

C r a c c u m

Auckland University College Students' Paper

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Gratis

SOME MORAL IMPLICATIONS OF CO-EXISTENCE

A DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW

In our last issue we published Professor Airey's views on 'Peaceful Co-existence,' a subject on which there are many conflicting opinions. In this issue we publish the opinions of a Catholic layman, Dr. D. P. O'Connell, B.A., LL.M., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Adelaide), Reader in International Law at the University of Adelaide

This is a summary of a talk given by Dr. O'Connell at a week-end camp which the Catholic Society held recently at Knocknagree, Oratia.

The recent visit of Mr. Attlee to China and his subsequent observations on that country and its aspirations have had far-reaching and perhaps unexpected repercussions. The impact of his ideas in Australia and New Zealand, and on their role in the British Commonwealth, cannot yet be measured, but may in the next few years prove to be disastrous.

Australia, at least, has during the past twelve months matured into a world power, conscious, on the one hand, of a unique destiny as the bridge between East and West, and, on the other, of the hesitant and empiricizing policy of the United Kingdom. The advance of the Red frontier now threatens to upset the balance of power in the Pacific, and this has had a sobering effect on Australian opinion. Though it is still possible for the Commonwealth to fight an election without mentioning foreign policy, it is nonetheless true that the country is apprehensive. It is not surprising that even Commonwealth Cabinet Ministers have dissented from Mr. Attlee's remarks, and, apart from a conspicuous minority of his own political persuasion, Australians generally have regarded him as an ingenu abroad.

Singapore

Australia, ever mindful of her temporary abandonment by the United Kingdom in the months after Singapore fell, has no wish to be relegated again to third or fourth place on the list of strategic priorities. The country is seeking its own salvation; the post-war years have demonstrated that there are now no legal bonds linking the Dominions with the United Kingdom, and it is now clear that the British Commonwealth is to survive at all in the event of a major clash in policy among its members, it will do so only as a focus of sentiment.

There is a valid historical parallel for the present shift of power in the East in the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Over a period of centuries bastion after bastion of the Empire fell, and with each conquest the power of Islam grew in relation to that of the Christian world, so that eventually Constantinople itself toppled under the accumulated pressure, while the West lacked the cohesion necessary to stem it. Within a century of the fall of Constantinople the tide was lapping the walls of Vienna. South East Asia is a political morass with no clear stabilizing factor that can possibly represent the tide-mark of Communist momentum, which gains in intensity with each acquisition of territory. As a result of this the con-

viction is becoming widespread in Australia that Singapore is the new Constantinople and Sydney the new Vienna.

The issue between Communism and the West is obscured partly by a gross and unpardonable lack of conviction on the part of many western statesmen, partly by a tendency to effect *ad hoc* compromises valid only for the moment, and partly through the interplay of a number of political and social principles operating in Asian, Western and Communist policies. Let us try to extract these principles and relate them to the moral basis of contemporary international society.

Peaceful Co-existence

Overlaying all competing principles at present is that of "peaceful co-existence". To Mr. Attlee co-existence implies mutual toleration based upon the *status quo* and the rule of law; to the Marxist it is no more than a device guaranteeing the process by which territories slide within the Red Curtain through internally generated but Soviet-sponsored movements, instead of by direct attack from outside. In this Marxist context, co-existence is no novelty. It is to be temporary only, just as the transitional phase from capitalism to collectivism within the Soviet was to be temporary.

Marxist geopoliticians have devoted attention to a new theory of global orientation. Moscow is taken as representing the centre of the world land mass, Sydney as the centre of the world sea mass. The world is conceived as revolving, politically, on this axis, and the theory deduces that who-ever controls both extremes of the axis, and its length, controls the world. And the axis, be it noted, runs through China, Indo-China, and the great amorphous mass that is Indonesia. It is quite clear that the Western world exhibited in its divisions and inconsistent policies sufficient symptoms of disintegration to encourage the Marxist theorists. Logic suggests that the best means of combating this situation is a unified front, a vigorous and consistent policy, fortified by armed strength, and sustained by will and conviction.

Self Determination

Mr. Attlee and the school of thought which he represents would, in return for the merely speculative advantage of Mao Tse-tung's goodwill, give Red China all she demands and permit the fullest play of the principle of self-determination. He



Eden and the Titos — Moral implications?

probably imagines that there is one momentum in Asia and that this aims at the immediate termination of "colonialism". There is no such momentum. As the Pakistan High Commissioner to Australia recently said, there are three Asian opinions: that of Russia and China, that of India, Burma and Indonesia, and that of Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines. The pressure for self-determination in Asian countries comes principally from the semi-ruling elements who enlist mass support against the colonial powers and then proceed to substitute themselves for the previous exploiters. Beneath them is, often enough, a social and agrarian movement with which they have no sympathy. Again, in some areas, racial and linguistic groups are organised on a purely separatist basis. Each of these competing principles is exploited by the Communists, the third group of opinion, and the whole situation is ended indefinitely complex by their manipulation of them.

Appeasement

To allow any of these principles uninhibited free-play in South-East Asia at the moment, is to fragment the whole area and intensify the power vacuum. This would render a Chinese advance almost inevitable. The policy of India is not neutralism, because there is no such thing as this issue it is appeasement, and appeasement is suicide. So is the policy of "laissez faire" advocated during the battle for Hanoi by certain professors of the National University of Australia and the Anglican Bishop of Canberra on the grounds that the Viet-Minh had begun as a nationalist movement. This is accurate as far as it goes, but it ignores the

obvious fact that the victory of the Viet-Minh under Chinese auspices involves an extension of the Communist frontier and a consequent shift in the balance of power. A policy of "Laissez Faire" is in fact precisely the condition to promote and sustain Communist momentum.

Goa and Ladakh

India epitomizes all the contradictory principles at present corroding South-East Asia. Her claim to Goa is founded on an amalgam of self-determination and contiguity. But she cannot allow these self-same principles to decide the fate of Ladakh, which, though under Indian rule, is geographically, ethnically, economically and religiously assimilated to Tibet. The same is true of Indonesia; her claim to Dutch New Guinea is founded exclusively on an accident of history. It is not even fully justified on a basis of contiguity. Those majority groups most clamorous for self-determination are the last to admit the validity of the principle as applied to their own minority groups, and so Indonesia perpetuates certain of the racial problems of the old régime with none of the racial guarantees it afforded. The nation's control over remote and dissident islands is extremely tenuous and the result has been the creation of a power vacuum within the area separating Australia from the new Red frontier in Indo-China.

The Common Good

Self-determination, nationalism, regionalism or contiguity have in themselves no moral quality. Their moral value, as principles, depends on their service to the common good. There is no absolute right

(Continued on Page 7)

CRACCUM

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 nor of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive

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Let belief result in action

The activities and antics of the New Zealand University Students' Association Congress held at Curious Cove in January have been discussed in a previous issue. Now, in view of the approaching Easter Meeting of the N.Z.U.S.A. Council, the co-ordinating body of student activity and opinion in this country, we think it appropriate to bring to the notice of the students the resolutions passed at Curious Cove.

We are hopeful, in spite of the back-sliding of various people in office and the obstacles intended to frustrate the expression of opinion held by those present at Congress, that these resolutions will be given the fullest consideration by the student representatives.

If the College Executives and the N.Z.U.S.A. continue to ignore or give only cursory attention to Congress resolutions the Congress will degenerate to the mere academic discussion of questions destined never again to see the light of day. Discussion at Congress revealed genuine intellectual integrity, an attempt to understand other points of view and, above all, a desire that belief should result in action. The continued frustration by student bodies of the intentions of those present at Curious Cove can only lead to Congress discussions becoming "airy fairy" and divorced from reality.

We are determined that what was discussed will not remain in the realm of the nebulous and it is with this purpose in view that we urge the College Executive and N.Z.U.S.A. to give these matters their full consideration. We do not ask that they should agree completely with the resolutions passed, but that the resolutions should at least be discussed.

Those attending Congress did comprise a minority of New Zealand University students, but they were an enthusiastic minority made up of those prepared to give up some of their valuable vacation time in order to bring the University of New Zealand to life for at least ten days of the year. The view frequently held that this minority is an irresponsible one is surely invalidated when one considers that among those taking an active part were the Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, the Vice-Chancellor of Otago University, three Professors, a member of the Wellington Diplomatic Corps, the Head of a prominent Government Department, the Otago Dean of Students and three University lecturers; (and over half the resolutions were carried unanimously).

Of the more important motions (they are published on this page), three deal with University affairs, and of the remainder, one deals with a prominent New Zealand social problem and three with international relations. If these last four resolutions are fully considered it would help to dispel the widely held belief that the University is bound up with its own little world and divorces itself from the larger problems of society, and it would show that the so-called intellectual cream of this country is willing to come to grips with these problems.

Small minds

The university is, so we are told, a place of learning where students may benefit themselves and the community by their study, and where as well as a degree a student acquires certain commendable habits of thought, including a desire to understand other points of view and a certain amount of tolerance.

There are students in this college who completely reject this conception of the university. Their latest act of vandalism is the defacement of a poster belonging to the college Socialist Club which advertises a paper published by the Student Labour Federation. The paper was written by Associate Professor Airey of this college and presented by him to the History section of the Congress of the Royal Society of New Zealand in May last year. The nature of the defacement can be seen by any student who cares to examine the poster.

COLLEGE LIBRARY

Some recent acquisitions

Beveridge, William Henry Beveridge, Baron.
Power and influence. [An autobiography].

Cassirer, H. W.
Kant's first critique: an appraisal of the permanent significance of Kant's Critique of pure reason.

Gardner, Stanley.
Infinity on the anvil; a critical study of Blake's poetry.

Golob, Eugene Owen.
The "isms": a history and evaluation. [Rival ideologies surveyed by an American].

Livingstone, David.
Livingstone's travels; edited by James I. Macnair, with geographical sections by Ronald Miller.

Megarry, Robert Edgar, editor.
The law in action; a series of broadcast talks.

Oates, J. C. T.
A catalogue of the fifteenth-century printed books in the University Library, Cambridge.

O'Meara, John Joseph.
The young Augustine: the growth of St. Augustine's mind up to his conversion.

Pei, Mario Andrew.
A dictionary of linguistics, by Mario A. Pei and Frank Gaynor.

Thelen, Albert Vigoleis.
Die Insel des zweiten Gesichts; aus den angewandten Erinnerungen des Vigoleis.

Verrill, Alpheus Hyatt.
America's ancient civilizations, by A. Hyatt Verrill and Ruth Verrill.

Woolley, Sir Charles Leonard.
Excavations at Ur; a record of twelve years' work.

The Library Pictures

Some pictures lent to Auckland University College and hanging in the Library are works of local "contemporaries". One or two show more enthusiasm than skill on the painter's part. This is not so with 'Composition' by 'Kase Jackson' whose crayon drawing on a thumb-smudged piece of torn newsprint that has been crumpled and folded, insecurely fastened in a crude frame, is a fully successful and cheeky parody. For its stay at the College it has been re-titled "The Leg-Pull".

COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Copy for the next issue of "Craccum" will close on WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL, at 7 p.m. Please place contributions in "Craccum" box on Exec. Room door.

