only five digits, Z is 1,2, and each has named his yacht 3. But no square of an integer after the daughter of one of ends in 2 or 3; so Z is 1. the other owners. It follows that O is 9 (9 x 9 = 81). Hence TOPAZ is 39,601. So TOP in the same daughter, Mr. Buoy's own yacht is named Lalage. Who is Jonquil's father?

Answers to last week's problems

1. The sequence stands for One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, and Ten. The three required letters are therefore E, N, and T.

2. "To be or not to be, that is the question."

3. Messrs. Spinnaker, Buoy, Gybe, and Windward are yacht owners. Each has a daughter, only five digits, Z is 1,2, and each has named his yacht 3. But no square of an integer after the daughter of one of ends in 2 or 3; so Z is 1. the other owners. It follows that O is 9 (9 x 9 = 81). Hence TOPAZ is 39,601. So TOP in the same daughter, Mr. Buoy's own yacht is named Lalage. Who is Jonquil's father?

for on or off campus the very latest in EXCITING SPORTSWEAR



6266 Quinpool Road, Halifax 423-7600

If you can help us move faster we need you

(An open letter to '66 grads)

Northern Electric is moving faster today than any self-respecting 70-year-old should. Away back in the late 1800's, before autos or airplanes, or radio, or television were invented, a few men started a business that later grew into Northern Electric. For years we relied upon American sources for most of our technical development. But back in 1958 a rather disturbing thing occurred: Linus threw away his blanket. Northern began to do her own research and development: began to plan aggressively for technological change and an active penetration into world markets.

The last seven years have been exciting ones. A new air has permeated the atmosphere at Northern and developments are taking place that present a challenge in every sphere of our activity. To meet this challenge we need university grads—top-notch university grads!

We need engineers—electricals and mechanicals especially, but we've room for civils, metallurgicals and chemicals. None of our departments has asked for a mining or forestry man yet, but don't bet on it!

We need B.Comm.'s—mostly for accounting and business administration, but our Marketing Division, International Operations and Wage Practices are always coming up with requirements for a good B.Comm.

We need B.Sc.'s—not only honors grads, but those majoring in chemistry, maths, physics and related disciplines.

We need B.A.'s—in a wide variety of areas:—For sociological and economic studies, personnel work, public relations, training programs.

And because we're pushing into so many experimental areas, we need Master's and Ph.D.'s, people who can spearhead the attack on the more complex problems that face us.

If you want to become part of Northern's exciting future, see your Placement Officer. He'll give you more detailed information and arrange an interview for you with one of our recruiters who will be on campus in three weeks.



SUPPORT THE Gazette

The New DALHOUSIE BOOK STORE On Campus For Convenience

The Dalhousie Book Store

Features:

- Prescribed Textbooks
- Stationery Supplies
- Better Quality Sportswear
- Laboratory Supplies
- Paper Backs
- Ceramics and Jewellery

One-stop shopping for every student
Business Hours - Mon. to Fri. From 9 'til 5
in the basement of the Chem. Bldg. Extension

TIGERS SCOREBOARD

Varsity Football

St. Dunstons 25

DALHOUSIE TIGERS 2

WATCH NEXT WEEK FOR INTERFAC STANDINGS

Read The Dalhousie Gazette

Canada's Oldest College Newspaper