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BILLETS  
Wanted**

# FALLING SHADOWS

## State Dominance v. the People

Probably the most important as well as the most difficult problem facing the modern democratic state, is the problem of securing the traditional civil and political liberties in the face of an increasing concentration of power in the hands of the political executive.

Recent Parliamentary legislation in this country shows a tendency toward a steady strengthening of the powers of the government at the expense of the rights of the individual and associations of individuals.

The strengthening of the "rule of law" has been a popular and actively pursued policy of all governments in this century. But to have any positive meaning, the "rule of law" must embrace such fundamentals as free elections and the right to criticise the government. This right is not only tolerated but finds active expression in the medium of opposing political parties, and individual and group action with political aims. Such activity which is the essence of a democracy in the English tradition, should be permitted by law. A government which purports to be strengthening the "rule of law" by measures curtailing any of these activities, is patently insincere.

But the citizens of this country take such little interest in Parliamentary legislation, that they are usually unaware of such measures of curtailment are being introduced. If we list some of the legislation and measures adopted recently, which tend to strengthen the powers of government at the expense of the rights of the individual, the point becomes clearer.

- The abolition of the Legislative Council has renewed the emphasis in the manner in which political power has come to be concentrated in the executive. As things now stand, the government may use its Parliamentary majority to curtail political and civil liberties; prolong the life of Parliament beyond the conventional three year term; or alter the electoral laws in ways to suit itself—all of which formally required sanction from a second chamber.

### Rule of Law

- All laws, it has been said, abridge freedom. But some more than others; and a good example is the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932. This enables the government to proclaim a state of emergency "if . . . any circumstances exist, or are likely to come into existence, whereby the public safety or the public order is or is likely to be imperilled;" and to make all such regulations "as are required for the conservation of public safety and order and for securing the essentials of life to the community." Based on the British Emergency Powers Act, 1920, it lacks some of the safeguards of existing rights that the latter expressly provides. In Britain, if Parliament is not in session, it must be called within five days and any regulations made under the Emergency Powers Act approved within seven days. The New Zealand Act merely provides that, if Parliament is not in session, the occasion of the Proclamation "shall be communicated to it within 14 days of the next ensuing session" and that any regulations so made "shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made."

This came into practical effect during the 1951 waterfront dispute. The Emergency Regulations were issued by Order in Council several weeks before Parliament was due to meet. No one who wished to protest against their imposition or harshness had any means of doing so and public discussion of the dispute it-

self virtually ceased.

- The Police Offences Amendment Act, 1951, incorporates in statute law many of the drastic provisions that were contained in the 1951 Emergency Regulations. It empowers the police to enter any premises, and seize any printing press or other property that they suspect is being used for a seditious purpose and hold it for two months without any redress; and it reduces the penalty for sedition from two years in prison (Crimes Act, Section 119) to three months or a fine not exceeding £100. Sedition has thus become a minor crime to be dealt with by a magistrate, and unable, therefore, to come before a jury. The general effect of the Act, which forbids publications, picketing, processions and demonstrations likely to incite or prolong strikes or lock-outs, is to give much greater powers to police. Arrest can be made, without warrant, on suspicion of intent to commit a crime. It is a principle essential to the British tradition of law and civil liberties that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty, guilty of an illegal act, not an intention divined by a constable.

- Two other Acts in recent years extend police powers. The Official Secrets Act 1951, allows arrest (and trial without jury) after the failure of a suspect to answer questions to the satisfaction of the Police Commissioner. The Evidence Amendment Act 1950, allows the use of promises, lies, threats and any inducements short of violence to extract a confession of guilt.

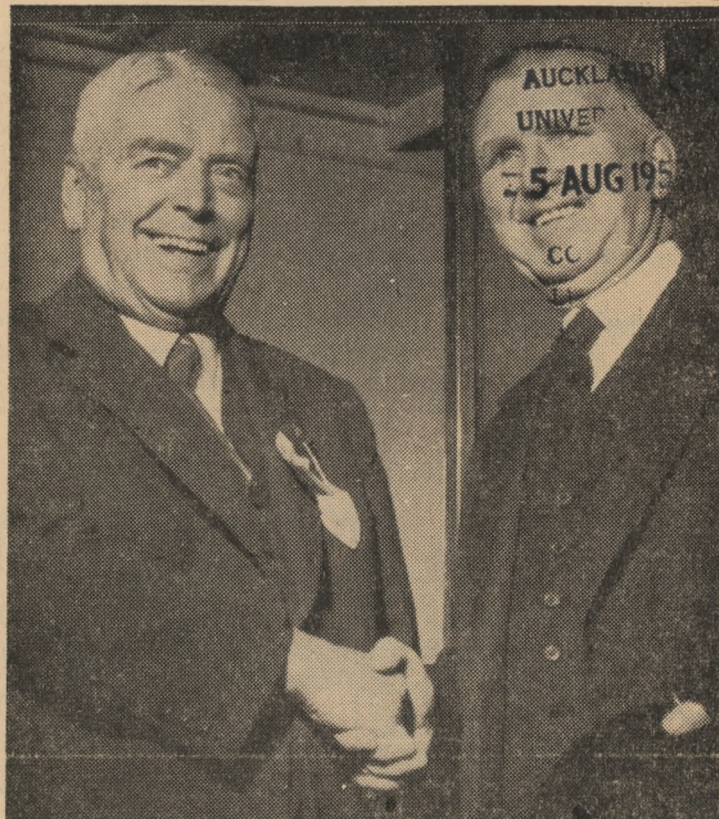
In time of war and grave national emergency more encroachments than usual on the liberty of the people may be necessary, but it is difficult to see the justification of extending drastic emergency provisions into the ordinary



—Auckland Star photo.

**Secret Police Chief  
H. E. GILBERT**

law of the land. It is true that in normal times our police force is unlikely to exercise this power, but that is no jus-



**Our Parliamentary Leaders**

tification for their having been given it.

### Secret Police

- Perhaps the measure most alien to British tradition was the creation of the Secret Police. Few New Zealanders are even aware of the fact that it exists, and that it is a network potentially as dangerous to their freedom as the MVD and FBI are to the ordinary citizens of Russia and the U.S.A.

Officially called "the Special Branch," it was until recently, formally connected with the Police Department while being in fact quite independent and responsible only to one person — the Prime Minister. The new chief was appointed in February of this year — Mr. H. E. Gilbert, former Brigadier commanding Southern Military Districts.

By their very nature, the activities of a secret police are difficult to discover. It was established to counter "subversive activity" but there has never been any demonstration that such activity exists. Two years ago, when the Prime Minister received a request for a Commission to be held into the activities of the Secret Police, he replied: "The Government would agree to no such enquiry." (Evening Post, 30/6/55).

There have been isolated attempts to bring to the public a fuller understanding of this little known section of its servants. *Truth* commented (27/4/55): "One department of the police — if it is a department of the police — which will require immediate attention is the so-called security branch. In present world conditions some safeguards for security are essential. But they must be provided intelligently and exercised by men who know the difference between active disruption and subversive activity and the normal expression of dissident political opinion."

A case viewed on its own may not seem very significant, but viewed in conjunction with the many other cases brought to light in recent years it presents a rather frightening picture of a many-legged monster fumbling in a twilight world where its victim cannot see to fight back. In a free society, anti-subversive measures must be proven to be dealing with real dangers; and they must not involve a greater threat to the existence of that free society than do the dangers they guard against. The fact that this country now possesses such an organisation for the first time in its history must surely be repugnant to every free thinking citizen.

These are only a few of the powers,

now possessed by a government of New Zealand, that tend to curtail the freedom of the individual. They deserve thinking about, for the preservation of freedom and the decision of how far the State can rightfully encroach, rests in the final analysis with the ordinary citizen.

