



Craccum

auckland university college students' paper

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The Future Is Asia

We are a small country; let's not forget that. Not even our nearest neighbours, the Australians, think that we matter very much. Nor, in terms of world affairs, do we. Even if we managed to triple our population within two decades that fact would not be appreciably altered.

To live at a decent standard we are completely dependent on the outside world. Our Governments may be wise or foolish, but in the end they must look beyond our shores to determine their policies, whether these concern the price of commodities or the intricacies of world politics. What is going to happen to us in the future will depend largely on developments, not in Wellington, but in Washington, Moscow, Delhi, and Peking.

But now let us go one step further. I have said could well give rise to an attitude of complacency: we are not our own masters but only slaves in a tremendous cosmic struggle, so let's live and be merry while the going is good. The Governments can play around with alliances as they like. . . . in the end we'll all blow away anyway. I agree that that is where we appear to be heading, but on the other hand I believe, and believe passionately, that there is another

Either we feed it or it will gobble us up. Let us remember well that no British lion can come between us and the dragon any more and that any attempt to call in the American eagle to fight the Kiwi's battles will only wound the great dragon and enrage him beyond measure. We either court the dragon's friendship or soon we perish. That is my firm conviction.

Enough of the metaphor. It should hardly be necessary to elaborate but to avoid any misunderstanding I shall. Communism is certainly attempting

to gain half of the whole world in the mistaken belief and it is the sincerely held belief of millions that it has the answer to our needs and can salvage a rotten and decadent western world and at the same time be the impetus for the awakening of the East. I believe that in the former case it has failed utterly and that in reality only self delusion and terror keeps it going. In its turn it has become reactionary apologising for its present rather than being prophetic of a great future. In the East it is truly providing a stepping stone for the peoples of Asia to their future hegemony. When they have triumphed they will have captured Communism never the reverse. The dream of Marx will have been an interesting interlude in world history bridging the decline of the West and the rise of the East. But that bridge is of unmistakably Western pattern and will crumble away perhaps in our own lifetime. The actual form that resurgent Asia will take is idle speculation but certain things can be foreseen with a good deal of certainty.

GOODWILL OR PERISH no

Our future in this land will depend primarily on the goodwill of the

peoples of Asia, and particularly those parts of Asia which lie closest to us. This is as true of Australia as of ourselves. At the moment we are doing everything we can to alienate the people whom we shall need as our friends, not in the remote future, but very likely within one or at most two generations. While Great Britain is still trying at least to keep some sort of neutrality and to mediate between East and West, we are unashamedly allying ourselves with the United States of America, whose very name is poison to any Asian. This is a fact that honest American observers are the first to admit. Of course the reason for our American alliance is obvious; we see in the U.S. the only power that is able to protect us. This road to security is a great delusion. Security could be bought so much better by standing beside India and Indonesia, Burma and Ceylon in friendly neutrality and by recognising openly the fact that China and Indo-China (but for European intervention) as well as Korea (but for American and OUR intervention) are on the road to complete Asian freedom and independence. So far their banner may be red because only the Communists have been willing to help the East to her feet. When the East has got up her flag will be of her own choosing. I say again, either we make friends or we perish.

EASY PRIZE dtb

Not only will we be an easy prize for a powerful invader from the north but we are a wealthy and worth while morsel. Asia's greatest needs will for a long time remain food and space. We have both. If we proceed now to populate N.Z. to its economic capacity and then produce food also to capacity and show a willingness to sell it to Asia at prices that Asia can afford, our chances of survival are not bad at all. We would be making a worth while if small contribution to Asia's need and thereby helping ourselves economically as well as in terms of security. Our present English market is not assured for all time; if when it dries up we go cap in hand to Asia there is little we can hope for.

In little things, too, we must make changes. As long as we uphold immigration laws which discriminate against non-white people we cannot blame Asians for looking on us as foolish hypocrites. I do not suggest an open door to Asians but rather a policy of equality with other peoples. There is no open door to Europeans, but they can apply to enter, and some succeed. At least we might let some of our near neighbours in. No Indian may today come to live here even though India belongs to the Commonwealth. India is overcrowded . . . we are not . . . and yet any British

We are small. We are insignificant, we are two million souls who matter, matter to ourselves and to others. If events beyond our shape our future, it remains true that our reaction to these events will determine HOW they will shape it. We are all aware that the world today is divided into hostile camps: Communists v. the Rest, many would say; the Baddies v. the Goodies. The verdict of historians is unlikely to agree with this analysis. It is much more likely to see in the so-called "free-world" a dying civilisation in its last throes and to see in Communism an eleventh hour attempt to salvage what is already lost. Our "way of life" is ebbing fast and Communism . . . in the guise of its enemy . . . really trying to stem the tide as it can by pretending that it really has the ability to pull the fat out of the fire. While we are busy immersing ourselves in this great struggle, which paradoxically might lead to a war which would destroy everything being fought for, the real future in terms of historical development is looming over us so dangerously that so far we have not been able to recognise it at all.

WAKENING DRAGON hiio

The future is no political "ism," it is the awakening of more than half the peoples of the world. The future is ASIA. Perhaps even my analysis is out of date; perhaps even the present is Asia. The sleeping colossus has woken up. The great Asian dragon has begun to swish its tails.

In Memory

of

a realistic

Western Foreign

Policy toward

Asia.

(Continued on page 8)

CRACCUM

Auckland University College Students' Paper

The Editor accepts as little responsibility as possible for the contents of this paper, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editor nor of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive.

STAFF

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 Sub-Editor: **JIM TRAU.**
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 with **CLARE LILLIE, JENNY HILFORD, JOAN FROST, JOHN MCKENZIE, and FOXGLOVE.**

ACCREDITING AND ALL THAT

The matter of entrance to the University has been raised once again in the daily papers, and this latest contribution to the arguments surrounding the question of who should be admitted to this place of higher education, and the frequency with which such arguments occur, indicate that everything is not yet settled. Although much of the criticism that has been levelled at the present system has been uninformed in the extreme, there has been enough coming from responsible quarters to warrant a reconsideration of the subject.

There are, in the main, three methods by which University Entrance could be granted—first by examination alone, secondly by full accrediting and thirdly by a compromise of partial accrediting with an examination as an alternative for those who fail to be accredited.

The first method, by examination, was that followed in this country until the last decade. Although that system had been in operation since 1879, it failed to gain universal approval from either the University or the schools. The University, from as far back as 1897, has shown evidence of a decreasing faith in the University Entrance Examination as a rigid selective mechanism and has adopted a series of devices for relaxing entrance for individual candidates (for example, provisional matriculation is now granted to anyone over the age of twenty-one). The schools, too, showed continued dissatisfaction with the examination system, and since 1921 repeatedly asked for a system of accrediting.

The examination, especially the external variety, has many advantages that are readily recognised—it is the most trustworthy test of teaching; it emphasises for the pupil the importance of possessing knowledge, of using it and producing it on demand; it encourages the pupil to become self-reliant and to get a grip of his subject and it enables him to discover what he has really mastered.

Against this, however, the University Entrance Examination, as such, had many drawbacks. When the U.E.E. was the only external examination of that standard, it had the advantage of being used for two purposes—first as a qualification for entrance to University, and also for entrance to business life. Since employers had so misinterpreted the use of the examination, the result was that the rigid course of studies demanded for U.E. biased the whole curriculum of secondary schools so that pupils studied subjects for which they had little capacity and in which their interest faded the moment the hurdle of examination was passed.

