



Craccum



AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' PAPER

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Gratis

TITO—A Diplomatic Enigma

Much interest and curiosity was generated during the recent visit of Marshal Tito to Great Britain, for this was an unusual sight—an acknowledged head of a Communist state as the welcome guest of the British Government and the Royal Family. Tito, however, was welcomed as something more than the Dictator of Yugo-Slavia, for he is also the head of an anti-Soviet military Alliance of Turkey, Greece and Yugo-Slavia. Greece and Turkey are included in N.A.T.O., but Yugo-Slavia is still independent and Communist. The object of flattery to Tito is obviously to lure him as far as possible into the Western camp, using his need for Western-manufactured arms to win him away from Communist influence.

Tito is also aware of his need for firm Anglo-Yugo-Slav friendship, and his appeal to large sections of the English public as an independent and a fighter was obvious. He won the respect of the English both for his work in the war and his defiance of the Soviet since, and many Socialists admired him as the administrative head of a Socialist experiment, even if in an extreme form. Many no doubt looked upon him as a soulless cold-blooded tyrant, with little to distinguish him, save his successful defiance of Stalin, from a dozen other Communist dictators. But Tito has placed patriotism before international Communism—"no one has the right to love his country less than the Soviet Union" he has said, and this maxim is the key to his status in the world to-day.

Yet there are recent indications that Tito may be finding the Soviet rulers more amicable than Stalin, for in the last few weeks his relations with the U.S.S.R. have been growing warmer. These interchanges of friendly gestures have brought Yugo-Slavia closer to Moscow than at any time since Tito's break with the Cominform nearly five years ago. Molotov has received the Yugo-Slav Charge d'Affairs in Moscow, and an envoy with the rank of Minister has been sent to Belgrade, as a possible preliminary to re-establishment of ambassadorships.

Tito has said that better relations with Moscow are desirable, but he has said that "if the U.S.S.R. has softened its propaganda, that is not enough to make our country change attitude—any changes must be demonstrated by facts, not words." The present Yugo-Slavia is militarily strong diplomatically in the Western camp; ideologically it looks towards the U.S.S.R. as the source of the

Communist form of government it has adopted. Peace can possibly be achieved—it may be possible for the two forms of government to exist side by side in a modern world in much the same way in which the forces of Islam and Christianity found peace in mutual tolerance. But tolerance can only develop through free contact—the Soviet powers refuse it, but Tito offers the West the opportunity



EDEN, MRS. TITO AND HUSBAND.
Peace in mutual tolerance.

to improve relations between two apparently irreconcilable camps.

A NEW VIEWPOINT

In the light of these facts, (it is interesting to examine the opinions of an exiled Yugoslavian, and to consider his evaluation of the attitude of his countrymen to Tito and his brand of Communism. The following comments were written by Tom Savatich, a Yugoslav student of Economics at Sydney University, and were originally published in "Honi Soit," the journal of the Sydney University Students' Council. We print them because they bring to us another aspect of the Tito problem; one which is too often neglected, but which will have great significance if the Balkan area ever becomes a focal point of international relations.

... Since 1948, when Tito and his closest party friends were excluded from the Cominform, various political combinations have been put forward in an attempt to clarify the role which Yugoslavia should have in connection with world peace or an eventual world war.

The anti-Cominformist, though still Communist, Yugoslavia has received a warm welcome from leading Western democracies. The Western politicians have been trying to justify this friendly gesture towards the Communist Yugoslavia with the following arguments.

First, Yugoslavia occupies the most important strategic position among the Balkan states. With its well-known Vardar plain, Yugoslavia has

in its possession key positions leading to Greece, Turkey and the Middle East.

Second, in the conflict with the Soviet Union, that is with Communism, any ally is needed and any help appreciated. Yugoslavia with 16 million inhabitants is capable of producing an army of at least 30 fighting divisions.

To have as ally an army of superb abilities and on such an important strategic place was something that would make Western leaders very satisfied and deeply grateful to Tito and the Communist regime in Yugoslavia.

The direct consequence of this attitude was that a considerable amount of help has been given to the Communist Yugoslavia since 1948.

Unfortunately, western politicians did not show a great deal of interest about the fact that Yugoslavia was still a country governed by the Communist minority and that it had all the features of the totalitarian state.

Yugoslavia remained to be one-party state, with no legal opposition, and plenty of typical Soviet-like socialistic enterprises. Above all, Yugoslavia never ceased to be a police-state, where instead of N.K.V.D. Yugoslav citizens had to live under constant observation of tyrannical secret police O.Z.N.A.

We could approach critically and analyse the value of this friendly policy towards the Communist Yugoslavia, and attempt to establish whether help given to such a Communist



The strategic position of Yugoslavia in Europe to-day.



Craccum



Auckland University College Students' Paper

The Editors accept as little responsibility as possible for the contents of this paper, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editors or of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive.

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CENSORSHIP, FOR OR AGAINST?

To censor, or not to censor, is a question that must always be vexatious to any body who undertake the role of publishers, and particularly to a Students' Association, who publish, not only the annual Carnival and Literary publications, but also a fortnightly paper.

It would be agreed, we think, that censorship is both desirable and necessary for the former two, first, because the very nature of them means that they are brought out in a more leisurely fashion, and censorship can be exercised without interruption to printing schedules, and secondly, and more important, because they are of a permanent nature and, in many cases, the only means by which the public have to judge the University.

The case for censorship of the newspaper is, however, more complicated and merits long and careful consideration before making a decision one way or the other.

From the point of view of mechanics of production, any mode of censorship is a cumbersome arrangement, and the publication of the newspaper which is essentially brought out on a tight schedule, can be seriously delayed if any hitches occur. An Editor is usually too concerned with meeting the dead-lines himself without having to worry about a censor being on the job.

Neglecting the technical aspect, for difficulties of that nature can usually be overcome, if necessary, there still remains the ethical considerations. Ignoring the commonplace (catchwords about "freedom of the press," for censorship in University publications is rarely concerned with the aspect of freedom that is customarily associated with that phrase, we should consider whether, in reality, censorship has any effect on the standard of production, which, after all, is of prime consideration if the paper is to enhance the reputation of the Association financing it.

We maintain that it has no effect at all; if an editor wishes to bring out a semi-pornographic publication, no amount of censorship will make the paper anything other than that; if he wishes to indulge in large amounts of puerile humour which are of interest only to himself, he will do so; and if his inclinations are towards a graver publication, worthy of its publishers, nothing will alter his intentions.

Turning from the effectiveness, we come to other, vaguer concepts—what effect has the existence of Censorship Regulations on the publishers and their editor? From the editor's point of view, that such regulations exist, and that he is bound by them, is irksome. It is more particularly irksome for an editor who has no reason to suspect that his standards are any lower than those of the person or persons who are supposed to censor him, yet he still feels himself tied irrevocably unable to follow freely the dictates of his initiative and conscience. In the case of a worthy editor, of course, these are probably figments of the imagination, but nevertheless very real considerations.

What effect has censorship on the body exercising it? The gravest effect it could have, as we see it, would be to lull that body into a false sense of security, especially when the appointment of a new editor is being considered. Knowing of the weapon they can wield, there is a danger that they may become complacent, and not give as much thought as they could when filling the vacancy, believing, no doubt, that they can effectively exercise control. As we have seen, this is, in reality, a fallacious argument and very little control does, in fact, exist.

Although they may not perhaps realise it, the most effective weapon an executive has in its hands is the power to appoint, and

Executive Meeting

2/7/53

A.U.C. HAS NEW PRESIDENT

By far the most important part of the last Executive meeting was devoted to filling the vacancies that have occurred due to recent resignations.

Following lengthy deliberations, the Executive chose Mr. R. M. Smith for its next President. We congratulate Mr. Smith on the honour bestowed on him, and feel sure that with his vast amount of experience and knowledge in Student affairs he will fill the office most capably.

Two other vacancies were to be filled, and the two people co-opted were Mr. P. W. Boag, who will take over the Publications portfolio, and Miss Sondra Craig.

Student Behaviour.

The Men's House Committee has become concerned at some noticeable deterioration in the behaviour of students, and its chairman, Mr. McGowan, accordingly moved that "the Executive encourage a campaign to be organised by M.H.C. to check (1) the continued neglect of men students of their Common Room property; (2) any students who are guilty of any act likely to interfere or prejudice the control of the Executive over the Men's Common Room." And further that "The campaign take the form of (1) a general meeting of men students between 1-2 p.m. on Tuesday, 7th July, at which members of Executive address students on the matters specified above."

It was mentioned in discussion that the Executive has the power to fine any person guilty of any misdemeanour. M.H.C. members will, in future, wear a red cloth background to their Association badges. We are assured that no particular political inclination is thereby intended.

A Blow for Democracy.

Reference was made to a letter appearing in the last issue of "Craccum" referring to the shocking state of the towels in the men's wash-rooms. We are assured that this will be rectified; that paper towels will be purchased to bring the men into line with the women and that the University Council will be approached about conditions in their domain.

Maintenance Officer.

The appointment of Maintenance Officer was discussed and although Mr. Smith was nominated, he felt that some knowledge of hammering in nails should be essential. Mr. McGowan appeared to have both the ability and the technical qualifications and was accordingly appointed.

Carnival.

The position of Carnival was discussed, and in particular in connection with Review. Although it was felt that Review should express as far as possible the views of the students, it was also felt that since so few worthwhile scripts were ever produced by students, it would not be a

therefore the power to force any editor to resign. This power should always be made clear to both the Executive and to the Editor; and if it is used fearlessly and justly, it is, indeed, the most powerful weapon of all.

We have examined censorship, the existence of which always has and always will cause friction, and found that on the whole it is fairly ineffective. We maintain, therefore, that the responsibility should be over to the Executive to use proper care in appointing their Editor, and the existence of censorship should not relieve of its duty to select a responsible person for the job.

Having thus selected the Editor, what reason is there to suppose that his standards are lower than those of the censor? This ridiculous assumption is the basis of censorship.—P.W.B.

Physical Recreation

By the time this paper is in the hands of its avid reading public, Physical Recreation Classes will probably have begun in the Table Tennis Room. This is no attempt to confound the smiters of the celluloid ball, a genuine attempt to provide exercise and a worth-while form of recreation for students. The classes will be of the Keep Fit variety suitable to students who want to keep in for winter sports and for those who are not interested in or who can't find time for participation in winter games.

After a long spell in the library lecture room these classes can be a refreshing break before a renewed sustained cerebral activity. They are for sufficient exercise, of an interesting nature, interspersed through demanding and strenuous study. A programme should be obvious. To do justice to himself at the end-of-exams, each student needs to have a proportion between regular periods of work, rest, mental and physical reaction. This is a personal matter each student and it is very important.

Details of classes will be posted on notice boards around the College. You are interested, but class is don't suit, please let me know.

Apology

The Editors regret that the article on the activities of the Catholic Club which appeared in the last issue has been misconstrued in some quarters and they wish to apologise to the Club for any inconvenience and misunderstanding caused thereby. Although the account was printed in good faith, the method of presentation now seems to have been liable to misinterpretation, and to have created an impression other than intended.

A good idea to concentrate on the approach entirely. Mr. Frank spoke feelingly of his experience among the "plebs" while attending student production.

A.G.M.

Remits for the Annual General Meeting, which is to be held on 10th of August, must be in seven days before the meeting.

Cafeteria.

Mr. Wily reported on the state of affairs in the Cafe, and said that he had discussed at some length with the chef the possibility of better meals, but things remain as before. Mr. Fraser: "Could a sixpenny cream scoop be used for the pot instead of the present threepenny one?"

Physical Recreation.

Mr. Brown, the Physical Welfare Officer, wrote stating that the attendance as at the P.E. classes had warranted the expense of hiring Y.M.C.A., and that in future the Table Tennis Room would be used. The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

reaction

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BOOK OF BACHELORS

CHAPTER THREE

HEarken, my daughter, unto the parable of the merrie bachelor; bearken and be comforted.

For, I say unto thee, not one of these liveth but shall receive his just deservit:

Now, in my youth there came unto me such an one, saying, "Why shall I marry? For lo, have I not all the comforts of home, at half the expense? Behold, I have three good meals a day and a den filled with new-gaws, which are the work of many damsels. Yea, and not one of them but yearneth to sew on my buttons."

