



Craccum



AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' PAPER

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Gratis

PACIFIC ISLANDS

DISEASE, ALCOHOL AND CULTURE

The Pacific islands are a topic of great interest to New Zealand since the security of this country is bound up to a large extent in the control of the islands by friendly powers. This control is also a matter of interest affecting as it does New Zealand's administration of its territories and trust territories.

The peaceful control of the islands necessitates an enlightened native policy, a feature which has, until recently, received little consideration. Now that the United Nations is making its influence, both direct and indirect, felt in the Pacific, it may pay to examine the administration of the Pacific islands over the last two centuries.

The author of this article has tried in fairly general terms to see how far the administration of the Pacific islands by foreign powers, has been and is, altruistic in nature.

From the 18th Century agents of European influence began penetrate the island world with ever growing intensity. Among first were whalers, traders and blackbirders. Their villainy has been exaggerated, but all the same these were lawless times. and warfare reached a pitch of savagery and destructiveness under these influences far beyond normal. The other early carriers of Western influence, the missionaries, earned themselves the hatred of the other parties by their attempts to prevent and mitigate the disorder and corruption. Of course they did not always use their power wisely either and contributed to a small extent to the breaking down of native society.

Administration.

There can be no question that the coming of European civil administration to these islands was in most respects overdue by the time it occurred. Wars of the "king makers," and wars of the sale of native lands. Nations chiefly interested were Britain, France, the United States, Germany and Spain. Holland was only interested in establishing title to the Eastern New Guinea. Russia was interested but never got at the end of the line. Japan and the two leading nations, Australia and New Zealand, did not come into the picture until later. At the present time in Germany, Japan and Russia have disappeared from the field, leaving the others named as administering powers.

The result is a political patchwork not by considerations of territory and culture or ease of communications, but rather by fits and starts of international diplomacy in the last century. Arbitrary divisions have been created whereby, for example, the Melanesians of Western New Guinea are orientated to the Dutch, the Malay languages those of Eastern New Guinea and the Solomons to pidgin and English, those of New Caledonia to French, while those of the dominion of the New Hebrides have come under both French and British influences.

Systematic commercial exploitation, which had taken place before the colonial regimes, was greatly facilitated by the new peace and order. The introduction of coolies from China, Annam, Java and India in the interests of this exploitation, has created problems in recent years. However, whites who have much to say about the problems of Asian immigrants sometimes seem to ignore the fact that there are also settled white communities in the islands whose presence creates no less difficult problems, especially where the whites claim a right to more or less permanent superiority, social, economic, and political. This is perhaps most evident in Australian New Guinea because there is still such a vast gap between the whites and the culturally undeveloped natives.

Population Decline.

The first effect of the white contact in the Pacific was to bring about a very sharp decline in population, to such an extent that around the turn of the century and until much later it was commonly said that the native problem would be solved by the disappearance of the natives. The main cause of the decline was introduced diseases. In association with this was the introduction of firearms and alcohol.

However, this decline was halted and reversed by the turn of the century. The result has been to make



Chamorro, dental nurse—Marianas Islands.

For a cooking pot a dental drill . . .

the problem now one of overpopulation.

If we were making an audit in 1899 it would have to end on a recital of obvious debits and counterfeit credits. The islanders had lost over a third of their population many lent their fine skills; they had their social structure broken up.

What did they gain in the 19th Century? Most households had acquired a steel knife or an axe to lighten the burden of work. Other acquisitions were less useful. Clothes, sewing machines, and other paraphernalia of the mission modesty cult were not required by Oceania's climate, and if anything, were conducive to sickness. Peroxide, lampblack, rouge, powder, pomade and perfume satisfied the desire to be fashionable, but were not much improvement over the indigenous lime, ashes, ochre, coconut oil, and hibiscus. And among the gains

one must not forget to mention the rum and twist tobacco, the cans of beef and fish, the hurricane lamp (with or without kerosene), the galvanised roof under a blistering sun.

Then, too, there were new skills to replace the old lost ones: motor driving (but in their master's trucks and launches); copra cutting, shell diving, cattle rustling; work for the sake of wages to pay taxes, decorate missions, and buy knickknacks. But most prideful of all acquisitions were reading and writing and calculating, western or Japanese style; splendid new skills, even though they were hardly relevant to their lives of peasant subsistence and caste subordination.

Institutional losses and gains were less apparent, harder to measure; notwithstanding this, the changes that took place were far more significant

(Continued on page 10)



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.

STAFF

Editors: BRIAN SMART and PETER BOAG

Literary Editor: JACK LASENBY.

International Editor: RUSSELL COWIE.

Distribution Manager: BRIAN HORTON, MAURICE McKINLEY and DAVID STONE.

WHEREIN WE DECLARE . . .

On this page we print a letter from one of our readers which criticises at some length this paper and the policy of its Editors, but makes little attempt to offer anything constructive in return.

It is always interesting to receive criticism, of whatever nature; interesting because it shows not only that this paper is read, but also that one of the readers has thought it worth criticising. This particular criticism, however ill-founded, draws attention to some of the salient points of the policy of this publication, and this may be an appropriate occasion to state our policy in the light of this letter, and to attempt to explain our concept of the function of a University paper.

The major question, as we see it, is whether a students' paper should be a paper wholly written, produced and read by students, or one which is intended not only for the dissemination of student opinions, but also as an organ in which students can read articles and opinions not easily available to them.

This we state categorically, is our intention this year, and we have attempted from the outset to make available to readers articles of diverse interests, of which those that are not original have appeared, on the whole, in student publications from other Universities throughout the world, and are not available for general reading. We can see no reason whatever for not printing an article that has appeared elsewhere providing, of course, it is of a sufficiently high standard and of more than passing interest. Originality for originality's sake, has too often led to a publication of abysmal standard for it to be the policy of any self-respecting editor.

As far as the International sphere is concerned, lack of originality is a charge that cannot be substantiated. We have at no time printed other than original student comments, available nowhere else to the general reader, and certainly not in the daily newspapers. There must, of course, be some correlation as far as the reporting of facts is concerned, and in the interests of the general public, we would look askance if there was not. But although the daily papers "are in a good position to supply reliable facts about the international situation," there is also unlimited scope for a subtle distortion of the facts through methods of presentation and through omissions (as evidenced by the papers throughout the country not informing their readers that at the last General Elections in Great Britain, the Labour party polled more votes than the Conservative).

An intelligent reader must realise, moreover, that there is practically no New Zealand commentary on the international situation, whether concerned with moral rights or "likely turn of events" and we feel that students, above all, should be confronted with possible implications of world events.

As far as the remaining sections are concerned, we print as much news of student activities as possible, but we refuse to be held responsible for student apathy. We have never heard anything as ridiculous as the remedy suggested by our correspondent.

The disparaging comments on the exclusive interviews with the Shakespeare players are so inconsequential that they can be safely ignored.

The remaining portions, labelled variously, "odds and ends," "irrelevancies," and "tid-bits," should, it seems, be used to infuse some "life" in to the paper. If, as can be inferred from this individual, the students of this college require sensationalism bordering on the pornographic, we refuse to comply, and dips our lid and passes on.—P.W.B.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the A.U.C.S.A. will be held on Monday, 10th August. It will commence in room 19, at 8 p.m.

A number of diverse subjects are covered by notices of motion already delivered to the Secretary. The motions will be placed on the Agenda, and will normally be dealt with, in the order in which they are received. The first motion received seeks to have the Association adopt the regulations covering the conduct of Student Publications, which the Executive at present enforces.

A further motion seeks to make compulsory the filling of casual vacancies on the executive by the appointment of the candidate who polled the highest votes of those unsuccessful at the annual elections.

The Executive is to be asked to publish particulars of all motions discussed at their meetings, together with the names of the voters, for and against, each motion.

The next motion affirms that this Association believes that world peace can be secured only by the establishment of a system of enforceable and representative world law applicable to individuals as well as nations in order that legislatures and courts may supersede armies and battlefields as the ultimate methods of settling international disputes.

Then, the association is to be asked, having in mind the letter written to the Otago University Council about the contents of this year's Otago Capping Book, to condemn the assumption by the police that they are both the moral and literary censors of the country; to regard the letter—which calls for a stricter censorship—as a piece of impertinence and a gross intrusion into the self-government of students; to back Otago University Students' Association in taking steps to see that the Minister in charge of Police is informed that the letter is deeply resented by the student community.

Finally (at the time of going to press), the meeting is to consider the question of the conduct of examinations and the notification of results.

Interdepartmental Outdoor Basketball Games

We have now reached the stage where games are being played on almost every day of the working week between 1 and 2 p.m. The organization was left until much too late this year, but next year teams will be organized in the first term to ensure an early start in the second term with a full scale competition.

Recreation Classes

Keep-Fit Classes for men and women (separate) and Square Dance Classes (mixed) are now being held in the Table Tennis Room during the day. Consult the notice board in the cloisters for times of classes.

S. R. BROWN,
Physical Ed. Officer.

Student apathy an all-time high! Tournament Billets still desperately short.

CRACCUM CRITICISED

Sir,—I would like to express appreciation of the way in which present editors of "Craccum" carrying on the work of their predecessors. Last year I felt it have reached rock bottom as far as artistic, literary or news value but since then it has been guided by capable hands for a considerable time further on the downhill cannot feel such a paper is fulfilling its purpose when it devotes the front page and a portion of the to the film column. Nor do there should be any burning reprint articles on international affairs from other publications, especially when "Craccum" already possesses an International Editor capable of adequately filling his Surely a student paper should be written by students, and if they nothing to say, fewer issues of paper would mean a smaller loss of money.

A student paper as I see it should contain: (a) News of student activities, including club activities. The paper sadly lacks at present. I objected that the clubs will not submit their news, I suggest a space be left for them in the anyway. This would not only home forcibly which clubs were and which defunct, but would a less room being left for utter

(b) Art and Literature. While obviously a good thing to hear student opinions and criticisms on these subjects, they should be kept within decent bounds. In the last issue were given over a page on a meaning biography of John Ford, and pages—the second instalment—question-and-stereotyped-answer interviews with anybody in the St. Ford Theatre Company who has easily accessible and suitably realistic photograph. The idea of student interviews was good, and surely it was realised they were all to give the same answers the account could have been abridged to a reasonable length.

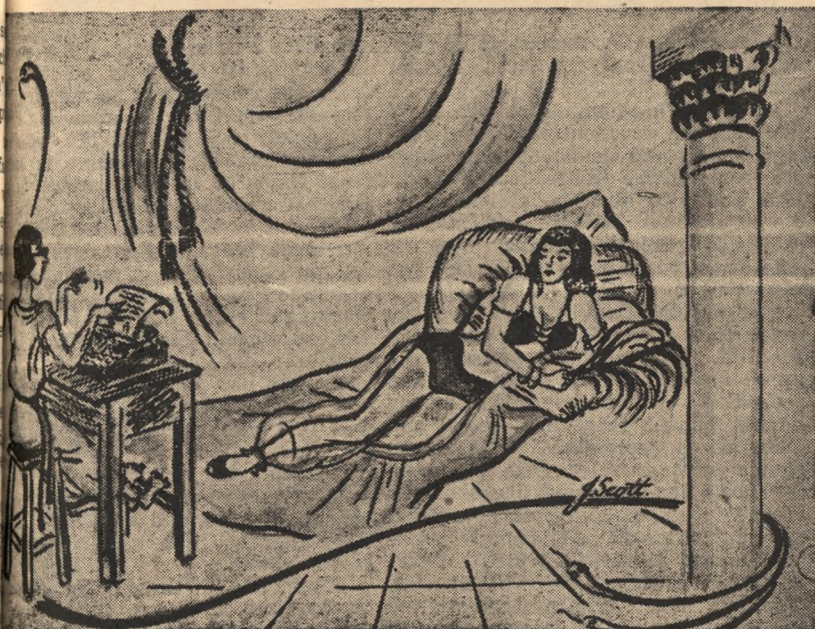
(c) International: There are numerous outside publications—two accessible ones being the "Star" "Herald"—which are in a good position to supply reliable facts about international situation. Thus to be touched on at all in a student paper coming out once a fortnight the least we should expect should independent students' views and comments, not necessarily on the turn of events, which other organs are for more qualified to give. On the moral side of the question, rightness or wrongness of either in acting as they did. Instead, which, we get a rehearsed, boiled version of the last fortnight's "Star".

(d) Odds and Ends: Here the situation is far more promising. Generally conceded by the press that juicy little tid-bits of irrelevancies scattered over the paper are an absolute necessity, "Craccum" is well to the fore in its support of these, though to its credit it rather towards irrelevancy than to irrelevancy.