This cheap act of vandalism can hardly be regarded as of benefit to either the perpetrators or to the community. If anyone objects to the content of the paper surely he could take the matter up in the columns of 'Craccum' or with Professor Airey himself. To deface a poster because you do not agree with it is an attack on everything that the university stands for.

Petty mindedness, like dirty mindedness, has no place in this college.



Around the College

... with "Mugwump"

There is no spectacular news from the College office. Enrolment has finished and graduation arrangements are under way.

The government has made a special grant to repair the boilers for the heating system in the main block. We are dependent, directly, on the government, even for our heating!

The gymnasium position is now brought under active review. Representatives of the Students' Association have been to two meetings of the Finance Committee for discussion. Progress last?

The other news is that the Minister of Education may, at some future date, probably, visit the college in his official capacity. This is to ascertain the gravity of a plea from the College for money for repairs.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were those passed at the N.Z.U.S.A. Congress in January and will now go before the meeting of the N.Z.U.S.A. at Easter. The leader on this page.

That this Congress recommends N.Z.U.S.A. and College Executives to ensure that information on international student affairs be widely disseminated among the students as far as possible.

Carried Unanimously. That this Congress suggest to College Executives that College Camps run on the lines of Congress be held during the year.

Carried Unanimously. That this Congress, considering that there have been and are instances of unfair discrimination against women in the College, requests College Executive to appoint a committee consisting of one man and one woman to investigate the situation and submit the details to the College Executive and N.Z.U.S.A.

That this Congress deplores the drinking habits occasioned by the present New Zealand licensing laws, and urges the Government to take positive steps to encourage civilised and leisurely customs of drinking in more hospitable surroundings.

Carried Unanimously. This Congress urges the Government to accord recognition to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to its influences to secure the acceptance of this Government as the rightful occupant of the Chinese seat in the United Nations.

Carried Unanimously. That this Congress is firmly opposed to commitments entered into by the New Zealand Government which involve interference in the internal affairs of other Pacific countries, particularly any such interference in the current Chinese civil war centred on the Formosa Strait.

Carried Unanimously. That this Congress is opposed in principle to the rearmament of Western Germany and calls on the Government to support continued Four Power talks for the establishment of a peaceful united Germany.

At the executive people's Decisions of friction.

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EXEC. NOTES

Dignity and Discourtesy

... by "Mugwump"

At the executive meeting of March 21st there were again fewer people present, and Brian Horton's absence was very much felt.

Decisions were not so clear-cut, and there seemed to be a lack of friction.

The first motion passed was "that a grant of £22/12/- for equipment and of £18 for Training Fees be paid to the Boxing Club provided that such payment shall not be regarded as a precedent for payment of training fees to sports clubs or for direct approaches to Executive which ignore the usual grants channels; and that Boxing Club be authorised to levy £1 per member per annum."

Apart from pointing out that the grant was less than the amount asked for, I shall refrain from comment.

Dignity Again

Two interesting matters came up in the inwards correspondence. A certain large student body had written to Exec. saying that they would support any attempt to return to the former tradition of wearing of gowns by students. Exec. moved that they too should support this "move"—they had even made enquiries about prices (£6 per one firm). Most, if not all, of Exec. seemed to think it would add dignity, etc., etc. They fail to realise that what makes Oxford and Cambridge so "dignified" are the marvellous buildings and long sweeping lawns. The undergrads read for the sake of knowledge, not just to pass exams and the desire for money does not exist to the same extent. In any case, the provincial universities place more emphasis on the wearing of gowns than do the older ones. The fact that the habit did once exist in A.U.C. and died of its own accord, is surely evidence that this move of Exec. is not only a waste of time, but verging on the pompous.

Discourtesy of Freshers

Then Exec. received a letter from Prof. Chapman about the staff entertainment of Freshers on the Saturday of Orientation Week. He pointed out that many of the staff had been willing to co-operate in this matter, had been told that they would be visited by say, ten or fifteen students and had prepared accordingly. In some cases, only one fresher had appeared. Exec. listened and sympathised and decided to write thanking the staff and apologizing for the discourtesy of some students. Mugwump would point out that most of the staff feel strongly about the whole affair. If freshers are not interested in being entertained and meeting the staff, then they should say so when first asked. If, next year, some of the staff are sceptical about the value of staff-student relationships in Orientation, the freshers of 1955 will be the people to blame.

Tournament Billets

Kevin Tracey reported that the sports meetings and the social events for the Tournament are well arranged, but that so far only 40 billets have come forward! MacMillan, the Australian mile champion may be in Auckland during Easter, and varsity hopes to arrange meetings for him to race against N.Z. champions. Nothing has been finalised yet, but if it is, it will not cost us anything, and we will get half the gate-takings!

Food for Thought

At ten o'clock Executive were brought supper and cheered up so much that an evening meeting, the President was

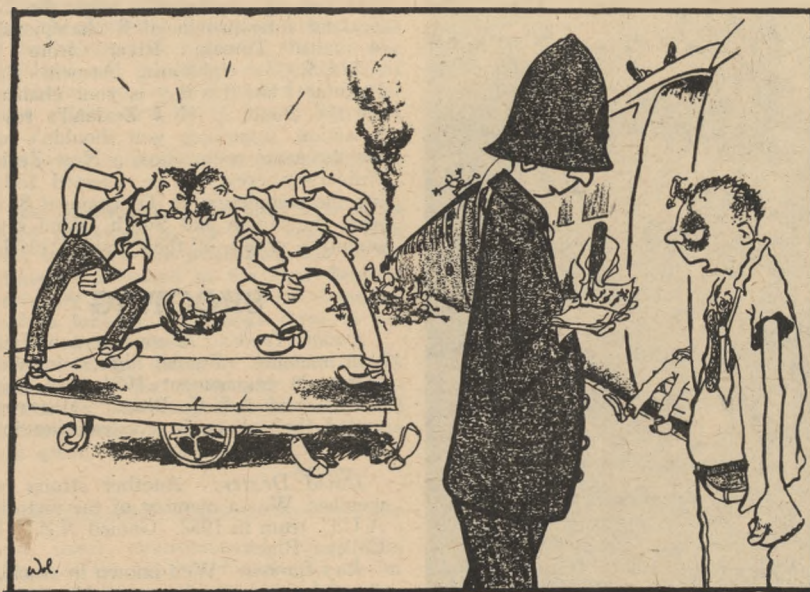
unable to be heard. Biting into a chocolate biscuit, he remarked gloomily, "This is the last time I drink tea at a meeting." While resting, Exec. had decided to end the meeting at 10.30, so that when Don Lang said in his mild, but assertive manner that he wanted £79 for the Cricket Club, the President said there were three minutes to go, and the motion was passed with no discussion!

Capping Revue

This year's Revue promises to be one of the best for several years. It has been specially written by Barry Linehan who is well known in dramatic spheres by reason of his association with both the C.A.S. Theatre and the New Zealand Players with whom he toured for several years. Last year Barry launched a new venture in "Radio Roadhouse" which proved an immediate success. This accumulated experience has resulted in a script which is not only extremely witty but also ideally suited for performance by a student cast.

Mr. Len Green who has just returned from England has been engaged to produce the show. His speciality is farce and his experience in this line will ensure that the full human humour of the script will be brought out in the production. Mr. Green's productions for the Auckland Theatre Club have been most successful and those who have seen any of them will realise how fortunate Revue is in having his services.

Anybody who was unable to attend the auditions but wishes to be considered for a part should contact Denis Pain, telephone 41-870 (business). Watch the notice-boards for further news of Revue.



"— and then I said, "On behalf of the MAINLAND Tournament Committee, I extend a cordial welcome to the Island visitors from the South."

SOME LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

Coffee Evening

'Coffee Evening' we cry and like the mad giraffes we are, invade the men's common room. The name sounds demure, gentle and very feminine. You imagine crinoline and top-hats seated around porcelain coffee cups gossiping . . . and Romance in under the table foot-touching. But instead it reflects a bohemian vogue for calling tea, 'coffee' and foray, 'evening.'

The first distinguishable sounds are those of a frantic almost distorted saxophone and the savage beating of drums. Then appear stampeding feet, blood-spilling yells and unfeminine screams. Oh, this is so civilised! And as we throw ourselves forward we are crushed into the polonising madmen and swung from side to side of the room.

This may sound exaggerated I assure you, you can lose your soul here as easily as Eve in the garden.

We wonder, why all this civilised savagery? Have the anthropologists been let loose, or are the historians trying to reconstruct? Even the supper songs betray the primitive religious fervour of men seeking a 'freer' life. And the jazz (bedlam in modified form) does it reach the cockles of our hearts or merely scratch the surface of our flinging arms and legs?

At midnight all good little girls float upstairs like Cinderella. Their hearts, like Cindie's shoe, are scattered forlornly at the foot of the stairs. The first to find them, they say . . .

Then we, tattered, blighted intellectually, totter home. And those of us who have no 'homes' continue our savagery. After all, it is such jolly good fun, isn't it, to beat a tom-tom in the dark?

Posters

Poster making is as essential to the life of a university as study. For through it circulated and students are drawn into all events are advertised, information is the web of social activity. They are hinted at and finally so pestered that, through curiosity they join clubs and make posters themselves.

Whether this is beneficial or not does not matter. But it must develop their artistic traits and revive their instincts for daubing in paint and pencil in which they delighted as toddlers and later, as children. Only now they are unsupervised and the paint is brilliant red, yellow or black. Such colours for preservative reasons were probably never seen at home.

As well as childish instincts ones of adolescence and adultism (maturity)

appear. Adolescence is marked by morbid stick figures, by faces and geometric diagrams, all evidence of mental immaturity and emotional instability. Adultism on the other hand is represented by plain lettering and enormous question marks which puzzle one into complicated thought manoeuvres about the turmoil of the world today.

Poster making, as an industry, is created by and extends the influence of an ether of open questing so preponderant among students. Whatever form they take, childish, adolescent or adult, Posters can be assured of influence in University life, whether that be good or bad.

Segregation or the Colour Bar

Auckland University College, much to its horror, possesses a 'colour bar', the colours being Man and Woman. Its full force is displayed in separate common rooms where zealous and/or fisted arguments are conducted with usual student demureness. Man and Woman are only permitted together and then strictly ruled to do so, in diabolical institutions as caf., library and lecture rooms.

Then they swarm over each other. Alarming frankness and frenzy result in processions and coffee evenings, when these two spheres revolve and thrust each other higher in each other's estimation.

All this friction is unnecessary. Home ground meetings, invitations downstairs and upstairs, or better still, one small room into which all can pack and converse on 'homely' subjects are demanded. Perhaps if Man and Woman were so injured they would forget about each other altogether. Of course there would be no University then.

—STUBBS

WHAT IS A CITY?

We are liable to accept without question the substance of town and city-design first as we accept without question the contents of the cafeteria pies. But whereas in the caf. we can always choose a pasty instead of a pie and experience an entirely new sensation, we cannot change the nature of our city and experience a completely new environment. Our environment exerts a continual influence on us; it affects our whole pattern of life; it subtly and inescapably excites or frustrates us. We walk through the Park, from Queen Street to the College, and feel fresher and more contented; we miss a bus and are angered because we have to wait half-an-hour for the next. Basically these experiences are due to good or bad planning of our city. How can we let ourselves be sub-consciously mucked-about in this fashion without our consent?

