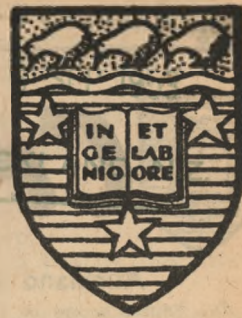




Craccum



AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' PAPER

Vol. XXVIII—No. 10 Auckland, N.Z., Thursday, September 17th, 1953

Gratis

Germany...Bridge or Battleground?

In the resplendent Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles, the second German Empire was proclaimed in 1871. In the crest of victory over France modern Germany was born. Where liberal thinkers had failed to unite the German people by peaceful means, Bismarck by his policy of "blood and iron" had succeeded. The Benjamin of modern Europe, Germany, conceived under the shadow of Mars, has since had good reason to regret the constant brooding over her of the god of war.

In the same Hall of Mirrors, not fifty years later, the delegates of a humiliated Germany were forced to sign a treaty already carrying in it the seeds of the war which has shaken her own generation.

Weighed down by foreign hostility and internal troubles, Germany's first democratic government struggled manfully, and with considerable success, to rehabilitate the nation. Several outstanding figures, notably Stresemann in Germany, and Briand in France, led themselves to creating a harmonious European community relations. However, behind the scenes sinister forces were at work. Even while the entry of Germany into the League of Nations was hailed as the beginning of a new epoch in European history.

In the East the Soviet Union was making rapid progress. Between the East and the West lay Germany, as now, a trump card in the game of power politics. The democratic Weimar Republic seemed to the world to be a weak bulwark against the "Bolshevik menace," and could not look for little real assistance. Adolf Hitler waited in the shadows, ready to pounce. The depression struck Europe's greatest industrial nation a shattering blow, a blow which killed the public and heralded the Nazi revolution. With a programme of sweeping reform, and an army of henchmen at its back, the Fuhrer came to power, not yet with an absolute democratic majority, but with sufficient strength to eliminate all opposition. Many liberal thinkers knew that

the mighty pagan Germanic Empire was proclaimed. German youth believed they were on the march to new and greater times. The world looked on with wonder. The monstrous Fascist machine-State became the world's No. 1 tourist attraction. The statesmen of the West applauded. While German martyrs—Jewish, Christian, Communist and Socialist—were dying in Buchenwald, foreign guests dined in regal splendour at the courts of the Fuehrer.

Little did they guess what their "bulwark against the East" had in store for them. A few saw into the future, Winston Churchill amongst them, but their warnings went unheeded.

THE "PEACE-LOVING" DICTATOR

With the crooked cross at their head the Nazi legions marched. First into the Rhineland, then into Austria, then into Czechoslovakia. The German Empire was on the move; so, when it was already too late, was Chamberlain with his umbrella. The "charming" Fuehrer sent him home with such kind assurances, "a truly peace-loving dictator." A year later Warsaw lay in ruins.

And six years later Berlin and all Hitler's proud empire lay battered and crushed. The arch-criminal was dead, his divisions frozen in Russia, burnt on African sands, the remnants, a broken rabble, behind barbed wire. Once proud cities were reduced to gaunt skeletons, their inhabitants living frightened lives under mountains of rubble. Victorious armies had come to impose their will on a hated people.

The victorious statesmen went to work on their task of re-educating, punishing, governing and exploiting a nation of twisted metal and twisted minds. Battered and beaten, the German people were ready for any-



NAZI LEADERS ARE IMPRISONED AT SPANDAU

... "but the German people live for ever."

thing. From the West they expected liberation, democracy and practical Christianity. From the East they expected nothing but unmitigated terror and revenge. They got neither.

CARVING UP THE COW...

The victors had nothing in common, other than a desire to keep the marauding German "cow" weak, to extract from her as much milk as possible, and, wonder of wonders, to turn her at the same time into a "democratic," "peace-loving" animal. (A metaphor much liked by the Germans). To this end the allied leaders met in Frederick the Great's Palace at Potsdam and settled down to carving up the cow. The historic German provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, Silesia and Pomerania were annexed by Russia or given to Poland as payment for Polish land seized by Russia.

In Europe's bitterest winter for 40 years eight million Germans from these provinces were forcibly expelled from their homes, and taken in cattle trucks to share what was left of Germany with their bombed-out countrymen. Three million of them failed to survive that winter. Meanwhile the cattle trucks were rolling back East filled with Germans to work in the mines and factories of Siberia; in special compartments were the captured scientists who were to help Stalin build his atom bomb. In the West the scientists were being flown out across the ocean while the rolling stock was taking away much of what

the super fortresses had left of German industry. These were the first lessons the Germans received in the new age of "Democracy." The educators had set to work in East and West.

Russia's Marshal Zhukov came quoting his master, Stalin, "Hitlers come and Hitlers go, but the German people live forever"—very impressive. Britain's Field-Marshal Montgomery came, Bible in hand, quoting the "good Book" and at the same time telling the Germans, "tighten your belts" and reducing their rations to a Belsen level (under 1,000 daily calories, the figure for Britain was 2,800). In the winter of 1946 the German children in the British occupied, smashed industrial cities of the Ruhr starved, and many died. Democracy was a bitter pill.

DISUNITED NATIONS:

For three years Germany lay broken and stagnant. During this time the self-styled peace-loving allies were busy falling out with one another. In 1948 their quarrels came to a head and four-Power government broke down completely. A Germany, already unwisely divided into four occupation zones, was now completely severed in two; the "iron curtain" had come down. Americans and Russians welded it firmly from both sides. Meanwhile, Germans (still patiently learning "democracy," both the "red" variety and the other) were beginning to wonder whether Hitler had not been right after all.

(Continued on page 12)



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.

SIGNPOSTS OF CULTURE

The question of what constitutes a cultured, "rounded" person, and whether such a person should especially be the product of a university, has long occupied the minds of those interested in the university, its aims and ideals and place in the community.

Ideally, of course, a true university education should provide three essentials: "efficient instruction; opportunities for deepening and broadening general culture; and full responsible membership of the university society," but how many students ever discover whether their university does provide the last two, or even attempt to find out? It will be acknowledged, of course, that modern universities do provide the first of the three, even in New Zealand where degrees are made up of curious mixtures and many subjects are studied merely to acquire units. But although the opportunities for acquiring this instruction are freely available, it does follow, as Aldous Huxley has said, that "among those who go through a course of our academic education most emerge as parrots and specialists. Minds that delight in what may be called large-scale knowledge are rare. Academic education is supposed to impart such knowledge and to infect men and women with the desire to possess it; but in actual fact few are so infected and few go out into the world possessing it."

This concentration on accumulation of knowledge that has led to extensive specialisation must in part be blamed on the university authorities, for did they not in New Zealand recently abolish Latin from the Law Course, but it is also the fault of the undergraduates themselves, 90% of whom enter university with ambitions crude and calculating and are interested in one thing only—in getting the best possible degree by the shortest possible method. As a natural result of this, the education of under-graduates become narrower and narrower, and the university becomes peopled with men and women deeply schooled in their particular subjects, but in too many cases lamentably ignorant of the learning of their fellows.

Surely, if university is to mean anything more than an advanced secondary school, each individual student must make an effort to broaden his outlook, not only on the academic side, but also as far as social contacts are concerned. Any student worth his salt will make some attempt to acquire some insight in subjects other than his own specialty, and also to enter in some way into the university society. If a person is really interested in doing this he will find that he has enough time to do so, and moreover, it will be time well spent, and by the time he has to leave he will find that the university has meant something, and that it can, in fact, "deepen and broaden his general culture."

There are some students willing to do this, but the majority of us, as testified by the poor support accorded university societies, either do not realise what opportunities they are missing or else are too apathetic to help ourselves. The disease is a dire one, for it threatens to make a mockery of our name university, but the remedy is simple. The opportunities are there waiting to be taken; join a club, join a society, take part in Tournaments, attend Congress, but above all make some effort to justify your existence as responsible members of this university society.—P.W.B.

ON SALE NEXT WEEK CRACCUM

LITERARY ISSUE

Price 1/-

Exec. Meeting,
4/9/53

Mr. Smith in the chair.
 The meeting very thoughtfully approved of N.Z.U.S.A.'s decision to spend £20 to support the International Co-ordinating Secretariat (see the report on N.Z.U.S.A.).

Men's House Committee

The following Men's House Committee was ratified: Messrs J. Dean, G. Goodfellow, D. Hackshaw, G. Hard, M. Hatton, M. Hawkins, C. MacLeod, T. Maingay, K. Piddington, and D. Stone.

Social Committee.

The appointment of Mr. J. McGowan and Miss P. Barnes as Vice-Chairman and Secretary respectively of Social Committee was also ratified.

Carnival Book, 1954.

Mr. M. F. P. Frankovich was appointed Editor of Carnival Book for 1954.

Congratulations

The Association decided to send a telegram of congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Ged Gardner who has left for America on a Fulbright Scholarship, and also one of felicitations and best wishes to Lady Hillary.

Japanese Dance Recital

A recital of four Japanese dances was given for the Oriental Society on 11th August, by Dr. Akiyo Mizoguchi. Dr. Mizoguchi was in a kimono and used recordings she had brought from Tokyo for the dances. The women's common room was crowded for the occasion and supper was held in the cafeteria afterwards. The audience was a cross-section of the globe in that it was a living unity of East and West. Illustrated books on Japanese arts were lent by the College and public libraries for people to look at between dances. They served their purpose well during the long breakdown of the electric pick-up which inaugurated the recital.

Each dance illustrated a lyrical love ballad. The scene, gently depicted, included a disappointed girl watching a camellia flower dropping away; a girl comparing her vigil to that of a nightingale awaiting the return of blossom to the plum tree; the hope for letters to come being as numerous as the drops in a snowfall; and the atmosphere of strolling musicians.

To those accustomed to European ballet and dance drama, or to Indian dance with its profounder understanding of movement, these Japanese dances seemed to be most restrained. Instead of movement being exploited, it was indicated with just essential gesture. The effect of the whole was not of austerity but of beauty, a beauty for which the actual form of the dance was a mere agent to bring out beauty in the dancer and beauty in the spectator.

Dr. Mizoguchi had written notes on each dance, and these were read to the audience by a member of the Society.—M.B.

Copy
for the next
"CRACCUM"
closes on
Wednesday,
September 23,
at 12 noon.

NZUSNA

STUDENT
JOURNALISTIC

The following "Student Journalistic Code" was drawn up by the 1953 Council of the New Zealand University Student Newspapers Association.

All student editors are to abide by this journalistic code.

1. The editor should not permit his paper to be used as a medium of propaganda for a set of ideas, one group, or person.
2. No editor should suppress a viewpoint merely because it conflicts with his own staff's.
3. Except where published material is signed, it may validly be treated as editorial opinion.
4. No criticism of any individual organization, shall be published without that individual organization being permitted the right of reply.
5. All letters to the editor must be signed by the writer, but a pseudonym may be used in certain cases.
6. The editor shall have the right to abridge, without distortion, any letter or article; where a letter or article is to be abridged, the writer should be so informed. Abridgement should be so indicated in all cases.
7. The editor shall have the right to exclude any letter or article which is libellous, malicious, or frivolous.
8. The student journalist shall not reveal his identity as a representative of the student press in obtaining any interview for publication.
9. The editor should apologise in print for culpable mistakes.
10. The editor should take note of the existence of the Law of Copyright, and its divers amendments.
11. The editor should acknowledge the source of previously published material unless permission to the contrary has been given.

Greek Algebra

On Wednesday, August 5th, Mr. Warren addressed about 30 members of the Mathematical Society on the subject of Greek Algebra.

Mr. Warren first gave an account of the Greek number system, which was even more complicated than the Roman system, and accounts for the lack of progress of Greek Algebra. Several examples taken from the works of Diophantos (alias Diophantus, alias Diophantus) illustrated the methods of Greek mathematics and exposed their severe limitations as algebraists. It is to be noted that the ancient Greeks have been in many persons' estimations, but we know how little they did in this field.—J.H.McK.

Applications are
Called for the
position of
EDITOR of
"CRACCUM"
Apply to Chairman
of Publications,
Executive Room,
September 18th.