Above all, some attempt should be made (as has been done recently) parts of the paper with Camps, Jefford and the Book of Flirts, is at least readable), to infuse a sort of life into the paper. Last "Craccum" contained nothing of the sort and was offensive about it. This it contains nothing and is ineffective.

—H. N. Dew

Wisdom of Mrs. Solomon . . .



BOOK OF FLIRTS

CHAPTER THREE

I CHARGE thee, my daughter, seek not to break a man's heart; for it is like unto family pride, or a pin, which may be bent, but cannot be broken!

2. Yea, it is as a ball of India-rubber which reboundeth easily after the worst shocks.

3. Lo, the heart of a woman is full of soft spots in which every man she hath once loved occupieth a "cozy corner." She lingereth tenderly over the grave of a dead love; but a man flingeth a spade full of earth thereon and proceedeth to dig a new one. And his heart is as a great cemetery!

4. A woman keepeth a bundle of love letters tied in faded ribbons; but a man cleaneth his pipe bowl cheerfully with the stem of the rose which the girl-before-the-last hath worn in her hair.

5. A woman remembereth the dress she hath worn and the song she hath sung for each particular man; but a man remembereth not the scent of a violet satchel when the odour of heliotrope is in his nostrils.

6. And, after six months, when he cometh by chance upon an old glove or a lock of hair at the bottom of a trunk, he casteth it into the fire, muttering: "Now, who the devil put that thing there?"

7. A woman recollecteth each pet name by which she hath been called; she alloweth no two men to label her alike. But unto a man, every woman becometh in turn "Little Girl," or "Baby" or "Honey."

8. Lo, he is as one that playeth with skulls and sporteth with the bones of his ancestors; for he holdeth nothing sacred.

9. He eraseth one face from the tablet of memory, and draweth another across it.

10. He changeth his object of thought as readily as he changeth his clothes and his political opinions.

11. For a woman's love is a slow flame which smoldereth always, but a man's love is like unto a sky-rocket, which spluttereth out and cannot be rekindled.

12. Verily, his past is always quite past, and his dead loves are quite dead. And there is nothing which is more wearisome unto him than the memory of yesterday's wine, or yesterday's flirtation.

CHAPTER FOUR

MY Daughter, there are many styles of kisses, and they come in endless patterns, even as oriental rugs.

2. There is the kiss that sootheth, and the kiss that thrilleth, the kiss that flattereth, and the kiss that is a pastime. But the best of all kisses is the first kiss; for it is the most difficult.

3. Yet, in all the days of thy life, no two men shall kiss thee alike.

4. For one man shall regard thy kisses as a boon, and another shall regard them as an amusement; but an husband shall consider them, as the shaving of his chin, a morning duty.

5. Hast thou scorned a man's kisses?

6. Then will he exalt thee, saying, "Lo! She is very proper." For he can think of no other reason why thou shouldst not desire to kiss him.

7. Yet if thou hast consented to kiss only one man, he will say unto himself, "Verily, it is her habit. So doeth she with all mankind." For every man judgeth thee by the way in which thou treatest him.

8. If a man kisseth thy hand gracefully, beware of him; for this is the habit of an accomplished flirt, which hath been acquired by much practice.

9. But if he kisseth thee first upon the forehead, and then upon the eyelids, and then upon the lips, thou mayest choose thy wedding gown and decide upon thy bridesmaids.

10. Lo, kissing is a fine art, and there are many artists; and one shall take a kiss from thee as though he doeth thee a favour, and another shall take a kiss as though he had taken thy pocket-book.

11. Yet, no man shall ever understand why thou seemest pleased, or why thou waxest wrath, when he kisseth thee; for it is all in the way of his wooing.

12. Verily, verily, a man who kisseth a woman with his hat on shall be annihilated.

13. But he, that kisseth her as though he had never kissed before and never should kiss again, shall wear an halo in her sight. For he knoweth the Art of Arts.

WE BEG TO DITHER

OWED TO THE EXECUTIVE (SINCE 1951)

Is the Executive Effective?
Or does it sit on its date
And ruminate,
Regression
In session?
Conservatism is a virtue;
It is the fashion
To pursue
Negation.
The closer came conscription,
The greater grew the farce;
Student committee set in motion,
Exec. sat tight on its cushion.
Increase in fees,
Deep freeze;
Police investigation,
Stagnation;
Student Congress remits,
Executive blitz.
Now is it prudent, please reply,
Where does the apathy lie?

Ask About Faith?

"A man is justified by faith."

—E. U. Poster (Rom. III., 28)

"Ye see then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only."—James II., 24.

On Judgment Day we will see who was right.

Laventry Beria:

Another Marx Brother gone West?

Reluctant Heroes:

The Peace Club?

All Quiet in Kenya?

You can do anything with bayonets, except sit on them.

—P.G.M., J.T.

ROLL ON

The lecturer addressed the class:

"A curious thing has come to pass, of late, the Roll has been defaced; Peculiar comments have been placed Around the margin. Every name Rewritten. Tell me, who's to blame? While other students (sometimes) slog,

One draws his trade-mark, christened 'Wog'; Succinct remarks like 'Mauoove' and 'Clot'

Appear in spaces quite a lot. (Familiar to fans of T.I.F.H.) Those sidelights on your private life—Though interesting to some—I feel

Do not possess a Mass Appeal. Extraneous remarks," quoth he, "Are not approved of. Q.E.D."

The same day in another room The students sat, in deepest gloom, To hear their lecturer announce:

"You students really must renounce Your tendency to pulverise The Roll, before it meets the eyes Of those in charge, who wish for

Rolls, Not jigsaw puzzles, paper dolls, Or rolls torn into fragments small. Or, worse than that, no roll at all.

These childish pranks must henceforth cease, The Roll must come back in one piece."

Thus did they ask, thus was it done; How strange that two should think as one.

But this verse gives the information About what caused our Reformation.

—but—Postscript!

Alas! the situation passed, This fit of virtue did not last; Now pictures cut from magazines Depicting interesting scenes

Advertisements from "Man" and "Truth,"

Show the delinquency of youth, And help to disrupt law and order, By being pinned around the border.

While lecturers, quite helpless, curse; One student here composes verse;

So students, B.Sc., B.E., Are none too popular, you see.



ATOMIC WEATHER

It is not long since last I heard That every spider killed sent rain And now it seems, O dreadful shame! That atom bombs must take the blame. The climate's changed it is averred, In ways that science can't explain. "It rained in Westland just last week,"

"They're having wind in Wellington"; The reason is not far to seek, It's what these atom bombs have done.

And no one yet has ever guessed Why it was calm on Everest.

Does not the comet's fiery tail Or each new star when it appears Bring murder, riots, floods and hail? Or are these things but human fears? I fear that if the truth were known, The atom did not cause the flood, And stormy winds had often blown Before the bomb first tasted blood.

—Don Lang.

Oriental Society

The Oriental Society will hold its next meeting in W.C.R. at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, August 11. The programme for the evening will consist of a recital of Japanese dancing, presented in authentic costuming (with recorded music), by Dr. Mizoguchi (who is at present a research gynaecologist at Cornwall Hospital). She has made a careful study of Classical Japanese dancing, and is an accomplished exponent of an art form with which few New Zealanders are familiar. Supper will be provided, and all students are invited to attend.

Applicants are called for the position of EDITOR of CRACCUM, 1954. Applications close with the Secretary, Students' Assn., on 18th September, 1953.

Surely you can help! The Billeting Problem for Winter Tournament, Aug. 16-21, is now desperate. Just over a week to go and many billets are still needed. Have you done your share?

SENTENCES PENDING:

To-morrow, Friday, August 7th, and on Monday, August 9th, the Auckland University College Students' Association will be holding its annual elections for members of its Executive.

We would urge students to consider the merits of the candidates, discuss the matter with their friends, and exercise their privilege and duty to vote. But a word of warning—if you have no knowledge of their relative merits and are not prepared to decide the issue from the rather inconclusive statements which are all that "Craccum" can provide, you are much better to stay away from the poll than to make your choice by the spin of a coin.

To all candidates, our best wishes.

PRESIDENT

ROD. SMITH

SECRETARY

BARRIE CONNELL

TREASURER

HAROLD WHITING

(These being the only nominations the above have been declared elected unopposed).

EXECUTIVE

(Seven men and three women, and one, either a man or a woman, to be elected).

MEN

WILLIAM ALINGTON

Nominated:—

E. Charleston
M. Frankovich
A. H. Marshall

BILL ALINGTON feels we should use what intelligence we have to give studies a sense of direction, however important it is to get Degrees. He is concerned that the job of the University should be clarified and hence the shift to Tamaki needs more consideration. Bill reckons University students need more than lectures, labs, and exams, hence he has been on S.C.M. Executive and is at present on Ski Club and Architectural Students' Executives. He played Rugby when at V.U.C. He is anxious that University people should be integrating persons. He doesn't believe that Staff, Students and College Councilors live in separate worlds. Bill is a third year architectural student and if the Architectural Students' Society could have had representation on Executive, Bill would have been their choice. We understand from Executive members that there are many occasions when the point of view of an Architectural student would be valuable and we know that Bill will give faithful service if elected to Executive.

Remember these rules:—

Do not vote for more than all 11 candidates.

Do not vote for more than eight men.

Do not vote for more than four women.

Vote early; consider your selection.

GRAEME BLAIR

Nominated:—

C. I. MacLeod
Helen Davison
T. Barrow

I nominate him because: He is a fairly sincere student and if elected could remain the whole year without retiring prematurely. He considers that the amorphous state of the student body is something that should be rectified by the Students' Association. He considers that the Students' Exec. should promote closer connection between the students and itself and should not remain a dissociated cliché concerning itself with Tournament, process, etc., to the detriment of internal affairs. He supports the affiliation of the A.U.C.S.A. with the Student Labour Federation, and the International Union of Students. He considers it about time that bursaries were extended and increased to correspond to the rising cost of living and would like to see the Exec. actively supporting the Student Labour Federation bursary increase proposals. He wishes to prove that the general conception of Socialists as a pack of useless moaning parasites is not a true one.

—C. I. MacLeod.

* PETER BOAG

Nominated:—

F. D. Spence
M. Solly
R. M. Smith

Mr. Peter Boag has been nominated for the Executive as it is realised that he is the person most competent to administer the portfolio of Publications. Mr. Boag is a graduate of Otago University where he managed an M.A. degree as well as being Editor of "Critic," Tournament Delegate and Executive Member. A man of many talents!

However, a recital of his Dunedin achievements is hardly necessary, as since his arrival at A.U.C. he has become well known. Peter is co-Editor of "Craccum" (the merit of which you can judge), is handling Programme and Ways and Means on Tournament Committee, and has also undertaken to organise on A.U.C.'s behalf the N.Z. University Congress at Curious Cove next January.

As a mark of confidence the Executive co-opted him recently as Chairman of Publications.

—Frances Spence.

JOSEPH DEAN

Nominated:—

K. J. Treacy
B. E. Jones
Ann Scott

Joseph Anthony Dean first enrolled at A.U.C. in 1945 when he attempted Medical Intermediate. He subsequently spent some years accounting

and later took B.A. course. This year he is doing final B.A. and section LL.B.

I support his nomination because I feel that his excellent work as Bookings Officer and Common Room steward in the Men's House Committee in 1952 and 1953 and his intense interests in student welfare and student activities generally, qualify him for Executive position. He holds the view that the University, our highest organ of Education, should follow the tenet that Education is preparation for life. Therein he stresses the social aspect of University life and feels that students lose much if they do not benefit from this social and cultural association. University should not be merely a place for passing units and obtaining degrees. Mr. Dean's interests, social, academic and sporting, are wide and include philosophy, art, literature, politics, international relations, Oriental studies, debating, chess, tennis, football and athletics. If elected, it is his aim to try and improve student facilities so that the cultural as well as the academic interests of students may find full expression. I take great pleasure in supporting his nomination and feel sure that he will remain a staunch students' representative if elected.—Kevin J. Treacy.

LEONARD DELVES

Nominated:—

J. Young
D. J. Clements
R. A. Leatham

I nominated L. M. Delves because I believe Executive needs a person of his undoubted sincerity and great organising ability. A second-year student, he can bring imaginative powers of youth to bear on problems (such as the provision of adequate drying facilities) which have puzzled older members. His experience of University public life is already wide and varied, including as it does membership of the Maths. Society, Capping Band and Revue Orchestra. He is also the founder and President of that energetic body of students, the Society of Independent Intellectuals, and has written for "Craccum" and "Footprints."