One of our reasons for suffering this injustice is that we know so little about the complicated process of designing a city, and we are content to leave it to the specialists. This attitude is reasonable only to a degree, because town-planning is designing for the whole community and we are being trained to take our place as the leaders of the community.

The Architectural Society's current series of discussions on town-planning is intended to give us this necessary background knowledge. The viewpoints of the Architect and the Geographer have been considered. The Engineering, Administrative, Sociological and legal aspects are the subjects of projected talks. These will be advertised on the noticeboards.

We must not leave this matter to the Architects alone. It concerns us all. Planners cannot work without an understanding and sympathetic public.

Watch the notice boards for further information.

—C.J.H.

Fun and Games

WITH OPEN ARMS

Auckland being as well, if not better, equipped, than any other city, for guzzling, we are able to welcome all with open arms. We have been set the tremendous task of emulating the hospitality of the South (C.U.C. of course) but with Treacy—Eagle—Chambers at the helm entertainment is the least of our worries.

When we take a look at the record books, we can see how our sporting standards are improving yearly, and now bear comparison with national marks.

This year we must shatter all records for sport, both on and off the field, and remembering that Tournament is after all only the excuse, you will have to try hard not to enjoy yourselves.

So go mad, and let's all be devils together.

Kevin Treacy,
Tournament Controller.

Attempting to assess the chances of any team in Tournament, least of all Auckland's, is a dubious pastime. The most one can do is to give a few notes on well-known players, and leave it to the reader to decide. After he has read all about Auckland, and then all about the other Colleges, if any person can tell us who will win the Tournament, we would be very pleased. The same reader might think Otago's chances are pretty good. We wouldn't know.

AUCKLAND

BASKETBALL

This year A.U.C. has a strong evenly balanced team, composed mainly of fairly young players, all very keen. Only five members of last year's team are playing this year.

Grace Li: This is her second tournament. A good all-round player in the Forward third, selected for the N.Z.U. team 1954 and recommended for N.Z.U. blue 1954.

Rayma Tilly: An experienced tournament player and an extremely accurate shot.

Janet Watkins: A neat and agile player in the centre Third. This is Janet's second tournament.

In defence we have **Rose-Ann Fillery**, a quick defensive player. Holder of an A.U.C. blue 1954, and a member of the Auckland Senior Representative Team 1954.

Ina Bowman: A very capable player who does very good work in the defence.

Besides these players we are fortunate enough to have **Suzanne McEwen**, former O.U. player.

CRICKET

Prominent performers include:

N. Uluiviti: Was a member of last year's touring Fijian Cricket XI, and also an Auckland Provincial Rep. 1954-55. He was a member of the N.Z.U. XI for 1954 and won an Auckland Blue 1954. He is an attacking, entertaining right-handed batsman and a good medium pace off-break bowler.

D. T. Hunt: Was a member of Auckland Brabin Cup XI 1951-52, and the Auckland XI 1955. He gained an A.U.C. Blue 1953. A regular member of the University Senior XI for several seasons, he is a very consistent performer with the bat this season.

B. Earnshaw: Is a solid performer with the bat and a useful spin bowler. Played for Manchester University 1947-1948 and in Yorkshire League Cricket 1947-1952.

ROWING

Stroke—J. McKail Geddes, 10-12, 5ft 7in. Has an impressive record in Tournament rowing since 1951. Has won 3 successive Auckland Provincial titles in Maiden and Junior 8's since 1952. Club Captain, abounding in inexhaustible energy.

7: R. C. Cambie, 11-13, 5ft 11in.

Three successful tournaments to his credit. Long record in provincial regattas and was 7 in Auckland Provincial Junior crew 1955.



Kevin Treacy
Tournament Controller & A.U.C. Senior
Tournament Delegate, N.Z.U. Blue in Golf

6: P. N. Irvine, 13-2, 6ft.

New Zealand University rowing blue 1954; 2 wins in tournament 8, 3 Provincial titles, Maiden 8's, 1953, Junior 8's 1954 and 1955. Rowing in the powerhouse seat of tournament 8 for second year.

5: J. P. Hall, 14-1, 6ft.

Member of last year's successful tournament 4 at Christchurch, taking his place in tournament 8 for the first time.

4: R. W. Bilger, 12-4, 6ft 1in.

Novice oarsman, competing in his first tournament.

3: L. L. Menefy, 12-6, 5ft 10in.

Outstanding oarsman from Whangarei, takes his place in tournament 8 for the first time.

2: D. Mataga, 12-13, 5ft 9in.

Has rowed for A.U.C. for two seasons in Maiden class. A keen crewman showing remarkable promise.

Boat: J. Sanders, 11-0, 5ft 10in.

First tournament row, fresher last year. Rowed two in Junior Provincial crew 1955.

EMERGENCIES:

J. Thompson, 15-3, 6ft 2in.

C. Waddington, 14-0, 6ft 1in.

Cox: N. Lynch.

Has steered tournament 8 to victory since 1952, and has coxed all A.U.C. 8-oared crews since 1950, with an impressive provincial record.

Coach: S. Anderson.

"red-coat" of 1946 for Auckland Rowing Club. Has coached winning 8's for last 2 years, and successful tournament 4's since 1950. A very experienced oarsman and a highly successful coach.

TOURNAMENT 4:

Selection of tournament four's is still open. There is no restriction on the number of 4's boated this year, as Auckland is the host college. The club aims to field three crews in this event, one of which will be a crew comprised of freshers competing by invitation.

A.U.C.R.C. TOURNAMENT ACTIVITIES

Tournament rowing regatta takes place on Saturday 9th April commencing at 8.45 a.m., in conjunction with the New Zealand inter-provincial 8 championship, on the Tamaki River from the A.U.C.R.C.'s clubhouse, Armein Road, Panmure. On this day is your chance to see the cream of New Zealand's rowers in action, something you shouldn't miss. On the same programme a New Zealand University crew, to be selected following the completion of Tournament 8, will meet the North and South Island representative crews in their annual clash.

SHOOTING

David Hoyle: A consistent and solid team member. Second highest individual scorer in tournament 1954, and gained N.Z.U. and A.U.C. Blues. Has represented the college in Australasian inter-university postal shoots.

David Dexter: Another strong team member. Was a member of the victorious A.U.C. team in 1952. Gained N.Z.U. and College Blues.

Roy Larsen: Well known in Auckland shooting circles and is probably the most experienced member of the team. Won national C-grade championship 1950. He has been awarded 3 N.Z.U. Blues, and has been placed several times in the

"Service fifty" at Trentham. At he holds the Combined Services Champion Belt. Won the 1955 Army "Medal".

SWIMMING

Marie Dunsmore (nee McMahon) former Auckland backstroke titleholder. Will defend her 100 yds N.Z.U. stroke title and compete in the medley in which she was runner-up last year.

Trevor Eagle: Former national titleholder and present holder of a junior 220 yds. breaststroke record. Empire Games representative 1950.

AUCKLAND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

Tournament Controller and Senior Gate: Kevin Treacy
Sports Controller and Junior Delegate: Trevor Eagle

Corresponding Delegate: Peter Gibson
Billeting: David Treacy
Headquarters and Information Bureau: Dulcie Treacy

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Publicity: Murray Hall
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Ways and Means: Desmond Hall
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Member of 1953 N.Z.U. team which won Australia and captain of 1955 N.Z.U. team. Has N.Z.U. blues for both swimming and water polo.

Murray Francis: A good swimmer, former Taranaki and Waikato representative. Member of 1955 N.Z.U. team.

Peter Heim: Former Auckland backstroke titleholder. N.Z.U. Member 1953 N.Z.U. team.

Barry Hutchinson: Has represented Waikato, Auckland and Wellington water-polo. Captained the North Island team and was a member of the 1950 Empire Games water-polo team. Was captain of the 1955 N.Z.U. polo team.

Jim Sneyd: A swimmer with 19th and junior provincial surf titles to his credit. Holder of the under-14 national stroke record and former Auckland junior backstroke titleholder.

Welcome to all players from other colleges. If you are mugs enough to do this as soon as you arrive, you are less very tired, and a little short of breath. Cheer up. It may be raining now, but doubt it will rain the whole day. Even if it does, the entertainment will make you far wetter than any of our land's rain could ever manage. Good luck to you all!

J. HOLCOMB
Sports

TENNIS

Raewyn Dickson: Present holder of N.Z.U. Combines Title with 1st prize. Former holder of N.Z.U. and N.Z.U. Title. A former Net Casket Player and selected this year unable to play.

Valerie Teat: Finalist this year New Zealand Catholic Champs.

Brian Woolf: Present holder of Junior Singles, Doubles, and C Championship. Present Men's Champion of Canterbury Province.

C r a c c u m

Auckland University College Students' Paper

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Auckland, N.Z., Wednesday, 6th April, 1955

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ING Professor K. M. BUCHANAN

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The Commonwealth and Africa

I believe I gave as the title of this address "The White Man in Africa"; with your permission, however, I would narrow down somewhat the scope of the talk and re-phrase the title "Britain and Africa"—or perhaps "The Commonwealth and Africa"—for this latter title will serve to underline my belief that what is happening in Africa today is the concern and responsibility, not only of Britain and the British voters but also of all her members of the Commonwealth. It is in the British African territories that our ideal of a multi-racial Commonwealth is facing its greatest challenge.

Broadly, we may distinguish three phases of Britain's imperial history:—

(i) the period of the first Empire, terminating with the loss of the American colonies.

(ii) the period of the second Empire, terminating with the attainment of Dominion status by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

(iii) the period of the third Empire, in which we are aiming to bring to a similar self-governing status the remaining territories of the Colonial Empire.

With the exception of S.E. Asia and the Caribbean these colonial territories are African territories, and the problems faced as these territories advance towards self-government are vastly different from those faced during the period of the second Empire. What we achieved in the 19th and 20th centuries in colonial territories inhabited by some 10-15 million people of dominantly European stock and possessing abundant resources we are attempting to repeat in colonial territories inhabited by some 60 million peoples of non-European stock, often at a relatively low level of technological development and living in a continent which must be regarded, as, to some extent, a marginal environment. In the talk I want to look at some of the problems involved—looking at them from a geographer's viewpoint; and the words of a popular song much favoured by the commercial radio stations, I want you to 'take a trip to Africa'—a mental trip.

Happy, Happy, Africa

Happy, Happy, Africa

The song I allude to paints a picture of Africa—a land of delights, rivalling the exotic environments of the tropics—"Happy, happy Africa". I would like you, more prosaically, a picture of a poverty-stricken continent, whose agricultural systems over wide areas are in a state of disintegration, where the impact of industrialisation is bringing many of the problems we knew in 19th Century Europe, where the old patterns of belief and behaviour are collapsing. A continent ravaged by deep torments of the spirit, and a disease affecting all groups, and yet

only occasionally, as in Kenya or Basutoland, flaring into active form. An unease affecting the traditionalists, who see the old world of tribal society disintegrating around them; affecting the new western-educated elite—the men of two worlds—torn between the fascinations of Western culture and the pull of African society; affecting the white group, who are haunted by fear of the rising tide of African nationalism and the Asians who are striving for integration and recognition within their adopted homeland. These tensions and strains give a certain unity to the continent but should not blind us to its immense diversity.