"Moreover, I can go forth into the country in the summer time without having to pawn mine overcoat; and in the winter I can go unto my club without having to perjure my soul. "Verily, verily, my life is like unto an 11-course dinner. "For on Monday I may talk art unto a high-browed damsel; and on Tuesday I may talk love unto a widow; and on Wednesday I may talk nonsense unto a fluffy thing. But a married man must talk domestic economy unto the same woman every night, which is like unto a table d'hote menu, of a deadening monotony."

Yet, as time passed, the hairs dropped one by one from the head of the bachelor, until it shone as a great sixpenny light. Lo, from eating and drinking much good food and having no worries, he became round and pudgy, like unto a Billiken. And the maidens of the land who had trembled at his approach now flattered merrily at sight of him. Yea, whereas, before, he had been able to spend an whole evening with one of them, bringing a box of cheap candy, he now spent all his savings upon them.

For it requireth real orchids and champagne to make a fat man fascinating.

And he observed the married men of his acquaintance, that from overworking they had still kept their figures and were interesting. Yea, and they flirted with their stenographers and were merry; but the bachelor not having to labour had accomplished nothing; for he had spent his days in yawning.

Then he came unto me, crying: "Lo! At last I would marry and settle down. But she that I once loved hath married another. And how shall I choose a wife? For all women

are as one women to me." And I mocked him with my ha-has, saying:

"My Son, I adjure thee, wed any woman thou canst! For the buds of the Nation are not collecting antiques. Yet, peradventure, one of these shall accept thee as a good thing; or another shall take thee as a last resort, when she hath passed her fifth season. Go to! Thou hast eaten the bread of life without honey thereon, and thou shalt hereafter be satisfied with the crumbs."

Verily, verily, life without love is as a pipe without a light; but a man without a wife is as a helpless barge without a tow-boat.

CHAPTER FOUR

MY Daughter, hear now the Thanksgiving Day prayer of a bachelor: Oh, Lord, I thank Thee that Thou has vouchsafed me another year of freedom. That I am still safe!

That, although I have many times lost my heart, I have never yet lost my head.

That I did not marry my first love. That, though the hairs of my head be numbered, they are still sufficient to cover my bald spot.

That, though my forehead gradually becometh more intellectual, it is not yet bare.

That I have never yet written a letter which could be held against me in a breach-of-promise suit, but have confined all my tender messages unto telegrams and postcards.

That all my words have been discreet and mine actions cautious and self-restrained.

That, although maidens may bestow upon me purple neckties, spotted scarfs, plaid mufflers and orange-coloured gloves at Christmastide, I shall not be required to wear them.

That I am still regarded as eligible among maidens and matrons. That they have not found me out!

That, day by day, my heart is acquiring a coat of cement and my conscience a coat of mail.

That I have carefully preserved all my emotions in alcohol!

That there is no marrying nor giving in marriage in Heaven!

Yea, for good cigars, bachelor flats, vaudeville, briar pipes, clubs, apartment hotels, stenographers, comic operas, taxi-cabs and widows, good Lord I thank Thee!

And now in the name of peace and contentment, vouchsafe me another year of single blessedness.

Yea, give me liberty or give me death! Amen!

WE BEG TO DITHER

Quo Vadis: "Christianity in its swaddling clothes." Napkins have a distinctive purpose. This film serves it well.

High Noon: Twelve o'clock at the Freezing Works?

Self-deference: Tensing had better learn fencing.

Peace Club: If the Peace Club has the secret of World Peace (and it certainly has some secrets) why not make it public?

Could we suggest that they are being paid by the Russians to keep quiet?

A World Afraid of Peace: "If anyone comes to your door and talks peace, hold him and call for the police."

Broadcast from a Birmingham, Alabama radio station, 1950.

Definition: A man who shaves without shaving soap is either a masochist or a woman.

The poet in the Madhouse: Talking of Full Pounds, is Sid the Full Quid?

The influence of Westerns: It is disturbing to think that the American diplomat draws his ideas of Western Civilization entirely from the cowboy film.

The Rosenberg Case: American Justice—just isn't.

Hungry Students? We invite you to the Law Society dinner. After all, you've paid for it.

Monologue: The People's Flag is deepest red Mine's a Nazi one instead; Sometimes I waves the Stars and Stripes,

But tramples on it when I likes; My nationalist faith is plain to see So I'm a defender of Democracy. Korean unity is my plan, For world peace I don't give a damn; Whenever there is talk of peace Batches of prisoners I'll release; My aims are very plain to see So I'm a defender of Democracy. —S. Rhee. —J.E.T., P.J.M.

Free Chest X-Ray

To all students who have missed the golden opportunity of Vaccination against Tuberculosis by not signing on the dotted line, the Health Department offers a free X-Ray. Unlike Vaccination, this will not protect you against the disease, but it will show if you have it, and remember that early discovery means early recovery, so roll up to the Common Room on July 30th and 31st for your X-Ray. This will not take a minute as there is no need to undress.

Please note that if you signed the Vaccination form, and have a negative Tuberculin test you do not require an X-Ray.

To those who did not sign the form, the Health Department hopes that you will see the light and not miss out when they come round again next year.

KOREAN STUDENT APPEAL

for WARM Clothing CASH to help pay fees, etc.

Wed. 15th July Thurs. 16th July

Some Ideas on a Gymnasium

A number of student Clubs would be able to make good use of a gymnasium here on College site. Men and Women's indoor Basketball, Boxing, Women's (outdoor) Basketball, fencing, Badminton are clubs which could use it for games, practices and tournaments. Men and women's Hockey Clubs, Soccer, Tennis Clubs — for conditioning and training programmes.

A gymnasium could be used for Intra-mural games of a large variety, including such new ones of Volleyball. In addition to these activities there could be organized recreation classes in which students, especially those who do not have the time for or interest in club activities, could take part.

What of the move to Tamaki? Could not a building which was, for the most part, able to be dismantled and shifted, be the answer to this objection?

Quite apart from the obvious benefits which students would obtain from club and other activities in the gymnasium there might be other less obvious benefits. Many students spend several years at A.U.C. and do not experience the important sense of belonging to a society of people with common aims and interests. The activities which a gymnasium could make possible may be very valuable in helping many students to get closer to this sense of "corporate unity."

The site is available. The money? Ways and means could be found of raising this if students thought that the building of a gymnasium was worth-while.

Elections

A special edition of "Craccum" will be appearing in time for the Executive Elections which are to be held shortly and in that issue will be printed a full list of the candidates.

In order to ensure as complete a coverage as possible would all nominators please submit, with their nominations, some material suitable for publication. This should take the form of a short paragraph setting out the record of the person nominated and also the reasons why his nominator thinks he should have been nominated.

Interdepartmental Basketball

The Interdepartmental Basketball Competition has been dogged, like all of us, with continuous wet weather. The aim of the competition is to provide fun and exercise for as many departmental teams as possible. Games can be found for teams whether they wish to play frequently or infrequently. If you are interested in playing, I can give you the name of your departmental team manager.

COPY

for the next "CRACCUM" closes on

Wednesday, July 15 at 12 Noon

GREEN MAGIC

If you had asked a hundred people a year ago: "What is chlorophyll?" you would almost certainly have met with 99 blank stares and one half-hearted mumble about "green stuff in plants and things." If this has radically changed to-day it is entirely due to the unceasing efforts of the advertising and public relations wizards of Mayfair and Madison Avenue to remedy this lamentable state of popular ignorance.

To-day it is claimed (O magic of statistics!) that in the U.S. eight out of ten persons in the age group 16 to 25 have switched from the ordinary white toothpaste which was good enough for our fathers and grandfathers to the green variety containing the "magic substance," "this new body sweetener," which makes them "face life" with new confidence."

True, the promoters of the chlorophyll boom had the raw material for the lyrical effusions handed to them on a silver platter by nature itself,

Even so, chlorophyll has been employed, in a minor way, for many years in the healing of wounds, though the British Medical Journal of August, 1951, said: "The claims of chlorophyll to accelerate wound healing are of doubtful significance . . ."

But then Dr. F. Howard Westcott, of New York City, took a hand and snatched victory from the jaws of century-old defeat and failure. True, he too, failed to cure anaemia with chlorophyll as he had set out to do, but instead he dis-



"Why reeks the goat on yonder hill,
Which has browsed all day on Chlorophyll?"

for chlorophyll is almost as fascinating to the scientists as it is lucrative to the pill and toothpaste makers. As nature's predominant pigment in all plants (except fungi and some algae) for the utilisation of the energy of sunlight no plant life is possible without chlorophyll, which is the keystone of the whole structure of plant life on our planet.

For nearly a century chlorophyll puzzled and intrigued scientists. Their experiments, alas, were disappointing enough; the mysterious green substance, removed from its natural field of action, went on strike, and what positive results there were, were far too intermittent and inconsistent for scientists to be able or willing to make any claim, compatible with the rigid ethical standards of science, for chlorophyll as an important therapeutic substance.

covered that his patients, having had their dose of chlorophyll, stopped being "malodorous."

And here, with a whoop of triumph, the manufacturers and their advertising agents took over. Chlorophyll ceased to be the concern of stick-in-the-mud scientists, who for over a century had overlooked that chlorophyll makes you "nice to be near"! The people who have been persuading us for years that most failures in life, from lost jobs to lost battles, are due to B.O. know a good thing when they smell one. And the boom set in with a vengeance.

There are now almost two hundred different articles in the U.S. containing chlorophyll, and many stores have opened special Chlorophyll departments selling nearly 50 kinds of tablets, lozenges, and pills

that can be taken to prevent body odours, not to mention chewing gum, toothpastes, mouth-washes, stick deodorants, shampoos, cigarettes, and a dozen different dog foods, all containing the "green magic" in varying degrees. And more are being added every day, as new chlorophyll factories spring up all over the country, while the public relations "experts" are having the time of their lives, ringing the changes on an inexhaustible market, for will people ever stop smelling like people?

And in this country? Well, we are still lagging far behind. We are not yet chlorophyll-mad, only beginning to be chlorophyll-conscious. But it is merely a question of a further half million pounds or so spent on dispelling our ignorance of "how to turn our armpits into charm pits" till our florists too, will advertise their flowers as "positively guaranteed to contain chlorophyll."

The cost of producing it is high, for the conversion ration from the raw material (lucerne) to the finished product is as low as 10lbs of chlorophyll from one ton of dried lucerne, and a lb. of the precious green stuff costs about £15. The biggest chlorophyll manufacturers in this country produces not more than five tons a year and exports much of it overseas as far afield as India and Japan. But production figures are steadily rising, if not quite so steeply as advertising revenue out of the chlorophyll boom.

According to the Financial Times, £45,000 was spent during 1950 on Press advertising alone of personal deodorants, while in 1951 this figure was nearly doubled. And there is no doubt that last year many times that amount was invested by deodorant and toothpaste manufacturers to make us (and our dogs) socially acceptable to our (and their) fellows. ("In dog foods, chlorophyll can make a smelly animal a pleasure to have around the house, and there's no denying that same breeds of dogs, though lovable, are pretty gamy!")

But that is not the end of the story, and there is a good chance that the happy-tired businessmen may be somewhat less happy and more tired before we are all deodorised by them. For the stridency of the hucksters' paeans of praise has reached such a pitch in the U.S. that at last the men of science who, one might almost believe, had never heard of chlorophyll (except Dr. Westcott), are at last being goaded into protests and have launched a pretty devastating debunking campaign.

Thus, Professor Alsoph H. Corwin, head of the Department of Chemistry at John Hopkins University, proposed at a gathering of the American Chemical Society in New York on December 5, 1952, that an immediate investigation be opened into the possible damaging effects of commercial chlorophyll on the liver. Corwin also quoted Mr. E. R. Weaver, of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, who wrote: "In answer to a question frequently asked, we have no reason what ever to believe that chlorophyll ever has anything to do with deodorisation."