Even without the second disadvantage—the misuse of the examination—it had been found, on investigation, that the U.E. Examination failed in its primary purpose—that of a direct selective agency. Apart from failing very few who cared to sit more than once, it was found to be of little help in predicting what the ultimate success of any candidate would be at University, and hence contributed little towards what should be one of the major duties of a secondary school—that of providing guidance for the pupils in choosing their ultimate careers.

This question of guidance is an interesting one, especially as defined by Dr. C. E. Beeby in the Report on Entrance to the University, that he helped to draw up in 1939. He says, "We know the kind of person who is most likely to succeed at the University and the kind who is most likely to fail, but we have no single measurement capable of foretelling with anything like accuracy whether any particular individual will succeed or fail. It must be left to some persons who know both the demands of the University course and the records of the pupils under consideration to weigh in their own minds the relevant characteristics of each individual and to

give guidance according to their balanced judgment. That is the essence."

With the raising of the standard of the U.E.E. by one and the consequent growth in prestige of the School Certificate Examination eight or nine years ago, it seemed as if one of the major difficulties—that of the examination having to fill two—might be solved. And when, in addition, the present system of accrediting was introduced it seemed as if the other problem of guidance—might also be solved.

The first objective has certainly been gained, for the School Certificate is now much more widely known and has become hoped, a mark of attainment acceptable to employers. The second, however, has not been achieved, for although there is in operation a system of accrediting, it is only a partial one in the sense that students are merely assessed on the standard they have reached in a certain number of prescribed subjects, and those who are to be accredited are required to sit the examination properly. Those who are to be accredited are never informed of the facts shortly before the examination, this has the same undesirable effect as before, of restricting the school curricula to examination rules and not allowing teachers or pupils any opportunity to broaden their fields of study.

There remains one more alternative—full accrediting. This is the course that has been suggested recently, and would entail pupils being granted University Entrance who have completed a specified number of years' work satisfactorily, after School Certificate has been passed.

This has certain immediate advantages—it would remove the present difficulties and arguments about giving the schools final responsibilities and authority in making the decisions as to whom to accredit. But it also has certain disadvantages that must be recognised and prepared for. The first is that the population at the Universities must rise somewhat, just as they did in secondary schools when free education was introduced and when they started accrediting for the Proficiency Examination. Since only people eligible to enter will be those who have completed a primary course of almost any kind, that may mean that the University would have to offer a greater variety of courses, of which the traditional one of preserving scholarship and developing research would be only one.

Such an idea is rather abhorrent to anyone with an academic view of the University, but it must be realised that such changes have taken place in our post-primary schools which used to cater for a select five or ten per cent. of the population. It is well to realise that those who argue for a completely open door should realise the implications, but it is difficult to see how, having once started on this path, we can move in any other direction.

This, after all, is the logical conception of the functions of a university in a democracy and who are we to say that it is wrong? *Vox populi, vox dei.*

P. W. B.

AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY

An executive statement sent out by the International Vice-President of the National Union of Australian University Students affirms that the NUAUS is at present opposed to affiliation with the International Union of Students (IUS). The statement continues as follows: "NUAUS considers IUS to be a partisan student organisation which is constituted on an unrepresentative and undemocratic basis. The NUAUS, while unable to join this organisation, desires, however, to have friendly relations with the student groups which are members of the IUS. NUAUS affirms the belief that co-operation with them on practical activities, such as student travel and exchange, is possible." The statement said further that the NUAUS will attempt to send an observer to the IUS Council in Moscow this year in order to investigate the possibility of specific practical activities and to express friendship with students of IUS member organisations. The announcement concludes: "This action in no way implies approval by the NUAUS of the IUS as an international organisation, or NUAUS agreement with IUS attitude and policy statement."

Editor

Applications are called for the position of Editor of "Craccum" for 1954. Persons applying for this position of responsibility are advised to send their applications, together with details of qualifications and suitable material, should be to the Chairman of Publications Committee, Executive Room, by

September 17, 1954

It is hoped to make the appointment before the final issue of "Craccum" 1954 to enable the Editor to become acquainted with current procedures.

OVERWORKING BY JOVE

Approximately one student in every 10 at British universities suffers sufficiently from mental stress to seek clinical help. About the same proportion of undergraduates fail to finish their course. Dr. N. Mallett, the Medical Officer to University College, London, made this statement. He says most of these failures occur at the end of the first or second year while a small number repeatedly fail their examinations.

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EXECUTIVE

The Executive and Officers of the Auckland University College Students' Association have been elected and have taken office. The members and the portfolios they hold are:—

President: MATE FRANKOVICH

Man Vice-President: PETER BOAG. Woman Vice-President: JOAN FROST

Secretary: JOCK McGOWAN

Treasurer: BRYCE POSTLES

Executive:

PETER BOAG

*Chairman Publications Committee
Congress Officer*

BRIAN HORTON

*Chairman Men's House Committee
Corresponding Member*

PATRICIA BARNES

Chairman Social Committee

DON LANG

*Secretary Grants
Registrar Clubs and Societies*

ANDREW CLARKE

*Maintenance Officer
Procession Controller*

MAORI MARSDEN

*Orientation Controller
Non-European Students' Liaison Officer*

FRANCES COTTON

Chairman Women's House Committee

LESLEY QUINN

*Travel and Exchange
Carnival Secretary*

JOAN FROST

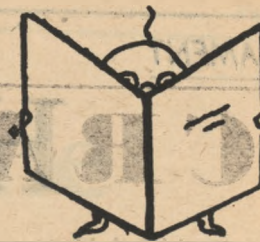
*Chairman Cafeteria Committee
Secretary Orientation*

KEVIN TREACY

*Senior Tournament Delegate
Sports Delegate*

PETER GODDARD

Chairman Carnival Committee



MORE PONDERINGS

While agreeing in principle with Mr. Wright's criticism of 'Ponderables,' I feel that the examples he suggests as alternatives tend rather to the opposite extreme from 'Foxgloves.' While 'Foxglove' loses his (her, its) point by trying to be too concise and Oscar Wilde-ish, Mr. Wright conceals his in a welter of superfluous phraseology, both of which forms tend to leave me with a slightly puzzled sensation.

I suspect that some of 'Foxglove's' 'ponderables' may be quite meaningful but when they are listed, one after the other in a column, even the pithiest phrases lose their sting, and so would it not be possible to have the Ponderables distributed through Craccum to fill up odd spaces, with perhaps a footnote somewhere to explain to the uninitiated that 'Foxglove' is the author, compiler, or what you will.

In concluding, is there any significance in the fact that the author of a recent feature in the Listener called "Coming Round the Bend" (which as one correspondent remarked, could be more aptly titled 'Gone Round the Bend') has a name rather similar to Foxglove?

'MAXWELL.'

ORIENTAL SOCIETY

July 7

The Oriental Society held a successful meeting in the Women's Common Room on July 7, at which Mr. York Ming Lowe, an Auckland Chinese painter, gave a demonstration of painting in the tradition of the Southern School of Chinese painting of which he is an exponent. Mr. Eddy Wong, B.Arch., interpreted for Mr. Lowe during the evening.

Mr. Lowe, born in China, had lived in Auckland for 14 years before he went to Hong Kong in 1952 to study painting under the master Chao Shu Ang. After his return to Auckland, Mr. Lowe has given a public exhibition, and has held a demonstration for the Arts Society.