Marginal Environments

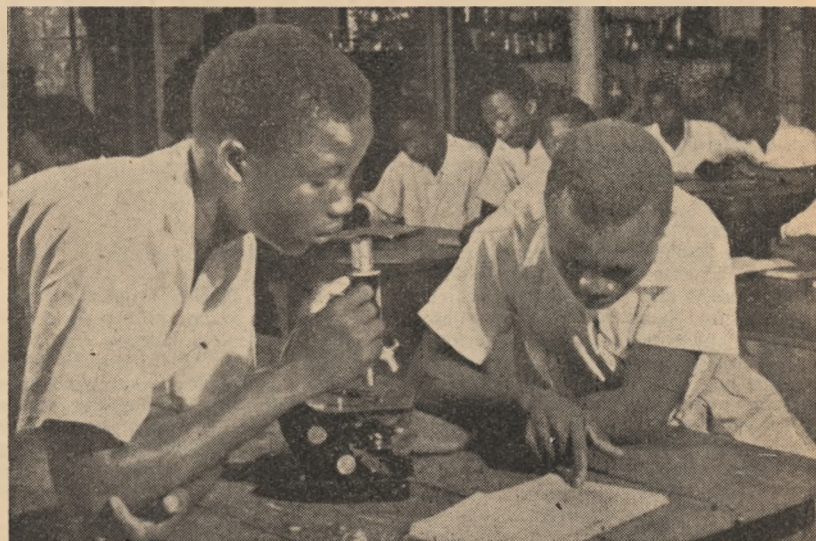
A diversity of environments—ranging from the immense sand and gravel seas of the Sahara and Kalahari, through the grassland and mixed grass-woodlands of the savannas to the rain-soaked forests of West Africa and the Congo. Each of

This supplement is the third of a series to be presented in the first term. With each issue we are publishing one of the addresses delivered at the New Zealand University Students' Association Congress held in January at Curious Cove in the Marlborough Sounds.

This address, given by Professor K. M. Buchanan, of the Geography Department of Victoria University College, was held by the majority of those present to be the best given at Congress.

Editors.

these great environmental zones has influenced the quality of existence of the peoples, each presents its own characteristic problems to those concerned with development; all are poverty-stricken marginal environments. We would do well to stress this marginal quality since it helps us to understand the retardation of African cultures and the slow progress



"I know the answer . . ." Science opens a new world to the African sixth form boy—but laboratories are still few.

made by western-directed schemes of development in the post-war period. Soils are poor—when deeper as in the rain-forest areas they have been robbed of their soluble nutrients by the leaching action of the rain—will support only a limited range of crops and deteriorate rapidly if cropped for more than 2-3 years; in the drier areas they are shallow, stony and compact easily (We may recall that the special armour-steel ploughs used in the East African groundnuts scheme stood up to only 25 hours cultivation). There are few areas of good soil comparable with parts of the U.S.A. or Argentine or the volcanic soils of Java. The climate makes for poverty—one third of Africa is rainless, more than one third is characterised by the long dry season and by great year to year variability, and less than one third has a more or less well-distributed rainfall. A hostile physical environment—a hostile biological environment also.

Kingdom of Flies

Africa has been termed "the Kingdom of Flies" and certainly over wide areas it is insects rather than men who are dominant. Insect-transmitted diseases such as malaria, yellow fever and sleeping sickness are major limiting factors to development—killing their tens of thousands annually, sapping the energy of millions, preventing the effective occupation of wide areas by either man or beast. Added to these are various parasitic worm diseases, diseases born of poverty such as typhus, and a wide range of diseases we regard as Western in character such as tuberculosis. This complex of diseases was a major factor limiting the demographic expansion of the African peoples and is a factor whose

influence is slowly being reduced by Western medicine. In reducing the impact of disease we may well unleash a major demographic revolution, an expansion of population comparable to that we are witnessing in Asia today—with the difference that Africa has no great areas of productive soil comparable to those of the great river valleys of Asia. The older order in Africa, represented an adjustment to environmental conditions—with scanty populations living little if at all above subsistence level and limited in their expansion by disease and famine. We are aiming today at creating an equilibrium at a higher level of social and physical well-being and we can do this only if we can meet successfully the challenge of the tropical African environment. Our first essays—the East African groundnut scheme the Gambia poultry scheme, a range of smaller schemes in West Africa—suggest our Western technology is little better equipped to tackle the basic problems of food production than the indigenous African systems. A diversity of environmental conditions, then, linked together by one common denominator—poverty.

Racial Diversity

A great diversity of human patterns also. We think of Africa in terms of the Negro—but the Negro, using the term in its broadest possible sense, occupies little more than one half of the continent. The whole of North Africa is occupied by people 'white' in the racial sense—Arabs, Berbers, outlying groups such as the Masai or Fulani. In the arid and semi-arid sector of the south-west the indigenous peoples are the Hottentots and the dwarf yellow-skinned Bushmen. Europeans were in the Cape before the

first waves of Bantu tribesmen penetrated beyond Basutoland. Arabs and Indian communities have existed on the East coast since time immemorial. The social and political pattern shows great contrasts: in West Africa many people still preserve an atomistic clan organisation; others, such as the Yoruba and the peoples of the Sudan developed highly organised states at a relatively early period.

The impact of the outside world has added to this diversity. Mohammedanism, spreading south across the desert, links most of the drier parts of Northern and Western Africa with the Middle East. Christian mission activity spreading from the coast has resulted in a veneer of Christianity in most of the accessible districts. In the hinterlands the old animistic beliefs survive unchanged.

Class Divisions

Western economic development has widened the gap in standards and quality of life in various areas, creating a restless, urban proletariat in the great mineral-bearing areas; encouraging elsewhere the rise of prosperous peasant export economies; by-passing the poorer, less accessible areas where the old life continues little changed. Economic development and education have introduced the beginnings of a stratification cutting across old tribal lines, leading to the emergence of an intellectual elite and a growing middle class of traders and civil servants which constitute the spearhead of the new nationalist movements. And western colonial policy introduces a further differentiating factor, even in the British territories where, in areas such as the Gold Coast, the African has taken over virtually complete responsibility for his own destiny, while in Central Africa or

Emergent Nationalism

Into the origins of this African nationalism we cannot here enter at length; it is linked up with the emergence of an intellectual elite and an African middle class; it was encouraged by the success of nationalist movements in Asia and has been further stimulated by post war developments such as the accession to power of the Nationalist party in South Africa, the handing over of the Central African Federation to the white settler group, and the growing European influx into certain of the African territories. On the eve of World War II the tiny handful of African nationalist leaders were regarded as wild extremists, as voices crying in the wilderness; few if any Europeans would have deemed it possible that in a decade this small group would be taking over the reins of responsible government in territories such as the Gold Coast. Today the future of British and Western influences in Africa depends on the extent to which we can effectively establish a working relationship with these nationalist movements. A perusal of the newspapers over the last year or so suggests our success has been very uneven—but as a background to examining this problem further let us look in a little more detail at the British African Territories.

Highland and Lowland

The area of British Tropical Africa is c. 1.5 million square miles—about three quarters the size of Europe. Its population is 60 million Africans, some 300,000 Europeans and approximately the same number of Indians. From the broadest possible point of view the territories fall into two groups—those in the lowland tropics of West Africa and those in the

shaping recent colonial policy in Central and East Africa; here and especially in Kenya and Tanganyika where a quarter of a million Indians have settled, the problems of the plural society are present in an extreme form. By comparison, in the tropical lowlands of West Africa no permanent white settlement has been attempted and the European population is essentially a transient one, engaged in trade, administration, social work or mining, and creates, in consequence, no major political problems.

Nigeria and the Gold Coast

Partly because there is no white settler group to complicate the situation, partly because some of the indigenous peoples of the Guinea lands had acquired a relatively high level of social and economic development before the advent of the European, the advance towards self-government has been most rapid in this part of British Africa. The Gold Coast has an African Prime Minister and Cabinet, and is approaching Dominion status. Nigeria is only slightly less developed politically. Self-government raises problems—but of a different character to those encountered in the white settler territories. The major one arises from the fact that political development has been based on the western idea of a unitary nation state. This pattern is well suited to Western Europe where state and ethnic boundaries coincide closely; it is less suited to Eastern Europe where states such as Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia consisted of aggregates of ethnic groups; it is little suited to African conditions where, as we have seen, a great variety of human groups are to be found.

Cultural Pluralism

The problem is most clearly illustrated in Nigeria. Here there are three great ethnic groups—the Yoruba of the South West, the Ibo of the East and the Hausa of the North; there are in addition a vast number of smaller units, some totalling less than 5,000 souls. These groups are divided by barriers of language, religion and historical experience and the devising of a constitution has had to take account of this and has attempted a solution through a federal form of government. The general trend has been to increase the powers of the three component units at the expense of the central government; at the same time a tendency to fission is showing itself with each of the three federal units. The same problem is present in the Gold Coast in the contrast between the backward Northern Territories and the more developed and sophisticated Southern peoples, and in Sierra Leone in the conflict between the Creole community of the Colony and the backward peoples of the Protectorate. The viability of the newly emerging African states will depend in large measure on the wisdom with which they tackle this problem of cultural pluralism (the experience of Burma underlines the potential gravity of the situation) and the extent to which the at present small elite succeeds in identifying itself with the aspirations of the great mass of the people. There are encouraging signs in this direction, a realisation that self-government is not an end in itself, but, to quote Kwame Nkrumah, "a means to an end, to the building of a good life to the benefit of all, regardless of tribe, creed, colour or station in life".

The impending transition of countries such as the Gold Coast from the status of colonial territory to that of an independent state within a multi-racial Commonwealth raises a major problem of Commonwealth policy. Such a development in the past has led to automatic

admission of each colonial territory with that in it finally qualified for membership. and has been this policy was feasible only as long as the Colonial Office the Commonwealth was sufficient Africa, I homogenous to welcome any new community has date sponsored by Great Britain. retain Colo South African demand that no new white ber be admitted without the specific of the Commonwealth. The text of the constitutional changes the recent place in the Gold Coast—changes Central Africa demned by Nationalist South Africa little more is clear that in the not very distant future the politica we may have to choose between community. I alternatives—accepting the South Africa thus it attitude, which would involve the low the word: the Commonwealth of the newly emerging African states, and tension with the word: other non-European members of the surely (Commonwealth, or the alienation of leadership, v to the Commonwealth of South Africa or Afr Since South African colour attitudes merits . incompatible with the ideal of a ma are the three racial Commonwealth it may be app parity in that we could well accept the recognised alternative—though we may recall the decade wi the majority of South Africa's population and its 10 million natural society, European citizens are opposed to fully, we have policy of the Nationalist party.