Freedom itself requires vindication and there are various ways. There is the legal approach — the Bills of Rights, state and federal; the courts decisions; and constitutional history, can all be quoted. Or the natural rights approach which emphasizes that government derives its powers from men; that rights of life and liberty are inalienable; that these rights are not something that government graciously confers upon men, but things no government can take away from men. This approach is profoundly concerned with Right — usually with individual Right; the dignity of man. It is respect for the dignity of the individual that most sharply differentiates democratic from totalitarian systems. It follows that any conduct of the state that impairs the dignity of man is dangerous and any argument for conformity that finds its ultimate sanction in force rather than in reason strikes at the integrity of the individual, and thus at the basic principle of democracy.

### Freedom

But neither these approaches to the problem of freedom is entirely satisfactory, for the legal issue is usually obscure and it is not sufficient for freedom to be vindicated by the courts, or by constitutional experts; and the argument from natural rights has to be modified in society where rights must be maintained for the betterment of the greatest number — not the individual.

The case for freedom rests not only on the familiar and fundamental arguments of constitutional and natural rights, but on the argument of the pragmatic necessity of freedom as well. In the words of Professor Commager —

"... we must preserve and encourage the exercise of freedom of inquiry, investigation, dissent, association, education, science, literature, politics—freedom, in short, in all of its manifestations, not as an abstract right, but as an imperative necessity. Freedom is not a luxury that we can indulge in when at last we have security and prosperity and enlightenment; it is, rather, antecedent to all of these, for without it we can have neither security nor prosperity nor enlightenment."





# CRACCUM

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

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## AROUND THE COLLEGE

### ● New look

Alterations seem to be the current favourite among college council activities... in a few weeks No. 5 Symonds St. will have been fitted up to provide accommodation for the Anthropology department, with a departmental library and a small lecture room... and one door up, at No. 3, renovations will soon commence for a new Psychology department, to be ready perhaps towards the end of this year.

### ● Scholarships for composers

A material incentive will be offered to all aspiring composers in 1958, with the Bishop Musical Scholarship. This is worth to £75 to any musical genius, and its aim is the encouragement of composers in AUC and NZ generally.

### ● Hotel turns hostel

Hostel students will be interested to hear that the agreement to purchase Stonehurst was finally signed last week. Along with the promised government subsidy, there is now sufficient money to turn the hotel into a student hostel... (personal apprehension is felt by many in case this should involve an automatic degradation...). However, although it is still uncertain when Stonehurst will actually become available, it does look as if one part of the university is about to expand, anyway...

### ● Just like the Brownies

Stop-Press from the Music Department:—a Special Prize is offered to the Bright Student who writes the Best exercise this week. (What fun, kiddies... just like the Brownies!).

the intention that it be a guide to future Executives.

On behalf of AUUSA Sports Representatives, Ann Lund expressed her dissatisfaction with the awarding of NZU Blues. As a result a remit has been sent to NZUSA for their consideration at the August Tournament meeting — 'that the awarding of NZU Blues be held over until after the National Championships, if the latter take place within four weeks of Tournament.' Blues are based on Tournament not National performances but the NZU standard is set by the Provincial or National Championships and the Sport Representatives felt that this fact should not be overlooked.

### Boag for overseas

In his report of the College Council meeting, Peter Boag stated that he had been elected to the Finance, Grounds, O'Rourke and Student Health Committees. But apparently he still has time on his hands. As a parting bombshell he announced very quietly and humbly that he had been officially appointed to represent NZUSA at the 8th International Student Conference in Ibadan, the WUS Conference in Amsterdam, the 7th International Student Press Conference, in Helsinki, and the International Student Seminar in Stockholm.

## Exec. and the Block

The College Council has approved in principle the proposed structural alterations to the student block; allowed £2500; and set about carrying the plans into practical effect. The credit for this prompt action rests largely with Exec. and is one all students will commend. The alterations will permit extension of the Caf. and make available every remaining inch of the structure for other student facilities. The building was designed for half the present number for whom it is now required to cater, and it is reasonable to expect that the very limited space available will be used so as to benefit the greatest number of students. In the face of a difficult problem, Exec. has done its best to achieve just this; but an unfortunate attitude among some members clouds the good work. In spite of the premium on space Exec. seems to think that the most important room in the block is an Executive meeting room — suitably appointed. There is a naive idea that outsiders and the student body judge the standing of an Exec. and accord it respect in proportion to the quality of the fittings in its meeting room. We do not judge the efforts and sacrifices of our appointed servants by plush leather, carpet and other material trumpery. When the new university, complete with adequate student facilities, becomes a reality — then we will most certainly accord our Exec. every available facility and appointments befitting their office that can be afforded. But at present it cannot be afforded; and the first sacrifice should surely come from Exec. It doesn't take plush seats to think: Exec. could function just as effectively in any lecture room. First essentials must come first — study and secretarial facilities: recreation and dignified meeting rooms are secondary under present circumstances. It is a pity that such an attitude should belie such progressive action.

## EXEC. NOTES—

# Sports Council Rejected

Reported by Jocelyn Dorrington

At the meeting on July 15, Exec. decided not to support the inauguration of an NZUSA Council of Sport, and suggested instead a revising and combination of Tournament constitutions and a revising of arrangements related to overseas sports tours.

Since 1952, there have been various attempts to form a Sports Council and Exec. recently received a draft constitution for such a council from the Sports Officer of NZUSA Res. Exec. His aim is to create a permanent and continuous body which would deal more adequately with sports matters, at present handled by NZUSA. All sports would be under control of the one body, overseas tours particularly could perhaps be more successfully organised, and Tournament inter-College co-ordination improved.

Exec. realised that the present administration of sport by Res. Exec. and NZUSA was not completely satisfactory, but nevertheless felt that sport should be an integral part of NZUSA and should therefore be incorporated in Res. Exec. and sports matters should be dealt by them in relation to the overall situation of student affairs. If necessary there could be an Assistant Sports Officer appointed to Res. Exec. and a Sports Subcommittee formed to aid the Sports Officer in the administration and execution of his duties. It was tentatively suggested that a reconsideration of the frequency and length of Res. Exec. meetings might also contribute to more satisfactory organisation of NZU sport.

### Student block reorganisation

There was considerable discussion on the future use of space in the reorganised student block. The suggested need to emphasise double-functioning of various rooms did not receive unanimous support. However, it seems that if we are to have extended cafeterias and Common rooms and suitably-furnished rooms and Exec. work rooms and study rooms, this rather unsatisfactory use of the limited space is the only answer.

More encouraging was Peter Boag's report from the New Buildings Committee of the College Council. They have

wholeheartedly approved student-block alterations in principle and are merely waiting for the architect's final plans and quote before giving ratification for the work to commence. Exec. is happy that alterations to the extent of £2-2,500 should begin shortly, though a consideration of the £168,000 OU have found to spend on their union building makes our figure look rather sick.

### Larger Engineers' grant

The Finance Sub-Committee presented a report on their discussion with the Engineers at Ardmore concerning a readjustment of the Engineering student—Stud. Assn. fee situation. In the past, a flat grant has been paid out to the Engineering Society each year, irrespective of special circumstances (e.g. Capping Carnival profits), which the present Finance Committee feels should be taken into account. As Arthur Young pointed out, the Engineers are forced to be almost autonomous as far as student affairs are concerned and it is obvious that some adjustment is necessary. Following Arthur Young's motion, it was decided to make the grant on a two-folds basis: (a) by a direct refund which will be made early in the year when the budget is drawn up, and (b) by a special grant paid later in the year when the financial position of the association is more clearly defined. This motion was passed with

COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Tuesday, 6th August

## BE A BLOOD DONOR

The Mobile Collecting Unit of the Auckland Blood Transfusion Service will be visiting A.U.C. on Thursday, August 8th, to receive donations of blood. The Unit will be in the Women's Common Room from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

If you haven't given blood before, talk it over with a friend who has. It is a simple and painless process, and at the same time an extremely personal means of helping your fellows.

Without an unfailing supply of contributors to the blood bank, the work of the Transfusion Service would cease. It is entirely dependent on donors, and I would ask you to offer to give blood on August 8th.

—Michael Freyne, Men's Vice-President.

PART-TIMERS — N.B.: See if you can get an hour off work to give blood. It will not be possible to take blood donations after about 3.30 p.m., so try to come up during the day. It will take only 30 to 40 minutes.