Mr. Wong began the evening with a brief description of the History of Chinese Painting, and stated conditions for the painter as they are in Hong Kong. If a Chinese painter wants to be known he must, first of all, be known among the right people; the critics and already established colleagues. Without this recommendation a painter can remain unacknowledged, no matter how great is his merit as an artist.

The three main styles of Chinese painting are the Northern, the Southern and the Traditional. The Southern is devoted mainly to natural subjects for its theme, and its style has remained unchanged throughout the centuries. The ground of its expres-

sion is in six basic points: 1, Spiritual content; 2, Calligraphic quality; 3, Conception; 4, Appropriateness of colour; 5, Composition.

After Mr. Wong's introduction, Mr. Lowe began his demonstration. The subject he chose was of a bird sitting on a willow branch which took almost a full hour to execute.

As no easel was used, the painting being done on a long sheet of absorbent bamboo paper placed on a table, the audience had an intimate view of the execution by standing around the table. During the painting, and after, there was considerable questioning and discussion upon all possible aspects of Chinese techniques for itself and in contrast to European technique.

Out of the discussion arose these points of interest: A Chinese painter has a stock of forty brushes—Mr. Lowe used about ten. All the colours used were Chinese, of which the basic is black. This is smeared on a little plate to suit the paper. The essential difference between Chinese and European colours is that the Chinese are not as bright as the European. The painter uses quick, firm strokes, holding his brush vertically above the paper, as though cleaning a staff. This is in the traditional calligraphic manner. The colours are allowed to merge. As the painting developed it was seen that there are no specific boundaries between colours, there being imperceptible shading.

The bottom quarter of the sheet was left unpainted. This is Chinese custom, the space always being left for the title of the painting, the artist's seal and for the comments of a teacher or critic. A poem may be added which will blend in with the work. The painting and its verbal additions are by no means independent of each other. The final product is the unity of both the painting and the writings.

A fundamental point brought out in discussion is that in approaching Chinese painting we are erring if we go to it for a factual portrayal of the objective world. A Chinese painter wishes to convey his inner impression of the world. He is being neither photographic nor subjective—that is, subjective in the Western psychological sense. Rather is it the painting is the unity of the spirit of the artist and the spirit of the subject. In Japanese painting it is described as "the subjective appreciation of the subjective."

There were about 30 people present who witnessed Mr. Lowe's demonstration, and all were grateful to him for having shown them the process of an art which is usually foreign to Western people, those interested having always to be content with admiring reproductions in books.

July 21

The Oriental Society was given a lecture by Dr. Mary Palmer on July 21 in the Women's Common Room. "What the Modern World Owes to

Egypt" was Dr. Palmer's subject.

Dr. Palmer, for 15 years at the Museum of Egyptology at the University of Manchester, has travelled extensively for her subject. She resides in Whangarei now, and is the wife of Archdeacon Palmer, Primate of Waimate North.

Dr. Palmer opened her lecture with the theme that the originator is the one to whom we owe most. Upon the basis of this thought, then, we in modern times owe much to ancient Egypt for its containing a number of "firsts" that are the background of our era's achievement's; the calendar, pottery, building tools, basin irrigation, beer—the Egyptians made a beer by fermenting soaked bread—papyrus writing, stonemasonry and housing schemes for workers on large projects.

All these aspects were illustrated clearly by slides which added point to Dr. Palmer's appeal to regard the Egyptians as a vital, down-to-earth race, and not just preoccupied with mummification.

Modern mathematics owes a lot to the Egyptians whose mathematical knowledge helped construct the pyramids and out of mummification itself is the ancient ground for morbid pathology.

From the slides of examples of sculpture there was seen some vivid examples of strong, living portraiture.

Though Dr. Palmer's approach was limited by her being a specialist talking to "the public"—even though academic—the lecture was well-received by those present.

TOURNAMENT

Hold on to Your Hat We

Next Saturday, our sporting representatives leave for Winter Tournament at Wellington. Eight sports, and the cultural activity of drama, are represented.

Although Auckland has not excelled itself in recent years at Winter Tournament, we hope that this year A.U.C. will emerge victorious.

Tournament is one of the few times when the title, The University of New Zealand, really means anything to the students. Then they become a corporate body, with, we hope, the same aims; the playing of good sport, and the enjoyment of good fellowship. But a warning is necessary: Do not let the enjoyment earn the displeasure of the general public. By all means have a good time, but there is little need for that good time to interfere with the rights and privacy of others.

Good luck, one and all! May you thoroughly enjoy yourselves, and may you, if possible, bring the Tournament Shield back to Auckland.

The teams for Tournament are:

N.Z.U.S.A.:

P. W. Boag
B. R. Horton
R. M. Smith

N.Z.U.W.T.C.:

Kevin Treacy
Trevor Eagle

N.Z.U.S.N.A.:

J. Holdom
P. W. Boag
Miss V. Fromm

Skiing:

Miss W. Bennard
Mr. K. Stoddart
D. Craig
W. Hindmarsh

Table Tennis:

Miss P. Harrop
Miss P. McKenzie
G. Gardiner
C. Robinson
J. Rogers
E. Sang

Women's Indoor Basketball:

R. Tilley
E. Bergham
E. Cuming
J. Hames
I. Bowman
B. Bridgeman
A. Farrant

Men's Indoor Basketball:

T. McLiskey
J. Davis
R. Coulam
P. Reid
B. Kingi
P. Dalton
R. Wong
J. Nicholls

Small Bore Rifles:

Miss R. Hair

S. McBeth

Mr. A. Maingay
B. Adams
M. Taylor

Harriers:

W. Travers
I. French
D. Smith
P. Barnett
T. Russell
G. Robinson

Men's Hockey:

D. Goldsmith
P. Clapshaw
L. Love
B. Teesdale
K. Nicholson
O. Buxton
B. McAdam
T. Percival
B. Buxton

R. Forbes
B. Duder
D. Goldrich

Association Football:

G. C. Hard
P. Painter
J. Rogers
W. B. Elley
L. Bobb
G. Walbran
P. Viokovic
G. V. Thornley
K. Sang
R. Dohig
I. Hart
K. Stead
N. Young
R. Lusk

Fencing:

Miss J. A. Broker
J. Hamilton
P. Lusk
M. Thompson
S. Chau
R. Fong
J. French
R. Paterson

Drama:

Miss J. Copeland
W. Armour
S. Davis
W. Ralls
A. Spinley
Mr. M. Spackman
P. Salmon

Badminton:

Miss P. Brooking
Miss W. Strickett
Miss J. Oakden
Mr. S. Chee
D. Light
N. Hew
T. Gan

Golf:

L. Pointon
K. Treacy
E. Treacy
B. Coyle
T. Coxon
G. Revell
N. Murray
D. Ellison

Women's Hockey:

A. Pemberton
M. Saunders
A. Budd
M. Bullock
K. Moore
A. Parkinson
S. King
B. Clarke
P. Franzen
B. Montgomery
E. Diprose
N. Denman
J. Lambert
A. Middleton
B. Saunders

Badminton

This year's badminton team should rank high in the tournament. The players are S. P. Chee, D. C. Light, W. L. Hew, T. Gan, Misses R. Dickson, P. Brookings, W. Strickett and M. Heenan.

S. P. Chee recently defeated R. Procter, the Waikato No. 1. This performance puts Chee in provincial representative class and he should prove the outstanding player of the tourney. D. C. Light was runner-up this year in the Auckland Intermediate Championships. He is a heady player who has only to iron out the weakness in his backhand to be in top class. W. L. Hew and T. Gan are two players who could give trouble to many top players.