European Immigration

In the Central and East African territories we have the problems of a plural society present in an acute form. Here extensive highland areas offer climate attractive to settlers of European race so that from the Union of South Africa northwards to the highlands of Kenya we find a discontinuous belt of permanent white settlement. The occurrence of minerals, including some of the world's richest copper deposits, has been a further incentive to European immigration. Today these territories contain a total of some 280,000 European settlers. It is usual to regard these tropical white communities as dominantly agricultural in character, but this is erroneous: Even in Kenya the percentage employed in agriculture is only 24%; rather are the communities showing a diversified economic structure including primary, secondary and tertiary industries. This is of some importance since very considerable areas of land have been set aside for white agricultural settlement, an action which has contributed to serious overcrowding in the native areas and which has been a powerful factor behind African unrest in this area. In addition, colonial policy has resulted in the establishment of an important Indian group in the coastal areas, a group which today dominates certain aspects of the economic life of the Territories. The pattern of the plural communities is well illustrated by the population figures below:

Kenya	
Europeans	30,000
Africans	5,400,000
Indians	90,000
Arabs	24,000
Goans	7,000
Tanganyika	
Europeans	16,000
Africans	7,700,000
Indians	71,000

Past British policy in these territories has shown some major shifts. An early period of settler dominance was followed by a firm announcement of "the paramountcy of native interests" in the territories; more recently settler pressure has led to the substitution of the new concept of "partnership". The pattern of development here has contrasted sharply with that in



JOMO KENYATA—"SELF GOVERNMENT WITH DANGER."

Kenya his claims pass unheeded and power rests effectively in the hands of a small white settler minority. A great diversity of peoples, then, but with one feature in common to them all—a growing determination to manage their own affairs, to cast off the last relics of colonialism, an avowed preference for "self government with danger, to servitude in tranquility".

tropical highlands of East Africa—the Rhodesias, Kenya and Tanganyika. This distinction is of major importance since it is only in the tropical highlands that any large-scale European settlement has been attempted; in these territories we find nine-tenths of the white population of British Tropical Africa. The presence of this large and vociferous settler community has been of major importance in

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territory membership. The demand has been for a shaking off of Colonial Office control—in Central and East Africa, by contrast, the African community has shown an extreme anxiety to retain Colonial Office control as a check to white settler predominance; here the white settler group which the Colonial Office set out avowedly to break what they termed the "stranglehold of the Colonial Office". Their success may be measured by the recent constitutions for Kenya and Central Africa Confederation which give the white settler group little more than token recognition of the political claims of the African community. It is doubtful whether the structure thus imposed has any durability. In the words of a spokesman of the Tanganyika white community, "imposed white leadership is an anachronism and will surely defeat its own objects. Leadership, whether by Europeans, Asians or Africans, will emerge on its merits . . ." Only in Tanganyika, where the three major groups have been given parity in the new constitution is this recognised; in Central Africa the next decade will demonstrate whether the white settler group has laid for a peaceful society, or whether, as seems more likely, we have created a second "South Africa".

(1) either the diversification of the economy in an attempt to overcome the dangers of the single crop economy, or the extension of a guaranteed price system to cover most of the basic crops

(2) an expansion of food production to wipe out the seasonal food shortages and provide for the expanding population

(3) the development of secondary industry to relieve rural population pressure and broaden the whole economic structure.

Diversification—A Long Term Policy

Diversification of production is a long-term policy, since, in West Africa at least, the potentially suitable crops are mainly tree crops such as the oil palm, coffee, kola and the like; further, the extent to which it is possible is limited in certain areas such as eastern Nigeria by environmental conditions. In the face of these facts any marked change in character of production is not likely and

drastic price fluctuations. When, however, the 1952 Commonwealth Economic Conference considered the problem of stabilising commodity prices it got little beyond a pious statement that Commonwealth Governments would be ready to co-operate in international schemes to ensure stability of demand and prices at an economic level.

Mechanisation No Clear Solution—

The extension of food production presents complex technological difficulties. In the middle 1940's we assumed optimistically that mechanisation was the answer to the problem and the East African groundnuts scheme was conceived in this belief. It is now clear that mechanisation in Tropical Africa presents a great many difficulties and indeed is feasible only in carefully selected areas. It is significant in this respect that while Britain pinned her faith in Western techniques of mechanisation to bring about an agricultural revolution in Africa, the Belgians were adapting and perfecting the indigenous system of shifting cultivation in the shape of their so-called 'corridor cultivation'.



SIR GODFREY HUGGINS
of Rhodesia

Economic Problems—a

Poverty Stricken Environment

No less important than the purely political problems facing British Africa, are the economic ones. In the old days of permanent African populations had achieved an equilibrium, reflected in low density of population and low level of living, with their poverty-stricken environment. Their economic system of land use—shifting cultivation—represented a satisfactory adjustment under these conditions. The impact of western medicine has resulted in a marked and increasing expansion of both human and animal populations in the continent and under the increasing pressure the old agricultural systems are beginning to break down. Further, modern social development, the expansion of educational and health services to take one example—makes an increasing demand for revenue and this for most territories means an expanded output of primary products for export.



These two pictures epitomise the destruction of soil fertility in Tropical Africa—after heavy rain leached salts appear as white froth on a hillside which has been bared by burning for cultivation.

Developing Exports

Development of export cropping is most marked in the West African territories, where policy has been to maintain a strong native peasantry; it is of minor importance in Central and East Africa where African farming has remained at a subsistence level and where the labour demands of the white settler economy have disorganised the African rural economy. It is unfortunate that the export economies developed have tended to be single crop economies which provide an extremely unstable economic foundation for a modern state. The prosperity of the Gold Coast, for example, depends almost entirely upon cocoa; four fifths of the exports of the Eastern Region of Nigeria consist of palm products; three fifths of the Western region of cocoa, Northern Rhodesia was even more totally dependent on a single commodity—copper—which made up 90% of its exports. Excessive monoculture is, then, a danger in many of the Tropical African territories, so too is the failure of local food production to keep pace with the population expansion, and the inability of agriculture to absorb the expanding rural populations. Under these conditions an economic revolution is an essential complement to the political revolution taking place, an economic revolution which would have three objects:—

—But Can Be Useful

If we can expect no major increase in agricultural production through the use of tractors and bull-dozers there nevertheless remains a significant contribution which improved technology can make in increasing productivity. Modern well-sinking techniques make possible the agricultural utilisation of areas at present uninhabitable through lack of water and can reduce the immense wastage of man and woman-hours in water-carrying; simple machinery can reduce the labour in such tasks as the extraction of palm oil or the grinding of corn; simple pumps permit an extension of irrigation in areas where water is available in the dry season. These are but a few examples.

... Modern preventive medicine cannot only do much to wipe out the burden of ill-health and low agricultural efficiency resulting from endemic disease but can also make possible the expansion of settlement into areas empty of men and beasts as a result of insect-borne disease.

Improved communications can open up areas potentially productive but inaccessible. Finally, the contribution of plant breeding and scientific manuring techniques to increase the agricultural production of our Tropical African colonies is still in its infancy. Along all these lines advance is possible—provided the equipment and capital can be made available.

Industrialisation

As in other under-developed areas, industrialisation can do much to lift the burden of poverty, but it is only in its initial stages. There are contrasts here between the white settler colonies and the rest of Tropical Africa. In the former the presence of mineral wealth, the relatively large European community and the relatively heavy capital investment have encouraged the beginnings of both primary and secondary industry. The existence of an industrial colour bar has prevented the African from gaining the most advantage from industrial expansion and has encouraged a certain measure of

suspicion; further, the depressed level of living of the great mass of the African population is a major limiting factor to development. But the beginnings of industry are firmly established—and this is of some political significance, for while white settler policy may be oriented along segregationist lines, along lines of separate but parallel development, the dependence of industry upon African labour has meant that the African is becoming increasingly integrated into the framework of an urban-industrial society. Economic integration is certainly the first step towards political integration, for it means that the African breaks with the traditional patterns of tribal society; further, industrialisation is possible only with a trained and educated African labour force—and having once opened the door to African education and progress who can see where it will end?

The Urgent Need For Capital

In the non-settler territories of West Africa past imperial policy coupled with African suspicion of the Imperial power tended to limit industrialisation. Nevertheless, the resources for a considerable measure of industrial development are there—the coal of Nigeria, the bauxite and water-power of the Gold Coast, the textile fibres and the timbers are sufficient to support a wide range of industries. The new African governments are showing an awareness of the vital need for rapid industrial development and now that they are masters in their own house are showing a hard-headed realisation that such development will depend, at least in its early stages, upon capital and technologists from the West. The Volta aluminium scheme, financed by Gold Coast, Canadian and British capital, is typical of the new pattern of development in this field. The close relationship between political and economic development is underlined by this new attitude—for it is clear that "only when African leaders feel secure in their political control will they actively encourage industrial development which is dependent upon foreign capital and technicians."

We have referred to the question of capital for economic development in Africa and it is appropriate that we should include a brief comment upon the role of capital in the development of Tropical Africa. All the developments we have referred to—improved health measures, improved water supplies, establishment of new industries—all these and many more are going to call for a very large annual inflow of capital into Tropical Africa. In the past for a variety of reasons Africa has never been a field for large-scale capital investment, either by governments or private investors. The result has been a vicious circle of poverty breeding more poverty. This is slowly being broken by capital injections from without—initiated, as far as the British Government is concerned, by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which initially provided a sum of some £120 million to be spent in the colonies over a ten-year period. This sum is fantastically inadequate, even in relation to African needs alone—I might recall here that the total revenue of some of the Nigerian Native Administrations worked out in the late 40's at less than 3d per head per annum—out of which all development had to be financed. Some idea of the magnitude of the inflow needed is given by Arthur Lewis's estimate of £100 million per annum (less than £2 per head) as a "modest and conservative" estimate. He adds, "If Britain cannot afford to develop Africa, or does not want to, it is only honest that her statesmen should desist from making promises which they will not carry out."

Colonies Not Getting

a Fair Share

Local capital formation is taking place at approximately the same figure as in Britain but although the relative figure may be high the absolute figures are still very low. Commonwealth financial policy has aggravated the shortage of capital in the African colonies since the Commonwealth countries, as opposed to the colonies, have been getting more than a fair share of the sterling bloc's dollar resources, a larger share of investment capital and a higher priority rating on capital goods in short supply. The rationing of investment resources has been undertaken in such a fashion that the colonies have obtained much less than their fair share; indeed, to quote the City Editor of *The Times*, "During the past few years Britain has, in effect, borrowed some £500 million from the Colonies and used it to finance capital development in the Dominions, though the state of development in the Colonies is far more elementary and the need far more urgent." It might have been expected that the Commonwealth Economic Conference of 1952 and 1953 would go some way to solving the problem, but in each case the Colonies (major dollar earners) were represented only by 'advisors', and the Dominions on each occasion walked away with the larger share of the cake. Wise and far-seeing economic planning of the Commonwealth and Empire as a unit would bring lasting and long range benefits, providing the economic basis for the survival of the emerging African nations, and, by raising African consuming power, providing a 60 million strong market for the products of British and Commonwealth industry.

One final point we can refer to briefly. Economic development is essential if the burden of poverty and malnutrition in the African colonies is to be lifted and if a wider, fuller life is to be made available to the 60 million people of British Tropical Africa. But the development of

modern methods of economic organisation in Africa has been and is still being accompanied by rapid disintegration of the African economic and social structure.

Problems of Transition

These structures were primitive by Western standards, but they did provide the local people with a sense of economic and psychological security, without which life loses its meaning. Among the major problems we have yet to face is a problem of social engineering, of smoothing for the Africans the transition from the old economy and way of life to the new. Symptoms of our failure in this respect are many—ritual murder in Basutoland, the Mau Mau outbreak in Kenya, the lawlessness and social chaos of the African cities are the most striking examples of what happens when, through folly or ignorance on our part, the emerging African peoples are left to wander in the no-mans-land between the stability of the old tribal society and the uncharted newness of the westernised urban/industrial society.