Faced with these bombshells, Mr. William W. Hosler, vice-president of the Strong-Cobb Co. of Cleveland, of which the American Chlorophyll Company is a division, went one better than Lewis Carroll's tearful walrus with his plaintive statement that it was "unfortunate that chlorophyll has become a fad recently." And then, of course, those scientists are such sticklers for facts, for Mr. Hosler added, "A lot of work done with chlorophyll

IS RUSSIA IMPERIALIST?

On Tuesday, June 16th, the Socialist Club and the Debut Society came to grips in a debate on the subject "Russia's Foreign Policy is Directed Entirely by Imperialism."

Mr. Young, opening for the Debut Society gave a very broad definition of Imperialism, and cited Russia at some length as an example of Russian imperialism.

The Leader of the Negative Trane, founded his speech entirely on what other nations had done in Russia, and laid some emphasis on the great virtue of the word "entirely" in the title.

The second and third speakers for the affirmative, Mr. Ferguson and Miss Dunlop, appeared to have a considerably more ability to speak on the material to speak from. This also apply to a lesser extent to Dean, who spoke third for the affirmative. Mr. Tee, however, had lent material on the somewhat limited aspect of Russia in relation to other Republics of the U.S.S.R.

After the principal speaker's debate was opened to question the floor—a somewhat unusual practice, which does, however, give to an immediate answer by a speaker to any question. Possibly for this reason, the temperature of the debate here rose considerably, and the excellent work by the chairman, Mackie, there were occasional interruptions or three speakers demanding the floor with that privilege had finished.

A large amount of extraneous matter somehow found its way into the debate at this point, and some sympathy might be felt for the speaker who attacked the whole idea of debating.

Following the summing-up by two leaders, which was uniformly laudatory, the chairman asked for a division of hands. A first count showed a draw, and a second showed a victory for the Socialist Club.

has not had scientific control and therefore does not impress the group as this."

But worse was to come. On November 9, leading dental researchers reported to the New York branch of the American Dental Association that there is no conclusive evidence that chlorophyll derivatives in toothpaste help against tooth decay.

Being a user of white toothpaste wearing neither chlorophyll shirts nor chlorophyll-impregnated socks or in-soles; not minding the doggy smell of my dog nor expecting my fellow-strap-hangers on the Northern Line to smell like the California shrubs at Kew, these revelations were not much of a shock to me though they came somewhat unexpected after several interviews with prosperous protagonists of the chlorophyll-using trade.

In order to make quite certain the New York Times had not been guilty of gross misreporting I went out into London's chlorophyll-abounding belt to talk to Dr. E. R. Weaver, eminent scientist, who knows chlorophyll as much, or even a little more, about the "green magic" as Mr. Hosler, of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Weaver, brief, critical, and forthright.

Discouraged, I returned to my room knowing that if I wasn't near I never would be, for I continue to vegetate till the end of my days without additional chlorophyll.

—STEPHEN W. POLLARD
in "The New Statesman and Nation"

Guardians of Democracy?

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New Zealanders don't complain enough. We submit without thought or question to inconvenience, poor service and mediocrity on every hand, from public and private enterprise alike. We tolerate the intolerable not because of some masochistic streak which makes us enjoy our misery, but because we do not really understand and do not practice the basic concept of democracy.

The Golden Rule of democracy is traditionally stated as "the greatest good for the greatest number." That is the concept we fail to grasp. It is the very basis of our Christian democratic way of life. It is the yardstick by which we should judge the rules and customs and institutions of our society; it is the criterion which enables us to distinguish good laws and good service from bad.

A surprising number of the rules and customs of society cannot surcease the test of the democratic ideal. Public services are often the worst offenders. Let us consider a few examples:—

WET TOWELS AGAIN

The last issue of "Craccum" published a heartening letter from someone signed "Wet Fingers," protesting against "sodden disease-spreading" towels in the men's washrooms of this university college. Several hundred people are inconvenienced by these towels every day, and have been for goodness-knows how many years. But they just submit to it. They don't protest.

It took the anonymous Mr. Wet Fingers to break a spell. He wanted more than he had a right to expect, the greatest good (dry towels) for the greatest number (several hundred students).

QUESTION OF VALUES

There is another side, of course, to the wet towels' situation. The greatest good for the greatest number would involve heavier laundry bills for the administration and a readjustment of the duties of attendants who change these towels. Can these considerations justify the present inconvenience caused by wet towels? It becomes a question of values—can the greatest good for the greatest number sometimes be outweighed in consideration of the greatest good for the smallest number?

The wet towels' issue is cited only as a typical example. It is also something of a test case. At 5 p.m. on Thursday, July 2, just as this manuscript went to press, the two roller towels in the washroom of the Men's Common Room were so filthy and so saturated that the author had to use white tooth powder and a pocket handkerchief. It remains to be seen whether democracy will triumph or apathy remain entrenched.

WHOSE EXAM FEES . . .

Another example: Every year about 10,000 university students throughout New Zealand have to forward their examination fees direct to the U.N.Z. office in Wellington. This involves countless man-hours wasted as students wait in queues to buy money orders at post offices; it involves postage and special trips to mail letters—in short, it involves some degree of expense and inconvenience to 10,000 people. Additionally, it involves the U.N.Z. in the bother and expense of mailing out 10,000 receipts. Now, suppose it were suggested that each university college set up an office, a few days before exam fees were due, to collect this money and issue receipts on the spot. Would this help to achieve the aim of the greatest good for the greatest number?

EXCUSES, EXCUSES.

One can imagine the stunned silence with which such a suggestion

might be greeted in official quarters. One can imagine the replies—entirely without precedent—the constitution provides such-and-such—the regulations make no provision for such a step—it would involve too great a disruption to office routine—etc., etc. But would such considerations, if they were all that were involved, outweigh the inconvenience of 10,000 people?

No slight is intended upon the university administrative authorities. Probably there ARE excellent reasons for the perpetuation of the present system. The matter of exam fee payment is cited as an example of any inconvenience we take for granted but which might stand examination in the light of democracy's golden rule, the concept of the greatest good for the greatest number.

CAFE MEALS AND SERVICE

In addition to the towel issue, the last "Craccum" showed some sign of life in criticising cafeteria meals and service. Quality and quantity of meals is a matter of opinion, but the Golden Rule yardstick might well be applied to the question of cafe hours. Is it really necessary for the cafe to close up completely at certain times to enable the staff to have their own meals? Couldn't a staggered shift arrangement be devised to provide a skeleton staff which would keep the cafe open? Couldn't the cafe remain open with a reduced staff until, say, 9 p.m.? Would the extra expense involved, and the possible inconvenience to a few employees, outweigh the added convenience to the public?

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The Golden Rule of democracy should be used to evaluate major governmental policies. In theory, of course, it is—parliament is supposed to protect the interests of the greatest number. But there are at least two matters of national importance which, in the author's opinion, might well be re-examined in the light of this concept.

The first of these is a decision reached some time ago by a commission investigating taxation to recommend against pay-as-you-earn taxation. Under this scheme, common in overseas countries, employers deduct income tax in regular, painless instalments from employees' wages. The system has obvious advantages to the greatest number—the taxpayers—but it means some additional clerical work for employers. The government gets its money more surely and with less delay. How much consideration, one might ask, did the commission on taxation give to the concept of the greatest good for the greatest number?

Then there is the vexed matter of after-trading. Laws which make it illegal for milk bars and corner groceries to sell cigarettes, biscuits, butter, etc., on week-ends and at nights, are in-

tended to protect the more orthodox traders from "unfair competition." But where does the public enter the picture? Would the greatest good for the greatest number be served by the greatest number of the present laws?

Anyone, on a few minutes reflection, can produce examples of the decadence of democracy. But few of us are sufficiently aggressive to protest. Too seldom do we give offending officials "a piece of our mind"; too seldom do we write indignant letters to the editor. Pro Bono Publico may be a crackpot at times, he may be a universal butt for jokes, but he is a more responsible guardian of democracy than those who never complain at all.

We inherited our way of life from our English forebears, but we are in danger of losing one of its finest features—the healthy propensity for grumbling.

HUMBUG PERPETUATED.

It works both ways of course. When we submit to humbug and inefficiency and poor service, we help to perpetuate apathy and indifference among shopkeepers and business men and public servants of all kinds. Because so many of us are willing to tolerate the intolerable, administrators whose policies are attacked are able to defend the indefensible.

But here is the real danger—we are bringing up a new generation trained neither to give nor to demand good service. We cannot expect our way of life to be better than mediocre if our citizens are nurtured and steeped in apathy and mediocrity.

This danger is epitomized by the attitude of a 14-year-old paper boy once known to the author. He delivered the paper any time between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., depending on his own whim, and he tossed it carelessly on the lawn, regardless of weather. Asked politely if he wouldn't mind putting the paper in the box provided, he replied, "Ya, I just get paid for tossing the paper on yer porch. Can I help it if I miss sometimes?"

But the solution is not merely in encouraging people to grumble more. It is useless to complain without knowing why we are complaining, without knowing what things can usefully be complained about. The roots of the trouble go deeper. We cannot complain that a service fails to serve the best interests of the greatest number when we have to be reminded of, even instructed in, that very concept. The plain truth of the matter is that we fail to realize the full implications of life in a democratic society.

TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED.

We tend to take our democracy so much for granted that we lose sight of its principles. Not only do we lose sight of them; some of us never even learn them. If we really expected, demanded and gave the greatest good for the greatest number, could we tolerate the sort of humbug exemplified by the wet towels' issue, and other cases? That we do not grasp that vital concept of democracy, the Golden Rule of majority rule, is evidence of a serious deficiency in our educational system. The school's first duty to society is to give pupils a basis for good citizenship. Somehow, we must succeed better than we have done to instil into rising generations the basic spirit—concept—essence—call-it-what-you-will—of democracy.

The disease we have most to fear is a lotus-like apathy. It is bad enough that we are two submissive. The real tragedy is that we simply don't know any better.

—Eric Broderick.



ROUND THE WORLD

Foreigners inspect Britain's Arms . . .

Over a hundred and fifty overseas experts recently spent a strenuous and instructive fortnight inspecting some of the newest military equipment and vehicles now reaching Britain's armed forces from the factories. The Commonwealth representatives are constantly in touch with Britain's rearmament programme, but it was the West German delegation which obviously had most to learn from this private view, and which attracted the greatest attention in the newspapers. The Federal Republic is not a member of N.A.T.O., but if all goes well it will shortly take its place as a foundation member of the European Defence Community, and it was as representatives of the interim committee of the E.D.C. that these Germans were welcomed in Britain.

The important point, in short, was that far from trying to anticipate political decisions to be taken this year in Bonn and Paris, the British Government is determined that the E.D.C., when and if it is finally legalised, shall go off to a flying start with no tiresome delays on the production side. Britain is not a member of the E.D.C. but she is determined to cooperate with it as closely as possible in every way. Some critics, looking backwards, have expressed dismay that former officers of the Wehrmacht should have been shown British tanks and radar sets. Sir Winston Churchill has preferred to look forward, by contrast and risk such criticism. His Government is pledged to help the E.D.C. and means to work closely with it.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the visit was the fact that instead of keeping these new items on the secret list Britain is taking the calculated risk of sharing them with her friends. It could not have happened in pre-war days. Some believed it would not happen when Britain declined formal membership of E.D.C. But it has come to pass, and this looks like being only the beginning.

U.S. Financial Aid . . .

Between 1945 and 1953, U.S. aid to free world nations totalled more than \$35 million, or approximately 11% of all revenues of the U.S. Government. Commenting on this programme of international financial aid, "The New York Times" declared on March 24th, 1953, "If we had wished to dominate the world we would not have sent overseas nearly \$40,000,000,000 worth of goods and credit. We would have kept that money at home and built up our own military power."

The P.M. Investigates.

During his visit to Scotland and Northern England, Mr. Holland is reported to have visited several shops privately to enquire into the sale of the Dominion's produce. While we appreciate this demonstration of administrative efficiency, it is to be hoped that Mr. Holland's conscience is not troubling him.

W. POLLAN and N.

LITERARY

A WORD FROM THE PLAYERS

The visit of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company is now a thing of the past; it is over two months since the company left our shores. Our reminiscences, however, are sure to last for some years. Without a doubt, the tour will always be regarded as a momentous event in the history of the N.Z. theatre.