Unfortunately, tournament organisation allows only two ladies in the badminton team. Auckland's two will be Pam Brooking and Wendy Strickett. Both are steady players who are sure to perform well at Wellington. Our top player, Raewyn Dickson, is not available, and, despite her relative inexperience, her absence will be sorely felt.

J. HOLDOM.

Soccer

The 1954 Tournament team is little different from that of last year. Lou Bobb, Kevin Sang, and Phil Viskovic are the only true newcomers. These players fill the positions of right wing, centre forward and left half respectively.

Lou, a former senior Thistle player, is a very speedy forward and easily the cleverest in the team. At centre forward, Kevin is our 'find' for the season. Originally a half back, he settled down as right wing, but after a reshuffle of the team, he was found to possess great goal-scoring ability from the centre. Already with only two games at his new position he has scored five goals. Last season's centre half for the Auckland Grammar Firsts, burley Phil Viskovic is a staunch player in the defence line.

Ian Hart at left fullback fills the vacancy left by Merv. Rosser (unable to attend Tournament). Ian captains the 'Varsity' third grade team and consequently on the position he is a sound player. For Phil Painter and Graham Walbran last year's Tournament was their first. Phil is the pivot and brains of the team, being both captain and centre half. At right back Graham is a hard worker.

Jim Rogers, Graeme Thornley, Gordon Hard and Warwick Elley are attending their fourth Tournament. Jim, our very capable goalie, has three times been selected for the N.Z.U. team and has twice received an Auckland Blue. At right half Graeme Thornley is a sound defender and shows plenty of speed. Inside right Gordon Hard, the team's vice-captain, is showing improved form and last year was reserve for the N.Z.U. team.

For Ron Dohig, this will be his third Tournament, and with Carl Stead will fill the position of inside left. Both are bustling players and hard workers.

Up from third grade are Bob Nai Young and Lindsay Nash, as reserves.

On paper and the field, this is as strong as ever. With additional news that the trophy V.U.C., has lost the valuable services of Alan Preston (selected as Zealand Representative to tour Australia) and Des Rainey, A.U.C. has a good chance of bringing home the shield.

Table Tennis

The tournament team is made up of—

G. Gardiner (Capt.)
M. Robinson.
J. Rogers.
E. Sang.
Miss P. Harrop.
Miss P. McKenzie.

Once again the table tennis will field a strong side. The team is very even in strength and will have a good chance of emulating last year's champion team.

Amongst the women Miss P. Kenzie has proved herself at tournament before and Miss Harrop, promising newcomer who should quit herself well at her first tournament. The men have all had experience at the Auckland A Grade competition and impress as a strong and balanced combination. G. Gardiner showing the form that won him A.U.C. title last season, while Robinson is the most improved player in the A Grade side and has had some good performances against visiting Auckland players this season. J. Rogers, who has been a regular competitor at Tournament for several years, being in last year's champion side, is again displaying good form this season. E. Sang is another member of last year's side and is playing with marked consistency.

Men's Hockey

The Tournament team is a blend of old and new material, including six of this year's senior side.

On a firm field, they should be able to hold their own against all the Australian Universities tournament team, which will be competing at the sixth tournament team. The standard of play and competition should be the highest. The team:—

Ron Mayhill (capt. Auckland Representative, 1954; N.Z.U. 1950-52).

Bruce Buxton — N.Z.U. 1951.

Graham Buxton — Auckland Representatives, 1950-52-53, N.Z.U. 1949-50-51. Blue 1953.

Peter Clapshaw — A.U.C. 1952-53.

Bruce Duder — A.U.C. 1952-53.

Rex Forbes — a promising forward from Gisborne.

Dave Goldsmith — South Island Representative 1953; N.Z.U. Blue 1953.

Dave Goodrich — a promising junior.

Lloyd Loue — an ex-Manawatu player.

Bruce McAdam — an unknown but frequent.

Ken Nicholson — was captain of The Rest of N.Z. in 1950 Auckland

Wellington, Here we Come

Men's Hockey

(Continued)

representative 1950-54. N.Z.U. Blue Percival — a promising import Wellington. Teesdale — playing in his first A.U.C. tournament.

—G. C. HARD.

Smallbore Rifles

first three places in the Tour- team are filled easily; not so two. These are being very contested and have not yet decided. team will be composed of five following:

Maingay.—Tony has had seasons' shooting with the team has not previously been selected for Tournament. Last year he shot for A.U.C. twice be- n, while winning an A.U.C. Blue in 1953. Hair.—Rachel was in no measure a contributing factor to the winning of the I.C.I. Shield last year. Rachel will be shooting for this year and will do well; been shooting well this year hope for a remarkable last- burst from her as was the case last year.

McBeth.—A newcomer to who has been improving re- markably. Of late Sue has been shoot- ing consistently well; a few more coaching and Sue will be a dependable performer. Adams.—Another newcomer who has improved remarkably and has turned some very good cards. forward to further improve- ment. Bob—Relax, Bob, relax!

Waser.—In his second season's John has improved a great deal with most of our shooters a all twitches have to be elimin- ated before he becomes a first-class

Bob and John have to 'shoot' the last two places in the team. The best win. After being chosen for the N.Z.U. team last year, she was unfortunately not able to play owing to injury. Better luck this year, Bev.

Women's Hockey

year's Tournament team is an interesting one, combining young and old. Although last years' team went well at Tourney, this year, unexpected success in the Competition may be a fore- boding yet better things to come. The team has capabilities and at last combination and Auckland is being developed.

Beverley Montgomery, on the left wing for her first Tourney, is a former Senior Reserve Representative and has a nice turn of speed. With hard working left inner Pat Franzen and centre-forward Ellice Moore, she has been prominent in several goal-result- ing sorties this year. Pat, who is a fine player, turned out last year for St. Cuthbert's Old Girls, and this is therefore her first University Winter Tournament. Ellice, in her second year at 'Varsity, will be making her second appearance at Winter Tourna- ment. If she gets plenty of ball she is a dangerous and valuable forward. With more accuracy in the circle, she may receive the selector's nod.

At right-centre we are fortunate to have ex-O.U. representative and N.Z.U. Blue Mary Middleton. She has very competent ball control, and al- ready this season has chalked up many goals.

Although Tournament evergreen Bobette Clarke has only made brief appearances on the right wing this year, she is maintaining the first- class form that we saw from her last season, and should be a starter in the N.Z.U. team with a little more luck.

At left wing another ex-O.U., cap- tain of last year's N.Z.U. team and twice an N.Z.U. Blue Norah Denman has already impressed Auckland selectors with her fine anticipation and skilful play. She has proved a strong and welcome addition to the side.



This is the third Tournament for captain Beverley Saunders at centre- half. She has once again proved to be the pivot of the team and has the ability to switch defence to attack. After being chosen for the N.Z.U. team last year, she was unfortunately not able to play owing to injury. Better luck this year, Bev.

Completing this efficient and hard- working half back line is A.V. Park- inson. This will be her second Tournament and last year she was selected as reserve to the N.Z.U. team. This year she has received able assist- ance from Elizabeth Diprose at left back, a newcomer to the team. Eliza- beth spent several years in the First Eleven at New Plymouth Girl's High School, and is adapting herself well to the standard of play here.