NA Wisdom of Mrs. Solomon . . .



BOOK OF DAMSELS

CHAPTER ONE

My daughter, hearken unto my words, and attend diligently to my counsel; for the understanding of man is the beginning of a good income, and a knowledge of his ways more profitable than a first-class degree.

Behold, a woman delighteth to travel the path of love slowly and through devious byways of flirtation and sentiment, but a man rusheth over it at the speed limit.

Unto a woman, the first kiss is but the start in the love chase, but unto a man it is oftentimes the finish.

Lo, when a woman weddeth a man, it is in order that she may get him; but when a man weddeth a woman, it is in order that he may prevent another from getting her.

Yea, verily, when a woman clingeth unto single blessedness, it is because she hath met no man with whom she could endure to live; but, when a man remaineth a bachelor, it is because he hath met no woman without whom he cannot live.

A man weddeth a woman in order to escape loneliness, and immediately thereafter a club in order to escape the woman.

He marryeth a damsel because she appealeth to his "higher nature, and spendeth all the rest of his days seeking after those who appeal to his lower nature.

A woman is cast down with doubts lest a man doth not love her; but a man never troubleth his soul, as to whether or not a woman loveth him, but as to whether or not he wanteth her to love him.

Behold, an honest woman may cheat at cards, but never at love; but he considereth himself an "honorable man" that never cheateth at a game of poker though he never playeth fair at the game of hearts.

Go to! Think no man in love while he flattereth thee and extolleth all thy ways; but, when he beginneth to moralize and to criticize thy hats, thou mayest thou plan thy trousseau.

When he saveth thy life it may be for chivalry's sake; but when he carryeth an umbrella to please thee it is for love's sake.

Be not cock-sure when a man giveth

thee the key to his heart, for, peradventure, upon the following day, he may change the lock!

Then, how shall a woman understand a man, since they are all much given to a changing temperament.

Verily, verily, by turning him around, my Daughter, and reading him backward, even as a Chinese laundry ticket!

CHAPTER TWO

My Daughter, observe my counsel, for the heart of a man is like unto a ear, in which there is always room for one more.

Behold, in matters of love, a woman is a specialist, but a man is a general practitioner. Yea, a woman loveth but one type—even one man—but a man loveth anything which happeneth to be at hand.

Lo, he that weddeth a brunette shall ever after seek peroxide blondes; and he that marryeth a pink and yellow doll shall acquire a sudden interest in intellect and brunettes. For variety is the spice of love.

Moreover, a woman is an epicure in love, but a man is a gourmand.

In the love-feast, a woman desireth but one course at a time; but a man relisheth them all served at once, like unto a dinner at a country inn.

Yea, he mixeth his flirtations, even as he mixeth his libations, and wondereth sadly why he awakeneth always with an headache.

Verily, verily, even thy Father, Solomon, had not more than enough wives. For every man requireth at least two soul-mates.

One for Sundays — and one for week days.

One to amuse him—and one to wait upon him.

One to save his soul—and one to save his pennies.

One to help him make a fortune—and one to help him spend it.

One for his lighter side—and one for his darker side.

One for company, one for comfort, one for inspiration, one for pastime—and many others, for a change.

SELAH.

WE BEG TO DITHER

The Bible is News:

The question of scenic beauty versus hydro-power stations is answered by the text: "If Maraetai offend thee, pluck it out."

The Original Sin?

The Serpent said to Eve: "I really do believe that if you eat this apple, You, too, can laugh in chapel."

Man on a tight rope:

According to K. F. Ryan, Laventry Beria, vertically.

Reason for Absence:

J.E.T. in the Ryan's Den.

What Price Salvation?

"How much is that doggie in the window?"

German Elections:

East is East and West is Best. But ?

Rosenbergs and Justice:

Two chairs for American Justice!

Persian Palms are Itching:

"Can oiled acquaintance be forgot?"

Socialist Club:

Parlour Bullshevists.

Kinsey Report:

"Man cannot live by bread alone."

Stud. Assn.:

"Some mute inglorious mule train."

Poetic Licence:

She thinks the Cafeteria inferior. I query her. He wants extended hours, She wants table cloths and flowers. Still others are claiming their rights, Namely, those with larger appetites. But I should prefer by far a bar.

Usual Executive chaff:

"Can't afford the staff." But from the financial report this is my retort: Last year you did Net 400 quid.

—P.J.M.

MUSIC UNDER TWO ELIZABETHS

"Supper being ended and Musicke bookes, according to the custome, being brought to the table, the mistresse of the house presented me with a part, earnestly requesting me to sing; but when, after many excuses, I protested unfaindly that I could not, everyone began to wonder, some whispering to others, demanding how I was brought up."

This accurate picture of the times is given by Thomas Morley in his "Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practical Musicke," published in 1597.

In the England of Elizabeth Tudor the average level of education was high; both men and women read Latin poets, studied mathematics and science, composed and sang music.

Of course there were large numbers of people who were not educated at all, who were totally illiterate as there is to-day. The educated classes could take their parts in a musical performance of some kind more or less successfully.

Music took its place beside the Latin language, and a man who would be ashamed to have it thought that he could not construe at Latin sentence would also be ashamed to be unable to read his part at first sight in a madrigal.

The Elizabethan musician, William Byrd, it will be remembered, prefaced one of his madrigal publications with reasons why, everyone should learn to sing, and ended his list of reasons with "Since singing is so good a thing, I wish all men would learn to sing."

Learning to sing did not mean to William Byrd, voice production. No, it meant men and women getting together and singing in parts and for such gatherings most of his finest music was written—motets, anthems, psalms for church singing and madrigals for country house parties.

Learning to sing simply meant their learning to take a part competently in such performances.

The diarist, Samuel Pepys, was a great civil servant, but he was also a capable musician. He fraternised with all who could make music. It mattered not whether they were peers of the realm, merchants or maid servants.

Contrast this state of affairs with the present day and we see that we have gone backwards as well as forward.

In this modern Elizabethan age it is now possible for practically anyone to have as much music as they want with no more effort than the turning of a knob.

It is laid on to our houses like water. It is no more encessary for the ordinary person to learn music in order to possess it, than it is for him to learn hydrostatics in order to get a drink of water.

It is generally agreed that the Industrial Revolution which rang the death knell of industrial creative labour also drove from the lives of people the joys of artistic creation.

This passed into the hands of a professional class who have gradually made it their private preserve.

One result is that we are now lavishly provided with ready-made amusement and individual enterprise has been stifled by the fascination of observing the work of the skilful few.

It is a matter of grave concern in these supposedly enlightened days that, although hours of leisure have been substantially increased, the only tangible result has been a corresponding increase in benefit to the few—the very few who have troubled to cultivate their natural talents.

Could the present Elizabethan age see the re-establishment of Music Making in our communities as a vital part in their cultural, recreational and leisure time activities?

Much will depend on our attitude to music education.

If utilised to its fullest extent in the development of culture music education becomes the real foundation of a country's musical life—and therefore the most important musical activity in the community.

N.Z.U.S.A.

The August Council Meeting

Korean Political Conference:

Comments "The Observer: . . . "The Korean political conference is in danger of being wrecked before it begins. To exclude India is to mistake the basis on which the war was begun, and to destroy the foundations on which a peace could be built. The war, which has been fought largely by American troops, was begun by the United Nations in resistance to aggression; if that moral basis is to be preserved, then the United Nations, not America and her Allies alone, must make the peace. That peace can be achieved only by hammering out an agreement between the leading powers in the Far Eastern theatre."

German Industry:

Success in winning overseas industrial contracts is very encouraging for Germany. Friedrich Krupp and Co., and Demag, a big machinery maker, have received an order to build a 150-million dollar steel mill in India which will produce one-fourth of India's total output. The North German Lloyd line will soon launch the first of six 10,000-ton passenger and cargo ships to go into service between Germany and the Far East, and Germany's C. C. Deilmann has won the exclusive rights to explore and drill for oil in Yemen.



Furthermore, we cannot overlook the fact that to many Germans, Dr. Adenauer may represent only the lesser of two evils. As a nation, the Germans are very politically conscious—puppets, backed by either the East or the West, are not their true leaders. They look to the future, with a truly united Germany under independent leadership reinstated as a major power. An interesting article on the current outlook of the German people, published elsewhere in this issue, shows this clearly. Its conclusions are important, for they may be much nearer the truth than most leaders of the West fondly imagine.

Sterling Convertibility:

Despite talk of free convertibility of sterling, there is little immediate hope of it. Ex-ambassador to Britain Lewis Douglas has advised President Eisenhower that before convertibility can work, both U.S. imports of British goods and U.S. investments in Britain will have to rise considerably, and dollar guarantees will have to be made on sterling loans by British banks within the Commonwealth.

"Citizens, of U.S.—Sell your Cars!"
"Here and Now" has published the following information concerning the Rosenberg funeral, which was attended by 7,000 cars.

The resident executive reported to the meeting under "business arising" on their negotiations with the N.Z. R.U. regarding the old question of Rugby Blues. An agreement has now been reached (with loopholes by which we can withdraw if the arrangement does not work) and so from now on we hope there will be no trouble about the awards of Blues. It was decided that those players who would have received blues in the '51 and '52 seasons should now have these awarded to them under the new agreement.

COLLEGE REMITS:

The college remits were now considered and the first one on the floor was one from C.U.C. regarding student health:—"That N.Z.U.S.A. is of the opinion that a full health scheme is required in each of the constituent colleges and recommends that the senate be asked to take such steps as are necessary for the implementation of such a scheme."

After some discussion regarding the voluntary or compulsory nature of the scheme, and some fast talking by Peter Sinclair and John Sherring (C.U.C.), the motion was passed and it is now over to the resident executive to push the idea with the powers that be. This may have been one of the most important motions passed at the meeting. The next C.U.C. remit to be considered at this stage was one concerned with bringing Teachers' College and 'Varsity vacations into line, which was carried, although it does not seem probable that anything will be able to be done about it.

O.U. now came forward with a sporting remit to the effect that only those players who were eligible for a N.Z. blue should play in the N.Z.U. Rugby team. It was generally felt that it was up to the colleges to decide whether their teams contained players not eligible for N.Z.U. blues and as the N.Z.U. team was picked from the college teams, it was felt that this could not be passed without interfering with the internal running of college Rugby. In the end O.U. withdrew the remit.

V.U.C. rather staggered the delegates by presenting 13 remits for consideration, but most of these turned out to be of a sporting nature and as such were passed on to the Sports Council. The next two remits to be considered were linked—one was an appeal to make lecture fees and exam fees payable together at the begin-

The next morning found the gates remarkably wide awake. A good night the night before. However, they must have been feeling some effects, as a C.U.C. note to the effect that the residents were to use the college newspaper to inform students of progress and necessary negotiations was jumped to a great height. It was clear that it was up to the papers to get the information for themselves and there was to be no spoon feeding.

The atmosphere soon brightened, however, when Malc. DeLoach (C.U.C.) report on international student affairs was discussed. The meeting really seemed to appreciate the work that had gone into the Malc, who must be regarded as one of the most informed students present at University in this area of student life.

The meeting now dealt with the remits on international affairs, the first to be considered was from C.U.C. This was split three for clarity, the first part that N.Z.U.S.A. support the International Co-ordinatingariat. Although V.U.C. the I.U.S. would be a more effective organisation to support as it was active in S.E. Asia, this organ was felt by many to be too in nature, and in the end the was passed. The second split the split remit was an appeal N.Z.U.S.A. to work in with N.E. in its projects in S.E. Asia, the present is mainly concerned with gathering and distributing information. This was carried.

C.U.C. now suffered one of the mee lapses which occurred at Ea ready ma Dunedin. The third part of the secured which they wanted all aid for R. D. F seas' students handled by a rman a lapsed for want of a second the with their next two remits. The damage with closer understanding is a repair the students of East are now b through international student cember ca sations, and with the propos h increa by students to the Soviet U end the was a pity that these were tward to discussed. A subjec

The meeting had an invitation to Australia to send an observer to the N.U.A.U.S. meeting to be held during Xmas vacation, and in the

RESPONDENCE

McCARTHY ONCE MORE

It is difficult from your report of the I.R.C. meeting on Senator McCarthy to know whether to attribute the tone of the report to the speaker or to the reporter.

matters not, however, to the I wish to make.

write to suggest that the article (the talk) suffers from that same old and dangerous habit as was charged against Senator McCarthy.