For most of us the company was composed of a number of exciting Shakespearian characters—it would be fruitless to list any here for we all have our favourite plays and favourite roles. It would suffice to say that each of us has retained in our minds vivid memories of various portrayals from the three productions to us. But what of the people behind these characters, the men and women who each night went to their dressing rooms, altered their appearance by grease-paint, putty, and wig, clad themselves in strang attire, finally emerging as the figures we saw on the stage? The people whose portrayals were the creations of their own artistry?

To those who were fortunate enough to have met the players, the experience was a delightful and interesting one. What a happy band they were and so friendly, always so appreciative of anything done for them—however little, and always willing to discuss their work, the theatre they love, and many other subjects which were of interest to us. Most of them had done little or no public speaking, and yet they did not hesitate when asked to give a talk at a club, school, or college, and of their audience, few knew of the preparation behind the talks, or how nervous most of them were about giving them.

"HONEST, HONEST IAGO"

This caption will immediately suggest the name of Leo McKern, that very fine actor who immediately after his brilliant portrayal of Iago in "Othello," gave us that delightful performance as the jester, Touchstone, in "As You Like It." His outstanding versatility was further revealed in the double role of the rebel Northumberland, and the fiery Glendower in "Henry IV., Part I." Short, stocky, amiable Leo McKern welcomed the opportunity to discuss the New Zealand audiences, and also to include some of his ideas on the



Leo McKern as Iago.

During the Easter vacation the company was in the middle of its Wellington season. As in Auckland I found the players very affable, and very willing to be of any assistance. They gladly consented to be interviewed "officially" for "Craccum." The "interviews" took the form of informal talks while they were resting in their dressing rooms during the week they were playing "As You Like It." They received no warning of their questions, and the answers which are recorded here were therefore unprepared, and the observations have the added interest of spontaneity.—David Stone.

teaching of Shakespeare, the latter being the basis of a talk he was to give the following week. Before answering a question he would remain silent for a moment, and then, searching always for exact expression for his thoughts, reply in his deliberate manner.

"How did you find the reaction of the New Zealand audiences?"

"On the whole, New Zealand audiences are less inhibited in their reactions to the play; one might say less sophisticated, which is a desirable thing as far as the actors are concerned, and a natural thing when the theatrical history of New Zealand is concerned—but not so desirable a thing as far as their own living theatre is concerned, leading as it eventually does, to lack of discrimination. But their critical faculty should develop with their theatre as usually happens.

The first night audience in Auckland was, from the actor's viewpoint, marvellous! I have never played to such a good one. Dead quiet—no coughers, thank God!—demonstrative at the right times and completely attentive—a very rare audience.

"Coughers, incidentally, I feel very strongly about. They destroy actors' morale and audiences' enjoyment. They make no effort to muffle the noise, but blurt it out good and loud, thus probably eliminating a very important plot word or line. Out with the inconsiderate beasts! It is possible to almost completely muffle a genuine cough. Coughers are anathema to actors everywhere."

"What are your ideas on the teaching of Shakespeare?"

"Shakespeare was a genius. He wishes to communicate—or had to communicate if you like—ideas and observations, a few judgments and philosophies on all aspects of human behaviour. He did not write books—he wrote plays! Why did he write plays and not books? Because he could reach more people That is cer-

tain, but surely not his only reason. I personally believe that as Michelangelo sculptured and Da Vinci painted, Shakespeare wrote plays because he had to, just as they had to sculpt and paint.

"So, as one must see sculpture or painting, so one must see (and hear) plays. It is possible, I should imagine, to make a complete literary study of Shakespeare's works without even seeing any of them, as it is possible to discuss or study the shooting-script of a film, but only in a limited way. Because Shakespeare's plays will stand up to detailed study as literature is no good reason to ignore the visual aspect. Many plays with a tenth of the literary content of Shakespeare's make good production and entertainment, as well as provoking thought and ideas. Then the seeing of these plays becomes of first importance. Thus, as Shakespeare's plays contain even more profound and artistic observation, so, even stronger is the necessity of seeing and hearing them.

"I have elsewhere made the sweeping assertion that no study of Shakespeare's works should be entertained in the student before the age of 16. 'This depends,' as my friend and co-worker Raymond Westwell says, 'on who is teaching it.' This is so. But I contend that the great majority of teachers themselves have no great love of Shakespeare the dramatist, and therefore pass on to their students the dullness of the study, deprived for them, as was for him the full glory of the playwright. My belief is that young students should see the plays, as many as they can, and as often.

"Some plays are very definitely not suitable for young students—"Othello" is an example. Here is an intensely moving play about jealousy, the subject and treatment of which is unexperienced by, and therefore not understandable to young people. And "Henry IV., Part 1. I defy any teacher to bring this play, and all it contains and implies, to life as does a stage presentation. Yet it is a popular school study.

"I personally hated Shakespeare at school as dull, heavy, uninteresting tripe. This was half my fault, I confess, but also half my English masters'. If young people can see and hear Shakespeare, and in so doing, realise the immense entertainment and excitement that can be had from him, then at a later date, they can study him with a much greater understanding and enthusiasm. And it's no good people saying, 'But we can't—we have no theatre.' I have heard this forlorn cry throughout your country. My answer is—if the company I play with now can fill their houses for nine months in New Zealand and Australia (as it will), with near enough to 330,000 people in Auckland, there is no reason at all why so many people should not have their own theatre.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE!"

Remember the pitiful, love-forlorn figure to whom Iago addresses this line so persistently in "Othello"? This was the Roderigo of Raymond Westwell, who also played the evil Duke Frederick in "As You Like It," and the rebellious, calculating Worcester of "Henry IV., Part I., the play in which he was also assistant producer to Anthony Quayle. Tall,

dark Raymond Westwell has so the staidness of Lancashire in make-up, but also some of its humour—incidentally he is proud of his Lancashire stock. He is an obliging type of person and ready to use his knowledge and talents to help people—and help which several New Zealanders were very grateful.

He good-naturedly interrupted a game of chess to answer a few questions, twitting playfully at Mr. Kern for his long explanation, replying himself with a remarkable conciseness and clarity.

"How did you find the reaction of New Zealand audiences?"

"They are very good indeed. I am not sure that New Zealand audiences, in common with audiences overseas, are quite aware to what they actively influence every performance on the stage. Every performance is entirely different, once audiences realise that it is enough merely to be passive in the theatre, but actively to participate they will know how to get money's worth, and more important how to demand the best possible material for their participation."



Raymond Westwell as Roderigo.

author and actor. In such a way National Theatre built, not merely the enthusiasm of a single man who believes that the theatre will never die, and is prepared to prove it."

"What are your ideas on the teaching of Shakespeare?"

"I would make no categorical statement about how to teach Shakespeare in schools, but would leave that to those who make education a study. It is as bad for anyone to see him badly performed on stage, as it is to receive disinterested tuition in a school. To say Shakespeare "was ruined for a school" involves certain self-interest. Some onus must surely rest on the pupil."

"And the relationship between scholarship in Shakespeare and actual performance of him?"

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...ion to studies at Birmingham University, has opened a school on Shakespeare in Stratford-upon-Avon during the summer season. Much advantage is thus gained by actors benefited from scholarly research and critical criticism, and by the student in being able to see the plays performed. This situation seems to me the ideal, which is an and mutual participation by person and scholar."

...the theatre and the cinema are now in competition with each other. The advent of the film was a good thing in England, and in 1929 when the talkies made the theatre even more attractive, the touring theatre in each little town was shut down, and became a cinema. As a result the touring managements were ruined, and the larger ones which had ceased to send out toured audiences. A subsequent, if later, reaction to what every repertory company which was a healthier state of affairs. Most of over 50,000 population in England to-day support a live theatre whole year round—plus eight to ten cinemas—hence they are not in any way competitive, with the exception that the films provide a lot of money to theatre stars."

ROSE'S OWN PAGE

This is Ganymede, alias Rosalinde, the delightful Rosalinde of Barbara Jefford, a young lady who is as charming off the stage as she is on. Apart from this role she also plays us a moving performance as a demon in "Othello," and a portrait of the gusty wife of Hotspur, Lady Percy of "Henry IV., Part I." It was characteristic of Miss Jefford's delightful personality that she lovingly devoted her only spell of any length in "As You Like It" to a discussion of some interesting topics. Her softly spoken answers, every now and then showing a slight trace of English dialect, were given with an air of modest assurance. Here are a few of them:

"How did you find the reaction of Zealand audiences?"

"They were quite extraordinarily good—extremely fresh, spontaneous, unbiassed, and altogether most helpful to the actors. They were, on the whole, most attentive—quiet when I wanted them to be, and responsive when we wanted them to be. They were better than English audiences."

"What are your ideas on the teaching of Shakespeare?"

"I was not interested in Shakespeare before I was 15, and feel that I did not gain anything from what I was taught before that age. I believe that unless a child has a burning desire to study Shakespeare, children under the age of 15 should not be taught. Even then the plays should be acted by the children, rather than read and analysed. The plays should be seen well acted and then read. For example, the film, "Henry V." provided an excellent background for the study of the play. The fact it was this film that first interested me in Shakespeare."

"Who do you consider as the leading playwrights in England to-day? Will any of them live?"

"Christopher Fry will live. He is the only English dramatist who is a great poet at the same time—he has made modern verse drama popular, interesting and colourful. His value, as seen in "The Lady's Not for Burning," lies in his beautiful use of the English language—his verse is new—he has not aped anybody. "A Sleep of Prisoners" is a compelling play, very full of beautiful words,



Barbara Jefford as Lady Percy.

pleasant to listen to, and like all his plays, it stages well.

"Terence Rattigan belongs to an entirely different sphere. He has turned out good plays for some years, starting with very light and modern comedy. His most recent play that I have seen is "The Deep Blue Sea"—one which shows he is getting serious and that his plays are becoming deeper. These later plays are every bit as good as his lighter work.

"On the whole there aren't very many talented playwrights who approach greatness at the moment. There is a need for good new dramatists—it is the most pressing need of the theatre in England to-day.

"And T. S. Elliot?"

"I like him as a poet, but not as a dramatist. I thought his "Cocktail Party" far too complicated and wordy to stage well."

"Have you any comment on the relationship between the theatre and the cinema in England to-day?"

"Most of the big names in the English theatre act in films, and sometimes the films snap up good talented young players before they have a chance to establish themselves in the theatre, because they find films pay much better.

"With regard to Shakespeare's plays being filmed, I think that it is a very good idea because they bring Shakespeare home to people who wouldn't normally see him, either due to the fact that they are not interested in going to see plays, or are not usually interested in Shakespeare. "Henry V." and "Hamlet" were very valuable pieces of film work. As I have said the film "Henry V." was the start of Shakespeare for me.

(A second article will appear in the next issue of "Craccum." Those interviewed will be Miss Charmian Eyre, and Messrs. Quayle, Gwillim and Longdon).

Photographs are by Angus McBean, London, per courtesy of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company.

"To My Much-Praised, But Not- Altogether-Satisfactory-Lady"

I send greetings
Beloved
But pray soon
For the disenchantment of August.

For you have kept me too long
Too long
Enjoyed the coolness of evening
We together.

Therefore beloved
I can not
Or will not
Go so far to see you
Again crying.

—Clark.

Book Review

"Your God is too Small," by J. B. Phillips.

Do you believe in God? If so, what is your idea of Him? If not, what is your impression of the God others recognize?

Many of us have preconceived ideas derived from our childhood days. Our attitude to this Being—whether we believe He exists or not—is often dependent on the mental pictures we conjure up: the half-forgotten childhood impression of one of our parents, a grand old man, the essence of unapproachable perfection, a God limited to one particular sect or schism, a de-personalized bundle of highest values!

All these are dealt with in the little book, "Your God is too Small," by J. B. Phillips. He states, with quite convincing demonstrations, that quite often the real reason why we find it hard to believe and trust in God is that we are far from understanding just what He is like.

The author then proceeds to develop a constructive idea of God based on the revelation of His personality in Jesus Christ. Here again the impressions we have in our minds, perhaps from Sunday School days, can be all awry.