Summarising then, in Africa the Commonwealth faces three groups of problems:—

1. POLITICAL

(a) Problems posed by the attempts to apply the Western concept of the unitary state to what are essentially plural societies. These problems take two forms:

(i) in the white settler territories the major problem is that of the allocation of political power between the indigenous communities and the immigrant groups, both European and Asian.

(ii) In the non-settler territories the lack of homogeneity in the African population poses an equally delicate problem. With the advent of self-rule are the less civilised peoples of territories such as Nigeria or Gold Coast merely exchanging domination by their more politically advanced tribal groups for the old, relatively impartial domination of the Europeans.

(b) The second group of problems arises from differing race attitudes in the Commonwealth. Fundamentally the problem appears to be—do we choose a multi-racial Commonwealth without South African, or do we accept the South African attitude and lose the emergent African nations and risk 'deteriorating relations with the Asian members of the Commonwealth?

2. ECONOMIC

To provide a firm economic basis for the emerging nations of Africa, a policy of rapid economic expansion is necessary. The main problem is posed by the shortage of capital and capital equipment, and there appears



THE LAND'S WEALTH—FARMER AND PALM FRUIT, SIERRA LEONE

to be need for an overall economic policy which would ensure to the Colonies a fairer share of the assets of the sterling area.

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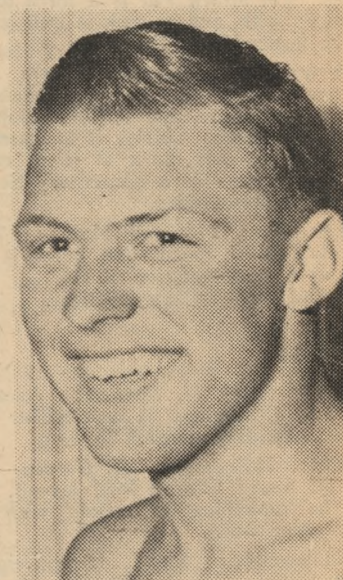
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We have referred to the question of capital for economic development in Africa and it is appropriate that we should include a brief comment upon the role of capital in the development of Tropical Africa. All the developments we have referred to—improved health measures, improved water supplies, establishment of new industries—all these and many more are going to call for a very large annual inflow of capital into Tropical Africa. In the past for a variety of reasons Africa has never been a field for large-scale capital investment, either by governments or private investors. The result has been a vicious circle of poverty breeding more poverty. This is slowly being broken by capital injections from without—initiated, as far as the British Government is concerned, by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which initially provided a sum of some £120 million to be spent in the colonies over a ten-year period. This sum is fantastically inadequate, even in relation to African needs alone—I might recall here that the total revenue of some of the Nigerian Native Administrations worked out in the late 40's at less than 3d per head per annum—out of which all development had to be financed. Some idea of the magnitude of the inflow needed is given by Arthur Lewis's estimate of £100 million per annum (less than £2 per head) as a "modest and conservative" estimate. He adds, "If Britain cannot afford to develop Africa, or does not want to, it is only honest that her statesmen should desist from making promises which they will not carry out."

Colonies Not Getting

a Fair Share

Local capital formation is taking place at approximately the same figure as in Britain but although the relative figure may be high the absolute figures are still very low. Commonwealth financial policy has aggravated the shortage of capital in the African colonies since the Commonwealth countries, as opposed to the colonies, have been getting more than a fair share of the sterling bloc's dollar resources, a larger share of investment capital and a higher priority rating on capital goods in short supply. The rationing of investment resources has been undertaken in such a fashion that the colonies have obtained much less than their fair share; indeed, to quote the City Editor of *The Times*, "During the past few years Britain has, in effect, borrowed some £500 million from the Colonies and used it to finance capital development in the Dominions, though the state of development in the Colonies is far more elementary and the need far more urgent." It might have been expected that the Commonwealth Economic Conference of 1952 and 1953 would go some way to solving the problem, but in each case the Colonies (major dollar earners) were represented only by 'advisors', and the Dominions on each occasion walked away with the larger share of the cake. Wise and far-seeing economic planning of the Commonwealth and Empire as a unit would bring lasting and long range benefits, providing the economic basis for the survival of the emerging African nations, and, by raising African consuming power, providing a 60 million strong market for the products of British and Commonwealth industry.

One final point we can refer to briefly. Economic development is essential if the burden of poverty and malnutrition in the African colonies is to be lifted and if a wider, fuller life is to be made available to the 60 million people of British Tropical Africa. But the development of

modern methods of economic organisation in Africa has been and is still being accompanied by rapid disintegration of the African economic and social structure.

Problems of Transition

These structures were primitive by Western standards, but they did provide the local people with a sense of economic and psychological security, without which life loses its meaning. Among the major problems we have yet to face is a problem of social engineering, of smoothing for the Africans the transition from the old economy and way of life to the new. Symptoms of our failure in this respect are many—ritual murder in Basutoland, the Mau Mau outbreak in Kenya, the lawlessness and social chaos of the African cities are the most striking examples of what happens when, through folly or ignorance on our part, the emerging African peoples are left to wander in the no-mans-land between the stability of the old tribal society and the uncharted newness of the westernised urban/industrial society.

Summarising then, in Africa the Commonwealth faces three groups of problems:—

1. POLITICAL

(a) Problems posed by the attempts to apply the Western concept of the unitary state to what are essentially plural societies. These problems take two forms:

(i) in the white settler territories the major problem is that of the allocation of political power between the indigenous communities and the immigrant groups, both European and Asian.

(ii) In the non-settler territories the lack of homogeneity in the African population poses an equally delicate problem. With the advent of self-rule are the less civilised peoples of territories such as Nigeria or Gold Coast merely exchanging domination by their more politically advanced tribal groups for the old, relatively impartial domination of the Europeans.

(b) The second group of problems arises from differing race attitudes in the Commonwealth. Fundamentally the problem appears to be—do we choose a multi-racial Commonwealth without South African, or do we accept the South African attitude and lose the emergent African nations and risk 'deteriorating relations with the Asian members of the Commonwealth?

2. ECONOMIC

To provide a firm economic basis for the emerging nations of Africa, a policy of rapid economic expansion is necessary. The main problem is posed by the shortage of capital and capital equipment, and there appears



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to be need for an overall economic policy which would ensure to the Colonies a fairer share of the assets of the sterling area.

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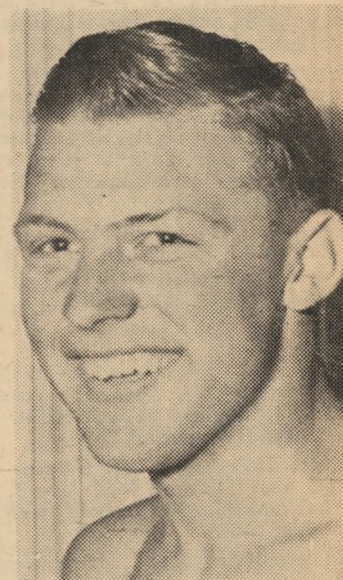
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Men's singles at the Wanganui Champs.

Tournament

CONTINUED

Tom Eichelbaum: Tom won several Tournaments over Xmas and is now at the top of his Form. He has partnered Boon for several seasons and we are confident that they will win the Doubles this year.

The Women's team includes:

Miss Betty Nelson: Betty is a Wellington Nunnally Casket Representative and in the Wellington v. Auckland match this season she recorded a fine win against Pat Nettleton the N.Z. rep.

CANTERBURY

Basketball

Marion Francis (Forward): A reliable forward and a persistent fighter against all odds, which is an important feature in team play.

Robin Nunwick (Forward Wing): We welcome with open arms this player who has represented Otago Province, being superior in all aspects of her position. Robin will be a backbone of the forwards.

Janice Beaumont (Centre): Jan is last year's captain and is an energetic worker who has represented Canterbury Province in the Senior Reserve grade. Her standard of play is always high and she is of great value to our club.

Patricia Roskist (Centre Wing—Captain): This is Pat's second tournament, she being one of last year's centres in which position she excels, getting quick passes. On attack Pat is a force to be reckoned with, and as such is well suited to the leadership of the team.

Shirley Nish (Defence Wing): As another member who has experienced a tournament before, and shown herself an undaunted player, Shirley is an asset to us. Her defence work at times could earn her a place as a Canterbury Senior Reserve representative.

Judy Kilsby (Defence Main): This is Judy's fourth tournament, but it is her first as a representative of C.U.C. We shall find her a reliable defender.

Boxing

Welterweight: H. Bartlett: Another S.I. T.C. Champion. A neat mover and a good straight puncher.

Light Middleweight: R. Garden: A wee bit 'rusty' after a long lay-off, but will be something to reckon with by tournament time.

Middleweight: Light Heavyweight: Heavyweight: Ian McDougall: A certain starter, N.Z.U. Blue. Middle and Open weight Champ, Cauty Middleweight champion. Twice finalist in N.Z. championships, Ian needs no introduction.

G. Hutchinson: Oldest tournament campaigner; is at the moment a doubtful starter.

Cricket

G. Leggat: Nelson Hawke Cup team, forceful right-hand batsman.

J. Groucher: N.Z.U. wicket-keeper last year, and in grand form this year.

J. Kent: Ch.Ch. senior cricketer and medium paced swing bowler of great promise.

A. Timpson: Experienced all-rounder who performed very well with the bat in last year's tournament, also a left-hand spin bowler of merit.

B. Hamilton: Solid opening batsman and good close field, represented N.Z.U. last tournament; has played for the Wanganui Hawke Cup team and for Cental Districts this season.

Rowing

C.U.C.'s chances look fairly bright in what promises this year to be a very open Eights race. This year's Eight has been drawn from experienced oarsmen, most of whom have had successful racing during the season. If fitness is needed it won't be lacking. Solid Fours and Double Sculling crews have also been found and should perform capably. The Eight is as follows:

P. J. R. Spooner (Stroke): Has rowed Bow in the Timaru Senior Four which gained 3rd place in the N.Z. Champs this year.

R. G. Garrett (7): Gained a N.Z.U. Blue last year. A tower of strength who will give Stroke experienced backing. His fourth Tournament.

E. R. McCalman (6): Another member of last year's crew. In the Canterbury Crew which won Senior Eights at Wellington in a strong field.



Grace Li

Basketball Controller, N.Z.U. Blue and Captain of N.Z.U. Team, 1954

M. J. B. Worseldine (5): Rowed in the A.U.C. Eight in 1953 and in C.U.C.'s Four in 1951.

M. J. Stokes (4): Young and promising. **A. H. Hetteima (3), A. R. Crosby (2), and W. Gilroy (Bow),** are all newcomers. **R. B. Armstrong (Cox):** Has steered C.H. for the past two years.

The Double Sculls will be contested by **P. J. R. Spooner and I. J. Patterson.**

Shooting

Bob Kingsley: A very consistent shot who is expected to do well at his first tournament.

Brian Nicoll: First time in, but nearly made the grade last year.

Graeme Barnard: Scores best after the night before, is expected to show up well under tournament conditions.

Terry Mercer: A steady shot—can be relied on to get a good score.

Lyn Brown: A steady shot—liable to spring surprises.

Stan Simpson: Another chap who excels if properly stimulated. Will do well if the Auckland brew suits him.