The speaker said of Senator McCarthy that he was guilty "of a long string of blatant lies," "fantastic exaggeration," "unsubstantiated assertion" and "violent personal attack."

In the light of these remarks perhaps Mr. Wilson could give "Craccum" his authority for the opinions of Grahame Green was refused entry to the States because he once attended a Socialist meeting; there is doubt whether Lattimore will be found to be a Communist sympathiser; McCarthy defied the constitution of Wisconsin by standing for election; and the assertion that "The Taker Chambers" book was removed from the library shelves on McCarthy's instructions.

I am not writing to defend McCarthy, but to suggest that the vices charged against him are still vices committed by others whose animism and motives may be (in my opinion) much more praiseworthy.—T.E.J.

MRS. SOLOMON

I wonder how many of your readers have taken the trouble to read that series of articles called "Wisdom of Mrs. Solomon," provided, of course, that their interest has not been repelled by that idiotic writing, influenced strongly by the things I should think, which appears in this

It seems a great pity to spoil the seriousness of Craccum with nonsensical frivolity. The paper is full of long and worthy student articles on world affairs, with each one there is an admirably sober editorial, those interested in the arts are served for by provocative and highly original comment—in a word there is nothing which the most delicate sensitivity or stringest critic would take

with from Auckland was elected as representative. We in turn have elected an Australian observer to attend the meeting next Easter at Christchurch.

CONGRESS:

Peter Boag, from A.U.C., reported the meeting on the arrangements already made for Congress, 1954. He secured the valuable help of Mr. R. D. Fairburn, who will act as chairman and is at present working with the organisers at Auckland. The damage at Curious Cove has now been repaired and as the dining room is now been enlarged a greater number can be catered for, and so the increased numbers all those who attend the 1954 Congress can look forward to a good show.

A subject that now was seriously considered was one brought up by U.C. It was concerned with making members eligible for Easter Tournament instead of allowing people to compete at the Easter Tournament

exception to. It is all, without doubt, most suitable for university students.



While I agree that anything is preferable to original contributions by Craccum's editors, yet I feel that they could crib more entertaining material, and alleviate the general tedium. It appears, to quote the words of Mrs. Solomon, that not only the bachelors of our day "are staler than last year's canned goods." Even if the space taken up by the article in question were left blank, it would provide a welcome oasis in the printed desert all around it, and could serve a useful purpose as note paper, or something.

—B.R.H.

... AND A WILDER MAN

Sir: I am entirely in agreement with your recent editorial "... And Wild, Wild Women." It is time that male university students stopped viewing females through rose-coloured glasses. Older, married men learn the true nature of the female through bitter experience. It is not surprising that jokes depending on hen-pecked husbands, tyrannical wives and ogreish mothers-in-law are the mainstay of humorous magazines. It is because they are drawn from everyday experience. Many men have, by bitter experience, found these things to be so.

The female cry of "Equal Rights for Women" is based on the fallacy that women are at present subject to men. How laughable! Females are already well enough equipped by Nature to attack Man, without Man

the year after they leave their college. Most delegations considered this to be a too important question to answer at present without careful investigation and discussion among the college executives. The motion was lost.

The item to obtain most interest under "general" was a C.U.C./V.U.C. motion that Miss Audrey Cook (the secretary to N.Z.U.S.A.) should be our nominee for the Queen of the Air Race. This was carried by acclamation, so it would seem that we may lose a very efficient secretary to which ever air-line it is offering a post as air hostess as a prize.

It was on this happy note that the N.Z.U.S.A. Council meeting closed, after a session in which quite a lot had been achieved, not the least of which was obtaining a more reasonable balance between the time spent on sporting trivia and the time occupied with items of more general student interest.—N.B.

having to hand over his few remaining weapons of defence.

Nowadays, females are intruding into all the places and positions which were formerly the prerogative of Man. There are few places to which a man can go without running the risk of hearing female clackety-clack. This rising flood of femininity must be stemmed, or we are lost! Hitler had the right idea when he relegated females to "Kircle, Kuche and Kinder." Unfortunately, he did not suggest any way of keeping females in their place. The only way to keep females down is to form Misogynist Societies throughout the world to remind Man of his dignity and Woman of her proper place.

In conclusion, I should like to quote from a Mr. Fiddellian, of London, who has the right ideas on females.

"The world's dire condition is the result of Man's invasion of woman's natural sphere—work. Man's intellect and ingenuity are far too precious to waste. If men were freed from animal labour they would transform the world so that toil would be obsolete. Man could then resume his efforts at idealising woman—a harder task."

—K. W. Loach.

SEX AND SOCIETY

Sir: In the section on sexual intercourse, Paul Oestreicher implies that it should take place only within the marriage relationship.

Unfortunately, such a moral code, although supported by religion and society, fails to recognise the nature of the sexual impulse in at least one half of the population, the male. Data is not yet available in New Zealand on the female. It is fairly certain that the male is more capable of sexual activity (frequencies of intercourse, response to erotic stimuli) during his early adulthood (see Kinsey-Pomroy-Martin report on "The Sexual Behaviour of the Human Male") when marriage is out of the question, than during the following decade in which marriage is possible.

Marriage is a socially "acceptable" institution in which sexual intercourse may take place. The disapproval of society of pre-marital intercourse does not mean that such an act is undesirable either physically or psychologically if the partners are "in love." It is only in the possible results (due to fear of offspring, mental conflict resulting in the breaking of the morals of his group) that it is undesirable. These bad results may be removed by safer contraceptions, more tolerant moral laws.

As it is the number of people who flout the "moral laws" is very high (Kinsey-Pomroy-Martin report) both in Europe and U.S.A. Figures are not yet available for New Zealand. Only a prejudiced man would be able to detect undesirable results, apart from those above, from the insufficient data available.

Thus I think the writer has made a false assumption. However, he does offer sound suggestions for the improvement of the moral outlook. But in so doing he undermines the support for his non-pre-marital intercourse statement.—F. B. Miles.

Sir: The article on "Sex Apartheid—Bikini Culture" in "Craccum" is to be commended as broaching a subject very much in need of ventilation. The criticisms of our Society in its hypocrisy and obsession in sex is pertinent and only errs in its understatement. The truth is much worse than the necessary over-simplification of a short article made imperative. Having brought this subject out for an airing, it is a pity that a more rational stand had not been observed. Even here

the treatment of sex is maintained from a "Christian" standpoint and mixed up with what a certain "Christ" had to say on the subject. This is only a slightly more liberal attitude to the conventional one which brought about the present state of affairs. I submit the standard both of discussion and of conduct in sex should be solely human and based on honesty and common-sense and not at all concerned with the alleged "spiritual" "Christian" or any religious precepts.

Like the original article, space does not allow one to deal with the subject as it should be and blunt unproved statements must take the place of detailed elaboration. Briefly, Christianity was founded and imposed upon the race by sex-hating individuals and the history of Christianity is one of condemnation in theory of and constant practise of sex enjoyment. From the ecclesiastical leaders down to the meanest of society sex was abhorred in theory and participated in secretly.

What is the truth? Sex—the desire—may the imperative need—for males and females to co-habit is universal and inescapable. It is one of the strongest, most beautiful and most far-reaching instincts in men and women. There is nothing to be ashamed of—our Christian conventions to this contrary notwithstanding—in this and here our common-sense should rule, guided by medical science. "Christian morals" reek to high heaven, if one may use the term, and the occasional exception to this statement is that which proves the rule.



Sex being what it is, should be used, enjoyed and utilised to make a sane balanced society and for that we must have full, frank and freer discussion with no preconceived ideas. Sex does, at present, get just that treatment, but in an ashamed, smutty and secret way which is harmful to all concerned. Sex pleasure as distinct from sex reproduction has been very well dealt with by Rene Guyon in his "Sex Ethics" and "Sexual Freedom," and his masterly exposition of the subject in these two volumes (which should stand on every library book-shelves), are the most up-to-date guides and sane lead which society can obtain to-day. One wishes for much more space to deal with the subject but perhaps we could add Rene Guyon's demand for Sexual Freedom to be added to those human rights which we have heard and read about so much of late years. Here is the clause Guyon wishes to have incorporated in the said "Declaration of Human Rights": "Everyone has the right to Sexual Freedom and the free disposal of his or her body to that end; and no person shall be molested, prosecuted or condemned by the law for having voluntarily engaged in sexual acts or activities of any kind whatever, provided they are devoid of violence, of constraint, and of fraud."

Self appointed moralists will condemn but that clause contains the whole matter in a nutshell.—E.W.F.

Salvation Assessed

From The Left - - - - - And The Right!

"The notion of salvation is not a clear one. . . ." With this statement I could not be more in agreement. On the other hand the Doctrine of salvation is perfectly clear. Therein lies the crux of any discussion upon salvation and it is clear that from here on an essay upon the teaching of the Church and intellectual freedom could well follow. I am happy to say such will not be the case rather allow me to raise a few points from L.R.S.'s article entitled "What Price Salvation?"

To the Catholic the concept of salvation incorporate the escape from eternal death and the enjoyment of eternal bliss and this can be attained (with one or two notable exceptions, e.g., The Doctrine of Limbo) only by the awareness of, and compatibility with, a personal God who alone can make life on this earth meaningful. If by the use of reason one comes to the conclusion that the "Infinite Being" whom we call God exists, then the attributes of this God must include infinite goodness and infinite justice hence there is no contradiction in the existence of a hell.

Supposing L.R.S. is the oracle on Matthew, Mark and Luke and the doctrine of belief is not mentioned (a very doubtful statement) and likewise discounting the utter nonsense written re John, there is yet another book held to be the inspired word of God by Catholics and many other Christians namely the Old Testament (not on the Index funnily enough). "The Lord is nigh to all that call upon Him: to all that call upon Him in truth. He will do the will of them that fear him—and He will hear their prayer and save them."—Psalm 144.

"Modern scholars have shown that Matthew, Mark and Luke are derived mainly from a common source which was written at about 70 A.D." These 'modern' scholars! Who are they? Possibly L.R.S. What is their claim to authority? We all know the argu-

ment from authority is the weakest of arguments, but it is an argument. Perhaps on reading the word 'modern' we should become emotional and have visions of progress and scientific 'fact.' After all progress must be good. The word 'mainly' invalidates your claim, one is not permitted in Aristotilian (a repugnant word to a poorly read scientist) logic, to go from the particular to the general.

The later part of L.R.S.'s article I leave to those at whom it was directed. The existence of beauty is not sufficient to 'prove' the existence of God to a Catholic. Our certitude, I make no apology for the word, is based on firmer ground than Wordsworth's frame of mind on a Spring afternoon or Coleridge's early morning swimming head. It has its roots in the study of being, essence and form, the Principles of Thought, the validity of the senses and above all Faith.

Before parting company with L.R.S., allow me to say a word in defence of this "new variety of Christians" merely to show that we Catholics are not completely intolerant. L.R.S. goes on to say: "... To those agnostics who have found peace of mind in the spirit of scepticism." I think we will all agree that scientific method pursues the road of systematic doubt and that scientific method is the creed of the agnostic. Now these agnostics, these doubters, these worshippers of scientific method never doubt the mind that has found this would-be peace; never doubt their own existence; never doubt the holy of holies, "our" scientific method; but would be extremely shocked if we doubted their family tree. In conclusion it would appear to one who is not a 'modern scholar' that peace of mind in spite of scepticism is a contradiction in terms. For if he were a sincere sceptic could he be sure he had found peace of mind?

M.Sc.

WHAT PRICE SALVATION?

Sir: I read with great interest the article in the last edition of "Craccum" entitled "What Price Salvation?" No doubt, free speech being one of the prized possessions of this University, some sort of reply will be permitted.