Coming from Mt. Albert Grammar with a scholarship, he passed four units last year and is doing four more this.

If elected, he will campaign for better student facilities and conditions and higher scholarships and bursaries, as these interests are his interests. He will also try to achieve better Executive-student relations, to improve the behaviour of students with regard to the Common Rooms, and to struggle against the bugbear of student apathy, because that seems the thing to do at the moment. Moreover, he will do his utmost to improve the shocking standard of spelling shown on many posters around the College, even to the extent of refusing to sign any containing spelling mistakes.—D. J. Clements.

* MATE FRANKOVICH

Nominated:—

K. P. Lynch
F. D. Spence
R. M. Smith

My support for Mr. Frankovich stems entirely from the knowledge that he is a hard-working and capable servant of the Association, a likeable and fine personality, and a sound re-

sponsible administrator. His record as a student leader is outstanding from the time he was elected as a fresher, committee member of Catholic Society in 1948, to the year he became Catholic President in 1950 from the year he first served in House Committee in 1950, to his pointment to Executive in 1953. During these years he has developed intimate knowledge of student affairs and above all, practical experience working for the student body. In various committees he has served as treasurer, chairman and social organiser. He has participated in sports and always shown initiative and enthusiasm for any activity undertaken.

His work in improving Graduate Ball, with its Vice-Regal patronage was outstanding and his M.H.C. Evenings in past years are well talked about.

His policy I thoroughly endorse. He believes, as many of us do, that the greater portion of student time should be spent in fostering club and providing the maximum of activities, comforts and recreation facilities in the student block.

As a sitting Executive member is experienced and of proven ability. He has earned your votes on several occasions.—Kevin Lynch.

JOHN GRANT-MACK

Nominated:—

J. E. Traue
M. Attwood
A. M. Brown

Name: J. A. (Jack) Grant-Mack Academic: B.Sc. Geology student. First year, 1951.

Vice-President and present chairman Socialist Club. Member Field Club and Peace Club.

Policy: (1) Fully endorses the going Executive's letter to the Ministry of Defence with regard to C.M.T. and its interference with academic year, and if successful would work wholeheartedly towards an arrangement giving better terms to students in this respect.

(2) As a full-time student, he is better acquainted with student conditions and needs in regard to fees, bursaries, books, board, etc.

(3) A firm advocate of the Bursary scheme endorsed by N.Z.U.S.A. and brought into effect.

(4) Emphasizes the need for links with overseas students' student organizations (e.g., as with Korean students).

—J. E. Traue

GORDON HARD

Nominated:—

J. Edwards
M. Solly
C. B. Trevarthen

Gordon Hard is a full-time, second-year student in Natural Science Department. A keen member of Field Club, he has assisted in organising activities this year, and has had experience in Tournament and Programme organisation, and is delegate of University Association Football to the Auckland Football Association.

Science Faculty representation Exec. is normally rather small in proportion to the number of students that belong to this faculty. Mr. Hard has already shown himself to be a keen and able student (Scholar, 1950), and has always been inclined to take an interest in administrative affairs. This year he will be completing his

TWELVE MONTHS HARD LABOUR . .

degree and feels that he will have ample time to devote to student activities, taking an interest particularly in either Social Committee, Carnival or Tournament Portfolios.

BRIAN HORTON

Nominated:—
R. M. Smith
F. D. Spence
N. Wallace

Brian Horton has been asked to accept nomination for the Executive. We feel that he could effectively control 1954 Carnival activities. Brian controlled Procession during last year's carnival and in addition accepted major responsibilities for general Carnival organisation.

His interests are varied and include membership of Classical Society, Modern Languages Club, Golf Club, Literary Club and others. Since 1952 he has been secretary of Fencing Club. His respectable sports are golf and swimming. He hopes to complete his B.A. this year and proceed to honours in languages.

He can both read and write and, far as we know, has no obvious member for vices.

Mr. Horton has performed been requested to undertake much of the preliminary organisation for 1954 Carnival. If elected he should be able to carry his plans to a successful fulfilment.—R. M. Smith.

LESLIE KERMODE

Nominated:—
P. Goulding
D. Baker
Don Feist

Leslie Owen Kermode is a full-time student with a teaching certificate. He is studying Music, Anthropology, History and German. He possesses marked abilities in leadership, and is organised many tramping and geological expeditions. He is also member of the Student Christian Movement, Field Club and Photo Society. He is an advocate of new ideas and always brings a fresh approach to questions concerning student life. He is specially interested in the integration of University life with reference to the relationship between student hostels and the student community and the unifying of student activities generally. He advocates the Common Room to be used by all students.

IAN MacKENZIE

Nominated:—
David Diprose
B. R. Meadows
B. Gaze

Ian McKenzie graduated B.Sc. this year. From Wellsford and Mt. Albert Grammar, he entered A.U.C. in 1950 and 12th on the Scholarship list. He has taken a keen interest in student activities, playing Rugby in 1950 and Table Tennis for 1952-53; he is a senior member of E.U. and is secretary-treasurer of the Mathematical Society, 1953. He is an Honorary member of the Society this year. Next year he intends doing Training College and Dip. Ed. part-time — hence will have time to devote to Executive responsibilities.

A man of integrity and Christian character, we have confidence in recommending him to this position.

—David W. Diprose, C. Franklin Gaze, Brian K. Meadows.

CLYTH MacLEOD

Nominated:—
J. A. Dean
D. J. Stone
G. H. Blair

Interests: Literature, Politics, Rugby, Tennis and Golf.

Portfolio sought: Corresponding Officer or Cafeteria Controller.

MR. MACLEOD is the type of student Exec. needs. In his work on Men's House Committee he has shown that he is extremely capable, that he has the students' interests at heart, and that he is prepared to work hard and make personal sacrifices to achieve improvements. Mr. MacLeod is progressive and his criticisms always constructive. He feels strongly that someone should represent the interests of first and second year students on Exec., and I believe he is admirably suited for this position. If Mr. MacLeod is elected I know he will fight for better student recreational facilities and better cafeteria conditions. He is just the man to develop the proper University spirit in this College and to bring closer relations between the Exec. and the students.—J. A. Dean.

MAORI MARSDEN

Nominated:—
A. Kaa
E. M. Johnston
W. Taw Hai

Maori Marsden, Chairman of the newly-formed Maori Club at A.U.C., is well fitted for a position on the Executive, particularly as a representative of the growing number of non-European students. He is a Returned Serviceman and takes a keen interest in youth organisation inside and outside College. Mr. Marsden is a second-year Arts' student, qualifying for a Divinity course and is an active member of E.U. as well as President of the Presbyterian Maori Youth Club.—E. M. Johnston.

DAVID STONE

Nominated:—
N. A. Wallace
C. I. MacLeod
J. Lasenby

As a member of the Men's House Committee David Stone, a 2nd year Arts' student, has shown himself competent and conscientious. His diligent work on the Committee all the year for improved and increased facilities for men students indicates that he would give valuable service to the students as a whole. He is a member of the Ways and Means, Programme and Entertainment Committees for Tournament, and is on the staff of "Craccum," to which he also contributes regularly. He took a leading part in "The Beaux Stratagem," the successful 1952 Capping Play, and this year assisted behind the scenes for Revue. His activities and interests are well-balanced, ranging from literature, international relations and drama, to Rugby, Golf and Swimming. If elected, he would be interested in Travel and Exchange, Congress or Cafeteria Portfolios. His will to work for the interests of the students is backed by proven ability and enthusiasm. I recommend him as the right sort of candidate for Executive.—N. A. Wallace.

KEVIN TREACY

Nominated:—
C. Stead
Jill Evans
Pat Barnes

Kevin Treacy is a fourth year part-time student, completing his B.A. this year. His experience in administrative capacities in student affairs make him a most suitable candidate for the Students' Executive. He has been a member of the Men's House Committee since 1951, being Common Room steward in 1951 and secretary, 1952-1953. He has been secretary of the A.U.C. Golf Club since 1951. He is also a member of the Catholic Society, International Relations' Club and Table Tennis Club. He is perhaps better known for his activities in the sporting sphere as he has represented the College at golf for the last three years and gained a College Blue in 1951 and 1952, and an N.Z.U. Blue in 1952. He is at present the holder of the Canterbury Cup presented to the N.Z. Varsity champion. He has been a regular competitor for the University in inter-club Table Tennis.

With this experience he is obviously a most suitable choice as Chairman of Men's House Committee, or as Corresponding Member. The present policy of the Men's House Committee would be continued with a further advance of student facilities. Closer co-operation between the separate University Colleges working as a coherent whole on behalf of students is desirable. Kevin would make an excellent Exec. member, and judging from M.H.C. meetings a certain brightening up of Exec. meetings could be expected.—C. K. Stead.

NEVILLE WALLACE

Nominated:—
B. R. Horton
M. Frankovich
R. M. Smith

In nominating Neville Wallace for the Executive, we bear in mind the fact that the portfolio of Chairman of Men's House Committee will be coming vacant at the elections. As a member of the present Committee, Neville has shown that he is capable of taking over the portfolio successfully.

He has been a member of Literary and Rugby Clubs and has been on the committee of International Relations' Club. As Traffic Controller in this year's Procession, Neville handled a difficult job very efficiently. He is a member of Tournament Committee, as Entertainment Manager for the forthcoming Tournament. He has also been a member of Publications' Committee this year, and has contributed to "Craccum."

This year Neville is finishing a B.A. degree and hopes to further this next year.

We nominate him, feeling assured that he would make a valuable member of the Executive.—B. R. Horton.

DONALD WATSON

Nominated:—
J. Dixon Reilly
M. Frankovich
B. R. Horton

Don Watson is a full-time Science student in his third year at Varsity. Up till now he has kept his activities to a minimum, participating in sport (Hockey and Table Tennis), and exertions with the Field Club. This

year he was called upon to handle the materials for Procession—a job which if done properly, can save the University quite a bit of money. With the connections he had and the manner in which he handled it, it put him far ahead of any other who handled it before. As a result of his work the costs of Procession were reduced by £50—a commendable effort.

He rightly is concerned with apathy of students, particularly science ones. He has demonstrated the ability of a full-time student to undertake a full part in student activities. He is willing to devote time to student activities by being on Executive. He is also in a favourable position, as he has served his time on the Military training scheme. This man is a willing worker and I recommend you to give him serious consideration in the forthcoming student elections.—J. D. Reilly.

WOMEN

PATRICIA BARNES

Nominated:—
B. R. Horton
Jill Evans
E. Charleston

I have nominated Miss Patricia Barnes for the position of Executive member because I know that she has never spared herself in any of the activities which she has entered into during the past three years. One knows that her academic work has sometimes been forced to take equal place with her extra curricular activity. Her record speaks for itself: Women's House Committee (treasurer), 1953; Tournament Committee, 1953; Social Committee, 1953; Cafeteria Committee, 1952-53; Drama Club Committee (wardrobe mistress), 1952; Revue, took part 1951, wardrobe mistress, 1952.

Also interested in Ski Club, Literary Club, Modern Languages Club, and Music Club.

Miss Barnes is a full-time student who is finishing her B.A. this year. She wishes to offer herself for the portfolios of Cafeteria or Orientation. In the light of her experience she should capably fulfil either one of these.—B. R. Horton.

FRANCES COTTON

Nominated:—
V. J. Simpkin
M. W. Solly
Don Feist

Frances Adele Cotton is a second year student in the Arts Faculty, who has had overseas educational experience. She has a considerable diversity of interests in student activities. She has marked ability in leadership of sport, and in Basketball has represented A.U.C. at Easter Tournament this year and will be doing the same in Indoor Basketball at Winter Tournament.

Her other Club interests include Tennis Club, of which she is Treasurer, Modern Languages Club, Music Club and S.C.M. As can be seen from this range of activities she is concerned about all aspects of the corporate student life of the College and thinks that it should be fostered as fully as possible by the considerable improvement of sporting facilities and the whole-hearted encouragement of the cultural clubs.

IDENTIFICATION PARADE *Cont.* LETTERS

* SONDRA CRAIG

Nominated:—

M. Solly
F. D. Spence
R. M. Smith

Recently co-opted to the post of Sports' representative on the Executive, we have prevailed upon Miss Sondra Craig to accept nomination for the ensuing election, since we feel she is the most suitable person in the College to hold the position of Senior Tournament Delegate. Miss Craig ably fulfilled the duties of Delegate at the last Easter Tournament, and is performing sterling service in the preparations for the August Tournament in Auckland.

Now Captain of the Tennis Club, Sondra is also secretary of the International Relations' Club. Sondra is well known for her activities at Training College over the past two years, and is now the holder of a Government Grant for full-time University study. Commencing university in 1950, Sondra, who is now a B.A., is doing History Honours over two years, 1953-1954.