At right back is Margaret Bulloch, another first-timer in the team with a formidable record. Margaret has been playing excellent hockey this

season, and should also stand a fair chance of gaining N.Z.U. selection.

Jennifer Lambert, who is 'keeping' for the 'Varsity seniors for the first time, is proving a capable goalie; in coming years, with added experience and confidence, we should see great things from her.

Travelling with the team as re- serves are Audrey Rudd and Solita King. Audrey is another who comes to us from the St. Cuthberts' Old Girls' eleven. She has played in the 'Varsity forward line several times this season and has thoroughly earned her place in the Tournament team.

Solita hails from the Solway oCl- lege Senior team and is a tireless and energetic player for whom the Tour- nament will be a valuable experience. So now, Women's Hockey, it's over to you—best of luck, and we'd like to see the shield come north once more.

Golf

Auckland is once more strongly represented in Golf. The team which has been successful for the past four years is once again selected and there appears to be little chance of their defeat in teams events. The winner of the Championship is once again open with reigning champion Zohrab (O.U.), Penlington, C.U.C.), Boon (V.U.C.), and Leon Pointon, Kevin Treacy, Brian Treacy, and Bernie Coyle from A.U.C. all being strong contenders. In addition to these four, Auckland is sending some individuals who, while not eligible to earn points for Tournament, could upset the other Colleges. These are Trevor Coxon, Graham Revell, Neil Murray, Don Ellison and 'Tono' Pemberton.

The records of the official team are:

L. D. Pointon — Team captain, on a two handicap. No. 1 player for the Maungakiekie Club's A Pennant team. A.U.C. representative since 1950. A.U.C. Blue 1951, 1952, 1953. N.Z.U. Blue 1951, 1953. Winner N.Z.U. Cham- pionship 1951, semi-finalist 1953.

K. J. Treacy — two handicap player; No. 5 player for Akarana A Pennant team, A.U.C. team since 1951. A.U.C. Blue 1951-53. N.Z.U. Blue 1952-53. Winner N.Z.U. Cham- pionship 1952; runner-up 1953. Run- ner-up long-driving Championship, 1952-53.

E. B. Treacy — Two handicap player. Has represented A.U.C. for several years, and has gained a number of Blues from A.U.C. and N.Z.U. Has won a number of open tourna- ments.

B. A. Coyle—An Auckland Pennant player on a two handicap. Has repre- sented A.U.C. for several years, and gained one A.U.C. Blue.

—K. J. TREACY.

Fencing

This year we will be sending mod- erately strong teams to the Winter Tournament. The Men's team is made up by:

R. M. Patterson — a very experi- enced fencer who has competed in several provincial tournaments. He has been runner-up in the Sabre Sec- tion.

S. S. Chan — a very good fencer, who won the Junior Provincial Tournament, was placed third in the Senior, and who gained an Auckland Blue in 1953.

S. Fong and J. French, both of whom are competing in their first tournament.

The Women's Team will consist of:

P. Lusk — she has previously com- peted for Otago University. She gained a N.Z.U. Blue in 1954, and represented N.Z.U. against Auckland last year.

J. Hamilton — represented A.U.C. last year.

J. Broker — emergency for A.U.C. last year.

M. Thompson — competing in her first tournament.

LOCAL NOTES

Men's Hockey

After a shaky start the senior team has settled down to play constructive hockey. Unfortunately the same eleven have not played together (after two months play) due to repre- sentative honours and the vagaries of University life.

The following players have been chosen for Auckland representative teams. B. Brooke, G. Buxton, R. May- hill, K. Nicholson and G. Swift, while D. Goldsmith and G. Stainton have been in trials.

The club was greatly honoured by the selection of Graham Swift, right wing, for the New Zealand side which is now touring Australia. In ten days over £60 was raised by subscription and a cheque to that amount was presented to Swift at a happy evening in the Hobson Park pavilion. (Note: Hockey is a true amateur sport. The players had to pay all expenses including air travel to Christchurch and thence to Mel- bourne. The Hockey Associations con- tributed a further £20).

Bottom of the ladder for the first three games, but now risen to second place, two points behind the leader. Senior B.

Many ups and downs. B. Kennedy, R. Forbes, B. Harris and J. Milne have been nominated for the Senior B. Representatives.

Thirds.

More downs than ups although they have some promising juniors includ- ing M. Clapshaw, R. Massey and B. Moore.

Fourths.

A very happy team with every chance of winning its grade competi- tion. At present top of the ladder.

—R.D.M., Club Captain.

FATHER SAM

The number of foreign students studying at American universities and colleges will reach a record number of about 35,000 in the coming winter semester. Most of the students' studies are financed by scholarships from the American Government. New arrivals are made acquainted with the characteristics of American life and education in a six-week special course before the beginning of the semester.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A student's choice of a future career, of appropriate studies, has but recently become a common "problem." Formerly often all he had to do was to fit himself to follow his father's occupation. Under the best of conditions, his range of possibilities was limited. Nowadays, with so many new industries calling upon a variety of highly-trained specialists, the students' situation is quite different—and mistakes are more costly. Before devoting thousands of hours and thousands of dollars to preparations for a particular career, it is prudent for him to have as clear an idea as possible for his chances of success. It is also important for an employer, particularly one who operates an extensive training programme, to make sure that he is not wasting money and time in training unsuitable personnel.

Wide Range of Tests

Vocational guidance, therefore, which can provide scientific and objective indications of individual aptitude, becomes more and more important. Some of the tests used for this purpose are characterized by remarkable precision. This is claimed particularly for the Otis Mental Ability Test and the Yale Educational Aptitude Test, which are among those used by the Bureau of Testing and Guidance at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

These include a number of questions which must be answered within a limited time, designed to give a reasonably correct inventory of the student's mental aptitude, and also to measure the speed of his reactions. Some of the questions test his ability to understand words and their nuances. Others attempt to determine his skill in the study of foreign languages. One of these, for example, asks him to translate a few simple phrases into an invented language, the principles of which have been described to him. His ability in verbal reasoning is shown by his replies to questions which provide the various elements of syllogisms. Simple problems of mental arithmetic indicate something of his mathematical abilities. Questions about geometric figures and the relations between them as they move in space give important indications as to the ability of a student to think in three dimensions and to become an engineer able to deal practically with blue-prints and with the objects they present.

Straightforward Questions

The inventory of tastes and preferences is quite simple: the subject is merely asked to express his choice among various possibilities—for example, whether he would rather play golf, listen to music, repair a motor or read a book in his leisure time. (If he likes all these things, he is asked to indicate an order of preference.) Similar choices are also presented to him in different forms as a means of checking the accuracy and sincerity of his replies. Tests aimed to measure manual abilities, speed of reactions, etc., are naturally quite different. Nevertheless, even in tests involving manual skills, greatest importance is attached to the real interests of the young man in such work, as the best guarantee of his success. All tests, in other words, are concerned with the character, tastes and motives of the individual.

In Europe, the application of such tests is less general than in the United States, particularly in schools and universities. Doubt is often expressed in Europe that they can be as useful as traditional examinations, that they can have anything like the value of a teacher's personal assessment of his students. Vocational tests and traditional examinations, however, do not have the same purpose. While examinations seek to determine the extent and nature of the knowledge which has been imparted to the candidate and to reveal his abilities to reason accurately, the newer tests seek rather to disclose his unfulfilled potentialities, and the nature and intensity of his likes and dislikes. They have the added advantage of virtually eliminating any bias on the part of the examiner.