I am afraid that I must confess that I lack this superior quality called by L.R.S. "Reason" as I am foolish enough to actually not only believe in one of the types of Salvation he mentioned, but I actually hold both. (This, too, strange to say, is the fundamental ground of one of the largest 'Varsity clubs). Salvation means the reality and vital contact of a personal God and also a continuance of that contact beyond this life, the alternative being complete separation from God, or "eternal death." I have no doubt that from the writer's point of view I must be completely deprived of his sort of superior intellect which says that these things are fantastic. How strange it is that I have even got three-quarters of the way through a B.Sc. with this intellect that thrives

on the fantastic. Perhaps that's because I'm a science student, but then I know of Arts' students too—M.A. and honours and Litt.D.—but of course degrees are cheap, anyone can get them. I'm sure that if one could only study the right subjects one could easily see what is wrong with Christianity, but as I haven't the ability to do this, what about those who have tackled these realms? If Christianity is only a "psychological way of gaining mental comfort," surely all notable psychologists would be disillusioned, yet just look at the papers on psychology in the Proceedings of the Victorian Institute in the library by some of the most eminent men in Great Britain who still believe this "fantastic" story. (Don't be deceived by all the letters after their names, anyone can get those).

I'm sorry to have to disagree with the writer, but the other day I read a statement by Sir Frederic Kenyon, who I am told, is a scholar whose authority to make pronouncements on ancient Mss. is second to none; he says, "Both the authenticity and general integrity of the New Testament may be regarded as finally

Your view of Salvation necessarily depends on your view of God; and in spite of L.R.S.'s assumption that belief in God is just a convenient sop to the emotions, Christians find they cannot but believe in a Reality of Absolute Goodness and Omnipotence, whom they worship as Creator, Sustainer and Saviour. The Bible is explicit in at least this doctrine, that God created Man for fellowship with Himself, but that Man chose for himself his own way, not God's thus opening a gap which could only be bridged from God's side by some action of His, that man might again fulfil his "chief end," to "Glorify God and enjoy Him for ever." Thus Salvation is simply that spiritual process by which man can again enjoy God's fellowship.

Now to some this may seem to be merely the improvement "of man's lot in this world and the next" and a comforting thing to get done before proceeding with the business of life. However, the majority of those who know they have been given this gift of salvation realise that it comes through no virtue of their own, and are constantly amazed that they have been restored to that lost position of fellowship, the half of which they cannot hope to realise in this life.

Salvation is thus a spiritual state, and those who neglect it in all probability will never realise what they have missed—they certainly don't seem to in this life.

With regard to his somewhat ill-considered remarks about the place of doctrine in the Synoptic Gospels and St. John, this seems to arise from a lack of understanding of the circumstances in which the books of the New Testament were written. The Epistles, wherein admittedly the chief doctrinal statements of the New Testament are to be found, were generally written before the Gospels, and sought to explain the deep meanings of the life and teaching of Jesus.

Then with the passing of many who lived with Jesus (so I surmise) the verbal traditions were set down before they should be lost to the Church, thus the Synoptic Gospels in which

established" (1940, in "The Bible and Archaeology, p. 288). Perhaps then the Gospel of St. John was written by John the Apostle in the First Century!

I'm afraid that my rather inferior intellect cannot see where the doctrine of the Atonement is confined to St. John either. What about the emphasis on faith in the many times Christ said, "Thy faith hath saved thee" in St. Luke, etc.? What about the Acts and the Epistles? Does this super "reason" have reasons for rejecting all these? I cannot see either where the Bible says a man can be saved by his works alone — faith (which will result in works) is the deciding factor.

But then I'm just an ordinary student — to me the convincing thing about all this is that it works. If science has a way of changing a man from a thief to generosity personified from a murderer to an ideal citizen, why doesn't it use it in our gaols? Yet Christianity has done this to such men not only in the distant past, but men living in Auckland to-day!

the doctrines are anyway in The Gospel of John is, it seems to me in this tradition—a consistent study of the life of Jesus in its implications, an enlargement, like, of the words of Simeon in Chapter II, verse 29, when, the Child Jesus, he said, "Mine eyes have seen Thy Salvation, which hast prepared before the face of all peoples." I would like L.R.S. to us the source for his statement John's Gospel, for this is what B. Phillips says in his translation of the Gospels, p. 188:—

"Whether this Gospel was written as a conscious supplement to the other three, or as a deliberate corrective to them, we simply do not know. But the majority of Christian scholars, for all their disagreements, would not deny the enormous value of this document. It seems probable that the author knew Jesus personally, and that modern scholarship is mostly agreed considering him to be the Apostle John, there can be no doubt that the author had close spiritual acquaintance with Christ, and reflected long and deeply on the nature of the divine Word. He gives to the world the results of his thoughts, prayers, and meditations about the life which is the Light of men."

Modern scholarship has generally set the probable date of the Gospel earlier and earlier, and it is fairly generally agreed that it was written at Ephesus between 110."

Salvation is therefore to be experienced, as a Spiritual bestowal by God on men and women whose only right to it is that they have trusted Christ's word; and this seems nonsense to L.R.S. It is not the first to think it so. At least, I have shown in a light the way in which Christianity approaches the whole subject.

—G. A. Murray

P.S.—Has L.R.S. ever considered that mere physical separation from God may amount to "infinite torment"—God being what He is. C. S. Lewis is very interesting on this point.

In minor ways, too, I have seen how transform men's lives — give them new more solid interests, far more principles and purity of life. In my own life too, I have felt its influence. Can a process of psychology do this? If it can, please show me an example. Perhaps from the angle of psychology looks at the idea of Christianity. Salvation it does look a bit fantastic, but that is his fault — not anything through a faulty pair of glasses and it will look distorted. I would recommend, if he will take humble advice, that he thoroughly overhaul his thinking instead of trying to use his childhood impressions of what Christians believe. God does no means the milk-and-water sort of "just couldn't bear to see poor Johnny get hurt." Let him read of the great Christian works above all the Bible itself, with an open mind and then perhaps he will see why in the last 20 years some of the leading brains of the world have rejected their agnosticism and embraced the revelation of Christianity — Salvation and justification in sight by faith.—M. Ross Palmer

It might be expected that out of all in a University would subscribe to statements about which they obviously know little or nothing. Yet such a one is your correspondent L.R.S. ("What Price Salvation?" August 6th). Not only does he show a sad ignorance of the nature and of modern scholarship and criticism on it, but the presentation of his argument shows woolly thinking.

To begin with "Salvation" cannot be confined to the two types which your correspondent listed. Even if it is based on no Christian precept, Salvation is a part of the Christian Gospel, but not the whole, as he seems to think. Secondly, as regards Christians, it is inconsistent to believe both the future judgment, and also to present "awareness of God" as acts of salvation together?

Your correspondent shows a superficial knowledge of New Testament exegesis. To mention but one glaring error, that "John's Gospel has been rejected outright as a basis for historical knowledge," is just sheer non-sense. He should read such commentaries on this gospel as William Temple, C. H. Dodd, R. H. Strachan, and also Archbishop Bernard for rather different conclusions.

From his remarks on those who are no doubt of mind he shows that he does not know the difference between Natural Theology and Revealed Religion. Although no proofs of religion are conclusive, there are others apart from those supplied by Natural Theology, which is what L.R.S. seems to think that most people base their belief on. And if salvation is just "mental comfort" we will both be atheists to-morrow!

Strangely enough, in this very argument L.R.S. proves that a Devil, and therefore a hell, exists, thus acknowledging a large amount of truth in the first type of belief he mentions.

Evidently the greatest stumbling-block to his belief is the problem of evil and suffering, and the existence of hell. What does L.R.S. think that is a Christian belief that God made hell to torment people in? Has L.R.S. never in this life seen people building up their own hells? If after death human beings retain the power to choose given them by God, how can He prevent them from making an eternal hell for themselves if they choose? With regard to the problem of pain and suffering, L.R.S. should read the introduction to the "Problem of Pain," by C. S. Lewis.

Lewis, an Oxford don, tells of similar difficulties which he felt before he became a Christian, and how he saw their fallacy. His confusion of thought is at its worst in his (presumably) dealing with those who believe in salvation from hell-fire. There is no apparent connection between belief in hell-fire, and the necessity of belief as such in the Bible, which L.R.S. uses to condemn it. As a matter of fact it is the Synoptists (Matthew, Mark and Luke) who, L.R.S. claims (inaccurately) have nothing to say about hell, who mention hell. John, who emphasises the importance of right belief, says not a word about hell. Thus there is really no connection between the two parts of the argument.

L.R.S. concludes with a suspicious remark that religion is no better than—and impliedly not nearly as good as—science, in providing mental comfort. Apparently he still holds the old-fashioned 19th century view that the two are incompatible—and he refers science. Which science?

Some scientific discoveries—like the motor-car and the washing machine—no doubt give physical comfort—and encourage laziness. The bodily healing which other sciences give may help mental well-being—just as other sciences, like atomic science, can have the opposite effect, and cause much more of the suffering about which L.R.S. is so worried. Perhaps he refers to the sciences dealing specifically with the mind. No doubt psychology can tell us a lot about the mind, but can it make it any better? Psycho-analysis looks suspiciously like the Christian Confessional—without the disadvantage of knowing oneself to have done wrong. Does L.R.S. really believe that people in this scientific year 1953 A.D. are mentally and spiritually any better than those of 1953 B.C.?

—P. W. Mann, M. R. Newman.



ROSENBERGS AND JUSTICE

Sir: Since when was the Sacco and Vanzetti case one of murder, violence and sedition as your correspondent Kevin Francis Ryan claims. ("Craccum," August 14th). They were certainly not charged with sedition.

According to three authorities, Felix Frankfurter (formerly Professor of Law, Harvard University), in his book, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," and Jonghin and Morgan in "The Legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti," Vanzetti was first tried and found guilty of the attempted robbery of the L. Q. White Shoe Co. in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and then both were tried and convicted for the robbery of the Slater and Norell shoe factory in South Braintree, Mass., and the murder of the paymaster and guard. Where sedition figures in this I am not quite sure, but I do know that this was a period of "red hysteria" as J.E.T. claims, and that Sacco and Vanzetti were labour agitators, and both professed to be philosophic anarchists. But of course they were not executed for their beliefs, just for a crime they did not commit.

Of the agitation against the sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti the "New York Times" had this to say: "All over Europe apparently the various congeners of the Bolsheviks are going to howl against a fictitious injustice." The congeners of the Bolsheviks included George Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and Albert Einstein.

The "Times" is saying very similar things about the Rosenbergs.—P.J.M.

Sir: On August 6th your correspondent "J.E.T." wrote what appears to have been an attempt to question the justice of proceedings of a trial in America in which two persons called Rosenberg were found guilty of conspiring to commit treason.

In making his point your correspondent wrote: "Lord Jowett, Lord Chief Justice of England, has written a book in which he attempts to prove the sentence (on the Rosenbergs) a travesty of justice"; and further he states: "On this and much more evidence I base my view that the Rosenberg case was a travesty of justice."

On August 14 your correspondent again wrote to you apologising for the statements quoted above in view of the fact that the book was written by Earl Jowett, a former Attorney-General, and concerned the case not of the Rosenbergs, but of one, Hiss.

Then your correspondent hopefully remarks: "The error in no way impairs the validity of the other statements made in my letter."

My point in writing is to suggest that the original statement, the correction, and the viewpoint that the error does not affect the case put forward are worthy of repetition as an example of the mental processes of those who consistently pass judgment on scanty and unreliable evidence.

—R.M.S.

Sir: Together with many others I have followed with warm interest the "Craccum" discussion of the legal execution of the Rosenbergs.

I was greatly struck by Kevin Francis Ryan's statement to "analyse logically" the arguments presented by J.E.T. Because of a contemptuous disregard for full stops, and for other reasons, Mr. Ryan's analysis is rather obscure in parts. However, I would like to comment on two points in this analysis.

He points out that neither Professor Einstein nor Dr. H. C. Urey are lawyers, that their opinions "are only those of laymen and should be treated as such." Now the opinions of these gentlemen fall into two parts:

- (1) That the secret of the atom bomb is not of such a nature that it might have been acquired by David Greenglass, an individual with very limited technical education, and sketched on a single sheet of paper. Several volumes would be needed to record the simpler facts of atomic weapon research. Hence that Greenglass did not pass on any "secret" for the Rosenbergs to betray.
- (2) That Julius and Ethel Rosenberg must, therefore, be innocent.