—Marion Solly.

* JILL EVANS

Nominated:—

F. D. Spence
R. M. Smith
E. Charleston

Miss Jill Evans has been nominated for the Executive as she has the ability and experience to run and manage the portfolio of Women's House Committee. In 1951-52 she was a committee member and since her election to the Executive in 1952, has been Chairman of Women's House Committee. Besides administering affairs for the women students, Jill has also assisted in the organisation of a variety of functions, particularly those at which the Students' Association has been the host. In 1952 she was a member of the Social Committee, and at this year's Winter Tournament Jill is responsible as Drama Delegate, for the success of the Drama Festival.

Her main interests apart from the above, lie in the fostering of the Arts, Music, Literary and Drama Clubs. For 1951-52-53, Miss Evans has been on the committee of the Drama Society, but students will doubtless remember Jill best for her appearances in the main drama productions and in the past three Capping Revues.

JOAN FROST

Nominated:—

L. Williams
M. Solly
M. Pope

Joan Frost has been at A.U.C. since 1950 and is completing a B.A. this year. Member of Music, Ski, Literary, Drama and Revue Clubs, and a member of Billeting and Congress committees. "Frosty" is interested in promoting friendly social relations within the College, as a whole and between the faculties. She feels strongly about fostering, through Congress, the free exchange of ideas in inter-university activities.

—Leslie Williams.

EILEEN JOHNSTON

Nominated:—

M. Marsden
W. Taw Hai
T. M. Lambert

A graduate who returns to A.U.C. for a second Degree and finds time to take part in Revue can hardly be accused of lack of interest in College affairs. Eileen M. Johnston, M.A. in earlier years at A.U.C., was twice leader of successful Joynt Scroll teams, and President of the Debating Society. She is now taking an active interest in Debating, Drama Club, and the Oriental Society as well as being a foundation member of the Maori Club. She has a wide experience of outside executive work and should be able to bring both ideas and practical assistance to the Executive.

—Arapera H. Kaa.

MARGARET LORREGAN

Nominated:—

Paul Temm
R. M. Smith
M. Frankovich

MARGARET came to A.U.C. last year and showed her keen interest in student affairs by joining the Tennis Club, Classical Society, Literary Club, in which she became a Committee member, and the Modern Languages' Club; this year she was seconded to the Congress Committee of the Catholic Society for the 1954 N.Z.U. Congress. But the Drama Club has claimed most of her attention—she played in "Lady Windermere's Fan" and the 1953 Revue, and took the female lead in "Discovery." Because she is doing the combined B.A.-LL.B. Course, she will be at Varsity for a few years yet, and is therefore an ideal type for election to Exec.

* MARION SOLLY

Nominated:—

R. M. Smith
F. D. Spence
B. F. Connell

We have prevailed upon Miss Solly to accept re-nomination for the Students' Association Executive because we feel she is well qualified to carry out the duties of Corresponding Member and delegate to N.Z.U.S.A.

Miss Solly has been an active and valued member of the Executive since 1951, being primarily concerned with running Tournaments. She has also found time to maintain an interest in such activities as Congress, Student Exchange, University development, Music Club and other diverse activities.

As Sports' Officer she has been particularly concerned with physical welfare and sporting facilities. She has been an invaluable member of Blues and Grant committees.

Besides this she has been Club captain of the Tennis and Women's Hockey Club; a committee member of the Scientific Society, Field Club, Madrigal Club, Gramophone Society and Grounds Committee.

One of the most able members of the present Executive, Marion is a most desirable person to have as your representative.—R. M. Smith.

POST SCRIPT

Campion v. Jefford

Sir,—I hoped to burden "Craccum" no more on a topic, a part of which is "stalemate" and the rest of which must now be "stale meat" to the average student.

I own a contradiction—one only—and put nib to paper this time, not with the hope of drawing out student opinion, as in Round 1, but en-humbled on the point.

If Mr. Reid will name a neutral tea-ing ground, via the note rack, I will not only welcome direct verbal combat, but also the chance to pay for the biscuits. I promise Mr. Reid that I will not salt his tea—the "wounds" proved only scratches.

—Jacques.

Rosenbergs and Justice

Sir,—May I assure Mr. Ryan that the comment on the Rosenbergs, "American Justice, just isn't," was not meant to be a joke.

I also have studied the evidence, and I can draw but one conclusion, that the execution of the Rosenbergs was not justice, but judicial murder. Mr. Ryan claims the Rosenbergs were "found guilty of high treason." Whatever they were found guilty of they were actually charged with "conspiracy to commit espionage." A leading Temple barrister, Mr. Dudley Collard, wrote in the "New Statesman and Nation" of 14th February, 1952: "I have attentively studied the verbatim report of the Rosenberg case . . . In my opinion, the verdict would not be upheld outside the atmosphere of hysteria, which unfortunately prevails in America to-day. . . . The Rosenbergs were not charged with committing any act of espionage, but with conspiracy. This, incidentally, is a common law misdemeanour in England, for which a normal sentence might be two years."

Justice William Dougals, of the U.S. Supreme Court, held in his judgment (New York "Times," Sat., 20th June, 1953) that the sentence was a violation of the law.

It is interesting to note that no American had ever been executed for espionage in peace time, until the Rosenbergs were convicted of "conspiracy."

As Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., and other legal authorities have noted, the Rosenbergs were convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of David Greenglass, a self-confessed spy, and his wife. In consideration of his testimony Greenglass received a sentence of 15 years, and his wife was not brought to trial. Both stood to profit by their testimony.

Dr. Howard C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner and war-time head of U.S. atomic research, wrote in the New York "Times," January 5th, 1952: "After reading the testimony of the Rosenberg case I find that I cannot put to rest my doubts about the verdict." Dr. Urey listed five major points on which he considered the evidence defective. He wrote further: "I do not regard self-confessed criminals as reliable witnesses . . . I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence."

Professor Albert Einstein wrote in the N.Y. "Times," January 13th, to President Eisenhower: "My conscience compels me to urge you to commute the death sentence on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This appeal is prompted

by the same reasons which were convincingly set forth by my distinguished colleague, Howard Urey."

Professor J. D. Bernal, a prominent British scientist, declared the information which the Rosenbergs allegedly conspired to pass to Russian agents was not secret, but common knowledge and had been published in scientific journals since 1888.

Lord Chorley, of Kendal, professor of Law at London University, and Nicole J. Dreyfus, a barrister, called for a revision of the sentence. Chief Justice James H. H. of Utah, and Judge Norvel K. H. of both Americans, stated that the Rosenbergs did not get a fair trial. Jowett, Lord Chief Justice of England, has written a book in which attempts to prove the sentence a travesty of Justice. Unfortunately this book has been withdrawn by publishers. Appeals Court Judge Jerome K. Frank, in granting a writ of execution stated: "There are substantial questions of law. I certainly not want to preclude appeal to the Supreme Court, but would not want that on my conscience."

Canon Charles E. Raven, chaplain to H.M. the Queen, called the sentence "a savage verdict." "Churchman" in an editorial of 1st November, 1952, called the sentence both "excessive and unjust under the circumstances, and the hands of clergymen throughout the world asked for clemency."

On this and much more evidence base my view that the Rosenberg case was a travesty of justice.

The statements made by the judge, Judge Kaufman, make wonder what the Rosenbergs tried for. He said: "In committing murder a criminal kills only his victim—but in your case I believe conduct in putting into the hands of Russia secrets of the atom bomb already caused the Communist aggression in Korea. I believe by your betrayal you have altered the course of history." (These statements hardly borne out by the opinion of the experts quoted, who were called to give evidence). He called their crime "a diabolical conspiracy to destroy this God-fearing nation."

I cannot help but be reminded of the Sacco and Vanzetti case of '20's, another period of "red" hysteria. Judge Thayer, in his charge to jury, had this to say of Vanzetti: "This man although he may not actually have committed the crime attributable to him, is nevertheless equally culpable because he is enemy of our existing institutions. Vanzetti, needless to say, was guilty."

That same attitude underlies the trial of the Rosenbergs.

In conclusion, may I say that I am astonished by Mr. Ryan's allusion to the Russian trials of "traitors." My only conclusion that I can draw is that Mr. Ryan believes that the thing, as long as it is better than Communism, is good and just, because the Rosenbergs were tried by a jury, and the Russian "traitors" not, justice has been done. I could disagree more.—J.E.T.

Are you a member of the A.U.C. 5th Column?
What have you done about Billets?

Aviation Theory

Wednesday, July 22nd, Mr. G. Hookings addressed a large audience from the Mathematical Society, the subject being a simplified account of aviation theory.

As far as the forces on the aircraft are concerned, we can regard the air as being stationary and the air passing past. Unfortunately air is compressible fluid, and the theory is complex. However, we are saved by the fact that, so long as we do not reach the speed of sound we can regard the air as being incompressible. The wings (wings to the uninitiated) are designed that the air passing over the top must travel faster than the air passing underneath, and Bernoulli's law states that in this case the air must be less above than below, therefore the plane flies. The effect of the propeller is due to the effect.

It can be shown that the resistance to motion—drag—is made up of two components, and Mr. Hookings demonstrated that the total drag is least at a speed such that these two components are equal. Obviously this gives maximum range.

At this point Mr. Hookings started discussing gliding, a subject in which he has had considerable experience. He stated that a glider must always be descending relative to the air; thus if it is to stay at a height from the ground the pilot must find an up current in the air—such as a thermal—and stay in it until he has gained sufficient height. There are many causes for convection currents, and Mr. Hookings mentioned that Texas is a good place for gliding, as there is a lot of hot air there. He stated that at certain times, Wellington should be a gliders' paradise! Mr. Hookings then discussed the advantages of gliding over long distances.

—I. H. McK.

Maori Club

Everything goes well with A.U.C.'s last-established Maori Club, Southern visitors may be greeted by a haka with difference, for though few in number the Maori students are strong in enthusiasm.

At present only the main officers have been elected, Maori Marsden as Chairman and Bill Tawhai as Secretary, but before this is printed a full committee will have been elected and the Club embarked on a big programme of activities, will have sought liaison with the Students' Association.

The programme planned ranges from serious educational and cultural activities to action song and haka. Polynesian students are included under the term Maori as far as the club is concerned, and a welcome is extended to students from Melanesia.

Other and older clubs may well profit by the example of the Maori Club in this attempt to make sure that our overseas students, non-Polynesian in particular, are made to feel at home at A.U.C.. But then, Maori is host to all of us, is he not?

Be that as it may, keep on the alert for further news of the Maori Club and its contribution to the general activities of A.U.C.

—Eileen M. Johnston, M.A.

A.U.C. Gramophone Association

We feel that this is an opportune time to draw the attention of students, through your columns to the A.U.C. Gramophone Association. Opportune, because this Society has recently extended its activities to the purchase of long playing recordings, a step which we feel sure will enlist the support of many persons not at present members.

The A.U.C. Gramophone Association is a College Society, affiliated with the Students' Association, which possesses a collection of gramophone records for lending to members. By courtesy of the A.U.C. Council the collection is lodged in the Library and is managed by the library staff. The annual subscription for membership is £1, but membership is offered at a reduced subscription for the remainder of this year.

Members are expected to take every care of records and in the past, wear and tear has been surprisingly light. What effect the L.P. records will have is yet to be seen. Fibre-needles or light weight pick-ups must be used, and members borrowing L.P. records must use approved machines.

The collection covers a wide range of chamber, symphonic and operatic music, representing all periods. Suggestions for purchases are always welcome from members and these are the basis on which the committee chooses new acquisitions.

Committee members are: M. C. Draffin, Chairman; M. O. Brennan, Secretary; F. A. Sandall, representative of the Library Committee; Hon. B. Martin, representative of the College Council; Miss Marian Solly, representing the Students' Association; Miss Vinka Marinovich, Mus.B., elected by members and musical adviser; R. G. Barker, elected by members.

Any one interested should see one of these people or enquire at the Library desk. A complete list of the Society collection is available at the Library.

—M.C. Draffin.

Returning the Compliment

A few days after the end of the last academic year at Duke University, North Carolina, every professor received a fat envelope in his morning mail. The envelope contained a 15-page report, analysing the value of his course and assessing his ability as a teacher. The report had been prepared by his own students. Each student awarded "marks" ranging from 0 to 10 for each of several specified points. He could also, if he wished, add brief personal comments to justify the marks which he had given. The comments were very free indeed. The scheme was initiated by the student government, in agreement with the University authorities.

Applications are called for the position of EDITOR of CARNIVAL BOOK, 1954.