Once the tests have been made, a graphic presentation of the figures obtained is almost always quite revealing. A mere glance at a person's diagram, for example, is sufficient to show that he is average or slightly below average in matters involving the use of words; that his tastes are decidedly not literary nor artistic. On the other hand, he excels in logic and particularly in mathematical logic. His interests incline him toward mechanics and science. The guidance expert does not hesitate to advise him to follow scientific and technical studies.

Unsuspected Aptitudes

The tests sometimes disclose aptitudes which the student himself never suspected. One young war veteran, for example, who had left school at the age of 16 through boredom with his lessons, came back from the front to take an examination for a job as public park-keeper. The test revealed that he had a strong orientation toward horticulture. This led him to resume his studies and he was presently launched upon a successful career as a landscape gardener. A brilliant young woman, who had passed all her examinations with credit, left her university to take a job as a librarian. Discouraged and bored, she belatedly consulted a vocational guidance expert. The ensuing tests revealed that she had unsuspected abilities as a writer. She embarked upon her new career with assurance and achieved considerable success in writing books for children.

Hesitant Testees

There are still quite a few people who refuse or hesitate to submit themselves to such tests. Their fear ordinarily springs from an exaggerated opinion which they have formed of these examinations. They are afraid, for example, to discover that they actually lack the abilities upon which they had prided themselves. Sometimes, they fear that they may discover that they are only suited for some occupation which does not attract them at all. Most of these fears are unnecessary, for such tests ordinarily reveal more—not fewer—possibilities than the candidate was ever aware of.

One of the major values of vocational guidance in universities is in the confidence which it gives to the student in his own powers. As horizons are broadened, he feels more assurance in the final choice he makes of a course of study or of a career. Even if he encounters serious obstacles, he is less likely to accept defeat.

The Convention for the Improvement of International Relations

By now probably a fair proportion of students will have encountered a pamphlet which is widely distributed in Auckland, announcing forthcoming Convention on International Relations.

If they have troubled to look beyond the picture of the bomb in action which adorns the front cover, they will know that not even the most uncharitable soul can describe this Convention as a communist 'front.'

The Convention is primarily the work of a group of Auckland clergymen, supported by prominent citizens of all shades of political opinion, and blessed in its activities by no less a person than the Prime Minister, whose remarks in its support are quoted on the back of the pamphlet. (If you have not seen a copy, they are readily available; you are welcome to call at my room in the block of huts behind the cafeteria and collect any number of them.) If this Convention does not receive student support, it will be a grim commentary on our lack of concern for the problems of mankind. New Zealand has long been criticised by overseas visitors for its meagre interest in the outside world. In overcoming this apathy the student should play an important part.

On Thursday, 12th August, a meeting is being held in Room 48 at 8 p.m. to acquaint students with the objects of the Convention. Should this

A Further Note on the Convention

Deeply concerned by the many signs of world-wide tension and the appalling prospect of atomic warfare, a small group of Church leaders met in Auckland a few weeks ago to consider ways and means of encouraging men and women of New Zealand to express their desire for peace and understanding with other peoples of the world. In order to obtain the widest possible support from the clergy of all churches a sponsorship declaration was widely circulated. This declaration read in part as follows:

"We the undersigned, are deeply concerned at the critical turn of world events in recent weeks.

"The imminent threat of the Hydrogen Bomb has deeply stirred the conscience of men the world over, and this, coupled with the growing danger of localised conflicts leading to an international holocaust, constitutes a challenge which brooks no delay. Grave as the situation is, we believe that peace may yet be saved by concerted action on the part of men of goodwill in every land.

"We believe that all international problems can be solved through goodwill and negotiation without resort to war.

"Therefore for the one purpose of rallying the people to an intelligent and active upport of all that promotes motives goodwill and peace, we sponsor the calling of a Convention in New Zealand as early as possible to promote international understanding and a world-wide allegiance to the purpose of the Charter of the United Nations."

Over 30 ministers of religion, belonging to six different churches,

issue of 'Craccum' appeared, it is hoped it will serve to draw attention to this very important meeting. Professor Anschütz, as chairman for a panel of the Rev. D. E. Duncan, a minister in Ponsonby, and the prime movers in the Convention, Professor Northey, of the Department of this University, Philip Matthews, Secretary of the Auckland branch of the International Affairs, and a man who has travelled widely, and Mr. P. J. Downey, a Graduate in History, a Catholic layman and film-maker for the Catholic weekly, 'The New Zealand Herald'. No better opportunity will be afforded students to secure information about the Convention which opens in the week of the next term. For a son alone this meeting on Thursday of this term deserves your attention.

T. G.

agreed to sponsor the proposed convention.

In order to make sure that the convention was held as soon as possible, a wide selection of every walk of life were invited to attend a public meeting. At this meeting resolutions were passed, defining the nature and scope of the convention:

"That this meeting approve the proposal to hold a convention for the improvement of international relations"; and "That the convention be open to all those interested in lessening world tension, and of the groups or organizations which they may belong."

It has also been agreed on the basis of the Convention be the exchange of views, and as possible the bringing of mutually agreed findings that disseminated for use in further groups throughout the world, not the passing of binding resolutions.

The Organising Committee, such well-known figures as E. Duncan, the chairman, R. C. Abel, Professor T. C. Professor J. F. Northey, L. W. Holt, Mr. J. C. Reid, Rae, M.P., Mr. B. Barnett, Bloodworth, Mr. R. A. Dick, M. Finlay, Mr. F. H. Harris, H. Morris, Mr. W. T. Roy, G. Sherson, Mr. L. E. Titherton.

Mr. Brian Knight, the Secretary, who is a well-known psychologist, had the statement to make to the Convention. Knight stressed that this was a private view, and not that of the organising committee.

"After over 20 years of human beings, particularly in the city of Auckland, it is time to relax it?"

Racial Discrimination

Recently, an astonishing situation was revealed in Auckland. In a country noted for its 'lack of racial discrimination' was found that several insurance companies refused to insure a car for one of our Chinese citizens. Why? Because was a chinaman.

Furthermore, similar conditions prevail for Maoris, Indians, others of the so-called 'coloured' people. Also, one rental car in the city was very dubious about renting a car to this same

was this Chinaman? He was member of this College, and a leader in one of the clubs affiliated to the Association. He cannot by standards be considered a 'coloured' character; certainly, he ranks far higher in the estimation than many pakehas, who nevertheless can rent a car, and take insurance cover on it, without difficulty.

It is interesting to speculate as to the reasons why such peoples should be discriminated against. Presumably, they are unreliable characters, given to over-indulgence, and accident-causing vices. Quite possibly they are given to the converses, and the ill-treating of said vices. Beyond that, any sane, thoughtful person could not go. And these reasons as generalizations apply to all persons wishing to insure a car, or any other thing, regardless of colour, creed or political party.

Racial discrimination in this city does not stop at the car-hire and insurance firms. Recently, Moana, a student at the Auckland Teachers' Training College, AND A. J. won the title of 'Miss New Zealand'. For those who do not know, in this title more than good looks and a good figure are required. The appreciation of the New Zealand and the world scene is looked

upon. All this, several people are object to the selection on grounds that Miss Manley is a Jew. She is permanently damned in the eyes by this one single fact, her difference in the colour of her skin. Does this antagonism against Jews with coloured skins exist? No person appears very sure, but a theory is that the antipathy from the time of England's

colonial and commercial expansion, when these coloured peoples were easy prey for the semi-literate traders. These coloured peoples could not read; their ideas on commerce did not go beyond simple barter, in the main; and they certainly had totally different ideas on work, and payment for work, from the not so civilised folks who conquered them. The statement that these people were inferior to the white peoples justified downtreading and exploiting them, under the guise, when the national conscience began to prick, of "assistance."