Surely Einstein and Urey are better qualified than any lawyer to present these opinions. In any case, laymen are customarily regarded as competent judges of guilt or innocence, provided that they have the facts before them. This was not the case with the jury which tried the Rosenbergs; for the competent scientific witnesses were not called.

Nor can I, with due deference to both Mr. Ryan and Professor Dunham, of Chicago University, agree that the circumstances are "entirely different" from the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The points of similarity as I see them are:

- (1) In both cases those charged were members of racial minority groups, and had a progressive outlook.
- (2) Both trials were used by U.S. big business to whip up public feeling to a state of hysteria. In the Sacco and Vanzetti case this was directed against "reds" and militant unionism. In the Rosenberg case it was aimed at the "reds" and "Russian spies."
- (3) Both cases roused large sections of public opinion throughout the world in defence of the victims. Because of this, and because of

the inability of the prosecution to clearly establish guilt, execution was delayed, in the earlier case for seven years, and in the more recent case for three.

In the Sacco and Vanzetti case their innocence was later conclusively established by the confession of the real criminal. This I feel sure will also be true of the Rosenbergs. As the years go by the State Department's case against them will split wide open.—J. A. Gale.

Sir: After reading Mr. Ryan's reply to my letter on the Rosenbergs, I feel that I should clarify my position. My purpose in writing has not been to prove the innocence of the Rosenbergs. A few letters to the editor of "Craccum" could hardly achieve that. I have attempted to make available to students of this college certain information about the trial not generally known, and to give some indication of the strength of the case for the Rosenbergs. The evidence is not new. Parts of it have appeared in the "People's Voice," in the statements of the "Save the Rosenberg's" Committee (Mr. Ryan's "communist front" organisation) in the "New Statesman and Nation," "The Nation," the "New York Times," "Here and Now," "Canta" (C.U.C. students' newspaper), in the N.Z. Student Labour Federation bulletins distributed in this college, and in correspondence columns throughout the world.

That the case has been taken up by communists proves nothing. Please do not imagine that any one side has a monopoly of the truth.

If Mr. Ryan wishes to investigate the matter fully I suggest that he should see me before the end of the term. I can give him additional information and lend him a copy of the trial report. (This one came from the United States, not from Moscow).

However, for the benefit of the other readers of "Craccum," I should like Mr. Ryan to point out where I was guilty of reporting out of context, deriving wrong implications, building up my case out of pseudo ideals of justice, appeals to passion rather than to reason, name calling, etc. I am particularly interested in the last three. My friends are beginning to mistake me for Senator McCarthy.—J.E.T.

Another Mauooove One!

Although so strange, it's easily seen. What colour has nowadays come to mean;

I dare say that its applications Justifiably differ with associations; But when these differences occur In varying contexts, it is poor! It could induce someone to find Such changes in the human mind, Which may reveal that modern speech Is endangered by an impending breach

"Twixt forms o'er which our fathers pondered, And those extremes to which we've wandered.

On whom can we lay the blame That Hugh (hue) is quite a common name?

The fact that Rose and Violet Are colours, we may well forget. But, I ask (though it's hard to swallow)

Must it naturally follow That colour now invisible Alludes just to the audible? I defy the world to prove In what right can a joke be mauooove?

Otago Wins Tournament Shield

Tournament is over. Whether that sigh we hear is one of relief or regret is hard to say, but I think the general feeling is that it was a good show. That it was, is due to something like a thousand people—the billetors of Auckland, the competitors themselves, and the many people in and around the College who so cheerfully carried out their part in the whole organisation or helped us in various ways. To them all I offer my heartfelt thanks.

To the Auckland competitors who so politely paved the way for us to receive the Wooden Spoon, I offer my sympathy. Next time, with a little more effort, we will win back the Shield. To the four Aucklanders who received N.Z.U. Blues, I and the rest of the College, offer our congratulations.

I hope that those of you who have never before been in close contact with a Tournament, gained something from the happy atmosphere which pervaded this one. A home Tournament is of importance not only to the competitors, but also to the whole student body of the Home College. I hope that by experiencing this Tournament you now feel yourselves part of the student tradition of the University of New Zealand, which in this respect is unique in the world.—Marion Solly.

Fencing

This year's Fencing contest proved to be another overwhelming victory for Otago, with her men's and women's teams sweeping everything before them.

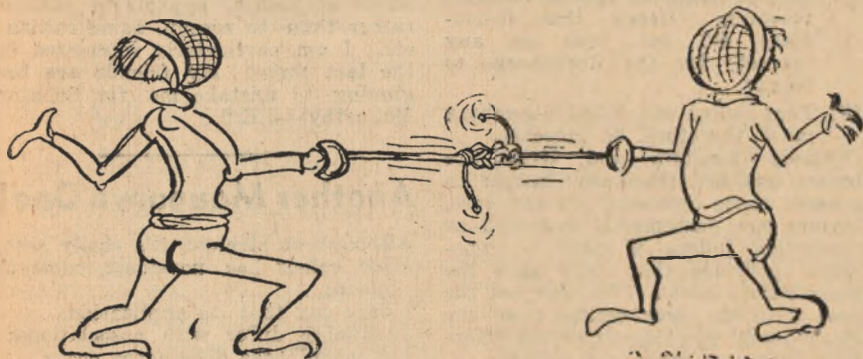
In the men's A. Simmance (O.U.) won the Individual, and the complete O.U. team, Messrs. Simmons, Sharfe, Tait, and Liley, were selected as the N.Z.U. team to fight Auckland. Despite the fact that the Auckland team contained many of the best fencers in the country, N.Z.U. did well (Simmance in particular) and lost 13-3.

In the women's events, it was O.U. again with N. Denman winning the title from P. Lusk, the title-holder. These two and P. Miller (C.U.C.) constituted the N.Z.U. team which lost to Auckland 6-3, with Denman winning all her bouts.

Results:

Men's: O.U., 3 pts.; V.U.C., 2 pts.; A.U.C., 1 pt. Women's: O.U., 2½ pts.; C.U.C., ½ pt.

Total: O.U., 5½ pts.; V.U.C., 2 pts.; A.U.C., 1 pt.



Men's Indoor Basketball

Basketball Shield Points

O.U., 8 points	1
A.U.C., 6 points	2
V.U.C., 4 points	3

N.Z.U. team:

Guards

M. Wilson, M.A.C.
D. Hunt, A.U.C.
S. Alai, M.A.C.
R. Guinivere, O.U.

Centres

B. Bradley, O.U.
J. McIntosh, A.U.C.

Forwards

N. Hayman, O.U. (captain)
G. Alabaster, O.U.
R. Salt, V.U.C.
G. Moral, V.U.C.

N.Z.U. v. Auckland

This game was more even than the corresponding game in the Women's Indoor, but the shooting of both teams was inaccurate. In the first quarter the three N.Z.U. forwards combined well, getting the ball up to the basket, but missed the shots and failed to collect the rebounds which were picked up by the Auckland guards every time. At half time the score was 29-15 in favour of Auckland.

The team for the first half had been Hunt, Wilson, Hayman, Alabaster and Bradley, and after half time N.Z.U. fielded a completely different team. In the first half minute of the third quarter Moral and Salt scored for N.Z.U. bringing the score to 29-19. At this stage in the game the Varsity team were rather unlucky in having a large number of fouls awarded against them. With the score at 41-27, N.Z.U. called time out and Bradley and Hayman were brought on to replace Moral and McIntosh. At the end of

the third quarter the score was 42-30 in Auckland's favour.

The team which came on at the beginning of the last quarter for N.Z.U. was Bradley, Moral, Hayman, Wilson and Alai, and this proved to be the best combination of the evening. N.Z.U. at this stage switched from a zone defence to a man to man. Hayman at last found the basket and netted some shots, while Bradley continued to play well in spite of his having an injured leg. Just before time Hayman scored with a beautiful shot to bring the final score to Auckland 58, N.Z.U., 52.

For N.Z.U. Wilson and Alai and Guinivere played soundly as guards, Guinivere in particularly making some very nice interceptions. The performances of Bradley and Hayman were not up to the standard of

their play during the rest of the season. Moral played his usual safe yet sparkling game.

The men's games were interesting and usually spectacular. The scores were all close ones. The greatest number of points that a team was beaten by was 10. Massey and C.U.C. were consistently beaten by small margins. The size of the court was a definite handicap, and probably accounts for the extraordinary number of fouls called. In one game alone 70 fouls were recorded, but despite this, some fine basketball was seen.

Soccer

The failure of Canterbury to enter a team restricted the field somewhat, but nevertheless there was very little between the top three teams: Victoria, who did not lose a game but drew with Auckland; Auckland, who were also unbeaten, but drew with Otago; and Otago, who improved after their initial game with Victoria to be one point behind Auckland in third place.

On the Saturday after Tournament the N.Z.U. Soccer team played well to beat an Auckland team 5-3. This was a very good game and repeated the performance of N.Z.U. last year when they beat Canterbury.



Match Results:

A.U.C. 8, M.A.C. 0; V.U.C. 5, O.U. 1.
V.U.C. 7, M.A.C. 1; O.U. 1, A.U.C. 1.
O.U. 9, M.A.C. 1; A.U.C. 2, V.U.C. 2.

Shield Points:

V.U.C. 5 pts.; A.U.C. 4 pts.; O.U. 3 pts.

Women's Basketball

All teams were handicapped by the size of the court which was approximately a quarter of the maximum size. Nevertheless some close games were seen and the overall standard was much higher than last year. Massey especially showed a marked improvement and were unlucky not to win a game. The ball handling had improved and all teams used indoor basketball tactics rather than the outdoor ones which were noticeable last year.

V.U.C. v. A.U.C.

This game was rather scrappy throughout with no obvious planned defence or attacking movements, on either side. Passing was particularly wild at times and both teams did a lot of intercepting. Auckland were shooting quite well, especially McMahon who was scoring with shots from the middle of the court. Only towards the end of the game did Vic manage to find the basket consistently and if they had done this earlier the score would have been much closer. Final score was 22-8.

O.U. v. A.U.C.

Otago built up a useful lead in the first half of the game by good defence work and accurate shooting. The O.U. forwards were not combining very well and shooting on both sides was rather wild. In the second quarter the score was taken from 5-2 to 16-7, mainly by Watts and Bridgman for O.U. and Applegarth for A.U.C.

In the third quarter O.U. lost the initiative and A.U.C. took the lead netting some nice long shots. O.U. captain at this stage was fouled off and O.U. defence was slightly disrupted. A.U.C. were increasing the pace and getting a lot of the ball. In the last quarter O.U. rallied and fought back to take the score

from 18-20 to 29-26, right at the minute.

Principal scorers were: A.U.C. 11, Holloway 7, O.U. Watts 13, Bridgman 10.

C.U.C. v. A.U.C.

This game was not a very exciting one. C.U.C. had the majority of the ball and never worried by Auckland.

Canty zone defence was good and kept Auckland subdued. Noeleen Kelly of Canty outstandingly and it was her tactics that caused Auckland's downfall.

By half-time the score was 16-4 in favour. The last quarter was the best match with A.U.C. making some nice shots but there was no chance of them winning. Canty however, as Canty had built up a lead in the first half. Final score was 29-16.

M.A.C. v. A.U.C.

This was another game that Massey was unlucky to lose. Auckland proved to be more experienced team. Once again Massey was the standing player for Massey was C.U.C. McMahon and Applegarth showing up Auckland. Although they were down at half time Massey did not give up.

Both teams were producing bright play—the shooting was erratic but the game remained fast to the end.

N.Z.U. v. Auckland

The N.Z. team played surprisingly well against the strong Auckland provincial team which had just turned victorious from the N.Z.U. 24 Island champs. The ball handling of the N.Z.U. team was good. They moved the ball quickly to the court. The forwards were decisive enough to be able to successfully penetrate the strong Auckland defence and consequently Massey's shots were taken from a way out. N.Z.U.'s defence did themselves credit as there was a definite lack of understanding they hovered uncertainly between man to man and a zone defence.