Applications close with the Secretary, Students' Assn. on 11th August, 1953.

What Price Salvation?

The notion of salvation is not a clear one, as there are two distinct ideas as to what salvation means. To some it means salvation from absolute death or hell fire, and the enjoyment of eternal bliss, and to others it is the awareness of a personal God who can make life on this earth meaningful.

There are now fewer people than formerly who hold the first view, though this is the doctrine of the Bible. Those who believe in the existence of Hell find little difficulty in believing in the doctrine of Atonement, because they know it will pay to. The amazing thing is that the people believe that God is good, in spite of having made a place of infinite torture. According to this view, God made man with the intention of giving eternal torment to those of his creatures whose reason (given by God) prevented them from belief in certain doctrines, even though these people did good work. It is fantastic that people can believe on these lines, and yet this is the view of a regular speaker in the Evangelical Union.

In Matthew, Mark and Luke, the doctrine of belief is not mentioned, but it is stated that a man will be judged by his deeds alone. It should be noted that Mark XVI.: 9-20, is an interpolation; the original finishes abruptly in the middle of a sentence. Modern scholars have shown that Matthew, Mark and Luke are derived mainly from a common source which was written at about 70 A.D. The doctrine of Atonement, Baptism and Communion appear in John, which was probably written early in the second century by John the Elder, of Asia Minor. John's Gospel has been rejected outright as a basis for historical knowledge, as it is totally different from the earlier Gospels in both historical details and religious outlook. It was written by a man

steeped in Alexandrian philosophy and detached from the traditions and hopes of the Jewish people. The reference to the disciple John in XXIV. cannot be taken as evidence for his authorship, for as Dr. Moffat has pointed out, the gospel really ends at XX., the remainder being an appendix "which possibly was written by a later editor."

Exponents of the second type of salvation are those who feel dissatisfied with their state of mind and the world position, and feel the need of some mystified aid. They are not Christians of the old-fashioned variety, but men who are wanting a more serene existence in this life for themselves and their fellows. They are not fundamentalists, and believe that the Bible is not to be taken literally, but is a manifestation of God revealing Himself to a nation. They believe in God because of the existence of beauty, because of the more wonderful experience of life, and because of the mental serenity induced by prayer. However, if these things can be said to "prove" the existence of God, then the existence of evil in the form of ugly sights, unhappiness and pain must prove the existence of a Devil. To say that a benevolent God rules this world of good and evil is unwarranted optimism, as it is equally likely that it is ruled by a malevolent Devil. Also, since this class of believer does not place emphasis on the consequences of unbelief, they are unable to convey a sense of urgency to those agnostics who have found peace of mind in spite of scepticism.

In all its forms, salvation is designed to improve the lot of man in this world and the next. It is therefore a psychological way of gaining mental comfort, and cannot be regarded as being on a higher plane than are scientific methods of gaining the same ends.—L.R.S.

Important Notice to All Students

In just over a week we will be invaded by about 400 students from the Southern University colleges, who are visiting Auckland for the N.Z.U. Winter Tournament, to be held from August 16th to 21st.

It is the responsibility of A.U.C. to provide billets for these visitors over their stay in Auckland, but at present we are far short of the necessary number. The visitors' time will be fairly fully occupied with Tournament functions and the giving of a billet will not involve the billetee in the necessity for entertaining his or her guest. Board is all that is required. If you can possibly help by billeting one or more of the competing students, please get in touch with a member of the Billeting Committee, urgently. You can pick them by their harassed manner and the frantic way in which they buttonhole people around the college.

At this stage the position is desperate and if the Tournament is to be a success and the good name of A.U.C. upheld we must have the immediate support of every student, both full and part-time.

ANYONE ABLE TO OFFER A BILLET, PLEASE LEAVE A NOTE OF THEIR NAME AND ADDRESS IN EXEC. ROOM FOR PETER CLAPSHAW.

The Combined House Committees' LAST DANCE of the Year FRIDAY, AUG. 7th 8 p.m. M.C.R. Only 2/6 for TERM'S END COFFEE EVENING

The Billeting Campaign for Tournament has been sabotaged by the poor response of Students. The need for Tournament Billets is now most urgent. Time is running out and we are far short of the required number.

INTERNATIONAL

A WORLD GONE WRONG?

Who are all these McCarthys? Who are all these incredibly stupid people who would have the world plunge itself into a third welter of war—one that would make the last like the report of a pop-gun in comparison? The next war will be a war of ideologies, even more so than the last, and when we talk of an ideological war, we are treading on quicksands!

There are those who insist that the only way to combat the spread of Communism is to fight it in arms—"Down with appeasement!" they say, "where did it get us at Munich in 1938?" But we must go back before 1938, even if it is only to 1933, a year made momentous by the rise to power in Germany, of one, Adolf Hitler, an insignificant little man who persuaded the German nation that he had the solution to their problem; he promised them prosperity to replace depression—not only financial and economic depression, but also spiritual depression. What did the "Western way of life" give Germany in the years preceding 1933?

It gave Germany something which has come to be feared by all men it seems even more than war—because it strikes in times of peace—it gave Germany a slump out of which there seemed no path but that of Hitler's—no hope but that of the mighty 3rd Reich. If the "Western way of life" had been as beneficial as is made out, we may never have heard of Adolf Hitler—a man who came to power because he gave hope to a people who saw everywhere else only darkness. Although it would be dangerous to assume that this was the only cause of the war, it was more than possible that without a depression that brought with it a Hitler, there may never have been a second World War.

We must provide something else to combat the spread of Communism—we must provide something better. And surely we can—are we to admit defeat by taking arms against Communism? If we do, it will be one of the most terrible cases of defeatism in the history of mankind; to declare war in arms against Communism is to admit that we cannot find anything better, and for fear that too many people will realize this, and that our "Western Democracies" will be overthrown, we are prepared to sacrifice human life as cheaply as dirt!

NEED FOR ACTION

But it is no good just talking about something better because meantime Communism is gaining ground in huge strides. We must act before it is too late. The western world is too full of people who speak of combating Communism, but who are not willing to make a personal sacrifice; the western world seems to be able to think only in terms of alliances and treaty organizations, and nestling in what it considers the warm comfort of political guarantees, it ignores the fact that political solidarity (even if it is that) is utterly useless without financial and economic solidarity.

The quarrels over tariff barriers has reached monstrous proportions. While the United States of America is only too willing to flood the world with its goods and its capital, it has shown itself only too unwilling to allow the entry of sterling area exports, and in so doing, is helping to send Britain further on the path to insolvency.

The men who support America's tariff barriers are the same men who are willing to sacrifice the lives of "our boys" as they call them, in the petty filth of Korea, and without justification. I say "without justifica-

tion" because those are the men who create those vast stores of billions of tons of surplus foodstuffs and other raw materials that lie under American soil, just so that the American farmer can run his second or third car, have a palatial home with all its frivolous details, as expensive as they are fantastic. These are the people who would not even think of giving some of these stores to the several millions unemployed of their own



A MID-WESTERN AMERICAN FARM.
... Security as a natural right?

American nationality. So I suppose that it would be too much to hope for that they might give the stores to the hungry and half naked millions of India, Pakistan, Persia, Iraq, Jordan, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, and Korea, in Asia; and to Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Turkey in the European area. This would be half way towards stemming the rising tide of Communism. This too, could be the way to avoid a slump that is threatened by dumping the stores in lands which are already being supplied by other nations who depend for their livelihood on their exports.

Admittedly we are all too prone to think only of ourselves when it comes to matters of trade—the recent New Zealand protest to the U.S.A. is an example—and although we must all learn to become less selfish in these matters, it is up to those nations who are in the best position, to take the lead. America seems only too willing to take the lead in most things to-day, then let her take the lead in this too. Let her donate some of those goods free, and let her open up her markets a little to foreign wares."

Since the war several groups of people have visited Russia, and have returned to announce to us what they have found there.

Some of them, a little drunk with leftist indoctrination, have come back to describe the Communist land as a demi-paradise. These reports should be taken with the same grain of salt as those of the absurdly partisan rightists who claim that it is a land packed to overflowing with slave camps. It is the more sensible and level-headed person that we should take notice of—the person who has told us that though Russia is still not up to our standards in many things, although at least equal, and perhaps better in some, she has made, and is making, progress that is at times quite astounding.

OUR TASK

The Russian who has lived in Czarist days, and who remembers them, can only compare things as they were, with what they are now, and be thankful for the difference. The younger generation has, unfortunately, come into existence without knowing that there is anything better than these present conditions, in fact, convinced that conditions in all other countries are worse. It is up to us to convince the non-Communist people of the world that this is not the case. We can't do it by talking—we must do it by action, and by action I don't mean war.

Who wants war to-day? Surely not

statesmen alone, but also in alliance with those from the Communist countries. Free food and for the world's needy from countries that have a surplus healthy economic system not on rearmament programmes, regular trading between countries of the world; and a regular organisation, which, recognising the existence of these nationalist state on the island of Formosa, does not do so to the exclusion of the Communist that rules hundreds of millions of Chinese on the mainland, a regular organisation, that is what it is, The United Nations. With and I do not believe that any nations living side by side in a U.N. that does not talk of peace, that is in peace.

DAVID STONE

* Since this article was written the United States has come to light some of her surplus goods for Germany. This is a step, if one that is overdue, only a very small start. I want to see a lot more of this happening and not with the idea in mind of embarrassing Russia, though propaganda might have been in mind, there are many countries of the world whose people would welcome these goods open arms, and who, if treated decently, would welcome them due to all human beings, will turn to Communism for their salvation.

[Editorial Comment.—I can agree with the general tenor of the statements, but perhaps the world should avoid sweeping generalizations which may ignore economic realities. The world would be a much better place if the U.S.—and the other principal nations, could forsake their defence expenditure, but it is not realised that all democratic nations, subject to political pressure, exercised through the ballot box, protect their home industries from foreign goods which could under home product, possibly because of cheaper labour costs.

The American farming community is at present producing a surplus of agricultural goods which are well utilised overseas, but it is also to be remembered that a large portion of this community knows too well the fearful results of cultural depression. Only a percentage of American farmers "run a second or third car."

"a palatial home with all its frivolous details"; most have vivid memories of the depression earlier in their life, when landless ex-farmers wandered about the U.S. looking for employment. Perhaps the author read "The Grapes of Wrath" and then remember that the American farmers are only human, and as such, security as a natural right in a free country. Idealism should produce bitterness, or cloud the vision.

No doubt the author will join me in applauding the recent action of U.S. Congress to send millions of tons of wheat to famine-stricken Pakistan. The mutual applause doubtless increase in volume as we witnessed more actions of this kind.

Fallacy of Auckland hospitality exploded: Billets for Tourist Commission not forthcoming.

The result of this disastrous policy is found in the remarks of some "observers" over the past few months; the easing of tension between the Communist countries and the West may result in a depression. The terrifying implications of these words is a pointer to the rotten degradation to which mankind the world over is allowing itself to sink.

It is time for a change in ideas, and actions, not only from Western

THE CASE FOR CHINA

The Big Three Western Foreign Ministers have agreed to continue controls on the export of strategic materials to Communist China after the Korean truce. This does not mean that trade in other goods between China and the Western world will not increase. The reverse is probably the case.

Communist China has been, and no doubt will continue to be, a source of controversy between the Western powers. Sections of American public opinion have denounced foreign trade (and particularly British trade) with China, and Senator McCarthy has produced statistical "evidence" to prove these allegations. Most of the claims have been refuted by England, but it is true that British trade in certain types of goods has continued.

With controls on the export of "strategic materials" to China have operated side in a U.N. resolution to that effect passed in May, 1951, but it is obviously not easy to define the exact nature of a "strategic material," and it could be argued that trade with any country in any form is undesirable for this reason. McCarthy and his supporters advocate a complete blockade of Communist China, to this end McCarthy himself took, in April of this year, the step of persuading Greek ship-owners to prevent 242 merchant vessels of Russian origin from trading with Communist ports. English shipping companies have annoyed him considerably by their continued activity. Viewed realistically, the English would appear to have adopted an unco-operative and seriously narrow attitude — but this position in this matter was cleared on July 21st, when Mr. Butler, the acting Prime Minister, stated that his Government stood by the U.N. resolution regarding strategic materials. "We are carrying this resolution" out rigorously," he said. On "non-strategic" goods however, he had this to say: "At the same time it is the Government's policy to develop trade in goods which are not subject to security control. We believe that this trade in non-strategic goods is to the advantage of the free world."