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HE HISTORY RESEARCH—

POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

by M. P. K. Sorrenson

Students, and also the general public, are often unaware that the University staff carry out extensive research work in addition to their normal teaching and administrative duties. Spare time during terms and the University 'vacations' is devoted to research. In all, lecturers work far more than the normal 40-hour week; many work 60 or 70 hours a week.

The research programme of the History Department, a typical example of University research, covers a wide variety of topics. Important work is being done on subjects unrelated or only partly related to New Zealand history — stimulated whenever members of the department have had access to overseas source material. Professor Rutherford has spent sabbatical leave delving into original sources of South Australian and South African history for his biography of Sir George Grey. R.M. Chapman has carried out almost three year's research in Australia for an Australian political atlas. Dr. O. W. Parnaby, an Australian with Cambridge experience, has done considerable research on Pacific Islands history. His recently published essay, "The Regulation of Indentured Labour into Fiji, 1864-1885" (J.P.S., March 1956), has demonstrated this valuable work. Dr. K. Sinclair's book, *Imperial Federation; a Study of New Zealand Policy and Opinion, 1880-1914*, was published in 1955 and followed a short period of research in England. Professor W. T. G. Airey has long taken an active interest in international affairs and published numerous essays and pamphlets on the subject. First-hand knowledge of the countries concerned has added to the value of this work.

Articles on overseas affairs

Recent publications include *New Zealand, Asia and the United Nations* (1953); *New Zealand Foreign Policy Related to New Zealand Social Development and Current World Trends* (1955); and, *What Seato Means* (1956). At present Professor Airey is working on a general essay, "Problems of International Organisation Considered in Relation to Social Change," originally the subject of a paper given at the recent ANZAAS conference at Dunedin. The research outlined indicates that Auckland historians can make their voices heard outside New Zealand.

With source material more readily available it is natural that the greater proportion of research work is directly concerned with New Zealand history. In this field M.A. students make an important contribution in research for theses, written under staff supervision.

An important advance has been made in recent years in the study of New Zealand politics, mainly under the guidance of Professor Airey and R. M. Chapman. T. G. Wilson, now at Oxford, and R. T. Shannon, due to leave for Cambridge next month, both wrote M.A. theses on the Liberal Party and then continued research on the subject while lecturing in the department. Wilson's work was subsequently published by the College as bulletins, *The Grey Government, 1877-1879* (1954) and *The Rise of the Liberal Party, 1880-1890* (1956). Shannon has almost completed an article on the Liberal succession crisis of 1893. Miss B. M. O'Dowd is at present working on the 'Continuous Ministry' of the 1880's. B. D. Graham, who wrote an M.A. thesis on Waikato politics in 1954, is at present at the Australian National University doing Ph.D. research on the Australian Country Party. One M.A. student is at present working on the early part of the

Reform Party regime. The work of these people, staff and students, is concerned with over 50 years of New Zealand political history.

Early N.Z. history

Maori-European relations is another topic receiving attention. K. Sinclair's "Origin of the Maori Wars of the Sixties", originally the subject of his doctoral thesis, has been accepted for publication. Recently Dr. Sinclair completed work on a re-edition of Gorst's *Maori King*, a contemporary work of great merit and long out of print. M. P. K. Sorrenson, whose M.A. thesis, "The Purchase of Maori Lands, 1865-1892," was completed in 1955, has recently written an essay dealing with Maori population changes in relation to land purchase methods after the wars (J.P.S., Sept., 1956). At present two students are writing theses dealing with aspects of Maori-European relations.

Two important biographical works are under-way. Both will have some important things to say on more general aspects of New Zealand history. Professor Rutherford's study of Grey, at present at an advanced stage, will be intimately tied with New Zealand history for almost 50 years (Grey was twice Governor and later Premier of New Zealand), as well as an important biographical study. The connections of this study with South Australian and South African history (Grey also governing both these colonies) further emphasises its comprehensive nature. Professor Rutherford's six radio talks, "Episodes in the Life of Sir George Grey," were recently printed by the College. Dr. Sinclair is working on a biography of W. Pember Reeves, one of the greatest of New Zealand's few intellectual politicians and administrators. This study will throw some important light on Liberal politics and social legislation basic to the present welfare state.

Provincial research

A beginning has been made on research for a history of the Auckland Province. Professors Rutherford and Rodwell (Economics Department) will be editing this work. M. P. K. Sorrenson is doing full-time research on the project and is at present concentrating on land acquisition and settlement, while others (some of them outside the department) will be contributing from their specialised research. E. M. Fraser is working on early social life in the Province. This study will be important as little scholarly research has been done on early social life in New Zealand. Among these from outside the department is R. J. C. Stone, who completed an M.A. in history several years ago. The M.A. theses of several former students are already proving helpful for the project, including Hanham's "The Political Structure of Auckland, 1853-1862" and Whitwell's "Forty-Acre System." Many more useful theses could be mentioned. Three present students are working on theses dealing with stages of provincial politics, not yet covered in detail. The project, when completed, will not only fill a serious gap in local history, but also enable a more balanced revaluation of the settlement and develop-

"Weatherproof Riding-Hood-Red"



Will this Block be next?

ment of New Zealand as a whole.

The study of New Zealand history has too often in the past been written and interpreted by southern historians from a southern (particularly pro-Wakefield) point of view. Work of two Auckland historians, Airey and Sinclair, is now helping to combat this view. The Condliffe and Airey *Short History of New Zealand*, almost completely re-written by the latter in 1953 (and a second reprint of this edition has just gone to the publishers with further corrections), has become the most widely-read text on New Zealand history. Dr. Sinclair has recently completed a *Pelican History of New Zealand*, which will incorporate the ideas proposed in several years' lecturing as well as his own extensive research into New Zealand source material. This could well be a milestone in the search for a more balanced interpretation of New Zealand history. Both Professor Airey and Dr. Sinclair gratefully acknowledge the assistance derived from M.A. theses, many of which they have supervised, in writing these general studies.

Finally, it is worthwhile to mention some of the work being done but not directly associated with purely historical research. Members of the department take an active interest in the activities of the International Relations Club, and Professor Airey, Dr. Sinclair and R.M. Chapman have addressed meetings on frequent occasions, usually after returning from overseas. Then there are the numerous book reviews, either for radio broadcasts or for periodicals; for example, Sinclair and Fraser have both recently reviewed Kenny's edition of the J. B. Williams Journal. Some of the history staff have even made original contributions to other spheres of literature. Last year R. M. Chapman (assisted by Jonathan Bennett) had an *Anthology of New Zealand Verse* published; two booklets of K. Sinclair's poetry have been published over recent years.

It can be concluded that the History Department is making a positive contribution to University research, and outside the University, to general historical literature.

M.H.C. Fag Machine

What do you know about the Men's House Committee? Most students seem to have little idea what is being done for them. The following points have come up at recent meetings and should be of interest.

A suggestion that we provide a Cigarette Vending Machine has been followed up. We have investigated several types of machines, and the most satisfactory is to be installed soon. This machine will be available 24 hours a day, whereas cigarettes are obtainable from the Cafe only during Cafe hours. It will probably be located in the Cloisters.

● Lost property

Lost property from everywhere except the science blocks and the geography dept. is now kept in the MHC room. There is a plan afoot that property lost in the science block and not immediately claimed will also gravitate to MHC room after a few days' grace. Anything found should also be handed in there.

● Notices ripped down

Lately, someone has taken to ripping down notices of various kinds from the noticeboards; especially billeting notices. This is bad because it will be an expensive matter for the Stud. Assn. if enough billets are not found. Several noticeboards have been erected recently, and more are to go up shortly, especially club boards. Some confusion seems to exist about which boards can be used for general posters, so a system of classification is to be introduced. This, and a list of instructions which will also be put up, should clear up any doubts which may exist.

● Coffee evening

A coming-events noticeboard was considered most necessary, and has now been erected in the cloisters. It seems to be functioning satisfactorily.