One other reason, more recent than the first, for this racial prejudice, is the fear of a racial upheaval in which not only one, but all parties, might suffer.

No investigator has yet been able to show any variation of mental characteristics between races which could not easily be accounted for by cultural mores, and educational and social environment. Our social code is not by any means that of the Maori people. Yet we penalize the Maori, without offering him any sympathy and assistance, because his ideas about work vary from our own. In his primitive society, the Maori had no need to do more work than was necessary to maintain himself and his family. And it is obviously a rank injustice to expect him to change his cultural outlook on work in the short space of 100 years. It took thousands, perhaps millions of years, for that outlook to develop and become part of his psychological make-up.

This is one of the many reasons which can be used to refute the argument that the Maori, or any other 'coloured' peoples, is inherently inferior to the pakeha. Sufficient to say that the realization of such an undercurrent of antagonism and differentiation in New Zealand is staggering. J.H.

will be paid to New Zealand's possible contribution through Government action and through organisations and individuals.

2. The possibilities and problems of the United Nations Organisations.

3. The responsibilities arising from the problems of race relationships in the world, especially with Asia; with the Pacific Islands; within New Zealand.

4. The Churches and World Peace.

5. Armaments. (a) Is reduction and control of armaments possible and desirable? (b) The challenge of nuclear energy and other means of mass destruction.

Further suggestions are welcomed by the Agenda Committee.

The details arranged so far are for the Convention to open on Tuesday, 7th September, 1954, and to continue until Monday the 13th September. Three sessions are planned for each day, morning, afternoon and evening, and there will be a public rally in the Auckland Town Hall on Sunday, 12th September, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Ned Kelly

(Imagine yourself living a dozen or so centuries hence. The world, though considerably changed, has just celebrated an anniversary of one of its more sentimental historical figures.)

Last year, Australia commemorated the 1,200th anniversary of the birth of Ned Kelly, that famous hero of folklore, whose career has inspired many of the brightest jewels of our literature, including "The Chaste Land," by Mr. T. S. L. I. Ot, and that gem of the old prehistoric sagas, "The Wild Colonial Boy."

It was then that Professor DX-237 of the University of Mukinbudin was impelled to put forward his fantastic theory that there actually existed a historic personage named Ned Kelly, who flourished at some time between the 17th and 18th centuries, in what is now Central Maoriland. He later found support from Professor XX-7908 of the University of Kwinana, and Dr. 62708 of Woomera.

I regret to disagree with such eminent authorities, but I regard such theories utterly fantastic. Ned Kelly never existed. He was a myth-figure, to be classed in the same category as Robin Hood, Oberon, and Mickey Mouse.

We should remember that during the dark ages of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, superstition was rife.

Men lived close to the earth, with only a few poor implements such as the automobile, jet-plane, and bulldozer between themselves and the elements.

The average life span was no more than a brief seventy or eighty years.

It is no wonder that primitive man, living under such circumstances, should clothe the world with an imaginative covering of gods, demons, fairies and sprites.

There can be no doubt that in Central Maoriland (or Australia, as it was then known), where society was mainly agricultural in character, the worship of pastoral deities was a marked feature of national religion.

For many years, it was assumed that the early Australians worshipped the horse and despite the alternative theories that the ruined temples of Randwick and Flemington represent the cathedrals of the sect known as Seventh-Day Adventists, it seems hard to credit that such a cult could attract so many thousands at a time when allied religions were fast decaying. I still inclined to the view that the Horse was held in peculiar veneration.

It is said that the chief activities of Ned Kelly included the robbing of banks and stage coaches. This is significant. It proves the worship of the Kellys was bound up with fertility rites, possibly of an obscene character, but of a rich ritual content.

Anyone conversant with the mechanics of the sub-conscious will realise that "robbing coaches" or "sticking up banks" is merely a euphemism for the loss of virginity; the stage coach is a well known feminine substitute-figure, and in fact the Kellys were the conventional "mighty men" who were invoked to get women with child.

Surely the picturesque imagery of our rude ancestors should not blind us

to the real character of the Kelly myth.

The Kellys were said to carry guns; and even the most ancient manuscripts on psychology analysis (Freud? Jung? Adler? Walker?) know what that means.

SUN-GOD KELLY

But I think the evidence is overwhelming that the chief deity was the Sun-god, Ned Kelly.

The earliest work we have on this subject, a mediaeval chronicle, is significantly entitled, "Australian Sun"; and, when we examine the salient features of the Ned Kelly legend, the connection is at once apparent.

The story of two brothers of mystic origin and super-human strength had been prevalent in even earlier civilisations, and the Castor and Pollux of the Romans, and the Cain and Abel of the Israelites, are but archetypes of Ned Kelly and Dan Kelly.

In Western Australia, it seems that the worship of the Kellys was displaced by that of two brothers vaguely known as the forest gods; obviously woodland spirits.

Finally, the legend says, the Kellys were caught by their enemies, and burnt to death in a fire, or alternatively hanged.

This is the oldest concept of all primitive religion.

The god must be slain for the good of the community—that is Ned Kelly. The "fire at Glenrowan" is merely a metaphor for the sunset.

TEST RITES

For, after all, is it not an undoubted historical fact, that, immediately after the date given as the death of the Kellys, there began those rituals mysteriously known as Tests?

A select priesthood of 22 men met at mid-summer to celebrate certain mystic rites, the central apparatus of which was known as the "Ashes."

It needs no imagination to surmise that these Test priests believed themselves to be contending for the precious ashes of the sun-god, Ned Kelly; although, paradoxically, these Tests seem to have been regarded as rain-making rites, although taking place in mid-summer.

We can thus gauge the three-fold character of Ned Kelly, as a sun-god, a fertility-god, and a climate-god; three inter-related functions which are common to the gods of most primitive mythologies.

Let there be no more of this heretical and unfounded talk that there ever really lived a historical character known as Ned Kelly.

Reprinted from "The Pelican," West Australia University.

What Can You Do About It?

Ask your Club to support the Convention—send a delegate. Discuss the Convention with your friends—mention it at your place of work—your church—your school.

Further details may be had from Mr. Brian Knight, the Organising Secretary, Convention for International Relations, 124 Upper Symonds Street, P.O. Box 8672 Auckland, C.3. J.E.T.

CONSCRIPTION

An open meeting of students sponsored by the Student Christian Movement and the Socialist Club was held on Thursday the 22nd July to discuss military conscription, the reasons for it, its implications and its general utility.

After a panel of four speakers from the two clubs had introduced the subject, the meeting was thrown open to discussion.

Points raised by the first speaker were that the issue of Conscription was not fairly placed before the voters, equal opportunities were not given to both sides, and the campaign was conducted in an atmosphere of hysteria and what the speaker called 'anti-bolshevist tom-tom thumping.' Also it was questioned whether 18-year-olds were fairly treated by a referendum in which they took no part.

Another speaker questioned the efficiency of the present organisation and its ability to fulfil its claims. As one who had been through the mill he considered that he had learnt little and forgotten more. He maintained that the attitudes fostered by military training, of complete and unquestioned obedience to a superior, tended to destroy independence of thought, initiative and the will-power of the soldier. These qualities, he pointed out, were, ironically enough, the very ones that conscription was claimed to be defending. The longer the period of service the more serious were these effects.