THE CASE FOR RECOGNITION

All this must be related to the case of Communist China now that the truce has been signed in Korea. She is not a member of the United Nations, chiefly because America has refused to countenance her presence in the U.N. Assembly. The arguments excluding the Chinese rest on three precepts:

- That the Communists seized power in China by force.
- That they are not the true government of the Chinese people.
- That they are satellites of Moscow.

This theory then, implies the ridiculous claim that the U.N. delegate from Nationalist China is truly representative of the Chinese people. The U.S. cannot justify their policy on factual circumstances, it is based only on conveniences, and imposes on qualifications for admittance to U.N. the arbitrary and nauseating necessity of American approval.

But does the U.S. refuse to recognize General Naguib — a dictator established by a revolution? On the contrary, President Eisenhower sent Mr. Dulles to the Middle East with a pearl-handled pistol as a personal gift from one old soldier to another. And earlier in this year, on the 4th of July, the Americans themselves celebrated the day on which their own nation emerged, as a result of a revolution. The second basis for non-recognition is so obviously impractical that it barely warrants mention. Nobody has any doubts about who actually controls the mainland of China.

The third is equally absurd a reason for excluding such a large and powerful nation from a world assembly. China may or may not be subservient to Moscow, but exclusion and non-recognition will increase, rather than diminish, that subservience. There are enough nations economically subservient to America herself to cripple the U.N. if this were made a qualification for exclusion or expulsion.

Since January, 1950, the present Government of China has been recognised by Great Britain and other Western countries, as well as most Asian countries. "Recognition" thus implies nothing more than a statement acknowledging the fact that a government has control of a country — a practical realization of fact. This is the only basis on which true international representation in the U.N. can be judged, because the alternative is a recognition of anarchy. A government controlling 465 million people cannot be denied a place in an international assembly that is to have any chance of success. If they are excluded permanently, the assembly will become the instrument of one power group only.

FAITH IS POWER

The above arguments, generally acknowledged as reasonably logical, are sufficient to show that America must have some reason for desiring the exclusion of China from the U.N. It has been, of course, a nation whose troops have been fighting against American and U.N. forces in Korea, but it is also a nation which can accept international obligations. America herself has recognised this in the truce tents at Panmunjon. Can it be that America fears the result of her admission to U.N.? The U.S. is



ROUND THE WORLD

From the International Editor

Truce in Korea

Peace has descended on a war-torn land. The truce, like the original declaration of war, is truly historic, for with the armistice the first truly international policing action has concluded. It may not have been a complete success, for the U.N. has still to deal with the problem of a discontented and impoverished South Korea, but it cannot be denied that the original purpose—to deter aggression, has been fulfilled.

An encouraging line-up of nations, European, Commonwealth, Asian and American, condemned the aggressor and followed the denunciation with decisive action. The procrastination and lack of co-operation which made the League of Nations ineffectual, was not repeated, but it was unfortunate that the original decision to intervene in South Korea came from the U.S. administration, and not from the U.N. itself. It was equally unfortunate, although unavoidable, that the bulk of the men and materials were supplied by the same nation.

But the Communists discovered that aggression would be fought by more than a few of the members of the U.N., and it could be that this was their aim — to probe the Western defences and discover with what resources Communism would be faced in the event of future attempts at armed expansion.

The rehabilitation of South Korea is now the responsibility of the

United Nations, and it is very heartening to note that President Eisenhower has taken immediate steps to provide the necessary facilities. Two hundred million dollars have been withdrawn from defence funds, and large supplies of food will be made available as soon as possible. Planning also includes provision for the establishment of modern industrial plants. Wisely executed, this plan could give South Korea the amount of self-sufficiency in manufactured goods necessary to offer her reasonable chances of survival, although shortages of raw materials will create serious problems.

With aggression deterred, the U.S. is wisely putting South Korea back on its feet as quickly as possible. Korea has suffered enormously in its role as a meeting ground of the world's two great political ideologies, but it is by no means certain that she will not be ravaged again, or that some other unfortunate land will not perform the same function.

Meanwhile, it is certain that a very difficult political and psychological period will follow the truce. But all over the world, men can and will draw some hope from the fact that Communists and representatives of the Western world found agreement over a treaty table, and that in one part of Asia at least, man is no longer slaughtering and maiming his fellow creatures.

Crisis in Italy

The failure of the de Gasperi Government in Italy must be rather worrying to Western diplomats. It was perhaps to be expected after the Christian Democrats won only 41% of the poll in the June elections, but is a striking victory for Communism. Western statesmen have often stated that Communism in Europe can only succeed when backed by armed force, and this example of virtual political victory through free elections must produce certain misgivings.

Mr. Holland Again

Comments the "New Statesman and Nation" . . . "Mr. Holland was in such a state of loyal ecstasy (at the Commonwealth Economic Conference) that nothing very useful was likely to emerge from him." Apparently, "The Voice of America" gave way to the Third Programme.

Commonwealth Oil . . .

The level of oil production in the Commonwealth has increased nearly four-fold in the last seven years, according to figures published by the Petroleum Information Bureau in London. In 1946 it amounted to 4,600,000 metric tons, and already in the first three months of this year the Commonwealth has produced 4,480,000 tons.



CHINA'S MAO . . .
... The true Government.

WHAT PRICE ALTRUISM

(Continued from page 1)

than any mere substituting of calico for bark cloth.

From the point of view of mission reformers, gains were scored in the apparently improved status of women, in the "legalizing" of matrimony, the "outlawing" of polygamy and adultery, the establishing of virginity cultism, that is, the general westernizing of sexual and family relations. Granting for the sake of argument that those changes might constitute gains and that they may have generally taken place, it could be shown that men away from home, working in plantations and mines and ships, cannot beget offspring or train children to do their share of the family work, no matter how westernized their morals. And families, inevitably lost cohesion when the traditional divisions of labour were disturbed or when mission-trained and commerce-hardened youths challenged their elders' authority.

Social Structure

Yet, with all these modifications, the family as an institution suffered far fewer changes than did the larger social and tribal groupings. The outlawing of warfare took away much of the cohesion of native political groupings, and rule by alien officials frequently resulted in usurpation of tribal authority by native opportunists who counted for little among their fellows, but who were wise in the way of the new masters. Lineage, clan, and tribe were weakened by the trend from communalism towards individualism and lost their very essence when their supernatural sanctions began to be questioned.

All these changes and their attendant losses in group morale did not necessarily lead directly to mass hypochondria and a general will to die, as some anthropological Cassandras like to report, but the weakening of traditional ties did create bewildering and unsettling conditions until new equilibriums were established.

Security?

In addition to these specific kinds of losses and gains, there were more comprehensive ones. Islanders in general gained some security of person with the outlawing of feuding. And, although the immediate advantages could not be ascertained, they were given every opportunity to acquire "eternal life." Also, they were brought out of their isolation into contact with larger polities; in the process, however, they were invariably placed in subordinate caste roles, and the more they assimilated into the new economics, the more vulnerable they were to world price fluctuations.

But, however serious the losses suffered by pure-blooded islanders under alien rule, their lot was easier than that of the mix-bloods. Most of these latter lived in a caste limbo. Their western or oriental fathers would not accept them; many could and did "revert" to native status, but that too, produced its dilemmas.

Credits.

By 1939, however, there were beginning to appear some genuine credits. The pressure being brought to bear on the governments by the missionaries and humanitarians throughout the world, began to have effect. Nearly everywhere energetic efforts were being made to improve islanders' health, to prevent further alienation of their lands, and their labour from abuses. Some administrations were even making moves to return to the islanders some control

over their own affairs. Most hopeful of all, however, was the fact that, save in a few cases, island populations were arresting and even reversing their numerical declines. With protection from the more vicious forms of exploitation and with time for peaceful and gradual assimilation of things alien, it looked as if the islanders might regain some of their savage well-being even in a westernized world. But, World War II. intervened.

The consequences of World War II. have had far-reaching effects. The United States has taken over the Japanese mandate islands under a U.N. trusteeship, and must account to that organisation for its management of island affairs. Although these islands are primarily American military bases the welfare of the islanders is now a far greater cause for concern in the administration of the area. These and other areas of the Pacific have experienced the exhilarating and unsettling presence of United States' servicemen and were able to study the apparently limitless wealth and munificence of Uncle Sam. These years created a ferment which will not quickly work itself out.

Any question of political advancement for the Pacific islanders is bound up with strategic problems, for governments cannot but regard some of these territories from this point of view. Thus it is highly unlikely that Micronesia will ever be granted independence, however anti-colonial the United States may be. It is evident, too, that there is something a little odd and far fetched about applying to scattered Pacific islands notions of self-determinism originally developed with reference to countries like the United States, Italy, Poland and Eire. The setting up of a string of coconut republics in these parts may not be very sensible contribution to 20th century politics. If formal independence is granted it will almost certainly be accompanied by some scheme of national or international protection and assistance.

The natives are of course at a permanent disadvantage in that the resources of the islands can never supply a standard of living equivalent to good Western standards. It is not a question of colonial exploitation keeping the wealth out of their hands. Subsidization would have to be massive, and it is unlikely that the American congress would ever agree to supply every Trukese with television and every Ponapean with a car. There is a limit to altruism.

Altruism.

One result of the war was the notion conceived by the Australian and New Zealand governments, and incorporated in the Anzac pact of 1944, of an international regional organization covering the islands. In 1947 this took shape as the South Pacific Commission of which the following powers are members: the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Holland, Australia and New Zealand. The object is to promote the welfare of the island peoples by co-operation and consultation on social and economic matters. Research activities have proved to be the most useful functions. Political and military matters are excluded. The Commission also organises at three yearly intervals a South Pacific Conference, of which the second was held in April



UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

"International Living"

The Swedish section of the "Experiment in International Living" will this year again organise tours of five to ten weeks' duration for students to go to India, the U.S.A., France, Germany, Holland, Austria and Spain. Students will live with selected "Experiment Families" in the respective countries, and during their stay will also tour the country together with their hosts.

Israel

The plan for setting up a university at Tel Aviv, the capital of Israel, was consolidated after the Hebrew University at Jerusalem abandoned its opposition to the project.

In negotiations between the university authorities and the municipal administration it was decided at first to establish the two faculties of arts and of law and economics. They were to commence their teaching activities in the autumn of last year. The Institute of Natural Science, which is already in existence, has been incorporated in the new university.

Student Art

An international art exhibition for students, to which representatives of many European countries have been invited, will be held in Brazil in the near future. The exhibition is to cover the fields of painting, architecture, sculpture, sketches and photography; every country may submit 15 works in each field. Mentionable prizes are to be distributed for the best works.

of this year. The delegates are mainly natives, and the opportunity thus created for formal an informal contact between leading natives from different territories is likely to quicken the political awareness of the less sophisticated. This Commission and its activities is one of the best examples of altruism in the Pacific area.

Conclusions.

To sum up generally then, the Pacific is an area where the influence of Western society was originally of a destructive nature in that it destroyed native culture and health, and at the same time created new demands which cannot be met from the economic resources of the region. Tempering this destructiveness was the work of the missionaries, and in recent times the trusteeships of the League of Nations and the United Nations, and a more enlightened colonial policy. At the present time although most of the islands are held primarily for strategic or economic reasons, the welfare of the native people is a foremost consideration in the administration of the nations with territories in the area. Some of this consideration is no doubt forced upon the administering nations by United Nations' supervision and by the need to acquire or keep a good reputation in colonial administration. However, much of it is purely altruistic in nature and as such is to be commended.—Oedipus.

Men's Hockey Jubilee Year

The A.U.C. Men's Hockey Club year celebrates its 50th anniversary. Three clubs, Auckland, United University, formed the Auckland Hockey Association in 1903, and today University has the honour of being the only foundation member in existence.

In the intervening years, University has won the Senior Championships 11 occasions and has a good record to crown the Jubilee Year on its 12th success.

The season began well for the club despite the May vacation and weather difficulties, for University led throughout the first round and second round will be met with determination to clinch the Championship.

To celebrate the anniversary of A.H.A., in conjunction with A.U.C. M.H.C. will hold a Ball, on August 10th at the Pan to coincide with the opening of the inter-provincial tournament. This is an official University occasion, the Men's Hockey Club the staff and students of the club to join in the festivities and to support the club at the Ball.

Tickets are available from A.H.A. Secretary, Doug. Phone 48-726. Further information may be obtained through the Captain, Ron Mayhill, Phone 20-989, or the Hon. Sec., Bruce Buxton, 20-989.