Most important of all, a spectacular coffee evening is being planned by the Men's and Women's House Committees. It's going to be a beaut, so watch the posters.

S.C.M.'s, A.G.M. AGAIN

The SCM, AGM will now be held on Thursday, August 8th in the Men's Common Room at 8 p.m. It is hoped that the General Secretary of the NZSCM Miss Morrison, will be able to be present at the meeting. Students are reminded that according to the constitution all students present are entitled to vote, and that nominations for the Executive close at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th August.

—M.J.M.

Saturday, Aug. 3rd, 8 p.m.

O'Rorke SHIPWRECK DANCE

Proceeds to Billetting Fund

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—

# M.R-A—Fascism in disguise

Sir,

Your correspondents, Mr Field and Mr Lovie, believe that Moral Re-Armament can unite the world. Perhaps it can; but in a way that freedom loving people can only despise, for its affinity to fascism is too close for comfort.

MR-A was founded in 1921 by the American pastor Rev. Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, and was originally known as the "Oxford Group Movement." Its basic themes have always been "industrial harmony," " rapprochement between capital and labour", and the offer to humanity in combination with God, of an answer to communism. The enthusiasm for MR-A, shown by employers, tory politicians, and labour front-benchers of the "neither for nor against breed", comes from the movement's emphasis on stilling class strife and on beating back the ideological frontiers of Moscow. MR-A speaks of the class struggle as a "theory," when in fact it is inherent in any industrial society in which one class owns the means of production, and the other more numerous class work for wages. Since the employer naturally wants to make as much profit as possible, and the workers want to be paid as high a wage as possible — and since these two aims are opposed, a conflict of interests is inevitable. Employers will always seek to have the struggle eliminated from Society. When they succeed — in their way — capitalist society becomes fascist society.

It is obvious that the abolition of the outward manifestations of the conflict of interests between private employer and employee, while maintaining unbroken the economic relationship between private employer and employee, means the freezing hard of existing class divisions while

disarming the employee of his normal channels of social and political protest — unions, labour and socialist parties — and leaving him to the mercy of the employers and a State which brings the force of law down on the employer's side. This is a neat description of Hitler's "Labour Front" and Mussolini's "Corporate State." It is also the logical end of the policy preached by MR-A.

It may sound far-fetched to label the policies of MR-A, so sweetly reasonable on the surface, as "fascist". But MR-A has already labelled itself.

The American Roman Catholic journalist George Seldes has described in detail ("Facts and Fascism", pp. 134-135; "One Thousand Americans", pp. 216-219) how MR-A won such disinterested enthusiasts as Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone and William Randolph Hearst. Seldes summarizes Buchman's life-work, "making an excellent living getting money from big businessmen to preach a 'philosophy' of appeasement to labour. Everyone was to co-operate, there were to be no strikes, the lion and the lamb were to lie down together; and if the labour-lamb was frequently inside the belly of the capitalist-lion, it could only result in more contributions to Buchmanism."

Prof. Robert A. Brady (Economics, California) in a study on fascism cites this famous utterance of Rev. Dr. Buchman himself:

"Human problems aren't economic. They're moral. And they can't be solved by un-moral measures . . . They could be solved through a God-controlled fascist dictatorship . . . I thank heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler, who built a front-line of defence against the anti-Christ of

Communism." (New York World Telegram, 26.8.1936).

Hitler Fascism was thus not only the logical goal of MR-A, but its proudly proclaimed one, and it was no wonder that the movement gained support of leading Nazis and Fascists. In his confessional work "I Paid Hitler" (p. 189), the Nazi steel-king Fritz Thyssen refers to the fact that "Heinrich Himmler was a member of the 'Oxford Group.'"

We should not forget that it was, in so many words, Hitler's claim that he had provided an "ideological answer to Communism." Hitler also used the technique of turning aside queries about economic conditions and political freedom with pompous verbiage about "inspired" and "God-given" "ideologies of renaissance", about "decaying civilization" and "impurity", and solutions that are "universal" and "realistic".

MR-A's window dressing is very at-

tractive. But in practice its "ideology of renaissance" means refraining from challenging the status quo, however iniquitous, and preaching claptrap about "regeneration" to the underdog. From there to beating the underdog senseless every time he challenges the status quo, is a short step.

John Strachey (Minister in the recent British Labour Government) made the same discovery. In 1931, together with Moseley, he wandered out of the Labour Party (for which both of them held seats in the Commons) and formed the "New Party" which soon became the "British Union of Fascists." But although at first attracted by the myth of "regeneration", Strachey saw early enough where Moseley's policies were leading, and broke away from them. Commenting on his experience later, he wrote ("The Menace of Fascism," pp. 165-166):

"The path which leads to the Fascist terror has a most attractive entrance. Those who have lost their way — and there are many such in the baffling complexities of modern life — are tempted to discover in Fascism an easy solution to their difficulties. They see, as I saw, the beckoning lights of social peace, economic security for all, and a gradual reconstruction of society based on a new social compact between Capital and Labour. But these are marsh lights . . .

"The fascist will-o'-the-whisp leads direct to an unspeakable terror aimed at the destruction of the organisations of the workers, and of everything that is aspiring, merciful and intelligent in the world."

Buchman's movement is a hangover from the horrible thing which crumpled up and died in Berlin and Tokyo just over a decade ago, only after it had slaughtered millions of human beings in its crusade for a "new society."

—George Stephenson.

## Moliere Exhumed

Sir,

I was very much disgusted at the criticism of my play *Le Malade Imaginaire* published in the last issue of *Craccum*. It is quite obvious that I.D.B. has no understanding of this play nor that he has any sense of humour at all. From the first performance up to the present day *Le Malade Imaginaire* has been accepted as the greatest in all French literature and amongst the best of their kind in the world. Farcial they may be; non-senical they are not. The critic if he does happen to be a student of French literature, knows very little about his subject. Intricate scenery is not wanted, it never was. Only the barest properties are essential. All else is quite unnecessary.

Professor Key's performance pleased me very much. The point about Argand is that he is not sick at all. He is a "malade imaginaire," only feigning sickness when Toinette reminds him of it. There have been Argands at the "Comédie Française" with even richer and deeper voices than the Professor's and with a manner just as energetic.

Toinette is not at all brazen. Pert, cheeky, important, yes! Does not this critic even know his mother tongue? This play has nothing to do with 'sex' to which 'brazen' applies. Angelique was not over-coloured at all but just as I meant her to be. Béralde is hardly sardonic but the 'raisonneur' of the play. To him Argand is nothing but a "silly old fool."

It is perfectly in keeping with his role that Thomas Diafoirus should forget his lines. I meant him to forget them. He had learned them off by heart anyway. Finally there is no comment by the critic of real hypocrite, Béline, who is almost the villain of the play.

And if the acting was as good as the critic says, how was the performance so pitiful? He contradicts himself. Next time let me have a competent critic. The criticism of the play, not the performance, made me turn in my grave

—Molière.

## Moliere Reburied

The maligned critic, a senior student reading in French, is perfectly aware that his rash critic has a right to an opinion; and therefore claims his own right to dislike Molière for the reasons given. A reply point by point to this "Molière"

follows—

1. Just because this was the first partly unfavourable report of a Modern Language production does not mean that the *Craccum* critic was humourless. The club cannot expect to go into print year after year with favourable reports from its own members. There is no mention in the article that the production was not humorous.

2. There is nothing wrong with non-senical. I suggest it is "Molière's" own inferiority complex that makes him think that the critic was scolding him. He might as well scorn Shaw or the Restoration dramatists.

3. The critic suggested improved scenery and makeup and did not say these were essential. Even so it would be better to see curtains than a wall of spare chairs piled on top of one another.

4. The critic did not condemn Professor Key's performance but considered the casting could have been more successful.

5. "Molière's" attack on I.D.B.'s wording shows ignorance and narrow mindedness to an extreme. The meanings may not be according to the Oxford Dictionary but they are justifiable by common usage. Any progressive student of the language will tell him the same.

6. Molière did intend Thomas Diafoirus to forget his lines. But the player admitted to the critic that he had forgotten them in the wrong place.