A third speaker adopted the attitude that conscription and with it New Zealand's foreign policy, was not justified, and rested on an unrealistic approach to world affairs. We must not be stampeded into hasty and ill-considered policies by Cold War neurosis. He analysed the position in Asia, quoting from Asian sources which he considered more reliable than the editors of N.Z. newspapers. He said that the Asian peoples were

no menace to New Zealand if they were given a fair deal. New Zealand's best interests lay in peace and higher standards of living in Asia, none of which could be achieved by re-armament and conscription. In another war no-one would benefit, and therefore peace is our best policy.

The fourth speaker expressed his concern at the acceptance of military training as a norm. Citizenship was being restricted to the willingness to shoulder a rifle. He felt that the 'normality' of military service should always be questioned. The attitude of the Conscientious Objectors Appeal Board was thought to be unsatisfactory. By using its own definition of conscience it forced the objector to all forms of military service to break the law or disobey his conscience. An 18-year-old should never be placed in this position. The speaker's main point was that Conscription is not Christian. It was less of a physical preparation for war than a mental conditioning. Modern warfare had ceased to be just that, and it was a Christian duty to take a risk for peace.

A resolution was called for at the end of the meeting, and although some members of the audience suggested that the question had not been fully discussed, it was decided the following motion be placed before the A.G.M. of the Students' Association:

"That the Students' Association discuss the question of conscription with a view to proposing to the Government that it should discontinue Conscription and pursue a more liberal policy towards Asian countries."

J.E.T.

The Future Is Asia

(Continued from page 1)

person can go to live in India and incidentally, Indians can go freely to the United Kingdom and stay. What would the Western world say if India was to close her doors? What is the Western world saying about China which has done that very thing? . . . a thing that we have done all along. If only we took the trouble to look at these things from both sides! The resultant facts are somewhat impalpable. So we turn our back on them.

CHRISTIAN STANDARDS

I have spoken so far only of expediency . . . in other words what be best for us. There is another side which I think is even more important. We still call ourselves a Christian nation whereas in fact we are a thoroughly pagan one. Nevertheless, I should like to remind you that there are still Christian standards which we could follow. The story of the Good Samaritan is well known to us.

Let us remember that while Asia is hungry, we, if we were Christians, have no right to full stomachs, that while Asia is overcrowded we have no right to empty unploughed fields. Our fool's paradise is not only that; it is also a hot-bed of national sin, and of our individual sins in doing nothing whatever to change it.

If Asians are our enemies, and they are that only by our own making, then if we were Christians, we would still be obliged to feed them, not only with what we have left over, but even by lowering our own much-vaunted standard of living. It is nothing to be proud of. One man in an empty mansion is sure to lose it, if a hundred thousand stand outside hungry and in rags and he will lose his life as well . . . not to speak of his soul. If he gives up his house and what he has and shares it, even though it feed and house only a few, he will save his life, his humanity and his soul. The parable is not far-fetched. We are the rich Landlord; our future still depends on us. I believe that true love for all our fellow-men, which means sacrifice for them, is not only good Christianity but, in the long run, good politics.

N.Z. Policy Related to N.Z. Social Development and recent world trends

This paper, published by the N.Z. Student Labour Party, was delivered by Prof. Airey at the Science congress in Melbourne. Many others, it was completely ignored by the newspapers, is a pity because Prof. Airey's ideas are of vital importance to New Zealanders.

A good deal of the paper is concerned with the history of labour legislation in New Zealand, but I shall only discuss the two aspects of New Zealand domestic and foreign policy that threaten our peace and liberty; two aspects that we are in a position to change.

1. In December, 1951, the present Government hustled through a spate of legislation that aroused opposition in this country and comment abroad. This legislation, in effect, put into permanent legal form the repressive Emergency Regulations, introduced during the waterfront dispute, which were the cause of a miners' strike lasting several months.

Fascist Implications

Professor Airey does not exaggerate when he says that the Police Offences Amendment Act, 1951, "can seriously be judged to have fascist implications." Under these Acts it is illegal for workers to ban overtime work or to strike unless they have given their employers a fortnight's notice, or held a secret ballot. The Government can conduct its own secret ballot, to which the union must abide. (In Victoria and N.S.W. Government-conducted ballots are notoriously rigged.)

It is illegal to contribute to strike funds, to say a word in favour of a strike declared illegal.

It is illegal to picket, to dissuade a scab from working or even to hide his tools or walk behind him.

- You may not bring the Government into contempt;
- You may not incite ill-will between social classes.
- Housewives may not organise a consumers' boycott of expensive commodities;
- Possession of any writing equipment or photographic apparatus may be used as evidence of 'seditious intention.' A constable may arrest you on the basis of possession of a typewriter or fountain pen, if he "reasonably" suspects that you are about to write a seditious document with it.

Several other laws complete a frightening picture. The Evidence Act allows the police to use threats, lies or any other means short of violence, to extract evidence from suspected offenders. The Official Secrets Act makes it an offence to possess the name and address of an "enemy agent"—so loosely defined that it could mean anyone from Rewi Alley to Joe McCarthy. The Police Commissioner can order you to a summary investigation, and if you fail to answer questions to his satisfaction, you can be charged under the Act. A geography student mapping the Waitakeres could conceivably be charged with espionage under this Act. The Coroners' Act dispenses with the need of the coroner to view the body and allows him to suppress publication of evidence; it makes it possible, given a corrupt administration, for a union leader to be killed in prison and for his death to be officially hushed up.

Professor Airey shows that the Acts are the logical development of Liberal and Labour Government policy, in which the State acts as a mediator in conflicts between employers and employees. In the State sided with the employers and Mr. Holland's 1951 Act makes the state the supervisor of the employers' interest, of the

Legislation Forestalling

These laws tightened up the system of compulsory arbitration has been called "the law of labour," and maintained unionism, once opposed by the National Party but now since it has worked in the interests of employers against the interests of the bigger and militant unions laws increased the penalties for illegal strikes and hampered strikes, in advance, by making the very actions that caused them effective.

In Professor Airey's view, virtually nullify trade unionism, side a strictly defined system of considerable resemblance to Mussolini's conception of a corporative state and to Hitler's Front.

The existence of these laws is disturbing, and it is incumbent on us to seek to repeal them. It is a pity to say that except the Coroners' and the Evidence Acts have not been used. They were put there for a purpose. Any future crisis, domestic or international, will reveal what the purpose is.

Unreal Policy in Pacific

The second theme of Professor Airey's paper is our attitude towards the emergence of Asia from colonialism. New Zealand has lived for long in comparative prosperity, in a state of racial superiority that no nation can afford, that we are in a conception of the mood of the time is foolish to see the emergence of the Asians as in any way threatening; the thing to do is to reach a hand of friendship by dealing with them, and not to

By lining ourselves up with the supporters of Asian leaders like Chiang, Rhee, Knowland, and the State Department follows their policy—we are in the tensions of the Pacific, the threat of a hydrogen war could not profit us and would age us to an unpredictable degree. Neither the Anzus Pact nor the proposed SEATO are of any use to New Zealand; nor do they deter Asians from shaping their destinies. This is all the Asians they have no wish to try to

These then are the two main points Professor Airey calls to our attention. The incipient fascist legislation and an unreal policy in the Pacific they concern the future of us, Professor Airey's paper serves the widest reading.