Rifle Club

On Saturday, 18th July, the Club team completed shoots at 400, 500, and 600 yards for the Frank Albert Memorial Trophy. The trophy is for postal competition amongst the Australasian Universities and this is the first time a Zealand team has been successful. Shooting started at 300 yards in calm overcast conditions, but as longer ranges the light and wind came variable, making accurate shooting moderately difficult. The yards a near fish-tail wind was experienced. The following scores were returned:

W. K. Brockelsby, 163; Faithfull, 166; D. B. Hoyle, 166; A. Haisman, 164; C. T. L. B. 173; J. R. Larsen (captain), 166; M. Paltridge, 158; N. E. R. 166. Team aggregate, 1,341, possible 1,600.

For comparison last year's scores were: (1) Queensland, 1,421; Perth, 1,362; (3) Adelaide, 1,320.

Roy Larsen's excellent shooting brought him within five points of record individual aggregate set up by a Sydney rifleman in 1934.

The Club is indebted to Range Officer, Mr. R. R. Torrance, of the A.R.A., and Butcher, Mr. W. Norris, deputy president of the Auckland City Rifle Club team's sincere thanks are due to the range officers, and emergency, Mr. Carter, Grandison, McLean, and Eddie Ross. We hope that next year they will be at the firing line.

Indecency at Sydney?

Our Sydney contemporary, "The Sydney Morning Herald," reports "that the Purtyllo was all set to dress two statues in the Vice-Chancellor's quad on Monday. Unfortunately, the authorities got to hear of it, and in order to maintain standards of decency, the statues were bolted all exits and entrances."

It would appear that over the years their Chancellors of vice-chancellors have been much more cautious than do their counterparts in New Zealand!

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GRATIS

Sex Apartheid—Bikini Culture

A Discussion of New Zealand's Victorian Hangover

Every year as Capping comes around the inevitable happens; a greater or lesser controversy arises in the city and in the city about the state of student humour. This year even the police were called upon to make of our annual version of "Laughs," which, we may take it, they did with dutiful thoroughness. It is true throughout the world students are traditionally the objects of a certain amount of public disfavour for activities fail to conform strictly to the standards of the average citizen. These activities, more often than not, are of a radical nature and fly in the face of social and political norms. As such they are to be welcomed as signs students are thinking independently, if perhaps a little wildly, and willing to act accordingly. Usually a crisis is arrived at. Society gradually comes to accept what was once considered heresy, and students, as they grow older, become the conservative opponents of the next generation.

However at the present moment no process is evident in our universities. We are a singularly conservative body of students, in politics as in almost everything else. We are proving most infertile for new and progressive ideas. Conformity to generally accepted standards is strikingly evident. We are very satisfied with society which has tried to brand our non-existent rebellion as zeal as rebellion. And so the students content themselves with maligning the annual Capping orgies.

But they have no real right to do so, in keeping with our conscious or unconscious desire to conform, we are bringing our humour on the standards of the people. Some 18,000 of them buy a Book and find in it what they want and want to find, namely what already find in "Humour," "Man," "Esque," and countless other such "humouring" journals.

There is reference in this as in the first issue of "Craccum" to the Otago University "Laughing Book" which was this year the subject of a police enquiry. It starts even at the children's level, in comics that appeal to the same senti-

ments. "Honi Soit," the student newspaper of Sydney University, calls all this "second hand prostitution."

SECOND-HAND PROSTITUTION.

"I go down to a magazine stall. What do I see? Sixty-seven varieties of 'Love and Romance' comics. I pick one up and flick it open. A young girl is in the virile arms of 'her man.' I drop the comic. A young couple walk up, buy a few shillings worth, and wander off, arm in arm.

"I'm waiting for my tram. In front of me is a hoarding advertising an electric razor. What do I see? A half-clad woman appealing to me to buy it.

"I pick up my paper again. Turn to the news section. 'Record number of rapes this week. Shocking rise in sex crimes. All high in prostitution.'

"What is this prostitution? The selling of your body to another. We all know what that means. But are there grades of prostitution? Is there such a thing as prostitution at second hand?

"When our social elite visit night-clubs what do they go to see? The costumes? . . . When those kids bought

We are pleased to publish this thought-provoking article originally written for "Critic" of Otago University by Paul Oestreicher, an honours Political Science student born in Germany. In slightly emended form the article has now been reprinted for "Craccum" at Otago. We join the author in inviting critical comment but ask correspondents to keep to the issues raised with reasonable brevity.—Ed.

the comics what were they learning to look for? The moral at the end? . . . What has a beautiful woman to do with an electric razor?

"Sure, we have second hand prostitution. Everywhere cheap sex is on sale.

"And how does it tie up with first hand prostitution, rape and sex crimes? The answer is in conditioning. Thrust any idea long enough at people and they will come to accept it. The idea being thrust at us is that womankind is only an instrument for the satisfaction of men's appetites. Woman's dignity, the dignity of motherhood, has been ignored and her other qualities kept well in the background.

"And what has happened? We have accepted those standards, women included and our behaviour has suffered accordingly."

NO WORSE, NO BETTER

So much for the opinions of "Honi Soit," let "Craccum" continue the story. Sex, in the world around us, has become thoroughly degraded. Our own attitude to it is, by and large, an accurate cross section of the attitude of society. We can assure Mr. Citizen when he becomes indignant, that we are no worse than he is. We can soberly assure ourselves that we are no better.

What then is wrong with our attitude to sex and our resultant behaviour? There is no one simple answer, but that makes a solution no less worth striving for. Let it be said first of all, that to each of us as individuals sex will always be to a certain extent a personal problem calling for a personal solution. But whether we become frustrated neurotics or not in seeking this solution, is of great consequence to us and to society. Our own attitude will largely determine our emotional health (our physical, mental and spiritual health no less) and ultimately it will determine the health of society. This is not true only of our attitude to sex,



MERVYN TAYLOR. Creation. Wood Engraving

but it is with this that we are here mainly concerned. Let us never accept the all too prevalent attitude that "what I do is my personal affair and nobody else's business."

SEX AND SIN.

Those of us who are Christians will agree that all our troubles began with the fall, or original sin. For reasons that we have no time to discuss our Victorian great-grandparents got horribly mixed up between sex and sin, until the two became practically synonymous. And so there came about a social system in which sex became tabu and children were imported from stork-land. The human body became an object not to be gazed upon, and beauty something not to be sought after, not merely physical beauty, but all beauty, in art, architecture and the daily objects of living. Repression was con-



".....not to be gazed upon....."

sidered virtuous and just as female bodies were strangled with whale-bone, so male and female emotions were strangled by the demands of society. The founders of modern psychology, at the beginning of this century, and writers of European fiction who began to understand them, made known the disastrous effects of Victorianism. However in that puritanical attitude of one hundred (and less) years ago there was much that we must admire, strength, self-discipline, hard work and courage... the qualities that our pioneers brought to these shores and with which they built the nation we live in. Their virtues they put to good use; even the faults of their age they turned to good ends by establishing a stable and economically sound society. That society we have inherited, its virtues and its faults. However, in the process of inheritance we have largely lost the virtues. For the faults the pioneers are hardly to blame. Their Victorian background stood them in good stead in creating a society necessarily based on utility. They had no understanding of aesthetic ideals nor would they have had time to cultivate them. They built houses to live in, not avenues of villas to stroll through in the moon-light, utility structures to worship in, not cathedrals to glorify God in the beauty of holiness. Their morals stood them in good stead, they had little time to entertain their feelings.

However no society can remain a pioneer society. Nor did ours. Yet the standards of a pioneering community were

the only ones we had to fall back upon. Europeans have been able to build on Victorianism by going back to a history rich in culture-patterns and "Weltanschauungen" (ways of life). Even their success in recreating harmonious social living is very dubious, and in the light of that, our failure is hardly surprising. As a community we have practically no aesthetic standards or artistic feeling. Our rows of wooden box-houses or brick (government) doll-houses stand as ample testimony. Our ghastly monotonous drawing rooms are rivalled only by our stolid social conformity to what our neighbour does. Our barbarous attitude to alcohol is rivalled by only one thing... our attitude to sex. All this constitutes our Victorian hangover.

TABU COMPLEX.

Before we consider any remedy to this alleged sex-barbarism, let us first try to define it as best we can. In our definition several words come to mind, all springing from the Victorian "tabu complex." I am of course fully aware that this idea goes as far back as Eve's fig-leaf (original sin) and that our forefathers took their religion very seriously indeed, and based their morality upon it. So of course should we. However we have no grounds, those of us who endeavour to implement Christian ethics, to believe that puritanism is inherent in them. True Christianity in no way implies that sex is sinful. What it does claim is that it can be, and very often is sinfully abused. Again what it does not teach is that sexual sin is worse than any other sort of sin. What Christianity does regard as sexual sin we shall return to later. Suffice to say at this point that society as a whole neither accepts Christian standards nor does it any longer hold to Victorian ethical standards. The result is the aforementioned hangover. We have no very specific ideals of moral conduct, but only a vague acceptance of a social pattern established in the 19th century, a pattern that is now an anachronism based on no convictions, religious or otherwise. Inherent in it is a state of complete moral anarchy. Our generation has no clearly defined direction and so its moral base is non-existent.

SEGREGATION.

The most clearly definable feature of our sex patterns I have decided to call "sex apartheid" (with no apology to Dr. Malan). This condition is not always apparent to New Zealanders, so much has it become engrained in New Zealand life. To the European coming to New Zealand it is most striking and depressing. The normal companionship between men and women in society which seems natural to them is singularly missing here. The symptoms are many: rooted fears of secondary co-education; the stag line (a boorish phenomenon); segregation in social life at parties and elsewhere, with women in one huddle and men in another; men in one part of a tram-car, women in another; segregation even in lecture-rooms; the examples are endless. All of them illustrate in part the attitude, generally (unconsciously) held, that only for sexual intercourse at some level (in its widest sense... not only a specific act) can men and women actually be together with propriety. This is, it is true, an over-simplification, but in general it holds good. Never again after childhood are men and women quite at ease with one another in New Zealand society. It is not generally accepted that they are co-partners in the social activity of living together. This very evidently need not be so, for as soon as circumstances permit these artificial inhibitions are quickly jettisoned, sometimes in a spirit of rebellion (conscious or unconscious)... (the result being for example what is found back-stage at capping) and at other

times with a sober realisation. Men and women can easily get on without strain or emotional complication when the environment does not work against this, as it usually does. Student community examples of things ought to be are not uncommon and are usually the result of women being brought together to work, in laboratories, in (some) and societies and on, and behind dramatic productions, which are more conducive than anything to the dropping of false prudery.

Those students who have been to a progress or similar student conference perhaps the only ones who realise what the dropping of meaningful conventions really achieves and how much more valuable social intercourse can come. No longer is a woman an object of sexual interest to be kept in polite society with nothing in mind than the anticipated enjoyment when the polite social mask is dispersed or been left behind. She comes a friend with similar interests often with stimulating ideas, whose companionship can be shared in a large like-thinking social life. There is nothing exclusive about friendship; it is a community first as well as a personal one. In the life of life, not only in its sexual aspect men and women complementary, such companionship there is plenty of room for romance and love-making (which more later).

YES, YOU MAY LAUGH

Most of us will not admit that we do not behave naturally (I acknowledge the ambiguity of this word) and yet keep the bounds of propriety. Capping processes are witness to this, for in propriety is most certainly absent, usually with the help of alcohol. It is clear to some of us that this must be so. In the completely free atmosphere of Congress where there are literally no social or moral restrictions, the result is not moral collapse, but the exact opposite. I do not mean that people's moral standards improve, but rather that the cool replaces social hypocrisy. No longer is sex a subject not fit to be discussed in a mixed society, or even in polite university society, as is elsewhere the case. Jokes not given any undue importance takes its rightful place beside political religion and any other subject. No are jokes which may contain some allusion considered as dirty. Jokes are really pornographic are not aated and are likely to meet with a good reception usually given to outbursts. In fact on the one occasion at a recent Congress when, as a result of a small group's attitude the tone of a conversation did descend to a vulgar graphic level, more than half of the party, and they were by no means the least, walked resolutely out. Filth has no chance of success when sex is the subject of frank and open discussion.