Jesus Christ was by no means the mild, harmless, milk-and-water goodie-goodie that some people seem to think. Further than that, a little intelligent appreciation of God's purposes and character reveals, as Phillips endeavours to show, that Jesus Christ was just what one would expect God to be if He were to come among men to demonstrate the fullness and perfection of Life and then, as the God of Love, to give that Life on the cross as a sacrifice to make Life available to us.

As you will realize, the implications of even the faintest possibility of the truth of Jesus Christ's claim to be God are tremendous. God came down to earth and lived amongst men revealing the ideal of Life and then died to make that ideal attainable, but we didn't even give serious consideration to His claim. Surely to fail here is to miss the whole point of our existence.

To give an honest unbiassed judgment on this question is one of our greatest duties to yourself and your fellows.

A final warning though—if you are afraid of facing the fact that Christianity might be true, I advise you never to come within miles of glancing at this book or others like it.

—M. Ross Palmer.

Mathematical Society

At 8 p.m. on Wednesday, June 24th, Mr. C. Segedin gave an address which was definitely suited to Stage I. on the Information which can be obtained from graphs. While suited to Stage I, it was of considerable help to all stages.

Mr. Segedin first illustrated graphically a result known to many school-boys, viz., that adding one to the products of four consecutive integers gives a perfect square. He then demonstrated a method for obtaining the cube root of ten graphically. Mr. Segedin next considered a pendulum swinging round a loop, and showed graphically that, depending on the length of the pendulum, there may be one or three possible positions of equilibrium of the pendulum. His final example dealt with the profile of rivers, giving the slope of their beds. This problem could have been solved by using differential equations, but graphs gave the solution much more easily.—J.H. McK.

BEING SELF-EXPLANATORY. THERE'S NO TITLE AND DEEDS

Hereinabove the Statute says,
No person or persons without due leave
Shall publish or print or cause to be read

Any portion or parts of this document,
Or purport or meaning or any intent
Without the said author's own proper consent;
But if any person or persons be found

Illegally printing or copying down
The substance or meaning or purport therein,

Be it expressed or just merely implied,
The person or persons thus occupied,
In accordance with acts and agreements inside

With enactments and bonds being already drawn up,
The person or persons to whom it concerns

In connection with whom the said matter thus turns

Shall, in accordance with acts and agreements and bonds,
Be considered as having without due authority

And possessing full knowledge pertaining thereto,
To have maliciously published or caused to be uttered,

Or uttered or aided and abetted to utter,
The meaning and purport and import to other

Unauthorized person or persons therewith,

Not having legitimate interests or claims thereunto,
Nor having permission to matter therein.

—D.J.C.

Bryan Green Is Coming

In just over three weeks he will be here—to speak on "The Faith that can change a world," in the College Hall. Meantime?

(1) Every Thursday night at 9.15 p.m. the National Stations will broadcast a talk by Bryan Green. So take time off from your swat to listen to what he has to say, and you'll know what to expect when he comes. Remember, 9.15 p.m., Thursdays in July.

(2) The Committee is arranging preparatory meetings in the week from July 20th to 24th. These will be held in the different faculties, and speakers will deal with problems particularly relevant to the group they are addressing. Watch notice-boards for the details of times and places. The lecturers will be: Prof. E. M. Blaiklock, M.A., Litt.D., Revs. T. Somerville, B.Com., B.D., J. H. Deane, B.A., B.D., Dip.Ed., J. A. Clifford, M.Sc., and E. M. Fraser, M.A., B.D., Th.D.

(3) Remember the dates of the Mission itself: July 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, in the College Hall at 1 p.m.; July 27th, 28th, at 10 p.m. at O'Rorke Hall for all students. Sunday, August 2nd, at 4.30—followed by tea.—Bryan Green Mission Committee.

Bledisloe Medal

Oratory Contest

Speak on any well-known personal-ity or event in N.Z. history.

The two who are judged to be the best will speak against the other University Colleges at Winter Tournament and may win a trip to America in the long vacation.

Be in! You may win! Trials will be held on July 28th in the College Hall.

Watch the notice-boards! Entries to the Secretary, Debating Society, Box 13, Students' Block.

FILMS

30,000 EXTRAS, 63 LIONS . . .

Auckland film-goers have been exceptionally fortunate during the last fortnight in the quality of the films being shown at the local cinemas.

When one considers that "High Noon," "Come Back Little Sheba" and "Quo Vadis" are screening at the main theatres, with "Sound Barrier" still on the suburban circuit, it is worth while remembering that for 1952, the New York film critics' selections were:

- Best picture: High Noon,"
- Best Actress: Shirley Booth in "Come Back, Little Sheba."
- Best Actor: Ralph Richardson in "The Sound Barrier."
- Best Director: "High Noon's" Fred Zinnemann.

In addition, these three films were all included in "Times" 12 best films of 1952, while Academy Awards went to Shirley Booth and Gary Cooper ("High Noon").

LIONS AND CHRISTIANS

Of "Quo Vadis" little need be said. It has already moved into third place of the list of best grossers of all-time, and is, as "Time" featured it:

Christianity v. paganism in Nero's Rome in the costliest (\$6,500,000) movie ever made; with 30,000 extras, 63 lions, Robert Taylor, and Deborah Kerr.

As a criticism, we think we cannot do better than to print the review of the film by Miss C. A. Lejeune, who writes for the "Observer":—

"History may not say that the burning of Rome was good, but they must say it was colossal," mocks Petronius somewhere in "Quo Vadis." His observation might be taken as



On the lyre, a lust song . . .

fair comment on the film. Good it is not, but colossal it undoubtedly is; colossally showy, colossally well-meaning, colossally crowded, conceived in what might be described as colossally poor taste. This "Quo Vadis" took three years to make, we are told, and takes nearly three hours to see. So much time has already been consumed by the film that I will only add that Leo Genn makes a fine Petronius and that the film appears to exhaust all the spectacular possibilities of the subject. "Quo Vadis on Ice" seems the only thing that's left.

"HIGH NOON"

Without doubt "High Noon" is a monument to the skill of its Director, Fred Zinnemann, for it is through him, that this film has been made into one of the best Westerns of all time, and fit to rank alongside "Stage Coach" and "The Gunfighter."

The story is built around the crisis one hot Sunday morning in a small

western town when, at 10.40 a.m. it is learnt that desperado Frank Miller is returning on the noon train to take his revenge on the marshal (Gary Cooper) who put him in gaol. The marshal is no hero; he has just been married, and has already turned in his badge, intending to leave town with his wife. But he turns back. There is a job to be done and law and order are at stake.

The citizens are not so civic-minded, however, and leave the marshal to face the killer and his three henchmen alone.

Around this dramatic situation has been built one of the finest pieces of suspense yet seen. This can be attributed to Zinnemann's masterly directing with his sure sense of timing and sharp, clean cutting.

The screen play, too, is outstanding for its effectiveness and for its skilful use of silences as much as for its sounds. In the background, throughout the action, the plaintive "High Noon Ballad" is used very effectively to sound a recurring note of impending doom. It is inevitable that this device should be compared to the Harry Lime Theme in "Third Man," and although the latter was employed somewhat more judiciously, there is little to choose between them. The audience appeal of both is at once obvious, and both tunes serve as very effective advertising agents.

Although the direction and the writing are most outstanding, the performances are, on the whole, up to a high level, particularly Lloyd Bridges as the edgy deputy-marshal and Katy Jurado as the marshal's fiery ex-girl-friend.

Although he was, perhaps a little lucky in getting an academy award for this film, Gary Cooper has one of the outstanding roles of his long acting career; a tired and heroic gun-fighter, doggedly stalking through the desolate streets, his lone figure casting a long shadow before it as the heat and drama mount relentlessly to the crisis of high noon.—

COME BACK LITTLE SHEBA

Over the last few years, Hollywood has given the impression that it can be relied on to produce an average of two excellent films a year.

Evidence is given of this by such titles as *Sunset Boulevard*, *All About Eve*, *Streetcar and Place in the Sun*. *Come Back Little Sheba*, although displaying the odd shortcomings as a film, will take its place alongside these by virtue of Shirley Booth's performance.

In essence, the story is of the relation between a middle-aged chiropractor, Dr. Delaney (Burt Lancaster), whose untimely marriage had forced him to give up medicine, and his now slatternly and neurotic wife (Shirley Booth). It is the story of a forced, and now incompatible,

CAMPION v. JEFFORD ROUND THREE

"It has not vitality enough To save it from putrefaction." —Oh yeah!

Others will no doubt join with me in appreciation of Mr. I. J. C. Reid's article on the N.Z. Players in your last issue, a commentary which sought to demonstrate some demerits in my previous notice, and in the playing of Edith Campion in *The Young Elizabeth*. He also gave us a general criticism of the play. And that is no bad thing.

To come to terms over *The Young Elizabeth*, as a play or as a performance, would hardly seem possible, for I seem to conceive the character of Elizabeth such as Mr. Reid could only in a nightmare. But I beg him to reconsult history, consider what traits we know Elizabeth I. to have possessed, and then ask himself whether or Edith Campion, as a person, did not fit them uncommon well. So she did have a seven-degree-off-vertical tilt and at times a glassy stare that bored into the recipient. Others I have spoken to found this neither unnerving nor too artificial and I am sure that if she directed words to the flies in all her scenes many would have been home supping by curfew-time instead of staying to applaud, as they did, the night I went. With Shaw, Mr. Reid would be at one in vilifying the exaggeration of the Irving school. It may not have been what we term "natural" acting, but at any rate it was damn powerful histrionics that communicated and converted. Hang it all, if we did not allow occasional domination by our instinct, where would we be but back to the days of "sense and sensibility."

Second Thoughts was not intended as unqualified panegyric. I do think the company's desired goal is nearer than the seventh heaven and that the players suffered more on account of the play than was just. I did not say *The Young Elizabeth* was a good

marriage, carefully interwoven with the effect the love affairs of a vivacious young art student (Terry Moore) have upon the doctor and his wife. Reminded of his student days by the carryings-on of the young boarder, the doctor, a partly-cured alcoholic, is upset and once again turns to drink. The situation is more or less resolved by an honourable marriage of their boarder and a sense of hope in the marriage of the Delaneys.

INCOMPATIBLE PAIR.

Much of the first half of the film is concerned with the portraits of the doctor and his wife, as individuals and as an incompatible pair; the doctor with his classical music, his wife with her peppy music; the doctor with his ethical values, the wife with her sense of values centred upon her dreams and upon Little Sheba, her dog.

The first half of the film is a series of contrasts brilliantly handled in the hands of director Daniel Mann. In the writer's opinion, the only noticeable faults were, firstly, the lack of harmony between script and setting at the Alcoholic Association rooms, and secondly, the over-playing of Shirley Booth in portraying and contrasting Mrs. Delaney. Of this latter criticism the writer has particularly in mind the bedroom scene and that of Mrs. Delaney lying on the couch listening to her "peppy" music. Although in themselves superb pieces of action, they were impressions which had been forceably conveyed earlier.

play—mine was a mere catalogue impressions and convey therein lay the guts of drama experienced the same restlessness of audience between scenes with the Commonwealth Players Characters in Search of an Good farce is achieved by accentuation.

When Robert Loraine Shaw's "Arms and the Man," the first night romp home a second struggle to a mournful session? At the first performance actor played "straight" and in est and soon could not be heard the laugh. At the second, they had the dramatist's motive "t," they thought to play laughs, pause, and play again result was anything but the ex-

An earnest approach is often best with *The Young Elizabeth* of drama—certainly less would have been achieved had half-measure understatement been adopted. ever of personal antipathy Campion may have aroused, it be denied that she kept gears motion. Her projection of character "unpleasantly masculine, yet feminine," willy-nilly created a troved reality. It boils down, controversies such as these, into, personal conceit. The have a proverb, "gli estremi cano"—you either like Danny or he is all rodomontade.