7. A critic is not bound to mention every character and omission of Béline is not necessarily a fault of hers or of the critic's.

8. The critic does not say the performance with pitiful and the acting good. He mentioned pitiful presentation and good casting (with one exception). Please don't make unsubstantiated statments.

Anyway it is the wish of the editor that in future this daring impersonator of the master append his real name to his correspondence as well as a pseudonym.

—Lit. and Arts Ed.

## What's behind the Blue—?

Sir,

The harrier club welcomed and read with interest the statement by Mr. Francis on the "Award of AUC Blues". For us, at least, the current policy of the Blues Committee has been clarified. But its adequacy is still a matter for question.

I am slightly bewildered by the reasoning behind certain statements of policy. First it was said, and rightly so, that a Blue is earned by reaching a certain eligibility standard. What is this? Harriers, it would appear, must be of provincial calibre: "... in connection with the current standards of Harriers the winner (last Year) was not up to provincial standards at all," and therefore did not receive a Blue.

This is quite acceptable as a statement of policy, but earlier it had been claimed that: "the Blues Committee aim to try and level off the standard of Blues throughout all sports so that a Blue in rugby is worth the same as that in rowing or tennis for instance." If the Harrier standard is to be provincial then real equivalence between Blues in different sports must be achieved at the provincial level. That is, equivalence, or equal worth, can only depend upon a common standard. But we then read that: "it is difficult to set any standards . . . and that is why there are no set standards for AUC Blues. Rather the Blues Committee assess the relative merits of each nomination in comparison with their standard in provincial teams. Admittedly this standard varies, but it is the only fair way." How, then, can the writer claim equivalence

between Blues in different sports? There is a serious inconsistency of thought here. The levelling off of Blues standards and an admitted lack of a standard are contradictory. It is not sufficiently convincing to refer to "the standard" when "the standard" is later admitted to be "no set standard."

This is not to criticise the worth and judgements of a Blues Committee, but the system has been questioned and, therefore, either the status quo must be shown to be fully satisfactory, (and I do not think it has been) or else it must be improved and improved for the benefit of College sport.

The merits of a person's performance in sport and the adequacy, or not, of his reward are not a pretty subject for debate, but when there is confusion, so there is doubt and dissatisfaction. Ultimately the argument becomes one of personalities. Nothing is worse in sport.

I suggest.

1. That the high standard policy, supported by Mr. Francis, be maintained.

2. That more precise definition of standards in all sports be made in terms of the then current provincial standard, though not necessarily equal to it.

3. That the mechanics of an improved system might lie in closer liaison between the representatives of each sport and the Blues Committee in the form of a meeting at the beginning of each season to adjust and clarify the terms of reference for Blues in each sport.

—P. Aimer.

Harrier Club Captain.

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NEW CLUB PLANNED—

# Overseas Students Pool

A committee consisting of nine overseas students has been set up to investigate the possibility of forming an Overseas Student Club open to all students. This follows a meeting of overseas students called on 16th July by the Student Liaison Officer, Ian Pool, Prejudice, boarding problems and the question of entry permits were also discussed.

The question of whether such an Overseas Club was a worthwhile method of achieving the integration of overseas and New Zealand students was discussed by the sub-committee later. Among possible aims listed were to assist in the orientation of overseas students; to assist prospective overseas students; to foster international understanding; to help propagate cultures and different ways of life in different countries; and to protect the rights of all overseas students.

Discrimination of overseas students

seeking board was quoted by several students, although direct effects were less apparent than might possibly have been expected. One had his deposit forfeited after being assured that the room was available; another said that he always mentioned that he was a coloured person when enquiring. However the meeting decided that this was a matter for the overseas students themselves. On the question of exorbitant boarding charges, several Colombo Plan students pointed out that they were paying over £4 per

was also held over for investigation by the Overseas Student Club.

A long discussion on the difficulty of obtaining entry permits to study in New Zealand emphasised the tardiness of the Immigration Department in handling these. Students wanting to enter the country had to apply the preceding February to ensure that the permit would be issued by the following November. This applied to all Asian (except Colombo Plan) and Fijian students, while the Malaysians were particularly affected. A strict surveillance is kept by the department and one student who wanted to study for and had enrolled in Medicine was told that unless he changed his course he would not be permitted to remain in the country. The Students' Association was asked by the meeting to investigate the possibility of quicker issuing of landing permits to overseas students by the Immigration Division of the Labour and Employment Department.

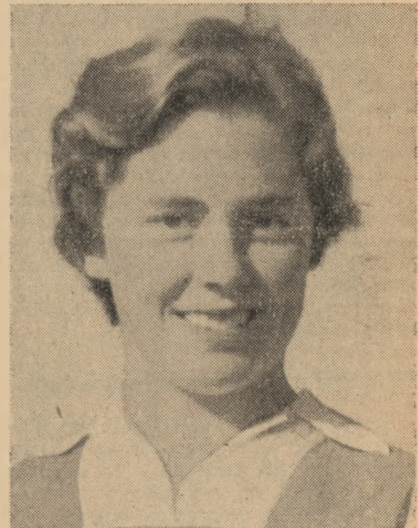
There were very few direct instances of prejudice although overseas students sense it. As one method of combating this it was decided to circularise to schools that several of the overseas students were willing to give talks on their countries. In this way it was hoped that New Zealanders would gain a better understanding of the different living conditions of people overseas.

Those elected to the Student Liaison Sub-Committee at the conclusion of the meeting, subject to the ratification at the next Exec. meeting, were Misses Fannie Seeto and Patricia Gaw and Mr. Ernest Bentley.

## Girls Hockey Bright Future

This year, the University Women's Hockey teams have met with more than usual success in the Saturday competitions and for the Senior team this augurs well — we hope — for the approaching Winter Tournament. However we are still badly hampered by the lack of suitable practise grounds and a coach and therefore lack of fitness and good stickwork. Tactics and combination throughout the whole team have been achieved by luck rather than by good management, but these faults are now being rectified and results are forthcoming.

We owe most of our victories to the scoring ability of the right inner, *Helen Green*, who has the happy knack of the putting the ball right in goal. The forward line is weakest in its inability to shoot surely hard and true — the reason for it is slow stickwork and lack of practise. However, there is still time for improvement to continue before tournament. The star of the defence is the reliable right back *Gillian Jahston* who is always there when wanted and who always plays with the same brilliance. Last year Auckland was second at Tournament in Women's Hockey and this year we hope that with a better team we may possibly win.



Helen Green

The Senior Reserve usually fields an incomplete team and therefore suffers the consequences. If the same team played every week it would improve their chances of success. Yet although they may not win they are performing creditably. O'Rorke fields an enthusiastic eleven in the Intermediate grade and has had its share of victories this year.

The highlight of the Women's Hockey this year is the coming NZU Tour of Australia. Fourteen players and a manageress are going and we congratulate *Helen Green* who is the only Auckland player selected for the team. An O'Rorkian and a fresher, Helen has already proved herself worthy of the trip and we wish her every success. The organisation of the tour has been in the very capable hands of our secretary *Barbara Rogers* who has carried out this exacting task with honours.

Unfortunately Helen will not be with us for Tournament and we can but hope for successful results for the rest of the season.

Results of the AUC Women's Hockey Club raffle: First prize No. 0469, D. J. Grates, Norton St., Te Kopuru.

—La Crosse.

### WHY IS BLOOD NEEDED?

There is a great need for blood, and the need is yours, for you may be the next victim of an accident, or suffer a serious illness.

The replacement of blood is the only way to combat shock due to haemorrhage. Such shock is the most common cause of death in—major surgery, childbirth complications, street, factory and other accidents. Eight of the eleven operations performed in a typical morning in only one of the many theatres in the Auckland Hospital, require blood transfusions. The need is urgent, and runs to 16,000 bottles a year.

Be a donor on August 8th.

## YOU'VE GOT TO BE BIASED

### Bang! —

Sir,  
As a student with experience of practical communism I feel it is my duty to make some remarks regarding the coming "Festival of Youth and Students" to be held shortly in Moscow, which all in all was favourably commented by *Craccum* of 18th July, 1957.