One of our tasks, then, is to create an atmosphere making a natural and harmonious social co-existence of the possible. Society being prejudiced against this will be no easy task. First of all we shall have to overcome our own prejudices. Once we learn to regard sex as a museum (or men as the case may be) as not an attractive potential woo-mates, but as ordinary fellow beings in the process of living, we shall have got a long way. If we get to know each other at all, the sexual not excluded, we shall be better fitted to make an ultimate choice of a marriage partner. Whatever home we may come from, we must realise that married life consists of more than sex. In carrying through

sation. If we can start with little things such as abolishing class room segregation and conversing with those of the opposite sex around us; sitting down at a table with two strange girls (I speak as a man; the converse applies) eating in a cafeteria and presuming that they can have intelligent conversation, not necessarily to start off with, about the ethics of contraception; I advocate good taste, moderation, not revolution! We can aim to persuade college authorities in our academic hostels (all Hail O'Rourke!) to allow much more freedom. After all why should students bring their girl friends to supper at colleges after an evening out? Mixed supper parties of from two to any number, and not controlled by a clock, would greatly help to civilize college life and raise the tone of conversation and individual behaviour, which is still at an adolescent level. Male gossip circles and male stag parties will not die out, but they most certainly do not help to develop social graces or individual personality. Female intrusion into male college dining-halls would be looked upon to-day as sacrilege. The custom dies hard, even when it has a sound foundation in the present. There are many such written and unwritten rules which do more harm than good.

SOCIAL MONASTICISM.

I am fully aware that many of us prefer things as they are, because we fear any implications. Our boorish social monasticism is most convenient. We are too shortsighted to see that the sooner the sexes learn to understand one another, and to face up to the problems that may arise, the less serious will later complications, emotional, physical and social, be. It is easy to see why women are not allowed in men's colleges and vice versa except at special times in an artificial atmosphere. The powers that be fear the possibility of sexual immorality; and secondly what people might say. And free atmosphere, if they like, can stay out all night and women are given late leave. Rules preventing natural social intercourse in colleges will certainly not reduce immorality. No Auckland winter is so cool young blood! Students are much less likely to go to bed together in their college rooms than to follow the mad rush into Albert Park. Our elders should realise that sound principles, not closed doors, are the only aids to moral behaviour.

DATING.

In our habits of "dating," if I may call it an Americanism, and our attitudes to it, we have also much to learn. We are inclined to monopolise each other most unsocially. When a woman has been out a few times with one man she is frequently "stuck" and can look forward to few other invitations. The man will be "landlocked" with her, and almost get a guilty conscience in the process of shaking her. . . and so a happy friendship is often spoiled. We cannot, however, really eliminate our dating tangles until we abolish "apartheid." Only then will we date naturally and just as we feel inclined within a large circle of good friends, and so outside it. There will be no sexual undertone in every invitation, to be weighed and considered, and discussed at a museum by every girl with a dozen others in a hostel bathrooms, bedrooms and dining-halls. I remind our readers again at this point, that I am not painting a utopian scene, but aspiring for a state of affairs that is regarded as normal by European students. Of course all this would not work here at once. Attitudes are not easily eradicated . . . but they can be. As things are to-day the sexes have very little chance of getting to know each other in a natural environment. Only

children, who have spent their lives in secluded boarding or day schools, must either 'shun sex, or dive in and hope for the best, with disastrous results.

IGNORANCE.

So far, I have spoken of sex in terms of social relations. I shall now briefly treat it as a branch of human knowledge. In that knowledge we are, I believe, as a national society and as a student community, pitifully ignorant. This is not true of us all, but of a large proportion, particularly women. I have this, apart from my own observation, on the authority of a lecturer teaching the rudiments of physiology to one of our faculties. We know much more of any number of abstract sciences and humanities than about the functioning and care of our own bodies and emotional make-ups. The reason is once more mainly our "tabu" complex. The adequate education we should have obtained at school we did not obtain. It has been left to our parents (often not more enlightened than general opinion and no less prudish) and finally to ourselves. How many of us would blush to be found reading Havelock Ellis, van der Velde or any other good author on sex? How many have such books on our shelves? Some of us, it is true. How many would be prepared to discuss their contents as they would discuss any other scientific book? The ignorance we suffer under is one contributing factor to such sexual immorality as there is among us. Sound knowledge is at least one counter, if not a decisive one, to unsound behaviour.

SEX IN ART

And now some words of our attitude to sex in art, which boils down to our attitude to the human body. No longer do we believe that to gaze upon it is sinful, or rather we have concluded that it is a most desirable "naughtiness"; one that is exploited by advertisers and producers of cheap literature to arouse our erotic senses. Bikini-culture is how I

define it. The bathing costume, so named, is its ultimate symbol. The removal of everything . . . but, is calculated to heighten a feeling of sexual strain and unnaturalness; to make sex appear as forbidden fruit (hidden behind two, or is it three, triangles of cloth). Such immodest antics do nothing to beautify the body, but a great deal to befoul the mind. An anecdote known by the author to be true will suffice to point the moral I have in mind. A Scandinavian girl, spending her holidays far south of her homeland, arrived at an open-air swimming pool, stripped nearby, and dived in, as had been her custom at home. Scandalised bathers of her own sex (I take it the men were lapping it up) warned her that she would be arrested if she did not wear a bathing suit. So shocked was she by this, to her, immoral attitude, that she never went swimming again during her whole holiday. I do not advocate nudism, but that Scandinavian morality on this point is sounder than ours I do not doubt. We have a long way to go before we reach that stage; in this we are not alone among the nations. However we would do well to cultivate a Scandinavian state of mind even though we cannot yet emulate Scandinavian customs. I have not said much directly of sex, or the human body, in art. It is evident however that we should realise that the artist, sculptor or photographer is not a pornographic polluter of morals but rather one helping society to regain a healthy aesthetic taste for beauty. Needless to say, not all such art, modern or otherwise, succeeds. When it does, we need not be ashamed to hang it on our walls.

PERSONAL ETHICS.

I have spoken of sex in a social context and suggested some remedies. I now move on to discuss personal sexual ethics, for until we get our ideas on that subject straight, no amount of social reform will do us any good. We, each and every one of us, ought to have standards on which to base our conduct. Through little fault



"Le Baiser"

—Rodin.

of our own most of us lack such standards. Society does not, and is in no condition to provide them. Watered down Victorian puritanism is no guide for any of us. The decision as to how to conduct our own sex relations falls on our own shoulders.

MARRIAGE.

A minority among us can find standards, not ready made, but inherent in our religious principles. To this group I shall return later. Most of us are guided by little more than social convention, family background, personal inhibition and our innate sense of decency. How far do they get us? I don't know. I believe that, religious principles apart, nothing but sound common sense, based on adequate knowledge of sex and of the needs of society will give any individual an adequate solution. The knowledge of sex required is more than technical physiological data, but involves an understanding of the physical, emotional and psychological effect of sexual relationships on members of one's own and the other sex. Such knowledge will, I believe, confirm our instinctive belief, that puritanism, i.e., virtual abstinence through repression, is likely to lead to more harm than good. It will also show us that complete license is disastrous from more than one point of view. There is a middle way we must determine for ourselves. Personal factors aside, a knowledge of social needs in our community will teach us to respect the institution of marriage. When we do consider personal factors, that respect will be strengthened. The Communists tried to abolish marriage after the revolution as unnatural, but soon learnt their error. And so in our personal conduct we must act in such a way that marriage is safeguarded; those of us who are married by making a success of our marriage (the "how" of which is not within the scope of this article) and those who are not by doing everything to prepare for a sound marriage, and nothing to disrupt its future basis, in society or between two people.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

This means to me, among other things, respecting the act of sexual intercourse as one to be entered into *only* in marriage, for that act does in fact constitute the central act of marriage and is, of course, much more than something purely sexual. The argument that previous experience in intercourse will be of benefit in future marriage has been, I believe, clearly shown to be invalid.

How much sexual experience, short of intercourse, each of us is to regard as desirable and legitimate before marriage must be a matter entirely for the individual conscience. But conscience, if not firmly controlled by reasoned principles, is most pliable, very much like a rubber band. . . it will stretch. Our principles we must seek for ourselves, remembering always to respect (particularly if we are men) the principles of those who give us their friendship and trust. In sexual relations two persons must always grant each other the power of veto. Human beings must always retain our respect and must never become mere instruments of our desire, or of our experimentation in human relationships. Respect between the sexes, established in the normal course of social activity, deepened by closer mutual understanding on matters other than sex, will greatly help to make sexual relations what both partners feel they ought to be. Never should attitudes be hushed up until after sexual relations between two people are under way. A previous airing will by no means spoil the pleasure, charm and great joy of the romance may follow.

INDISCRIMINATE WOOLING.

I condemn outright those many among us who, observing superficial conventions only, are willing and desirous to engage in large scale indiscriminate wooling and petting. Sad to say there are many, and yet it is surprising that there are not more. The contemporary world is in a complete moral turmoil with no

absolute standards in anything. Some of us are victims of this moral nihilism, which is not only a sign of a society without a universally accepted religion, but also of one that has abandoned reason, or natural law, and so thrown over what separates man from the animals. All the universe is governed by laws. In respect to his conduct, man has the privilege to determine what his own laws shall be. If he fails to do this, or makes his laws unwisely, he will inevitably come in conflict with the laws gov-



When recently Europeans requested Japanese authorities to segregate the sexes in a public bathing pool, the proprietor complied by tying a string across the middle!

erning all matter, the natural laws, which Christians believe are augmented but never contradicted by the laws of God.

ABOUT THESE CHRISTIANS.

So finally something about these Christians and their attitude to sex. Certain things they all have in common; others they do not share. They all believe that Christ demands certain standards of behaviour from his followers, and furthermore that if these people are really determined to follow Him, He will enable them to do so. I count myself lucky to be one of them, and yet, not for a moment can I deny that religion must take its share of the blame for the trouble society is in. Christianity, interpreted as it has been by fallible and sinful human beings, has often in fact, been misinterpreted. The suppressive imposition by Christians of puritanical standards on all alike, whether their faith called them to accept these standards or not, has understandably made many enemies of religion which to them has come to mean not the freely accepted faith which it must be, but a moral straight-jacket. Those of us who are Christians have no right to demand our standards from others. We can merely demonstrate their rightness by our own conduct and by reasoned arguments in their defence. God's laws are never in conflict with human common sense, with the rightful demands of society or with the physical and psychological laws governing our bodies and minds. If we follow God, we are also acting as reasonable creatures, even though sometimes we must follow when we have not yet understood the reasonableness of God's demands. In such cases particularly, it is preposterous to expect others to follow our standard because *our* God demands it of us. We must all carefully examine our own standards to discover whether they really do correspond to Christ's will for us as individuals and as a group. Those of us belonging to the Roman Catholic Church will be able to accept the precepts that the Church teaches us, for we believe that the Church expresses the true will of God. Those of us not within the Roman Communion are thrown much

more upon ourselves. Through Scripture and the opinions of our Christian elders we must determine what God's will for us. Some of us, still clinging to a narrow Victorian conception of ethics, to the extent that we even approve of dancing, will have to again in terms of Christ's demands of to-day as useful members of our society. Others among us will have realised that our freedom has been at and that Christ demands self-discipline which we have failed hitherto to exercise. This discipline does not consist of repression but of joyful obedience to standards. Even the best of Christians are well aware of their inadequacy, but once their standard is determined they can hold firmly to their convictions which are more binding than conclusions of human reason alone which provide an absolute standard.

Both Christians and non-Christians should realise that Christianity does not conflict with modern science and psychology, and that properly understood teaching has much to say on the subject of sex that is both wise and enlightening. Sex, far from being tabu to Christians (or at least should be) held by them to be one of God's finest gifts, neither hidden under a bushel, nor to be vulgarly abused.

FINALLY

I have considered some of our habits and personal attitudes in relation to sex. Of necessity I have had to make broad generalisations and many simplifications, otherwise the length of this article would have made its publication impossible. I therefore ask my readers to forgive any apparent minor distortions of the situation as they see it, for it could have been avoided only by a discussion of the finer points arising from my various opinions, and by numerous exceptions to my suppositions. I also remind my readers, if such a reminder is necessary, that all opinions expressed in this article are simply those of one student who will gladly submit himself to criticism from any number of others. If these opinions stimulate thought on a very important subject, they have achieved their purpose.

Remember finally these four points arising from what has gone before:

1. That there be less hypocrisy in society which, for example, tolerates abortion while it self-righteously rejects the unmarried mother often bravely facing the consequences of her actions.
2. That we should promote a more monious, healthy and natural sex life in our student community.
3. That there should be a greater exercise of informed reason in sexual conduct which must finally be governed by the disciplined conscience of the individual.
4. That Christians, while demanding the highest standards from themselves, should constantly be tolerant to others and never self-righteously aloof, remembering that Christ befriended those whom respectable society had rejected. As He associated with the highest and lowest, should they, and never be shocked at what they see and hear, while themselves resolutely following the Master.

I have called a spade a spade. I have reached for things not within easy reach. I have published these opinions at the kind invitation of the editor, because I believe that as students to-day and leaders of the community in the future we have a duty to society, to each other, to ourselves and ultimately to God.

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