Although the Auckland team were much taller on the whole than the N.Z.U. team, the Varsity girls were able to hold them in the first half of the game. After that the N.Z.U. team tired badly and the superior condition of the Auckland team proved difficult to break.

Final score: Auckland 40, N.Z.U. 16.

Cross-Country

This year's N.Z.U.C.C. Championships were held over the One Hill course in overcast weather and although wet in places was a good test of harriering ability.



As expected the race turned out to be a stern tussle between Auckland and Victoria for the teams' race individually and collectively, the victors from these teams dominated the event, and some idea of the effort they did so can be gained when realised that the fifth Victoria home was in 12th place, and the Auckland man in 13th.

The race for the Individual Championship was just as keenly contested, although this was more of a struggle than the other. The title was won by a man from Auckland, both good runners and some first-class performances. This season, J. Mahan, of Victoria, whose previous performances given no sign that he would be a serious challenger for individual honours. Mahan, however, ran fully in the van all the way.

(Continued on page 9)

AUCKLAND—THE WOODEN SPOON!

WINTER TOURNAMENT SHIELD

	A.U.C.	M.A.C.	V.U.C.	C.U.C.	C.A.C.	O.U.
CROSS-COUNTRY	4	—	8	2	—	—
FENCING	1	—	3	—	—	6
MEN'S B'SKETB'LL	4	—	2	—	—	8
MEN'S HOCKEY	6	—	—	12	—	3
SM'LLBORE SH'TING	1	—	6	3	—	—
SOCCER	6	—	12	—	—	3
TABLE TENNIS	6	—	1	—	—	3
WOMEN'S HOCKEY	—	—	3	6	—	12
BASKETBALL	2	—	—	8	—	4
TOTAL POINTS	30	—	35	31	—	39

For N.Z.U. Adock (C.U.C.) 2, and Swift (A.U.C.) and Calkin (V.U.C.) 1 each, scored, and the final score was 4 all.

O.U. v. A.U.C.

One of the brightest games in the tournament A.U.C. pressed hard against a strong O.U. defence but O.U. scored first after a quick run up the wing by Burkenshaw. A.U.C. returned to the attack and had O.U. bottled up for the rest of the half. Only wild shooting was responsible for A.U.C.'s failure to score at this stage. Chainey finally managed to shoot a goal and half time score was 1—1.

Both teams were showing good combination and A.U.C.'s forwards were going particularly well. Chainey netted a very high shot which was well beyond the reach of the goalie. The third goal for A.U.C. came when three forwards worked the goalie out of position and then trickled a shot past him into the corner of the goal.

The A.U.C. forwards dominated play and only fine work by Rahim and the backs, combined with the erratic shooting of the A.U.C. forwards that kept the score down.

Final score as 3—1.

C.U.C. v. A.U.C.

In this game of good hockey. C.U.C. started well and almost scored straight away. Play oscillated evenly until halfway through the second half when Canty scored after a quick break through by the right wing. Play was again very even until a holding infringement occurred in a scrum in the Canty goal mouth and Mayhill A.U.C. scored from a penalty bully. Canty's returned to the attack but were unable to score until a melee after a penalty bully when the ball was slammed into the goal. A.U.C. made a desperate attempt to make up the leeway, but failed, and the final score was 2—1.

A.U.C. v. U.C.

This game nearly caused an upset as the Vic team came close to beating the highly favoured A.U.C. team. Leeming scored an early goal for Vic after a quick run down the left wing, and they managed to hold this lead until well into the second half. The A.U.C. forwards finally broke through scoring two quick goals, the last one almost on time. The Vic defence was strong and unlucky to be broken through so near the end of the game.

Women's Hockey

Owing to the shocking state of the grounds, it was rather difficult to judge the true strength of the teams. Otago maintained its standard of previous years, and once again swept all opposition before it, scoring in games 26 goals with only two goals against.

Canterbury impressed as a much improved team, and with the number of young players in it, should prove harder to beat next year.



N.Z.U. v. Auckland:

Although N.Z.U. lost to Auckland by 5 goals to 2, and Auckland has since won the "K" Cup, the N.Z.U. team selected contained some surprises, and did not perhaps reflect the true standard of hockey in Tournament.

In the game, the forwards did not go as well as had been expected, although the field was conducive to fast hockey. There was an obvious lack of understanding among the backs, although L. Austin (O.U.) played an outstanding game. A lack of backing up allowed the Auckland forwards to penetrate fairly easily.

A.U.C. players selected for the team were B. Saunders and A. Parkinson.

For the Pember-Reeves' Stick, the points were: O.U., 6 points; C.U.C., 4 pts.; V.U.C., 2 pts.

A.U.C. v. V.U.C.

A scrappy and rather dull game in which neither team came up to expectations. Play was slow, and at no time was good hockey produced. A. Parkinson showed up well for A.U.C., while R. Baird and M. Bertrand were sound for V.U.C., Victoria won, 3—1.

C.U.C. v. A.U.C.

Canterbury showed their worth in this match. Although they were playing their second second match of the day, they did not seem tired, and well deserved their victory, P. Keen, the C.U.C. goalie did better in this match, successfully dealing with all opposition. The final score was C.U.C. 5, A.U.C. 0.

A.U.C. v. O.U.

Played in a sea of mud, and with occasional downpours to further spoil play. M. Edwards and N. Denman were the outstanding players for O.U., while for A.U.C. B. Saunders played well.

Auckland were unlucky to lose her through an injury near the end of the game. The game ended with the score at O.U. 6, A.U.C. 1.

O.U. v. C.U.C.

Perhaps the best match of the tournament, although the conditions were appalling. Early in the game M. Edwards completely demoralised the C.U.C. defence, who were helpless against her from then on. The Otago goalie, J. Cochran, had little to do, and did not get the chance to shine. In two matches of the tournament she let only one goal past her. Canterbury fought all the way, but with little or no success. The final score was 11—0 to O.U.

Drinking Horn

This final important contest of Tournament was held this year at the Carlton Club Hotel. After a very quiet, and very efficiently run competition, the home team rose to the occasion magnificently and emerged victorious. Although their manner of reaching the final (by means of a disqualification) was far from decisive, they conclusively won the Horn in 17 seconds, which was quite a good time, though over two seconds slower than the record established by Otago at Easter this year.

In the first round, Massey beat Victoria by over two glasses (20.4s); Lincoln (19.4s) beat Canterbury (22.3s) but were disqualified for spilling; Auckland (18.6s) beat Otago (18.7s).

In the second round Massey (17.3s) beat Auckland (18.0s), but were disqualified. Lincoln and Massey were both given a second chance and Lincoln won in 18.8s.

Otago, who played very solidly throughout and emerged the new champion after winning his title the hard way, having had to beat both Pointon and K. Treacy on the way.

Results:

Semi-Finals: Zohrab (O.U.) beat Pointon (A.U.C.); K. Treacy (A.U.C.) beat Gillet (C.A.C.).

Final: Zohrab beat Treacy. Balmacewan Cup: A.U.C. 17 pts., 1; O.U. 9 pts., 2; C.A.C. 5 pts., 3.



Smallbore Shooting

This was held in the Ponsonby Drill Hall, and in the competition for the C.I. Shield, Victoria surprised everyone by finishing first, for they were the holders of the Plonkit Shield (awarded each year to the team that finishes last), and Massey, which had won last year, included three master grade shots in their team.

At the end of the second round, Auckland, Massey and Canterbury had, having dropped 23 points, with Victoria, Lincoln and Otago following in that order. Then Myers, of Massey, had the misfortune to drop 10 points, and after that seven more points on his remaining cards. This proved to be the deciding factor in the competition, for Victoria then struck form, with Bradburn and Miss Hair (the only woman competitor) scoring possibles.

The I.C.I. competition finished with Victoria (2,357 point) first, Canterbury (2,354 pts.) second and Auckland (2,353 pts.) third. Otago, who secured 2,320 points, became the proud (?) holder of the Plonkit Shield, although it will be noticed how small was the margin between the first and last teams.

For A.U.C., top scorer was Larsen, with 590.38, who was closely followed by Fraser and Hoyle.

Golf

Golf was played on the Akarana course, and thanks to the weather, conditions were atrocious. With rain falling during some of the play, and with parts of the course under water and cloud temperatures as well, competitors found conditions far from ideal. Some good golf was seen however, and from it Auckland emerged as by far the strongest team, with its brilliant trio of Pointon and the Treacy brothers, and retained the Golf Cup by a margin of eight points from Otago.

In the Championship an upset was caused by Zohrab, a newcomer from

Men's Hockey

The competition this year was very close between Canterbury, Auckland and Otago, with only two points separating them in the final result. Canterbury was unbeaten throughout, but were held to a draw by Otago, whereas Auckland lost once to Canterbury, and Otago once to Auckland.

For the Seddon Stick the results were:—

C.U.C.	7 points
A.U.C.	6 points
C.U.	5 points

N.Z.U. v. Auckland

This game was played at Hobson Park under more pleasant conditions than those which prevailed during the tournament. The ground was reasonably fast and the game should have been brighter and more open than it was. The hockey on the whole was not very constructive but the N.Z.U. team, despite the fact that they had not played together before showed more dash in their movements than the Auckland team.

Buxton of A.U.C. was the best back on the field on the day, and Goldsmith (C.U.C.) played a fine game in goal. Oaks (V.U.C. at centre half played well at times, but the forward line did not combine at all well.

Tournament (cont.)

In the Final, Auckland beat Lincoln in 17.0s; and for the Wooden Beaker, Victoria lost to Canterbury.

INDIVIDUALS:

For the Individual Championships, Simpson (M.A.C.) and MacLaurin (Lincoln) both recorded the good time of 1.2s and the title was awarded to Simpson because of excessive spilling on the part of his opponent.

Blues were awarded to Simpson and MacLaurin, and also to Knight (M.A.C.), Cameron (A.U.C.), Simmance (O.U.) and Shiels (A.U.C.), who all recorded 2s.

Table Tennis

The following are the results of the table tennis played at the Epsom Showgrounds over the first three days of Winter tournament in Auckland.

Teams knockout: A.U.C. (O. Tate, E. Sang, E. Ross, J. Rogers, Misses R. Hirsch and V. Fleming).

Men's Singles.—D. Wright (O.U.).

Women's Singles.—Miss R. Hirsch (A.U.C.).

Men's Doubles.—G. Loretz and D. Wright (O.U.).

Women's Doubles.—Misses M. Clarke and K. Cleland (O.U.).

Combined Doubles.—D. Wright and Miss K. Cleland (O.U.).

Although a game against Auckland could not be arranged, a N.Z.U. team was selected by the well known player and former national men's doubles champion, Owen Jaine. The N.Z.U. team selected was:—

Men: (1) D. Wright, O.U. (2), A. Robinson, V.U.C. (3), O. Tate, A.U.C. (4), T. Shadwell (C.U.C.).

Women: (1) Miss R. Hirsch, A.U.C. (2), Miss V. Fleming (A.U.C.).

Teams Knockout

Final.—A.U.C. defeated V.U.C., 17—4. There were two main factors in Auckland's win in the Teams' Knockout. First was the over-all strength of the team. Whereas the other teams had strong first and second players only, Auckland's third and fourth men were also of a reasonably high standard, and did not drop a game against the opposing third and fourth players. Secondly, the Auckland girls were far stronger than any one the other teams could produce, and they did not drop a singles game.

Men's Singles:

Final.—Wright (A.U.) beat Robinson (V.U.C.), 18—21, 19—21, 21—19, 21—18, 21—16.

The standard of the finalists in the men's singles was considerably higher than the other competitors. Their game shone out from the others and was certainly exciting fare for the small gallery of spectators. This display of first class table tennis proved to be a battle of tactics—and under the circumstances—both players had only just finished a hard five set doubles match—Wright seemed to have chosen the better stratagem. From the outset Wright attacked, and was helped by Robinson's choice of a defensive game.

Women's Singles.

Final.—R. Hirsch (A.U.C.) beat V. Fleming (A.U.C.), 21—13, 21—17.