Despite the admitted fact that this Festival could be another Trojan Horse to spread communism internationally, *Craccum* suggests that "... the effects must be valuable."

Yes, that much is true, but who will get the most benefit out of this Festival, our whole human society or class of people known as communists, Soviet Russia in particular?

I dare say that Soviet Russia without doubt will get the most out of this gathering, even if the visitors would be very critical and inquisitive.

First of all this Festival is held in Soviet Russia not some neutral country like Sweden or India. It is unlikely that Soviet Government and Communist Parties outside of Russia would spend between £30-£40 millions for this Festival if it would not pay off in one way or other.

From outside press I notice the Russians are paying special attention to students and visitors from Africa and Asia. Anyone can see what the organizers and financiers of this Festival are aiming.

It is easy to impress these students by the bigness of Moscow University, the chandeliers and murals of Moscow's underground stations and the white stone lined waterways. Yet how many of these students will realize that Soviet Government managed to achieve this and many other industrial projects partly by forced unpaid labour, which amounts to some 10 millions of people deprived of most elementary human rights.

Western delegates could be enchanted

by the performances of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" or Borodin's "Prince Igor" set in the glittering Bolshoi Theatre. But will they remember that both of these composers were not products of Soviet school, neither is Pushkin, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy or Chekov.

It is very easy in a friendly atmosphere with art, sport and technical progress to lure unaware, uncritical visitors to communist camp, especially the African and Asian student, who still have a tinge of resentment for some western nations. Russians are sure to exploit this point to the best advantage.

It is sacrilege on the part of organizers and promoters of this Festival to speak about friendliness and peace. Only last October Soviet Russian forces bathed in Hungarian Blood! Soviet Russia has taken away freedom from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Ukraine and White Russia.

It is a great shame for free nations students to go to this Festival and shake hands with oppressors.

I remain wondering how long free nations will swallow Soviet propaganda. —One from behind the Iron Curtain.

### Bang! Bang! —

Sir,  
The article on the Moscow Festival published in your last issue may possibly have given some of your readers a wrong impression. The implication of the article appeared to be that the Festival's avowed aims, the promotion of mutual understanding among people of different races, creeds and nations would probably not be attained. Might I point out that the Festivals in the past have fulfilled these aims with a good deal of success; the last Festival which was held in Warsaw assisted through the increased intercourse between Poland and the Western democracies week for bed and breakfast. This matter

which it involved in the establishment of the Gomulka regime in Poland. (The Festival was not, of course, the only factor, but the point is that it *was* a factor).

The main objection urged against festivals is that, although nobody could object to the declared intentions of the sponsors, in practice they help spread is better that Communism should be international Communism. But surely it spread, if in fact it is spread, by festivals, than by machine guns. And in any case, proselytising has never been a crime; surely the Communists are just as entitled to 'go and make disciples of all nations' as we are, for example Jehovah's Witnesses. When there is such a need for tolerance as there is in the world to-day, surely not even the smallest chance of co-operation between East and West should be neglected. We shall certainly not be persuading Russia of the West's peaceful intentions by boycotting such as the festival, which has so signally succeeded in the past in ensuring some degree of mutual understanding.

—O.J.G.

## Theology Upheld

Sir,  
In connection with the article "Proposed Theology Course," contributed to your last issue by Mr. Peter Wedde, it may be of interest to draw attention through the medium of your columns to a subject of increasing popularity recently incorporated in the B.A. prescription overseas.

"Biblical History and Literature" may be offered as a subject in the Arts Faculties of several modern English Universities, and in three out of the four Scottish Universities. In Leeds, Nottingham, Hull, and Birmingham it is taught by lecturers. Sheffield has recognised the value of Biblical Studies to the extent of establishing a Chair in the subject in the Arts Faculty. According to the Sheffield Calendar, "Biblical History and Literature" may be combined as a half subject with English, Greek or Latin, Philosophy or Ancient History for B.A. Honours or taken singly at B.A. Honours or M.A. Standard.

A Certificate in Biblical History and Literature is also guaranteed. The course for this extends over two years of part-time study.

—H. R. Minn. Classics Department.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB

Monday, 12th August, at 1 p.m.

Speaker: "Sis" Surjotiningrat.

"The Political Role of the Indonesian Student."

Room 19

LUNCH HOUR SPECIAL

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## LUNCH HOUR CONCERTS—

## BACH WITH A BITE

by Brian McKeon

Before his recent departure for England, the well-known Auckland musician, educationalist, and commentator, Owen Jensen made several pertinent and timely comments on music making and the facilities for such in Auckland. The most disturbing, and yet encouraging of these was — "there is a tremendous music potential in Auckland — but a lot of it is going to waste."

It is interesting to correlate this with a remark made by Mr. R. B. Hollinrake, lecturer in Music at the College, and member of the four-man committee which organises the present series of lunch-hour recitals in the College Hall. In his opinion these Music Club recitals provide an outlet for amateur student talent which would otherwise be wasted. An amateur musician may prepare a sonata or a bracket of songs thoroughly and present it to his family or a small circle of friends, but rarely does he have the opportunity to play before a large audience. Similarly, the amateur and unrecognised composer, to whom a public hearing is vitally important. His difficulty is in finding sponsors in a city this size. It is needs such as these that the Music Club recitals meet.

## Informal and informative recitals

The present recitals however, have little of the atmosphere of an amateur debut. They are informal, of a generally high standard, and well programmed. A glance over the programme schedule will reveal a pattern somewhat different from the usual run of recitals. The organisers have intended to make the programmes informative as well as entertaining. Each programme has specialised in a particular field of music, and presented as representative a selection of music from each field as possible. On the 28th June, for instance the Madrigal and Instrument groups combined to give us an excellent programme of Renaissance keyboard, string, and vocal music. The following Friday, it ranged from a cocky Milhaud *Suite for Clarinet* violin and piano, to the vigorous, rugged Bartok *Roumanian Dances* for violin.

The important thing is, that these recitals are essentially a student activity, arranged and presented by the Chamber Music Group of Music Club, in the College Hall, to a predominantly student audience.

The idea for such recitals grew out of a series of recorded music sessions, held in the College Hall during the war years and after. In recent years the Club expanded its activities with recitals of live chamber music, presented in the Music Department on Friday evenings. These were intended as hearings of music studied by students in the Stage I Music course, but members of the general student body were made welcome. The move to the College Hall and the lunch hour has brought with it larger and more varied audiences. The informality of these recitals and the convenience of their time has attracted many students who are not regular concert-goers. The freedom to stroll in and listen casually must help to break down the anti-musical prejudices and apathy common amongst students.

It is pleasing, however, to see a number of non-student faces in the audience and feel that the recitals are having a

wider interest. They are providing that liaison between the general musical public and what Mr. Jensen called, "up and coming students." Too often our young talent works itself up to a high standard of musicianship, only to be lured overseas by the promise of more appreciative audiences, and improved facilities for study, leaving behind them little trace of their activity in local musical life.

With the Music Department and Music Club growing in strength, it is probable



—Auckland Star photo.

Peter Clarken

A member of the special committee and prominent performer.

## "The Mousetrap"

### — A Shocker —

What is Auckland in for The New Zealand Players will present Agatha Christie's whodunnit *The Mousetrap* in our fair city from the 7th of August, and, if southern cities are right, it will not meet a very favourable reception. Here is what *Critic* critic has to say about this latest production.

"... It's a Moustrap!"  
 "A Mousetrap? Ooohh!"  
 "Back in the Spring..."  
 Tootle, put a notice on the door,  
 Back in the Spring! Yes, and with what? Greek tragedy? Ibsen? Eugene O'Neill? Low farce? ... Goodness knows, and goodness doesn't care apparently what the Players peddle about the country.

It was an unkind fate that allowed *The Mousetrap* to "hit the road" and I feel that as this is not the first time we have had a bad play foisted upon us, it is time to speak out.