It is good to feel that the Players have aroused some lively problem, even if in the it is hardly likely to be solved words. As an enigma of "dr reality," it is of the sort Pira would have loved to dabble in or t'other, as Mr. Reid has done sitting as violently on the other of the see-saw Mr. Reid grasped equally violent transposition of humour. At the same time he wittingly concedes the N.Z. some spark of life. Otherwise, he have been stirred to the one-and-a-half columns?—Jacques

This was a fault of the director the dramatist, and a happy was for it enabled us to enjoy ley Booth's acting the more.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

The latter part of the film earned itself with the change of tude between wife and husband. Needless to say it was more and this fact made direction a Clever perspective photography possibly taken from "Lost West added to the art of the film. Del were the Shirley Booth class, particularly those at the tele. Also worthy of mention was the yard scene of Mrs. Delaney's satisfaction with her neighbour.

Shirley Booth, surprisingly supported by Burt Lancaster, been over-rated even by advertising, and it is not surprising that she gained the Cannes' Festival award. Although the argu from authority is the weakest arguments, it is interesting to note Shirley Booth was acclaimed the actress of 1952 by the Manhattan Critics. To anyone interested in art of the film, "Come Back Little Sheba" will provide unforced entertainment.

Double Bunking We may be at Tournament time Billets Wanted

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGES NEAR EXPLOSION POINT

by RONALD SEGAL

in "Varsity", Cambridge

The South African University scene has long been like a well-mined hillside ready to explode at the touch of a hand.

There is a trembling in the air which grows louder every day and we know that it is a sign that there is not long to wait!

There are about 17,000 students in South Africa to-day, studying at the universities, which vary in size from the two great urban ones of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand to the small all-African university at Fort Hare.

And yet one never talks of the South Africa as belonging to a whole. One divides them up instead into three separate groups corresponding to the pattern of the country—Afrikaans, English, and non-White—and to many people each group seems as distinct from the next as if it had grown in a different world. The cleavage is certainly clear-cut, as sharp and deep as the Arizona canyon.

AFRIKAANS' GROUP

The four Afrikaans' Universities form a separate group to themselves. They are all-white institutions, catering almost solely for Afrikaans' students, and carrying on their own academic business in their own language and according to their own racial pattern.

Their affiliations are, religiously, the semi-Calvinism of the Dutch Reformed Church and, politically, the doctrine of the Nationalist Party. Students from the universities of Pretoria and Stellenbosch were principally responsible for the breaking up of anti-government meetings in the 1940s, while students of all four belong to the A.S.P. (translated: African Students' Union), an organisation which, in spite of protesting its purely cultural nature far too often did too much, recently pledged to Malan support in further racial legislation, and applauded steps taken so far.

As for the staff a casual glance at the composition of government committees makes quite clear the extent of academic infiltration into the councils of the Party.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

The four so-called English universities are less distinctly separate—there are large numbers of African students at Cape Town and "Lost Weasels", but separate all the same. Lectures are given in English and affiliation, culturally towards the great "liberal tradition" of Europe, and politically towards the United Party, various Liberal organisations, and the small progressive force in South African affairs.

Non-white students are accepted at Natal (though housed in a special section of the university), and at Cape Town and Wits. The students belong to the National Union of South African Students (about 10,000 strong), which has as its foundation-principle of academic non-segregation, and, through their annually elected Student Representative Councils, proclaimed their attitudes towards the whole issue of race in the desperately divided sub-continent.

N.U.S.A.S. and the A.S.B. are quite naturally at vitriolic loggerheads, and exchange attacks at conferences and in the student Press. Cape Town and Wits, due probably to their urban situation, and the mixed nature of their students' bodies have fairly strong Left movements, which battle for the principle of social non-segregation.

This complete anathema to the Afrikaans' universities divides the two groups even more bitterly, and gives the Government a chance to accuse them of Communist and other subversive affiliation (a red herring which is of enormous service in persuading the country that academic non-segregation is a dangerous system, producing miasma, which breed all sorts of disloyal diseases).

Lastly, there is Fort Hare, which recently left the National Union and cut itself off completely from contact with white students to purify the non-white struggle for equality from students racial mixing, with all the outlets to participate in insignificant political issues that that involves.

STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH

Naturally, the mixing of black at universities is absurdly out of place in the great Malan heaven, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the disciples of the faith should regard academic non-segregation as a discrepancy dangerous to the well-earned racial paradise.

And so, driven onward by the cries of the Afrikaan universities, the Government wishes once and for all to destroy the monstrous heresy before it is too late.

But Cape Town and Wits are not prepared to eliminate a system they support, in compliance with Government desire. They believe, both staff and students, that it is the only system in keeping with the glorious traditions of higher education. They refuse to yield up to the purge of the Nationalist doctrine.

And so the fight is on. The Government, as everywhere, subsidises the universities to an enormous extent, and knows it has the power, by financial pressure alone, to get its way.

But the universities are standing firm—at present.

They recognise that it is not just a fight for the retention of a system, but a struggle to the death for the prerogative of a university to decide for itself whom and what it will teach.

The battle has been joined, and is now in the open. So far the Government has merely used warnings and threats. But they will find it easy to whip up opposition to racial mixture at the universities in the country, particularly amongst the colour-conscious white of the rural areas and Natal. And they will hide the link between the issue and the question of the traditional freedom of the universities.

In this, they will have a trump card, for the Afrikaan institutions, staff and student alike, are behind them, screaming encouragement.

And, if they win, much more will follow. Cape Town and Wits will have to stand firm if they are to protect South Africa from the sin of Germany and Spain—universities strangled into submission and deprived of a thousand years of what struggle has given them—freedom from the tyranny of Government doctrine and the right to govern themselves.

FAREWELL TO FRANCES

With the resignation of Miss Frances Spence from the Presidency, the Students' Association loses one of the most able administrators that have graced it in recent years. When Frances first enrolled in 1947 it is doubtful whether anyone (let alone herself) realised the impact she was to make on student affairs. Her first year or two passed quietly enough with Frances like so many other full-time students, spending her time in the rather forsaken Science buildings and appearing in the main block only for Maths. lectures. At this time she began to be noticed on the Basketball Court and the Athletics' field, but perhaps the place where her presence enlivened the company most was on the snowfields of Ruapehu or in the wilds of the Waitakeres with the Tramping Club.

Visits to Congresses and Tournaments brought a realisation of the existence of the other Colleges in the south and gained for Frances a large number of friends. She is the undisputed holder of the record for the largest number of consecutive attendances at Tournaments and she has represented A.U.C. ably in no fewer than five different sports—basketball, athletics, tennis, indoor basketball and table tennis. Intwo of these, athletics and basketball, she has been awarded N.Z.U. Blues many times over, a fact which is in itself a most unusual and praiseworthy occurrence. The number of A.U.C. Blues which have been awarded to her in three different sports remains uncounted.

Such sporting prowess combined with her outstanding personality and the willingness with which she gave her help and support to such clubs as the Scientific Society, Field Club and later the Geographical Society to mention only a few, ensured her election to the Students' Association Executive in 1948. On the Executive she held various portfolios, including those of Cafeteria, Records, Scrapbook, and was the Senior Tournament Delegate at Winter Tournament, 1951. During these years she joined in as many activities as possible such as waving a collection box in Queen St. on Proceh Days, writing for "Craccum" and taking a major share in the task of finding billets at the 1949 Winter Tournament in Auckland.

Canadian Scholarships.

The Canadian National Union of Students is offering one-year scholarships to Canadian students under the condition that they carry on their study for this time at a university

In 1951 came the highest honour that students can confer on one of their number—the Presidency of the Students' Association, first by election within the Executive on the resignation of the then President, and later confirmed at two subsequent elections. Frances has filled this office with dignity, charm and ability. She has guided the Executive through some difficult periods such as the wharf strike in 1951 and the Tamaki referendum and the Rugby dispute in 1952. She has cheerfully served on the important committees of Grants, Finance, Appeals and the Blues Panel, which fall automatically to the lot of the President, despite the extra calls this has made on her time. More importantly, she has represented A.U.C. at the councils of N.Z.U.S.A. Here she has gained the respect and regard of all the other Colleges by her able statement and defence of Auckland views, her practical approach to problems, and her constructive suggestions for overcoming difficulties. Among the duties of the President are those of being the official spokesman of the students, and of being host at a number of functions. These duties Frances has carried out with distinction, and we must thank her for much of the friendship and help which the Association receives from those outside it.

Perhaps the outstanding achievement of Frances' time at A.U.C. is the victory she has won for the women of the College. By the respect accorded to her own career in both the sporting and administrative fields, she has made students all over New Zealand realise that women are as capable as men in many of the student activities in a N.Z. University. There have been many able women in student affairs over the years, but Frances Spence is the first to our knowledge, who has been President of a College Students' Association in New Zealand. In her example and her courage let all students find inspiration. The thanks of all students and particularly of all Executive members who have served under her, go to Frances, and we wish her every success in her Honours' year, and a happy and successful career afterwards.—M.

other than their respective home universities. This is intended to forestall a development of too narrow specialisation and to enlarge the students' horizons.

DANCE
in the
Men's Common Room
Saturday, July 18th
Students' Association are entertaining the North and South Island University Rugby Football teams
Admission 1/-

Be sure to be at JOYNT SCROLL DEBATING TRIALS for Winter Tournament Team To be held on 21st July Any Student can enter Watch the Notice-boards for Place and Subject

LETTERS



ON THE MAT!

Sir,—The Executive at their last meeting asked me to draw your attention to the anonymous attack on Mr. Utting which appeared in the last issue of "Craccum." The following is a copy of the Resolution:

"That the Editors of "Craccum" be required to submit declarations that they will abide by the regulations covering publication of student newspapers; That the attention of editors be drawn to the anonymous attack on Mr. Utting in the last issue and their attention directed to the fact that the Association will not countenance anonymous personal attacks. That the Editors be directed to publish this Resolution in the next issue of "Craccum."

In accordance with this would you be good enough to publish the Resolution in the next issue of "Craccum."
—Barrie Connell, Secretary.

CENSORSHIP

Sir,—All this talk and fury over "Craccum" censorship gives me a pain in the neck. Were I you, Sir, I should regard it all as a personal affront. Exec.'s insistence upon censorship is clearly a vote of lack of confidence in you. The editor of any publication IS the censor. His is the sole responsibility for the material that is published.

The regulation that two Exec. members must read and approve every item that appears in "Craccum" is a resounding slap-in-the-face for the editor. What Exec. apparently wants is to retain the editor's services as an unpaid employee who will do the shirt-sleeve work of producing the paper while stripping him of all responsibility and authority. Exec. wants to edit the paper without doing any work; it wants to have its cake and eat it, too.

Censorship, however well intentioned it may be, is an ugly word and a nasty thing. If the Auckland City Council tried to censor the "Auckland Star" we should be alarmed; when Exec. actually does censor "Craccum" we should be outraged. The City Council can't sack the editor of the "Star," but Exec. CAN sack the

editor of "Craccum." In that way Exec. already has ample control of the paper, perhaps more control than is good. Yet it wants more.

Since Exec. doesn't trust you, why doesn't it sack you? Better still, why don't you resign in protest? The censorship regulation is clearly a vote of lack of confidence in you.

—Fourth Estate.

(These two letters are referred to in the Editorial, page 2).

BEWARE!

Sir,—In the interests of students, I feel it my duty to notify members of the Music Department that they are in danger of contracting certain diseases (cancer, leukemia, loss of hair, sterility (in extreme cases, etc.), together with an increased probability of sports, mutations and freaks among their off-spring (if any).

This is due to the fact that the intensity of radiation (consisting of neutrons, gamma rays, secondary electrons, etc.), from the Cockroft-Walton high voltage apparatus in the basement of the Music Block is somewhat above the danger level in the entrance of the Music Department.

Sir, this most serious matter should be brought to the immediate attention of all students and lecturers in this department. We feel very strongly that future generations may be affected by this total disregard for human safety.

I recommend that Music students be exempted from lectures until a thorough examination of the situation has been made.

However, in the interests of general science, would all students of the Music Department please send to the Biology Department of the College, statistics of the occurrence of atypical characteristics among their off-spring (if any). We are particularly interested in the frequency of double-headed infants; Siamese twins (of the conventional varieties) would be included in this category.