The women's singles final never reached the heights of the men's final. The game between the two Auckland girls followed a close pattern of play. Almost throughout the match, Miss Hirsch attacked with her powerful forehand drive, and Miss Fleming was forced on to defence. On several occasions Miss Fleming tried to drive, but at no stage was she able to take the attack off her opponent for any length of time. When she did succeed in seizing the initiative, Miss Hirsch's heavy forehand chop usually broke down her forehand drive. Nevertheless, Miss Fleming's defence in the first set forced her opponent into many mistakes and there was only three points between them until Miss Hirsch won the set 21—17. The second set saw the supremacy of the title-holder and her attack proved too strong—Miss Hirsch won the set 21—13.

Women's Doubles.

Final.—Misses Clarke and Clelands (A.U.) beat Misses Gibbens and Broome (C.U.C.), 21—11, 21—19.

The standard of the women's doubles was

disappointingly low, with the absence of both the singles finalists who were surprisingly defeated by the Otago girls earlier. In the final Miss Clarke and Miss Cleland won because they were the more experienced pair, and their all-round consistency provided a contrast to the lack of defence of the Canterbury girls. The Otago pair attacked in the first set and had little trouble in winning 21—11. In the second set the situation was reversed with Miss Gibbens displaying a fast forehand drive, but although the Canterbury girls were leading 14—6, their opponents persisted and slowly evened the score until it became 19—19 before Misses Clarke and Cleland ran out the winners 21—19.



Men's Doubles.

Final.—Loretz and Wright (O.U.) beat Shadwell and Stewart (C.U.C.), 17—21, 20—22. This match followed on after the singles final and inevitably came as an anti-climax. It was the last game to be played in the tournament, and all players were showing the effects of three days concentrated play, in which Wright of Otago played over 60 games. The play in this match began rather scrappily and Canterbury won the first two sets primarily because they made fewer blunders than their opponents. The Otago men fought back, however, Wright of Otago apparently now used to being two sets down, and the game developed into a somewhat colourless struggle in which neither side played up to their top form. In the end it was the Otago team's greater solidity that won through. They won the last three sets 21—13, 21—14, and 22—20, and the match was redeemed by a hotly contested final set.

Combined Doubles.

Final.—D. Wright and Miss Clarke (O.V.) beat E. Ross and Miss Hirsch (A.U.C.), 26—24, 21—15.

The final in the combined doubles proved an exciting game. It was a fast and an attacking game throughout. The first set, as indicated by the score, was very evenly contested, before the Otago pair won 26—24. In the second set it appeared that the game would run into three sets as the Auckland pair were leading 13—10, but they slipped back, and were unable to recover, Wright and Miss Clarke of Otago winning the set 21—15.

N.Z.U. Blues

The following N.Z.U. Blues have been announced. To the winners our congratulations.

Fencing: A. Simmance (O.U.).

Golf: L. Pointon (A.U.C.), K. Treacy (A.U.C.).

Men's Basketball: B. Bradley (O.U.), N. Hayman (O.U.), G. Moral (V.U.C.), M. Wilson (M.A.C.).

Men's Hockey: G. Buxton (A.U.C.), D. Goldsmith (C.U.C.).

Smallbore Shooting: B. Hardwick-Smith (V.U.C.), J. Hughes (C.A.C.), D. Knight (M.A.C.).

Women's Hockey: L. Austin (O.U.), N. Denman (O.U.), M. Edwards (O.U.), M. Middleton (O.U.).

Soccer: A. Preston (V.U.C.).

Tennis: R. Dickson (A.U.C.).

TOURNAMENT DRAMA

1. Massey Agricultural College: "The Bishop's Candlesticks"

Although presenting "The Bishop's Candlesticks," which is an adaptation from Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," in modern dress, the Massey team failed to a large extent to infuse any originality into their production. The idea of modern dress was a good one, especially as the play is so well known, but the originality of the production stopped there.

As the adjudicator was to point out, "The Bishop's Candlesticks" is a play which depends for its success upon good characterization. The Bishop had a particularly pleasant—in fact very suitable—voice, and he used it well; but he could have used a lot more facial expression—a fault of many actors in each of the plays. Much of the good work by the Bishop was mitigated by a very ordinary performance by his sister. She failed to 'put over' her part mainly because of her voice which rarely moved from the old tone.

The escaped convict, on the other hand, had a very fine voice indeed—but I think that it should have been less cultured. It could be assumed that after ten years of "hell" a man would lose most of his refined accent.

The play, after a somewhat shaky start, seemed to gain some atmosphere towards the end—as it should have done—but the Massey team could have redeemed their performance by more atmosphere throughout. The fact that they did not succeed in this was caused by the general lack of good characterization—a pity, as the sincerity in portrayal was certainly there. Technically, the performance had its faults, and again these became noticeable largely because the production lacked the "sting" to keep the audience absorbed in the action. The use of only the upper half of the stage, the actors' avoidance of the audience—these were both mentioned by the adjudicator. To this could be added the distinct lack of good movement and gesture. The Massey team had obviously been well rehearsed for this play—there were no lapses in dialogue, and everyone appeared quite sure what they were about, but the team would be advised to concentrate more on creation of character, and hence atmosphere, for their next production.

2. Victoria University College: "To Hell With You."

The production of "To Hell With You" was a triumph for the Victoria team. It had sparkle and originality, and from the beginning, achieved something that the other teams failed to do—it held the intent interest of the audience throughout. There were a number of factors that contributed to this success. First was the play itself—if it lacked action in its central phases—it had a tremendous verve in its dialogue, which was really scintillating, and the audience missed little of its wit.

But the opening, with its catchy music (perhaps a little loud)—none the other plays enjoyed this technical assistance to production—and then the gun shots, and the scream, it all really made you sit up in the your seat, and this alone won half the battle. It certainly won the audience. Among the cast Bernadette Canty stood out: her performance was really first class. This young lady has won herself a reputation for "elocution" in competitions throughout the country, but a good voice alone does not make an actor (or actress)—Miss Canty showed that she can act too. Her facial expression, gestures and

and movements were, on the whole, excellent. The only criticism there could have been more of the production, although it was, to some extent, inherent in the play. "With You" is apt to be dependent on its dialogue, and the Victoria team replied too much on the wit of the production. Throughout the production, in which Linda is in Hell, the very little good movement and action became too static. In the dialogue, the wit of the dialogue, the humourous lines too much. The adjudicator mentioned this and suggested the alternative method of known as "throwing away" the laughs, the cast made the mistake of thinking that the only way to a laugh is to point the line, the method of "throwing away" a piece of dialogue is delivered in a kind of quiet aside, can be very effective. "Throwing away" is a technique in any comedian's book—amateur or professional. Nevertheless, in spite of these lapses the humour of the play was still managed quite well and the audience relished it.

The part of the unseen and spoken too quickly and for too long, in one tone. More effort could have been achieved by greater variety. The supporting cast was generally sound, although some came up to the performance of Canty.

One thing that must be mentioned, however, is the tempo of the production. "To Hell With You" had a wonderful pace from beginning to end—the play never looked like dragging. Praise is due to the Victoria team for this quality which amateurs generally find difficult to achieve.

3. OTAGO UNIVERSITY.

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS"

The Otago team's production of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" was an adaptation from Philip Massinger's Jacobean comedy, and its greatest distinction in its simple set of rostrum, stairs and and in the colourful costumes (although they were Elizabethan). These factors contributed a great deal to the standard of the production.

Two of the cast stood out from the others, Overreach and Greedy. Both of these characterisations were excellent. The adjudicator pointed out, in the "grand" style, and it was appointing that the rest of the cast did not follow suit. The fact that they did not was a major fault in the production. Overreach really was self go, his gesture and movement including an effective lameness, generally good, and his voice was spoiled only by a tendency to overplay. The performance of Greedy was sound throughout. The part of Overreach's fair daughter Meg was played with a sincerity and a modesty. Her voice in particular was very pleasant, although it could have been used more strongly.

On considering the other plays, one is confronted with the fault mentioned earlier, that is the manner of styles of playing. That each team has his own style is only natural in the performing of a period play such as this it is wrong to have a section of the cast giving a "g

A LAST LOOK AT THE AXE

Now that the advance publicity and the unhelpful first-night reviews no longer confuse our appreciation of this interesting play, it will be rewarding, I think, to try and sum up its features.

It was an excellent production of a substantially good play. Producer and author moved in step.

This is not the same as saying the production made the play. Because of the exacting demands the play makes upon its audience, (a) it will scarcely be a popular success, though it will have a long-lived interest and we may expect to see more of it, and (b) it needs good production, with especially controlled action and speed, if it is not to topple over into heavy-handed rhodomontade.

Professor Musgrove supplied these. He used the full resources of his cast and of his stage to elicit every ounce of meaning from the play.

And he could do this, because the play itself contains a wealth of meaning, presented symbolically. Some members of the audience may even have thought that it contained a little too much meaning, or striving after meaning.

THE PLAY:

An interpretation of it, I imagine, would go something like this:

Christianity, in the person of Davida, comes to the island of Mangai. Numangatini, king of the ruling tribes, is converted and faced with the problem of maintaining his authority now that the traditional sanctions for it (power and bloodshed) have been repudiated. His is the equivocal position of every man faced with the moral problem of power. When war is declared, he breathes a sigh of relief, and cries, "I am glad my God has need of fighting men."

He is opposed on the one hand by his supposed follower Hema, whom we may take to represent the unbridled "natural man" refusing to accept the curbs of Christian ethic (he comments to his friend Tupia, who has stolidly followed the king along the paths of conversion, "You are led by others' passions, I by my own. Which is the worse guided?") and who perhaps may be looked on as symbolising part of Numangatini's nature; and on the other hand, by the old black heathen gods in the person of Tereavai.

Tereavai's paganism becomes cynicism in the mouth of Tumu, one of his priests, who sees the old order changing but cannot believe the new order is anything but a new cloak for old sins. "That is policy. The ruling party is naturally interested in fostering such feelings of goodwill among the people."

"The Axe" is the symbol for the new, cleaving the past from the future, "cutting away the ropes that bind the island to the sea's bed," setting the static in motion, separating the island from its hitherto accepted and therefore unconscious past and traditions.

There is war between the converted and the unconverted, between the two tribes, each swayed by political motives. The old heathen gods (Tereavai) are killed but their dying laughter mocks Numangatini. Hema's lover is killed by one of the unconverted with the axe and Hema, with the axe, symbol of the new, destroys

defined patterns of tension in the structure. As it was presented, it seemed to have only one pattern of tension: a steady mounting to a climax from a starting-point which the audience was invited to see as a climax in itself.

It has been criticised that the play presented no variation in character. The reply is that, since there were no characters in the sense of individual men, it did not need to. But there was symbolic variation, nevertheless. Davida, speaking a curious mixture of Biblical imagery; Numangatini, who presented a mixture of the old and the new unassimilated, whose position is poignant because we recognise in him much that is in ourselves and because he has not the time lapse which has allowed us to grow dull to the equivocal position; Hema, the headstrong young warrior and lover; Tereavai, mouthing images of ocean and air, a powerful figure; Tumu, his followers, who sees the old order changing and refuses to believe in the (moral) efficacy of the new; Hina, Hema's lover, passively acquiescent to all happenings; and stolid Tupua, who accepts other men's decisions.

This has been mainly a discussion of the play in the abstract, of course. On the stage — Professor Musgrove took over. This combination of author and producer made "The Axe" a memorable and interesting production. The question now is—what will it be like with another producer?

—G. J. Fuller.

Italian Circle

Dante and Verdi, vino and vermicelli, and a genuine cosmopolitanism in the company combined to turn a 30 Michaels Avenue, Ellerslie, into a continental corner on a Thursday evening late last term. The occasion was the second Italian evening of the recently-formed University Italian Circle.

Following a talk on Dante and Beatrice by Father E. A. Forsman, a cast of 10 gave a spirited, colloquial performance of Pirandello's comedy, "La Giara" — "The Jar." Professor A. C. Keys, head of the Modern Languages Dept., who played the part of the mender of pottery, spent most of his time in the depths of the jar and could be traced only by his voluble Italian and the agitated fumes which ascended from his pipe.

In a social as delightfully informal as Thursday's, there could be no actual "guest of honour," but Mr. J. Funnell, who spent three years in Italy as a representative of the British Council, was a valuable asset to the function.