To begin with, it must be asked: "Just what IS the Players policy in the matter of selection of plays?" If the answer is that they attempt to present the public with as widely-varied sample of theatre as is possible, then one may ask — thinking of *Escapade* as well as of *The Mousetrap*, — why not produce the best plays in each class? It isn't the variety that is to be objected to — it is the poor quality of what is offered. *The Mousetrap* was not just a weak play — weak plays can be saved at times by good production — it was so badly written, and with so little feeling for the stage that it had no hope of holding audience attention and none therefore of creating tension. (It was a shocker, not a thriller).

Agatha Christie is an acknowledged leader in the field of crime fiction, but in this, her first step in script-writing, it is

## WANTED — ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

### verse . . . short stories . . . wood cuts, etc.

If you write or engrave send in some of your work to *Craccum*. It is planned to bring out some sort of Literary Supplement at the end of the year and copy is called for. This is your only chance of university publication this year; and the nature of the Supplement is to be decided by the quality and quantity of copy received. Work should be submitted by the last day of this term if this is to be a worthy effort. Contributions must be signed, though a pen name may also be appended.

that programmes will become more ambitious, and that the standard of performance will be raised to an even higher level. Young composers such as Allan Purdy, G. H. S. Clemson, and Marion A'Court are coming forward with new works which help to give that spice of adventure to concert-going, which New Zealand audiences, and Auckland audiences in particular, miss. The attendances drawn by these recitals show that an appetite for such adventure in listening exists. The Music Club is to be commended for its enterprise in bringing to Auckland students, what Cambridge and Oxford Universities have had for some years. Besides providing entertainment and enlightenment, they also counteract that tendency for lack of integration between faculties, which a feature of a

growing and fragmented university.

The remaining programmes in this series of recitals will include:

Brahms: *Violin Sonata in D Minor*  
 Schumann: *Etudes Symphoniques*  
 Beethoven: *String Quartet, Opus 18 No. 6; Sonata for Violin and Piano in F, Opus 24 ("Spring")*

Haydn: *String Quartet, Opus 76, No. 4 ("Sunrise")*.

Mozart: *Rondo for Bassoon and Piano; Fantasia for Piano*.

Your attention is also drawn to the Music Club's Annual Concert which will be held in the last week of second term. One of the major items will be Ralph Vaughan Williams' cantata "*In Windsor Forest*" sung by members of Music Club Choral Group.

## Can Students Write?

by Max Richards

Once upon a time there were writers in the university. There was a printing press. There was a public. All, all are gone. Student printers are now 'real' ones, student writers are lecturers and things, their customers read perhaps *Landfall*, perhaps *Truth*. The *Kiwi* is extinct. Today's students sit around, as R. A. K. Mason said, in darkened rooms listening to gramophone recordings.

Where are the young poets? Will there be a next generation? Whenever James K. Baxter thinks of poetry in New Zealand he thinks "of two men, or it could be women, one young, the other not so young. The first may be a solid member of the SCM or else living uncomfortably with a series of girlfriends in a dirty little bach. It doesn't make much difference: the poems have a family likeness. They are the fragmentary records of spiritual passion, the convulsive movements of a soul in chains, whether to propriety or to Bohemia. Some of these poems are likely to be published in small periodicals or university magazines; most of them remain in manuscript. I don't think there is a vast treasure of undiscovered masterpieces, but from among

these writers, and nowhere else, will come our future poets."

Have we even these around AUC? I can't find them. Something must be wrong somewhere. Part-timism has its hold on some and Section U is reaching out over more and more, — even the humble B.A. student, on whom the survival of independent thinking largely depends.

We have our rebels and our poseurs. Who among them is building from the ruins of his world? "Adolescence," to quote Mr. Baxter again, "is the cradle of both delinquency and of creativity . . . But too frequently the man never emerges, because the social stereotypes of thought and action smother his secret knowledge of freedom."

If beginners are disheartened by the achievement of our older writers they have only to read the early work of Fairburn and Curnow to see that they too had the slow job of learning to speak. Of Mason's early poems some are very good, some very bad.

The *Craccum* Literary Supplement planned for next term is a chance for us to show we are not dead. It will be, I am told, as big as the standard and the amount of copy warrant.

Final quotation—from Denis Glover's poem *Polonius' Advice to a Poet*:

Write on (the game's a hard one)! Keep on playing.

You may do well, you may decay unread. Write on, but publish little. Any delaying Will leave you old among the dead unread.

"Craccum" is published by the Auckland University College Students' Association, Princes St., Auckland, C.I., and printed by the Acme Printing Co., 126 Vincent St., Auckland, C.I.

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## TEE-CEE FEVER

Oh, let's go down to the flicks again,  
 To the Civic's purple sky,  
 For I've got a secondary studentship—  
 Two units a year and I'm by.  
 Keep your varsity bursary,  
 Fit for the nursery!  
 Yes, and I'll tell you why—  
 All I ask is a studentship  
 And a Harvey steer me by—  
 I've sold me soul  
 To the Training Coll.,  
 Two units a year and I'm by.

—Oscar Hammerklavier



# World Tour for Boag

Peter Boag, leader of the NZUSA delegation to the seventh International Student Conference in Nigeria in September, will attend three regional and specialist conferences on his way to Nigeria. This was decided by Resident Executive after information was received that finance to include the additional conferences on his itinerary will be available. The Executive had earlier turned down the proposal on financial grounds.

Bernard Galvin, NZUSA's other delegate, hopes to attend an African student seminar in Ghana on his way to Ibadan, Nigeria.

Mr. Boag's plans are to leave Auckland on July 25 by air for Amsterdam. After representing New Zealand at the World University Service (WUS) conference in Holland he will fly to Helsinki for the Seventh International Student Press Conference — the first at which New Zealand will have been represented. He will then attend the International Student Seminar in Stockholm, where

members of the Asian student leaders' delegation to Europe are expected to take a leading part.

Mr Boag, who has already established himself in overseas student affairs as a capable representative of New Zealand and an experienced conference man, will undoubtedly gain many contacts in Europe which will stand NZUSA in good stead at Ibadan. Mr. Galvin's proposed attendance at the Ghana conference is also recognised by NZUSA as an important step in the association's policy of trying to fully appreciate the views of

all sections of the international student community. Mr. Galvin will take to Ghana a special letter of goodwill from NZUSA marking the inclusion of the new state as a full member of the Commonwealth.

At a special meeting of the Resident Executive in Wellington on July 14, Messrs Galvin and Boag were briefed on matters on which NZUSA had a stated or general policy. The application of policy motions passed at the Easter Council Meeting in Dunedin was discussed, and interpretation of some was clarified.

## South African Racism

NZUSA has received a letter of thanks from the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) for the stand taken concerning segregation in the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand. Following a strong motion passed at the Easter Council meeting, NZUSA wrote to the Prime Minister of South Africa and other high officials condemning the proposed implementation of apartheid in the two universities which

at present admit students of all colours and races. NZUSA sent a cable of solidarity with their stand to NUSAS on the occasion of their annual congress.

A decision on the venue and date of the Asian Student Seminar is likely to be made by the ISC Supervision Committee, meeting either before or after the Nigeria conference. The NZUSA delegates to the conference have been given authority to submit suggested venues and dates for the committee's consideration. Subject to any preferences expressed by the committee or by Asian unions likely to be attending, NZUSA considers the ideal proposal to be Auckland late in the summer vacation. The delegates were directed to suggest Auckland as the venue and "the first quarter of 1958" as the time.

Resident Executive decided to write a firmly-phrased letter to the Senate of the UNZ expressing NZUSA's serious concern at Senate's decision to refuse the association representation on that body. The issue is still considered very much a live one, and Senate has been asked to place the matter on its agenda for its August meeting. All college presidents have been asked to approach Senate members in their locality to discuss the matter with them.

Mr. W. Iles, Vice-President of NZUSA and former assistant Travel and Exchange Officer, tendered his resignation on July 1 on the grounds that he had insufficient time to devote to his NZUSA duties. His resignation was accepted with great regret. Mr. Iles made a particularly fine impression for his work in the Travel and Exchange Scheme, and his legal and constitutional knowledge made him a constant asset to the association.