Cliff Marvis: Was in last year, should improve on previous efforts if N.I. brew does what it ought.

Swimming

The team picked for tournament is as follows. Some competitors names have yet to be approved by other universities.

Women:

J. Prain: 100 yds. breaststroke.

W. Ashton: 100 yds. breaststroke. Another breaststroke who should really feature in Auckland.

E. Preston: 100 yds. freestyle, dive. A lovely young thing who swims well, and dives twice as well.

L. Austin: 50 yds. freestyle medley. An ex-Otago lassie. She wrecked havoc amongst our swimmers in Dunedin 2 years ago and if she does the same thing this year for us, we will be satisfied.

N. Glasgow: 50 yds. freestyle, 100 yds. freestyle. An excellent sprinter.

E. Arrow: Dive. Better known as "Miss Student Body". A dead certainty for the diving title if she is not diverted in the attempt.

Men:

J. Wallace: 220 yds. freestyle, 440 yds. freestyle. The little man from Timaru. This is John's first tournament and if he swims in the way he won the S. Canterbury titles, he should have a good chance of beating Wellington's John Hamilton.

A. Peters: 100 yds. and 220 yds. representing Wellington in the Senior breaststroke. Member of the NZU team against Australian Universities team.

F. McKenzie: Polo, 100 yds. breaststroke, 220 yds. breaststroke. Narrow miss in 220 breaststroke title last year.

J. Broomfield: Polo, 200 yds. backstroke medley. Our hope for the backstroke and medley titles. Member of NZU team against Australian Universities this Summer.

J. Nobles: Polo, 100 yds. freestyle, 220 yds. freestyle. Competed for V.U.C. last year.

K. Milnes: Polo. The team's veteran. 4th in last 3 tournaments, Backstroke events. Also water-polo.

J. Whites: Polo, 100 yds. backstroke. One time N.Z. Junior backstroke champ.

J. Snoep: Polo, 100 yds. freestyle, medley, 50 yds. butterfly. New to tournament, but not swimming. Holds the Canterbury Provincial 100 yds. record.

N. Marson: Polo, Sprints.

J. Gribben: Polo, Breaststroke. The man with the moustache. A good Goalkeeper for the Polo team and a good handy breaststroke.

Tennis

Although several of our top players are unable to travel, the team is of about the same strength as last year's winning team. We will once again be looking to the girls to gather in most points, yet feel sure that the boys will also bring about their surprises.

The men's team will be picked from: **S. W. Bullen:** Tournament team 1953, 54 and winner of this year's club championships.

C. Kennan: Tournament team 1953. Had a glorious opportunity to improve his tennis while in Australia over long vacation but unfortunately (for us) was otherwise occupied.

B. Bradley: Ex-O.U. Tournament team 1953, 54. A steady player and welcome addition to our team.

PROGRAMME

OFFICIAL WELCOME: Friday Afternoon

SPORTS EVENTS: Athletics
Olympic Stadium, Newmarket: Saturday
Monday afternoons, 2.15 p.m.

Basketball
Auckland Teachers' Training College
Eden: Saturday and Monday, 9 a.m. and
N.Z.U. versus Auckland, Monday, 11 a.m.

Boxing
Auckland Town Hall: Saturday, 11 a.m.
Eliminations: 8 p.m., Finals and Exhibition
bout between Chub Keith and Peter Day

Cricket
Eden Park, Kingsland: Wednesday and
Thursday, 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
versus Auckland, Tuesday and Wednesday

Rowing
Tamaki Estuary: Saturday 8.15 a.m. in
junction with N.Z. Inter-Provincial
Championship.

Shooting
Ardmore Rifle Range: Saturday and
Sunday, morning and afternoon.

Swimming
Tepid Baths, City: Saturday and Monday
a.m., Heats and Water Polo. Monday
p.m., Finals, Polo, Diving, and N.Z.U.
Auckland.

Tennis
Stanley St. Courts, City: Saturday, Monday
and Tuesday, 9 a.m. Finals—Tuesday
evening.

SOCIAL EVENTS:
Dances: Saturday, 8 p.m.-12 p.m. in
Common Room. Monday, 9 p.m.-12 p.m.
Men's Common Room.

Ball: Tuesday, 9 p.m.-2 a.m., Auckland
Town Hall.

Picnic: Sunday, 9 a.m., University
Beach (Buses).
INFORMATION DURING TOURNAMENT
48-781.

S. Novak: Another old hand in
tournament (tennis 1954), could be
many more fancied players.

Women's Team:
P. Allen: Winner of NZU singles
and doubles 1954 with F. Ower.
doubles 1953 with J. Buchan. N.Z.
tennis Blue in 1954. Runner-up in
women's Singles in Canterbury
Championships 1953 and has represented
Canterbury on many occasions. A
all court player, she will be hard to
this year.

F. Ower: Runner-up NZU singles
1954, winner with W. Allen of doubles
Represented Canterbury in provincial
matches several times. Winner of
singles, 1955.
Last year our team performed
ably at Christchurch, and this year, with
a bit of extra luck, there is no reason
why Victoria should not win the
thing."

OTAGO

It seems that Otago University is
optimistic about its chances in
tournament. Whatever the attitude is,
Senior Tournament delegate from
sent the following reply to a
from Auckland for information
teams."

"All our competitors are prominent
Do you want a book?"

Here are some notes on Otago players:
The Tennis team includes M. Ellis,
G. Nicholson, both of whom performed
very successfully at Christchurch
year, and who are well-known in
tennis circles.

P. Butchers, vice-captain of the
door Basketball Team, is an N.Z.U.
and a fine player.

THEATRE

"I took thee for thy better"

BY DAVID STONE

Auckland gave birth to a new drama group last week when the Theatre Guild presented their inaugural production of Shakespeare's immortal tragedy, "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." It was a bold venture and one which I believe will go a long way toward dispelling the widely held belief that Shakespearean tragedy is too "big" for amateur players to handle.

It was not so much the merit of this production, but rather the courage shown by the company in producing what is usually regarded as the most difficult play in our language, that has made it a memorable event in Auckland Theatre.

Just as "Hamlet" is a difficult play to produce and act, so, it should follow, is a difficult play to review. But I think the task is somewhat alleviated by the remarks of the producer himself, John Thompson, who stated that "For the theatre we must examine the text with the intention of presenting the play as nearly as Theatre. No matter how absorbing the philosophical and psychological implications of the script, if they pursued to the detriment of play structure, or of balance in characterisation, then that essential theatrical quality will be irretrievable."

With this I could hardly agree more. I make no apologies when, for the purposes of this review, I will regard "Hamlet" as Theatre and will avoid as far as possible the "philosophical and psychological implications" of which the producer writes. There are so many contradictions to be found in a close study of the script, and consequently so many differing interpretations that it would be almost presumptuous to argue here in favour of any one in particular. I wish to look at this production with feet on ground and ever-mindful that as with Elizabethans, so it is now—"the play's the thing."

Impressive opening

The opening of this production was most impressive—the slow drawing of the curtains, the glimpse of the imposing room in the dimmed light, the background music and the appearance of the ghost of the dead king before the night-guard in the battlements set all in readiness for the entrance of Prince Hamlet.

Mr. Paton was in appearance more satisfying—his Hamlet was a lank youth with visage gaunt and sensitive, looking like a looking-glass the disordered soul that stirred within. As he slowly turned in his hand the orb of sovereignty whilst the false and artificial world was all round him, he firmly planted in the minds of the audience the importance of his thoughts.

Steps and bounds

It was, I thought, a pity that Mr. Paton set aside this manner almost from the beginning, all but imperceptibly at first, but most emphatically by the end of the play. His diction in the first scenes was difficult to fault; he conveyed all he wished by his voice, his facial expressions, and an occasional movement. But before he was leaping about the stage in a manner that was distracting to say the least, while sometimes his movements were little short of the ridiculous. Lawrence Olivier played it in a similar way, but his was a screen performance, his movements were seemingly boundless, and the camera followed him as he moved. I feel that Mr. Paton could have brought about an increasing feeling of excitement in a far subtler manner—that

is without jumping around like a cat on hot bricks, without presenting so many very forced postures, and without shouting his lines so that they became unintelligible on some occasions.

His first soliloquy, "O that this too too sullied flesh . . ." was an inspiring piece of work—beautifully spoken, with good tonal variation and subtle changes of expression. Unfortunately it was a far cry to his shouting and grimaces of later scenes.

Too often he spoilt a pregnant situation with his wild careers and meaningless shouts—none more than that with which



A Scene from "Hamlet"

he "put paid" to the very well presented scene in which the king's guilty feelings are aroused by the travelling players. It was unfortunate that his more sensitive playing—and there was much of it—only served to stress these incongruities.

Old man of state

It was significant, I think, that the performance of the evening was given by more experienced hands. Jock Allen's portrayal of the old man of state, Polonius, was splendidly done. After a slow beginning, Mr. Allen carried his portrayal through with the utmost conviction and consistency. His performance showed careful thought and a shrewd eye for apt characterization, and was most satisfying as a result.

There was some fine work too, in the parts of King Claudius and Queen Gertrude, as played by Sydney Musgrove and Audrey Allen. In Claudius, Professor Musgrove had a difficult role to put across—difficult because of the inherent

contradictions of the script as to the nature of this murderer and usurper. It was the subtlety which he brought to the role and some wonderfully delivered lines that lifted it to a very real plain and made the praying scene such a memorable one. Gertrude Allen too, brought out the meaning in her lines with a fine delivery.

As Ophelia, Marlene Murray redeemed what began as a very ordinary performance with some courageous and sensitive acting in her mad scene. It was a pity that she failed to bring Ophelia to life at an earlier stage.

Ross Fraser, as Hamlet's trusted friend Horatio, gave a stout performance. It is very easy for this character to be almost completely overwhelmed by that of Hamlet, but Mr. Fraser showed a strength of purpose throughout and, despite a considerable lack of sensitivity in the handling of certain of his lines, it is very much to his credit that his portrayal came over as a very live one. His diction was of considerable help in this, and the production would have gained much if some of the other players had attained as high a standard in speech.

Dawson as Fortinbras (an improvement on his Marcellus both made a convincing contribution to the production. Finally, the miming of Carl Baker and Zoe Hunter was very well done indeed—their scene, at least up to the point of Hamlet's outburst, was one of the best in the play.

The hand of the producer, John Thompson, could be seen in the smoothness of the production and the unfailing continuity. For this he deserves full credit for the play he chose can be very unworldly. It is significant, however, that despite all the movement, the play was inclined to drag in places; I think more momentum could have been gained in the lines themselves. Similarly too few of the cast realised that emphasis can be given without shouting. Both of these points were, in my view, the responsibility as much of the producer as of the players concerned.

Costumes and lighting

The permanent set was of course the only answer to the Concert Chamber stage and it was extremely effective with its rostrum, steps and drapes. It was perhaps possible to find fault with the bedroom scene when the royal purple gown of the Queen clashed very badly with the near tangerine of the arras.

The costumes, I found a little garish, even if they were, according to the programme, done in the Renaissance style. Those of the courtiers could perhaps be justified as a symbol of the artificiality, falseness and corruption of the Danish court.