Next on the programme was a talk on Verdi's lesser-known opera, "Macbeth," Mr. J. Commons. Several recordings of scenes from the opera were played.

Meanwhile, his Latin soul probably stimulated by the Verdi, a young Triestino toiled over a steaming cauldron in the kitchen, and presently the majority of the 60 people who attended were engaged in contortions in the eating of a Neapolitan spaghetti with all the trimmings.

Among those present were a number of Dutch, Spanish, French and Germans as well as two or three Italians. Informal dancing brought this pleasant, educational evening to a gradual close. Evviva Triestini!

—Norman R. P. Sidey.

ayal, and the rest of the cast
g any embellishment of speech
boation of gesture. Generally
ing the cast excepting those
ioned were prone to speak too
ly and seemed unable to decide
to do with their limbs. In other
the play.
s, there was a lack of stage tech-
among the smaller roles that
ed an otherwise good production.
were ambitions in their choice
ay but could have done it more
ce with better stage training.

UCKLAND UNIVERSITY COL- EGE: "The DARK BROWN"

uckland's play, "The Dark
rn," was a good choice. Like "The
op's Candlesticks" it is largely
ndent on good characterisation,
it is here that the Aucklanders
the most part succeeded. Much
be burden falls upon the shoulders
enny, the young wife of "The
Brown." Her's is a long part, and
which traverses a variety of
s. Patricia Goulding handled
task with a nice confidence; her
r, pleasant voice was her chief
t, but her performance could have
too much meaning, or striving after
meaning.

And he could do this, because the
play itself contains a wealth of mean-
ing, presented symbolically. Some
members of the audience may even
have thought that it contained a little
too much meaning, or striving after
meaning.

He is opposed on the one hand by
his supposed follower Hema, whom we
may take to represent the unbridled
"natural man" refusing to accept the
curbs of Christian ethic (he comments
to his friend Tupia, who has stolidly
followed the king along the paths of
conversion, "You are led by others'
passions, I by my own. Which is the
worse guided?") and who perhaps may
be looked on as symbolising part of
Numangatini's nature; and on the other
hand, by the old black heathen gods in
the person of Tereavai.

Tereavai's paganism becomes cyni-
cism in the mouth of Tumu, one of
his priests, who sees the old order
changing but cannot believe the new
order is anything but a new cloak for
old sins. "That is policy. The ruling
party is naturally interested in foster-
ing such feelings of goodwill among
the people."

—D. Stone.

DEUTSCHLAND TODAY

(Continued from page 1)

Almost overnight Germany came to be regarded in a new light. Whereas in the past the only good German had been a dead one, every German was now a potential ally (on both sides) in the new struggle. In the West the "German Federal Republic" was born, its capital at Bonn, and at its head Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Conservative leader of the Catholic Party (Christian Democrats) and faithful servant of the U.S. State Department. In the East the "German Democratic Republic" was proclaimed, at its head Moscow-trained communists, dependent on and faithful to their masters.

In the middle of this Eastern puppet-State lies once proud Berlin, a Communist-beleaguered island, still occupied by all four powers. At the head of its German Government in the Western sectors is Dr. Ernest Reuter, a convert from Communism, former Commissar under Lenin and Stalin, of the German-speaking population of the Ukraine and Secretary-General of the German Communist Party. Berlin's Eastern Mayor (both mayors claim jurisdiction over the entire city) is Fritz Ebert, son of Germany's first president after World War I.

FED ON SLOGANS:

In the Eastern Republic over the last five years a miniature Communist State has been under construction with all the terror and suffering that this involves. Prisons and concentration camps house all opponents, as they did under Hitler, and also as under Hitler, the youth are being taught that there is only one truth, that of Marx, Lenin and until recently, Stalin. Every aspect of life has been drastically Russianised. Living conditions have remained at subsistence level. The change to a completely Socialist economy has been made at tremendous cost to the people, while Russia has continued to exact reparations from current production. Only nominally has the Soviet Union treated the German puppet State as an equal in its great "struggle for peace, unity and justice." East Germans have been fed on slogans, and little else.

In the process of wiping out economic injustice the living standards of the poor have not been raised, but all (except the Communist bosses) have been made poor. The world saw the outcome of all this in the recent revolts throughout East Germany. It will take more than Russian tanks to put things right. Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of East Germans are fleeing every week to the already over-crowded West German State with its two million unemployed.

In Dr. Adenauer's Federal Republic we see a very different picture. On the surface it is one of extraordinary prosperity. Bolstered by the American dollar, West German economy has made an almost miraculous recovery. Foreign visitors are astounded at the rate of reconstruction. Cities which five years ago were still tangled ruins and which it was estimated would take at least 20 years to rebuild, are rising like mushrooms, industries and exports are exceeding Hitler's peak figures. Dr. Erhard, Minister of National Economy, believes he has shown the world what the German worker can achieve with a system of almost unrestricted private enterprise and ample finance from abroad. He feels particularly

that he has shown the English a lesson. Uncle Sam is patting him on the back.

NOT SO ROSY:

In reality things are not so rosy. Although the shops are bursting with goods of every description, the workers are in no position to pay for them. Wages are relatively low, prices very high. The gulf between rich and poor is tremendous. The German works hard, mainly (apart from his ingrained habit of working hard) to keep his job, threatened by the army of unemployed. The boss holds the whip. Only one thing keeps the German worker from voting Communist like his Italian counterpart, and that is the knowledge that Communism, which after all is just across the border, is even worse. In spite of American pressure there is every chance that at next month's elections in the Federal Republic, Dr. Adenauer will be defeated by the Social Democratic (Labour Party) Opposition. If he is not, then he will be able to thank the Catholic Church and the Communists for his victory, as the latter are diligently scaring people far to the right. Little do many Germans see that a policy of social justice would in the long run be a much better counter to Communism.

SPECTRE OF REARMAMENT:

A new spectre has crept into German life—rearmament. Five years ago German children were even forbidden to play with toy soldiers, German factories to produce even sports rifles. To-day the Americans are promising Dr. Adenauer jet squadrons, and putting Hitler's generals back into uniform. Across the border the Russians are doing the same. Brother against brother. A second Korea, the Germans fear. The German people are saying "NO!" to rearmament. They do not want to be mercenaries or to fight a civil war. German students in a recent university-wide referendum voted 94% against rearmament. Living with a policy of eat, drink and be merry while the going is good (and no better motive), West Germans, cynical and sick of carrying burdens, have no intention of shouldering the economic burden of rearmament or of fighting other people's battles. East Germans are given no chance to express their opinions.

SYMBOL OF RESISTANCE:

Dr. Adenauer, looking across the Atlantic, is trying to integrate Germany as a unit of the (West) European Defence Community. The French fear this (with same cause) lest the Germans should gain the upper hand; the English are diplomatically standing off. The majority German view (if such a thing can be said to exist), taking both East and West together, is probably in part expressed by the Social Democrats, but more definitely by a section of the German Protestant Church, led by the world-famous Dr. Martin Niemöller (symbol of Christian resistance to Hitler and now branded in the U.S. as a second Red Dean). As a leader in the Church, Niemöller's position takes one peculiar significance in this context, for the Church (Catholic and Protestant) is the only body that still exists as one organisation on both sides of the "iron curtain." That is not to say, of course,

that Niemöller can be regarded as the spokesman of the German Church. What Germans want more than anything else is to be left alone and to be reunited.

Niemöller opposes rearmament in both German States and also challenges the legality of both Governments. He advocates a neutralised Germany, unarmed, all foreign troops withdrawn, a buffer between East and West, fulfilling the "peacemaker" role in Europe that India endeavours to fulfil in Asia. "If the Allies want us to take up arms let them command us to do so," says Niemöller, "but not hide behind the sham of German democracy."

U.S. "GET TOUGH POLICY":

Both the Americans and Russians want German unity, but only on their own conditions. In other words, they would each like to control the whole of Germany instead of only two-thirds or one-third respectively, as is the case at present. The recent invitation of the Western Foreign Ministers to Mr. Molotov to discuss the re-unification of Germany shows this attitude clearly. The Western note underlines that a friendly elected all-German Government should be free to join a Western military alliance. This is laid down as a condition for a four-Power meeting, one that the Russians are hardly likely to accept, and one not at all in keeping with the spirit of Sir Winston Churchill's recent policy speech in the Commons advocating a top level meeting with no pre-conditions laid down. Another victory for Foster Dulles' American get-tough policy.

That, then, is Germany to-day; divided, her people understandably cynical, in the West her workers very poor and her industrialists very rich; in the East her people hungry, bitter and afraid, her youth brought up to Communism; in the West her youth drifting and aimless, the ready victims of another war, or whatever may come along, in the meantime making do with the imported "coco-cola culture" from across the "big pond," as the Germans call the Atlantic.

Life Goes On

In the middle of all this, German life goes on, German music, theatre and art, German scholarship, and light-hearted German entertainment. Somehow the people manage to ignore the events around them for at least some of the time, to bury their troubles in hard work and in the diversions of everyday living. They have heard too many false prophets in the past, and still their ears are being assaulted, but they no longer listen. Can we blame them?

It may well be said that the German people have deserved what has come to them. That, true as it may be, is of little use to anyone. The post-war conduct of the "Allies" has taught the Germans only one lesson—namely, that Hitler's only sin was to lose the war. That is not the lesson they should have been taught. Nor will they learn it by flying American Sabre jets or Russian MIGs. German matters not only because her 85 million people matter, but also because she presents the greatest practical barrier to an understanding between East and West. On her fate may well depend the fate of Europe and of all that remains of Western civilisation.—Paul Oestreicher.

(Readers should note that in sketching a picture of post-war Germany it has been necessary to make broad generalisations, to omit many significant trends and events, and impos-

Student Health

W.U.S. Conference

For the first time in its history World University Service met in Dunedin at the end of August. The past the Conferences have been held in Christchurch, seat of the Dominion Committee. However, national headquarters of the W.U.S. have now been moved to Otago. Dunedin National Executive, new Chairman is Rev. J. M. B. Warden of Arana, Vice-Chairman John Scott, Secretary, Mr. Lukekins, Warden of Carrington, Treasurer, Prof. R. R. Nimmo.

The Conference was ably led, the election of new officers, by outgoing acting-Chairman, Mr. G. Troup, of C.U.C. who together with other members of his Committee had long associations with W.U.S. (formerly I.S.S.) since its inception in New Zealand shortly after World War I.

The Conference was opened by a discussion, led by Dr. Douglas, of the Student Health Service, on the scope of student health W.U.S. its promotion in the Colleges of the University of New Zealand. Having as its aim the welfare of students both here and overseas, this discussion set the Conference well on its course, getting as it did to the heart of student needs, both physical and mental, in our own country.

Although in the past the policy of W.U.S. has been largely concerned with foreign relief projects, war necessary by desperate post-war conditions prevailing in many countries it was decided that more attention should now be given to schemes at home, to be put into effect concurrently with overseas relief.

Arising from the opening discussion the Conference came to the conclusion that a great deal had still to be done in the active fostering of student health. Otago already had a Student Health Service employing one full-time and one part-time doctor, the Service working in conjunction with the Preventive Health Department of the Medical School. It was hoped that similar services would be established in the other Colleges, C.U.C. having already moved in this direction.

Also in conjunction with health the Otago Committee were asked to investigate the question of student nutrition. This project will embrace a critical examination of "feeding" canteens, hostels, digs and flats.

It was also decided to ask local committees to make investigations into the living conditions of the students not living at home or in hostels. The advisability of employing a lodging officer with wide functions in each centre was stressed. The problem of accommodation raised the question of the difficulty of forming a student board due to racial prejudice. C.U.C. provided a report on this problem and it was emphasised that this aspect must be continually borne in mind when investigating the issue.

These specific projects can be considered the result of three years' of an uncertain attitude towards interpretation of the W.U.S. ideals by the N.Z. University during the transition of thought from relief to the ever present student needs which have taken place since the war.

sible to paint the backgrounds of those I have included. Where I have cited Allied policy I do so with a conviction that, on the whole, mistakes were rather the result of inefficient and confused policies than of any malicious intent.—P. Oe.)