## Council of Sport

A draft constitution was submitted to Resident Executive for a proposed NZU Council of Sport, to administer university sports matters at present under the jurisdiction of NZUSA and Tournament Committees. The Sports Officer, Mr. Alan Robinson, submitted the draft constitution, which Resident Executive decided to refer to the Blues Panel and to all colleges for consideration before the August Council meeting, where it will be fully discussed.

Dr. Don Jamieson of VUC has been asked to write a history of NZUSA, and discussed the proposal with Resident Executive. Resident Executive felt that the time was not far distant now when those with first-hand knowledge of the early days of the association would not be available, and if a history was to be compiled it should not be delayed. No final decision has as yet been made as to the form of the work, and Mr Jamieson is still considering the matter.

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## International Relations Club

Reported by Linley Martin

Nuclear warfare is one of the greatest intellectual problems that has ever faced mankind—a point made only too clear by the fact that most people cannot, or will not, think the problem through to any logical conclusion. This was the essence of a talk given by Mr R. M. Chapman, Lecturer in History, to the International Relations Club, on July 22nd.

People are afraid to face up to what that conclusion might be, either because they are uniformed and fail to grasp the full implications of the situation; or they find more interest in those immediate questions that surround us — elections and university sites, bus fares and the T.A.B.

Several attempts that have been made to consider the problem border on the ridiculous. For example, scientologists oppose the use of nuclear weapons with the same kinds of arguments that they use to oppose the use of fluorine in water. The arguments of the politicians are about as effective — President Eisenhower talks about the benefits of a war conducted with "clean" H-bombs, and hopes that the Russians will have them soon. Presumably a clean war will follow. Mac-Millan calls this instrument of destruction "defence"! Yet if anyone attempted to defend the Suez Canal with one, it would be out of action for years, not to mention oil. Nuclear warfare means total destruction; there will be no patching up after the next world war.

In discussing the ability of the Generals to cope with the situation, Mr. Chapman concluded that it is customary for them to be thinking in terms of the previous war. In other words they are still thinking in terms of 1939 strategy.

Testing of H-bombs will cost between five and ten thousand leukaemia deaths — less than those caused by road accidents or smoking. Testing itself is thus fundamentally a minor issue, but we cannot control or prevent future war with their continuance. For once it is dropped, the effects of any bomb, no matter how "clean," will be "very dirty indeed."

### 50 million tons TNT

The H-bomb took only two years to make, from the beginning of scientific enquiry into the field. That used at Bikini was six hundred times as powerful as the bomb which took Hiroshima out of history. Since Hiroshima, bombs up to a thousand times as powerful have been produced. However there is a limit — the largest are equivalent to 40-50 million tons of TNT!

When a bomb is dropped a large area of land around is laid waste. Beyond that, shock waves are effective. Heat extends for twenty miles; can cause serious damage for forty miles; and is dangerous up to eighty miles from the point of contact. So that if a bomb were dropped in the heart of Auckland people from Henderson to Pukekohe would be incinerated,

## NOTISCH !x!

The Executive wish to bring to the notice of all students the recently amended regulations governing student functions, passed by the Professorial Board at the end of last year.

"That at any student function in the college where alcoholic liquor is served at least one senior member of the staff (a senior member being defined for this purpose as a lecturer of two years' standing or anyone of higher status) shall be present throughout the function. The Student Committee responsible for the arrangements shall consult the member of the staff who proposes to be present concerning the amount of alcoholic liquor to be provided."

and effects would be felt between Whangarei and Hamilton. As well as this there would be ash to contend with.

Death would not necessarily be quick, but it would be singularly unpleasant, for as well as the terrific destruction at the point of impact there would be the much worse effects of radiation to follow. These would be dangerous for an extent of 20,000 square miles.

Escape by means of tunnelling underground would be both complicated and costly. It would be necessary to remain in a shelter for two or three months, dur-

# IBOMBI

ing which time the air would have to be filtered. Another essential would be a long string of colonies!

Building underground was feasible in the atomic age. Sweden tried it but the cost was such that none now contemplates it.

Persons who think in terms of war think in terms of atomic warfare, and even this could not be sustained for long. It would be impossible to keep an army stationed in a locality where atom bombs were being dropped, the result would be panic — caused by attempts to find uncontaminated supplies, as well as rumours and reports of further obliterations. In any case it is impossible to see any useful objective for such a war. People want to fight for the things they know and value, and they like to think that there will be something to return to afterwards. These considerations alone reduce the plausibility of such a war to nonsense.

Even supposing it were impossible to bring a bomb into New Zealand, defence against outside attack could not be main-

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the DEFENCE RIFLE CLUB

Tuesday, 6th August, 7 p.m., Room 50.

All Club members and other interested students are urged to attend to hear what activities there will be during the long vacation and at the beginning of next year. There have been changes in the ammunition situation which will be explained at the meeting.

—Gerald J. Wareing,  
Hon. Secretary.

tained. We could not defend our coastline against attacks from the sea as demonstrated by the fact (not featured in local newspapers) that a United States battleship recently fired at a tiny island, from a distance of 250 miles, and hit it.

Defence against bombers could be achieved by rockets but these have their drawbacks — they are costly; they could not stop all the bombers (only about two-thirds); and there are difficulties of range.

Defence is also impossible in face of the new inter-continental ballistic missiles. These rockets can hit any place on the surface of the earth. They travel several hundred miles out into space and back to earth in the space of half an hour. The main problems with these are firstly that of re-entry into the atmosphere, and secondly that of direction. The second has been solved by means of using an electro-chemical integrator, which will guide the missile without reference to the stars. As a guard against these, orbiting satellites could provide a continuous photographic coverage of spots which had to be watched, in which case it would be possible to see them fired. But, even so there wouldn't be time to divert them.

Various plans for disarmament and control of nuclear weapons have been suggested. The first came in 1946 when

the United States controlled most of the majority-ruled institutions of the United Nations.

In 1950 the opportunity to stop the further development of A-bombs was lost. Again in 1952 the Americans produced their Open Skies Plan. The Russians, however wanted to cut standing army forces and not pass on any information. While these suggestions were under consideration nuclear weapon development continued.

### Doubtful U.S. intentions

Mr. Chapman considered that the very handsome concessions proposed by the Russians were an indication of fear. However there is some doubt as to the intentions of the Americans. They now want to settle lesser questions first — in other words, put off the issue. In ten or fifteen years, they might have the situation where it can be solved, but to put it off for two years is to put it off forever. And once the intercontinental rockets are developed the only possibility is one of total world war, with no possibility of control.

A terrific army of inspectors would be necessary to keep track of developments in America by Russia and vice versa. Any hitch in control plans could bring about a third world war. A limited small-scale war with A-bombs is impossible since a losing power would eventually resort to H-bombs. The observer

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\* Queen Street Business-Men's Association.

system would result in continuous negotiations — like a protracted game of chess.

Since 1946 there have been several "brush-fire" wars such as Korea, Indo-China, and Suez, in which powers possessing A-bombs have not used them. This brings in the element of fear as a deterrent, but in a tense international situation, fear could be the very thing to cause an explosion.

Mr. Chapman, in conclusion, said that the British have put forward a fair proposition: to stop tests with the initiation of disarmament proposals. The Russians seem genuinely afraid but are not showing any initiative — they have conceded away superiority in conventional weapons only.

The Americans seem to be in a position where they can only be reached by concessions, which is probably all that can be done, since their preparations for nuclear warfare are by far the most advanced at present.

New Zealand (in spite of a Minister of Defence who has no comment to make on the subject) can have direct influence in United States and British policies, even if this cannot be extended to Russia. The outlook is decidedly pessimistic, but even so, we work as though hope were real.

In the discussion that followed several interesting points were raised. In Japan, which has experienced atom attack, a petition against H-bombs collected 30 million signatures. Morally speaking it would be better to have the bomb used against us than to be responsible for its use against others. History suggests that war will occur, in view of the types of men who have been in control in the past.

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