—"Gamma Mendall"

BAH! MR. EDITOR

Sir,—It is all very well to criticise the Cafeteria and its services, but the criticism is only of value if it is well-informed and is an expression of general dissatisfaction and not just the opinions of a small group. The editor's opinion would carry more weight if it were substantiated by tangible evidence from a true cross-section of students, not just half a dozen people, but at least a hundred. First of all, no student is "forced" to eat their evening meal in the Cafeteria. There are numerous eating-houses in the city that might possibly satisfy Mr. Smart's prodigious appetite for a cost of not less than 3/6. The food in the Cafeteria is good, the prices are reasonable and its hours suit the great majority of students. Has Mr. Smart ever considered the managerial difficulties involved in supplying meals to students to fit in with their very varying lecture hours and also to give the staff adequate time for their own meals? We are fortunate in having a competent and reliable staff, who are prepared to give us good service even when the amenities provided for them are inadequate in some respects.

Secondly, the matter of recreation facilities for the students has been of concern to the Executive for as long as we can remember. With only one small inadequate room to cater for the recreation of students, the editor has the temerity to suggest that at least a third of it should be taken up with a billiard table, which could be used at one time by four students at the most and which could be removed for other student activities that have claims on this room, e.g., social functions, carnival, bookstall and physical education. This is termed Progress! Large expenditure on a billiard table is hardly warranted at this time when facilities for the Physical Education Officer are urgently needed. Mr. Smart's energies would be better directed to furthering the cause of a University gymnasium, which would be of permanent value to hundreds of students.

—Frances D. Spence,
—Marion W. Solly.

[I feel sure that at least 100 students would agree with me that cake meals are deficient in quantity. At least 75% of those I have asked have agreed with me.

The time factor does force many students to eat at the cafeteria or go without a cooked meal for the day. I would point out that I am not criticising the quality of the meals but rather the quantity, the hours and not the service given in present hours, which is certainly efficient.

If the other colleges can overcome the managerial difficulties by such methods as eating their own meal in relays while students are served, why can't ours?

A billiard table does not only cater for the two-six players, but also for the gallery of spectators, which if either Miss Spence or Miss Solly had taken the trouble to find out, is of no inconsiderable number and importance. Incidentally, the Table Tennis table there at present, caters for no more than four players at a time. Furthermore, there would still be plenty of room for a billiard table even with the other activities.

The great advantage about a billiard table is that it will supply a return for the investment, unlike many other recreations.

Finally, my appetite is not prodigious, but merely that of a normal growing boy.

—Editor]

CAF. MEALS A PL

Sir,—Don't look now, but ignorance is showing. Possible manners too—bad manners.

I welcome the two and some three evening meals I have at each week. They are beautiful, served, ample for a normal (perhaps a little lean for a adolescent) and most reasonably priced. My experience of boarding lodging meals and restaurants (extending over a period of 10 years) proves that the cafe meals show a graded A plus.

Might I suggest you look at it a bit and get a reasonable basis for comparison, rather than create noise about meals that you are comparing with those I presume are lavished and wasted on you by your parent.—Tas. McDermott,

Ardmore Teachers' College.
[The writer of this letter is a former member of the staff of the off the rails. I have had experience over ten years of hostels, boarding lodging meals, my own and others cooking in flats, restaurants and city cafe meals extending through New Zealand. While agreeing with Mr. McDermott that the quality of the meals is good, I would point out that my complaint was entirely unfounded. Here a reasonable basis for comparison would be other boarding cafe meals. Auckland falls well below the third place among the major boarding houses in quantity, first equal with Cambridge on quality, and as far as price is concerned, first equal with Cambridge and about 2d. cheaper than Cambridge, which leads in quantity.

I am glad to hear that one of our people do come away feeling satisfied. This is only to be expected as we are sure to Auckland weather is guaranteed to shrink some appetites to normal.

—Editor]

CAMPION v. JEFFORD Intermission

Dear Sir,—Would it be possible for you to correct a mistake that occurred in the article "Campion v. Jefford, second round:

The sentence in "Craccum" "The Young Elizabeth might have been better than the film, but play it was terrific." It was meant to read, "The Young Elizabeth might have been better than the film, but a play it was terrible."

As the word terrific gives a totally erroneous impression, could you please correct it.—I. J. C. Reid.

IN THE STATE OF A.U.C.

Dear Sir,—These are just a few jottings on the subject of why students (has) A.U.C. lack a student society. These jottings are not aimed at explaining the causes nor are they an attempt to right something that seems to be missing in the life of the College. They are just a few generalised statements to find other students' opinion on the matter.

Various members of the staff have complained that there are too many part-timers, and that they are merely for the lectures. This is a half-truth, for it is a common fact in Saturday afternoon of the time students. Also for every part-time student who takes part in the affairs of the College there are two or four part-timers. This may be verified by checking with club members. It must also be remembered

most part are already by virtue of more than need the r... by the t... use of the... is de... who can... is part a... n... rhaps it i... h has a de... the College... to keep a... rove him... result that... neglect wi... more val... namely t... social side... aybe it is... er. For e... of each t... gathered to... s by the F... or of the U... of a disti... (politician)... nce, religio... nged eithe... authoritative... ng which... ended. W... element, ... be the m... d allow o... (both Tr... hol of Eng... ege to atte... to remov... rhaps reli... urements f... ge spirit, ... nres a stu... res be re... to small... es, by vi... social clim... leaving... ed to have... dicapped b... the lectur... n be lectu... the studen... they are... time mo... y. At the... h emphas... lectures... Another su... ents get... ate's Infer... a Student... College b... have a f... ding... an obj... is about... five years... is calculati... ld be deri... is scheme... e a fillip t... students... ctive to a... e, draw th... This Colleg... day aftern... rural and... ere every a... it is his c... could be an... basis. Th... es would h... Saturday n... et those v... t is a Satu... common to... time studen... Also for every... cked in... k of foresi... us authori... the former... has no... ld have

most part-timers are older people
 are already doing their share in
 community in which they live.
 by virtue of age they are (we
 more mature in outlook and do
 need the maturing process which
 is offered by the various clubs. How-
 ever, let it be fully understood that
 the maturing process which is
 a normal part of life and that
 whose presence is desirable, for it is only
 through it that a person can pass on that tradition
 which is part and parcel of any insti-
 tution.
 Perhaps it is the bursary system
 which has a deadly effect on the spirit
 of the College! That is to say, in
 order to keep a bursary a student has
 to prove himself academically, with
 the result that he has to "push on"
 and neglect what is in some respects
 a more valuable aspect of any Col-
 lege, namely the sporting, cultural,
 and social side of College.
 Perhaps it is the lack of a get-to-
 gether. For example, at the begin-
 ning of each term all students should
 be gathered together to hear an ad-
 dress by the Principal, or the Chan-
 cellor of the University, or someone
 of a distinguished record. (Not
 a politician). Visits by noted men of
 science, religion, arts, etc., could be
 arranged either by the Exec., or Col-
 lege authorities from time to time,
 during which time lectures to be
 attended. With regard to the part-
 time element, perhaps the evening
 could be the more suitable time, as it
 would allow our colleagues at Ar-
 dale (both Training College and the
 School of Engineering) and Training
 College to attend. These visits would
 be to remove that "night school"
 which perhaps relaxation of some of the
 requirements for terms may assist the
 college spirit, for if the clause that
 requires a student to attend 75% of
 lectures be removed, it could possibly
 be made smaller, but more interested
 students, by virtue that the slackers,
 social climbers would be elimin-
 ated, leaving those who were inter-
 ested to have discussions, and not be
 ridiculed by the sluggards. Also
 the lecturer was poor, he would
 not be lecturing to an empty hall,
 the students would, let's presume
 that they are honest, be able to spend
 their time more profitably in the lib-
 rary. At the moment there is too
 much emphasis placed on the value
 of lectures.
 Another suggestion is that the
 students get together and raise
 money for the Students' Block, so that should
 the College be moved to Tamaki we
 could have a fund to build our own
 building. The proposal here is that
 we set an objective of £5,000 a year,
 which is about £2 per student per year.
 In five years we will have £25,000.
 This calculation neglects revenue that
 could be derived from interest, etc.
 This scheme could in the meantime
 be a fillip to the College by giving
 the students a common cause or an
 objective to aim for, and would, let's
 hope, draw them more together.
 This College could do with Wed-
 nesday afternoon being devoted to
 cultural and sporting activities,
 where every student be made to feel
 that it is his or her duty to take part.
 This could be arranged on an inter-fac-
 ulty basis. This would mean that lec-
 tures would have to be held on, say,
 Saturday morning. This would not
 affect those who still wished to take
 part in Saturday afternoon sport. In
 view of the fact that our poverty-
 stricken institution, through the
 lack of foresight of former parsimo-
 nious authorities of the College and
 the former students and Associa-
 tion, has no recreational grounds we
 should have to hire the sporting

grounds of the city. We should be
 developing the grounds at Tamaki
 now, so that we could use them for
 Wednesday sport, even before the
 College moves out there.

Further we should remind the gen-
 tlemen of Queen Street, of Karanga-
 hape Road, Broadway, and the gen-
 tlemen of down country that they
 probably owe something to this Col-
 lege, and also that this College still
 in Princes Street still suffers from a
 lack of outside interest and from a
 dead spirit within.—E. D. McN.

**NEITHER NUDISM
 NOR - BRR !**

Sir,—I sympathise with "Diogenes"
 on the prospect of freezing without
 clothes, but I believe experiments
 have been carried out and have failed
 to show that exposure increases the
 incidence of colds. In fact the skin
 is allowed to function normally by
 direct contact with the air, and sus-
 ceptibility is decreased.

However, "Diogenes" has a differ-
 ent idea of "nudism" from mine. I
 would not advocate absolute banish-
 ment of clothing. I agree clothes are
 necessary in this climate, but their
 function should be protection, not
 erotic concealment. I repeat there is
 no need for costumes for bathing.
 The idea of shielding one's body from
 the sun while "sunbathing" seems
 to me ridiculous. Perhaps there would
 be some new Olympic records if our
 athletes ran unrestricted by cloth-
 ing, as did the ancient Greeks. The
 object of this type of "nudism" or
 "naturism, is comfort and health, in-
 cluding psychological health which
 has a definite influence on physical
 maladies.

I do not agree that (Lady) Godiva
 tried nudism—she tried exhibitionism.

Economic results?—improvement in
 public health and realisation that
 even Communists are not autonomous
 uniforms to shoot at. The pseudonym
 suggests "Diogenes" would be inter-
 ested in the aesthetic viewpoint. Few
 people possess really beautiful bodies,
 but there are fewer repulsive, especi-
 ally when evenly tanned. Nudity to-
 day, as with the Greeks, would en-
 courage cultivation of physical per-
 fection and remove the emphasis
 from the face.

Finally, there is the legal aspect.
 In English countries there is no law
 against nakedness. There are laws
 against "indecent exposure," and
 "public nuisance." I do not propose
 violation of these laws. The law is
 designed to ensure conformity to
 accepted standards, and must change
 with public opinion. Until a more
 enlightened morality is accepted
 there are many beaches as attractive
 as Mission Bay where there is no
 public to have an opinion. A desir-
 able law would not be concerned
 with nakedness but with the actions
 of the individual, irrespective of his
 clothing. There is actually much less
 freedom in this country than is gen-
 erally believed, and less than is com-
 patible with civilisation. Those in
 authority delight in exerting their
 power. Consequently the person who
 is known to hold unconventional
 opinions on certain subjects, although
 these have no effect on other people,
 or on his ability, is debarred from
 many occupations. If we had true
 freedom there would be no legal or
 pecuniary advantages or disadvan-
 tages attached to beliefs.

Concisely, naturism is a compro-
 mise. It is a way of living based on
 the desirable features of both "Dio-
 genes" nudism and accepted custom
 without many of their defects.
 —N.A.F.



**UNIVERSITIES OF THE
 WORLD**

P.M. on Education.
 In answer to a request from "Sali-
 ent," the Victoria College paper, the
 Prime Minister, Mr. S. G. Holland,
 outlined the Government's education
 policy:—

... While the Government has the
 responsibility of satisfying itself that
 no major field of study that may be
 in the national interest is neglected,
 it is no part of the Government's
 function to force its will on the uni-
 versity from its main objective by
 offering financial assistance to pro-
 jects which, however desirable in
 themselves, have yet no place in pro-
 perly conceived university policy . . .