As far as the staging is concerned, however, by far the worst fault was the lighting which, for want of a better word, was decidedly amateurish. No gradual dimming or illuminating here, but a sudden glare or patch of darkness. Even the placing and focus of the spots were bad. The importance of lighting, particularly on a small stage and with a permanent set, is vital and the production suffered considerably by this weakness.

Vital theatre

The Theatre Guild's "Hamlet" then, was a mixed dish and not all of it was very palatable. But the ice has been broken and the example set. It seems to me that this production serves to support the comments of one Auckland critic who at the end of last year pleaded for more vital theatre. It looks as if the Theatre Guild are going to do something about this deficiency in Auckland drama.

Co-existence

Continued

to independence; where there are large minority groups, as in Malaya or Fiji, a colonial system may well be essential to the common good, and its moral value be estimated accordingly. To assume, as many do, that colonialism is antiquated and that the forces of South-East Asia should be allowed free expression is to place principles in themselves morally neutral above the demands of the common good. At the present time the common good has to be examined in a global context. The overall pattern is one of Communist subversion of the existing social structure. Any aspiration that serves that end must be subordinated to the preservation of the true community of men and nations. This may involve in some cases the support of colonialism, in other cases its extinction.

It is only by a military policy to contain the Communist advance, urgent economic assistance to remove those factors of discontent on which Communism works and adequate educational assistance founded on the proper principles that we might harden the anti-Soviet front, and thereby "co-existence" might serve our ends rather than those of Russia or China.

Clever miming

Mr. Lomas did a great deal better as the fop, Osric, whilst Allan McSkimming as the Ghost and Danyl Forbes-

OPEN FORUM

Indignantly Yours . . .

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Riposte!

Sirs,
Mr. J. Holdom's article on student apathy is most unreasonable. As the 'Herald' has been demonstrating lately, the reason for student 'apathy' is in reality Auckland's apathy toward us. At Otago University student 'apathy' is said not to exist. But consider—they have only ten of the apathetic population to each student—we have over a hundred. Consider also the large number of part-timers at this university who are only interested in their education, and in nothing else that goes with university life. Dr. A. W. S. Thompson's criticism is rather better founded but even so, I find it hard to believe that the average student is humourless—cynical undoubtedly, apathetic perhaps, but definitely not humourless. Mr. Holdom himself is supplying the 'seriousness' of which Dr. Thompson speaks.

—Dion Stuart.

Catholic Education and the State

Sirs,
May I attempt to review dispassionately the article by Kevin Ryan? Both sides of this question have been freely discussed in the press, but few of the participants keep to unemotive prose. In addition to free use of emotion, Mr. Ryan has also made some fallacious generalizations from particular arguments. I shall first point out the most important of these, and then try to make a factual review of this question of Government grants to private schools.

Firstly I dislike the word 'State' when referring to either the laws or the governing body of New Zealand; it suggests an impersonal, all-powerful being, whereas it is really that group of men (or their opinion) preferred by most of the mature population. A false but unimportant point is that the premise 'that a minority does have rights' is not true generally: certain minorities like the criminals or the insane are given no say in the governing of society; each case must be considered from other aspects. The paragraph 'Money for nothing' I challenge as completely confused by emotion. Why 'obviously . . . of course'? It is just those points that we are debating. If financial support is implied, the argument

that what is beneficial to the Government should be supported by it, is wrong. General application would result in Treasury control of all business, for the majority of New Zealanders (the Government) do not tolerate things which are detrimental to the country.

I shall also correct one further section at this point. The analogy with hospital benefit is not quite complete as given by Mr. Ryan. A private hospital receives a grant for the basic treatment which it provides. Anything additional must be paid by the individual; for example private rooms, specialist fees or a private nurse.

Would contributors of articles, club notes and letters please give their name and address. A pseudonym may be used only if the identity of the contributor is known to the editors.

But enough of criticism . . . I shall try a factual approach myself. After the 1860's the parliament of the day declared that in the interests of universal education, the Government would provide free secular system available to all. It would be compulsory for all children to receive a minimum standard of education. Note that there was never an upper limit to the amount of education an individual could seek, nor was there any compulsion to attend a Government school. The Government taxed all earners (including childless couples) in order to provide this minimum secular free education. The Roman Catholic minority wanted to give their children religious instruction simultaneous with, and in addition to, this minimum amount; they achieved this by providing both at their own schools.

Any private school to be recognised, must provide the minimum level of education required by law—it may also instruct in other fields of knowledge, or specialize in some fields. A fair judgement would seem to be this—the school is entitled to a grant for the basic portion of its syllabus only. This is the commitment (it is here that the hospital analogy from which the Government is relieved applies). Thus in computing a grant, consideration should be given not only

to the number of students, but also to the hours per week for which the approved Government syllabus is taught.

The Government should not be asked to extend the present system by paying for additional teaching, not given in public schools, nor acceptable to the majority of the people.

—W. B. McAdam.

A Southerly Blast

Sirs,
I doubt whether there has ever been a more aptly named editorial than that which appears first in your issue of March 17. Let me make one reservation—not even the most optimistic author could justly class such writing as art, though it is certainly profuse and apparently unpremeditated. I trust, sir, that the hideous errors of spelling and punctuation perpetrated in your article arise from no inadequacy of your proof-reading staff but rather from some printer's stubborn waywardness. Surely it is not too much to expect, however, that such a subject should be graced by an editorial of some clarity at least. To many students of English this is a virtue far greater than plausibility, which smacks of the confidence trickster and super salesman.

As an Auckland resident of nearly 14 months standing, I can merely wonder at the hidden significance of the 'San-Francisco-of-nineteen-ten' accent that is all around me; as a resident of Dunedin for 16 years, I feel obliged to thank you for your tribute to our cultured speech, but suggest that old-world is hardly the proper description for the accent of people who annually witness the most up to date Capping Week in the country. You admit it is of little importance—to me, sir, as to other southerners, it must rank as the rashest of generalizations.

If our written language is the same in all respects as that in other English-speaking countries, who go on to make an exception? If phonetic values differ, why worry about the degree of difference? I had thought that unambiguous English was noted for its clarity—why the redundancy?

May I commend your lucid statement of policy; yet it seems a pity that you should fall into the very trap of verbosity from which you would rescue your contributors. Your concluding sen-

tence is so unintelligible as to convince me that here indeed is a case of the leading the blind.

—David Rathbone

Counterblast

We apologise humbly for the hideous errors in spelling and punctuation which we will attempt to improve the standard of proof reading in the future. There are now vacancies on the staff for competent proof readers.

We have no apologies for the 'San-Francisco-of-nineteen-ten' accent. I thought the reference to 'Capping Week' in the same sentence was sufficient and we certainly have no intention of adding explanatory footnotes. This experience should teach us not to overestimate our readers.

Mr. Rathbone's sensitivity to racism, real or imaginary, of Otago is not his to make a curious statement. It suggests that because the people of Dunedin 'witness the most up to date Capping Week in the country' their accent can be regarded as 'old world'. We do not recognise any connection between witnessing of Capping Week and the accent of a people. Mr. Rathbone seems to be talking nonsense.

In reply to Mr. Rathbone's rhetorical question our answer is that there is only one exception (that of the 'b' in 'bulb') and that is to 'most respects' even 'many respects'. Fowler quotes the apparent approval (as a grammatical sentence 'all men are fallible except Pope'). Notice that he does not say 'men' or even 'the great majority' 'all men'.

The second question we think betrays misunderstanding on Mr. Rathbone's part. The use of 'clear and unambiguous' is not redundant, but we plead usage of the language. 'Clear and unambiguous' as a qualifying unit is clear being accepted as idiomatic speech.

If Mr. Rathbone had read the official editorial closely he would not have accused us of trying to rescue our contributors from verbosity. The word 'mentioned' was not used. Our complaint was not that people 'using more words than necessary (C.O.D.) but with their poor spelling, grammar and idiom', which we repeat three times in nine lines so that it would be no mistake. Verbosity was not used to its peak by a further distinction between 'technical ability' and the 'art of good prose', but apparently to no avail. As Mr. Rathbone has picked out our usual unerring perceptivity, verbiage, not our 'bete noire'.

—Ed.

CLUB NEWS

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

The first of a series of lectures for 1955 was given by D. A. Nield, who spoke on some topics of arithmetic and number theory at a level comprehensible to Stage 1 students. Mr. Nield gave some interesting examples of the application of the number theory to botany and military ordnance, as well as giving some of the remarkable properties of certain large numbers.

In the near future Professor Forder will be giving his Presidential address at our Annual General Meeting. This is in many ways the highlight of the mathematical year at the College, so all students interested in mathematics are strongly advised to attend. The final date and time will be well publicized by the time this appears in print.

—M. A. Thompson,
Hon. Sec.-Treasurer.

WATSONS PRINTING HOUSE LTD.

RUGBY

April is almost here and with it comes the beginning of the rugby season. The University club have already held several practices and this year's teams are being formulated. We would like to issue an invitation to any freshers who are interested in rugby to come along to our practices. Time and place are posted on the noticeboard outside the cafeteria.

It appears as if we shall be entering six teams in this year's competition, seniors, three second grade and two third grade. Unfortunately we cannot equal the number of teams that other colleges enter, but at least it is pleasing to see a larger number of bonafide university students practising in the senior group. Most of these new players have come from last year's renowned 3A team, and the promotion has been well earned.

Although it is difficult to estimate the relative strength of the various teams at this time of the year, the seniors can expect to be considerably strengthened by two new players, Ludbrooke and Smith. Both of these boys come from Otago and have figured prominently in university teams. But if any player has been outstanding at practices it has been John Graham. Tough and determined, John

has potentialities in any position on the field and we all hope that his first season in senior football will be a successful one.

As yet it has not been decided whether or not O'Rourke will be entering a team. But it is only to be hoped that the Union will approve, as with the promise of twenty-two players they should be able to field a very strong team. More practice would help of course, but as Dr. Thompson remarks, "O'Rourke students are the fortunate few who lead a full university life."

As it now appears the 3A's will have about half of their last year's team back. With such a nucleus, and with the coaching of Gordon Gilmore it is reasonable to expect that they will again be one of the leading teams in the competition.

The 3B team we hope this year will be more than a "society group". But this of course depends on the number of players available, and it is for this team that we make an appeal for players. So if you are interested look on the notice-board for further details.

Once again we would like to appeal to other university clubs to send in details of club activities so that each copy of Craccum can have a sports page.

—MYLES B. HYNDE.

BADMINTON

There was a good attendance at the Annual General Meeting of the A.C. Badminton Club held on Thursday, 5th March and it was very encouraging to see so many newcomers. After a formal business was dealt with, a motion of amendment to the Constitution was given. The Committee wishes to clear the anomalous position as to constitute a quorum at the A.G.M. also to leave the appointment of Auditor to its discretion.

The Election of Officers for 1955 resulted in—

Patron: Dr. P. Becroft.
Club Captain: Ian George.
Vice Club Captain: John Mitchell.
Secretary-Treasurer: Wendy Strickland.
Committee: Raewyn Dickson, Pam Brooking, Ken Rae, Mark Ham.
Play is commencing at Parnell Library on Saturday mornings at 9 a.m. and new members will be especially welcomed.

We wish to apologize to the contributors from the Photographic Society and the Society of Independent Intellectuals for the omission of their notes. Owing to lack of space we are unable to publish them in this issue.

Vol. XXX-

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