Finally, there is one aspect of uni-
 versity education that I regard as
 especially important, particularly as
 it concerns the student and the com-
 munity that assists him. I refer to
 the social responsibility that should
 result from the receipt of privilege.
 What traditionally distinguished the
 so-called "learned" professions from
 other occupations was the spirit of
 service that pervaded them. To this
 tradition of service the university
 contributed a great deal. Though the
 university to-day draws its stud-

ents from a much wider field, and
 though it prepares them for a much
 broader range of occupations, the
 same tradition of service ought to
 hold good. It is a necessary part of
 a university education that the stud-
 ent should be encouraged to exam-
 ine commonly held opinions and to
 criticize the statements of his fel-
 lows. But an education that never
 advances beyond this negative phase
 is not properly speaking a university
 education at all. The community
 needs critics; but it also needs con-
 structive thinkers and it looks in-
 creasingly to the universities to pro-
 duce them. — S. G. Holland (to
 Salient).

Women?

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge
 University, Sir Lionel Whitby, wel-
 comed the idea of a third women's
 college at Cambridge. He said that
 a university should be a place of life,
 liberty and learning. The presence of
 women in the University had added a
 certain amount of life and a great
 deal of liberty.

"Vacation Union" in Yugoslavia

A new Vacation Union has recently
 been formed in Yugoslavia which is
 open to all school pupils and stud-
 ents. The principal aim of the union
 is to enable the youth of Yugoslavia
 to visit and stay in different parts of
 their country.

Members, who have a right to
 70% reduction on rail and boat fares,
 will thus be enabled to learn about
 their country and its "historical past,
 its cultural heritage and its contem-
 porary social and cultural elevation."

Contacts will be made with simi-
 lar organisations in other countries
 to enable the young people to extend
 their journeys across the borders
 and thus have an opportunity to
 observe personally the accomplish-
 ments and aspirations of other
 peoples.

THE INVISIBLE MAN TAKES A DEGREE

A non-existent student paid his fees, was elected to a
 Union sub-committee, and took his final degree examinations
 at Brighton Training College, England.

At the beginning of term, a tutor
 called the roll of freshers in the En-
 gineering Department.

"You've left out Mr. Taylor's
 name," he was told. The name was
 duly entered on the list and called at
 each lecture. Each time someone
 answered for "Mr. Taylor."

When written work was called for,
 manuscripts were handed in in Tay-
 lor's name.

The time came for the class to
 sit for the London external exam-
 ination, and a graduate took Tay-
 lor's place, and qualified him for a
 degree.

The fiction was discovered just
 before the degree ceremony, when the
 University of London checked the
 names of graduates.

Another fictitious character was
 invented at Leeds' National Union of
 Students festival during the Christ-
 mas vacation.

Among the celebrities was one
 called Harold Carter. Nobody had
 ever seen him.

He organised a visit for a coal-
 mine, for which the bus failed to
 arrive and a huge bonfire, for which

50 people waited in pouring rain in
 vain.

The N.U.S. organiser asked the
 editor of the festival newspaper to
 publish an announcement that Harold
 Carter was a fictitious person, and
 that all notices bearing his signature
 should be torn down.

The paper did this most effi-
 ciently, except that it substituted
 the name of Fred Singleton (the
 organiser) for Harold Carter in the
 announcement.

The result of this double hoax was
 that the official notices posted by the
 organiser were pulled down, and
 Carter's name left.

—Nonesuch News, Bristol University.

Unconstitutional Behaviour!

The following letter appeared in
 the "Nonesuch News" (University
 of Bristol Union Paper):

Sir, In last term's Presidential
 Elections, I voted three times; in my
 opinion this is perfectly disgusting
 and something ought to be done to
 stop me in the future.

Yours faithfully,
 C. M. REEKIE.

**TOURNAMENT: 400 Billets required for visiting competitors.
 Can we outdo southern hospitality? Billet one or more visiting
 students over Tournament period (August 16th-21st). Please
 leave name and address in Exec. letter box or give details to Mrs.
 Chisholm in Students' Assoc. office.**

TITO

(Continued)

country would justify our expectations in an eventual world conflict or not.

A BAD INVESTMENT

It is a belief of many foreign and Yugoslav observers that helping the Communist Yugoslavia looks like business that will never pay dividends, and that expectations of some Yugoslav help in the future conflict with the Soviet Union will prove to be a great miscalculation.

This belief has for its background a set of following arguments. First, the modern history has shown that Balkan, thought strategically important, has played a decisive role in neither First nor Second World Wars. In both of these conflicts, as we know, the final and decisive battles have been won or lost somewhere in the central belt of the European continent.

It is most likely, therefore, that in an eventual war of the future, the Central Europe, will again decide the fate of the belligerent nations.

Second, Yugoslavia, military speaking, is hardly a defensible country at all. The northern and part of the eastern Yugoslav frontier form a plateau at the end of which Belgrade, Zagreb and other Yugoslav cities are situated. Good roads lead to these cities and it would be a matter of hours for Soviet armoured divisions to reach them. The quick invasion of such an important part of Yugoslav territory would psychologically affect the remnants of the Yugoslav army, and this very negatively, too.

Third, if we do suppose that Yugoslavia is capable of producing an army of 30 divisions, the fighting qualities of this army now would prove to be very low and completely inadequate to match the superb offensive spirit of Soviet divisions.

THE PEOPLE SAY NO.

The majority of any Yugoslav army does consist of Yugoslav peasants, and in this case these peasants are the same people who suffered the most of Titoist experiments of socialisation. Yugoslav peasants are conservatively inclined, and dislike any collective pressure of the Communist Government. They would hardly fight for the maintenance of the Titoist version of Communism, for Tito and his gang de facto destroyed their estates and made them poorer than they have ever been.

The capacity of human beings to endure hardships, as we know, has its limitations, and after those have been reached one is inclined to look for a change.

On the other side, even the strength of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia is deteriorating. The membership of this party, which is a core of the Yugoslav Communist system, is declining and cases of internal disorder are an everyday's affair in the Communist Yugoslavia. One can easily suppose that many of these Communists are still devoted to Moscow and the Soviet cause.

Yugoslav people on the whole are not Communists and do not believe in the Communist way of life. Without Soviet victories in 1944-45, Yugoslavia would never have become a Communist country.

But Yugoslavs will not fight Soviet Union unless Tito and his gang are removed. To them that would be exactly the same like fighting against one evil to protect and maintain the existence of another.

THERE ARE STUDENTS IN KOREA . . .

This article is compiled from conversations with a Korean student who has studied in the United States, when she was in India on her way back to Korea, and from letters received since she returned to take up a position with the Student Y.W.C.A. in Pusan. We both attended Christian Youth Conferences in India and are able to contrast the Korean student situation with that of India.

We all know something of the background of physical conditions—a Korea which has suffered from bombing and warfare over agricultural and city territory. The bombing in North Korea has been so intensive that people cannot live under it, and most of the North Korean population has moved down to the South. This means terrible pressure on living space and food. Refugees live in any shelter they can find to protect themselves from the icy wind which blows three days out of five off the snow-covered hills. I quote from the report by Elfan Rees, advisor to the Service to Refugees:—

"This tragedy of half a nation on relief must be considered against a background of a whole nation in dire poverty. It is a nation moreover which has not had time or perhaps even the inclination to develop a social conscience, and those subsequent social services which palliate poverty. The orphans and unaccompanied children who are unabsorbable into any family unit, the broken and divided families which here mean the break-up of the whole social system, the physically handicapped, the vagrant adolescents, the war widows without any means of support, con-



Korean children with G.I.

stitute a tale of suffering that needs particular attention. Underlining the hunger and the hopelessness is the utter destruction and devastation of a country half of which is destroyed and desolate and half of which is abominably over-crowded."

I could add from my glimpses of an Asian country. Asian people in the main live in such poverty that their normal conditions—are like those of animals, in one-roomed thatched huts, no floors and indescribable squalor—malnutrition, disease, dirt. Add to this the effects of a war and the situation must be one of incredible horror, in which the worst factor is that there is no means of relieving the situation, no aid to which these people can turn. They have to go on enduring such conditions with no prospect of their end. Countries which are agriculturally and economically backward and restricted by social and religious bans and superstitions, have no means of improving their own state.

In this situation set a student population which has increased in numbers since the beginning of the war. All the Universities have

been evacuated to Pusan, where temporary accommodation has been put up. One women's university has doubled its numbers in the last three years and most other colleges-in-exile have also grown greatly in spite of the lack of facilities. The refugee campus of Ewha Women's University for instance, now has two thousand students, and they are housed in wooden shacks with no windows or floors, every available space being used to cram in students.

The effect of the war on the students has been more complex than just the obvious results of strain and flight from the fighting areas. The social system, based on village life, and a close family unit is breaking up. This is a painful enough process in a country at peace as in India, but when the change is brought on by and in the midst of war, the bewilderment of the people can be imagined. And Korea is also having its first contact with the west and its ideas and civilization.

Now western thought is beginning to infiltrate and the revolution in thought which science and the materialistic philosophies of the west have created in India is beginning to make these students culturally confused. And they are beginning to see their position in world affairs and to see why their lives have been so changed, but their inability to do anything positive in this situation makes them more discouraged. Effective contact with the outside world and the ability to see their position from a wider perspective are very necessary. Here it is that the sending of aid to Korea will have its greatest value.

If students in New Zealand send help to these students and help to end their isolation, the effect on their attitude to their own conditions will be most constructive. It will help to place them and their war in a wider context and it is only this which will help them to understand better just what is happening and will give them hope.

The student I met had been in North Korea at the beginning of the war; she had been in hiding in the villages during fighting and had escaped to the south. It took her several months in a country at peace to recover from the strain and horror of her experiences, several months to regain equilibrium of mind and spirit and to be able to look more objectively at her country. She hopes to be able to share this with her fellow students and to help them to some stability of opinion about the western social economic values which they are encountering.

The Asian-European clash of culture and philosophy is deeper than

we can realise at a distance, and is hard for us to understand. It happens when a culture and a system begins to break up. Some features of this are good, some western values are very much needed for the test, but their impact at a like this is hardly fortunate, in effects, though the sooner Korea comes "self-conscious" the better. This term has been applied by India to their emergence from eastern intuitive thinking to the more objective quality of western intellectualism and to their growing understanding of their position in the world and the conscious part they are able to play in world affairs.

The Korean student then, is suffering physical handicaps of a terrible nature and he feels isolated and alone. He has little hope for the future either for his own livelihood or for the state of his country. He is frustrated and of course touched by the embittering and hardening effects of living under war strain and the effects of further fighting in which he is likely to be involved. He is likely to have his family and to have little or no means of support and thus to rely on odd jobs (which are few) and to live in appalling material conditions.

We in New Zealand who live in comfort and whose anxieties are minor compared with this situation, can respond to this in two ways. We can cling to our comfort and determine to protect it against all comers against any disruption such as war in Korea. Or we can salve our consciences a little (and they ought to be uncomfortable all the time when we consider that there are students on the streets of starvation in Korea and other parts of Asia as well as Korea) by giving our support to relief agencies.

This article has been written to make clear the complex needs of the Korean student. I was asked if New Zealand students could give particularly warm clothing and money to help pay fees. This does not solve the need for food, does not help the student who sleeps in the streets under the snow, nor the who lives with a dozen others crowded in a leaky, unroomed shack, and we should remember how little we are in fact doing. But to help one student to be able to continue his studies (the only thing he can do for he cannot get a job) is to help to give a human being a sense of hope and of meaningfulness in life. It is not just the contact with people who are suffering are to de-humanise—difficult to be more than animals when the greatest consciousness is the emptiness of one's stomach and the paralysing cold. And to make such a man feel that he is of value to a person and that other people care the biggest thing we can do.

—Muriel Thomas (C.E.)

Note: You will have a chance to respond to this appeal next week on Wednesday, 15th July and Thursday, 16th July. Warm clothing should be brought to Varsity and left at the booth which will be in the cloakroom. Collection boxes for cash will be around the College.

Novel Hovel

The Student Committee of Mannheim School of Economics chartered a Rhine River steamer for use in alleviating the housing shortage confronting students. It is to be moored on Neckar, near the school, and provide accommodation for 100 students.