



MAJORITY NEGLECTED:

Equity Demands Senate Representation

The democratic principle that every member of the political state should have a voice in establishing the authoritative power of his government is finally committed to this: that the importance of any one governing body is relative to the degree to which it affects the individual lives of its subjects.

Perhaps such a political cliché seems only remotely related to the interests of that mythical figure—the Average Student. Nevertheless, a decision made by the University Senate in its recent meeting in Christchurch appears to mark the final failure of students not only to secure approbation for an immediate proposal, but also to establish a point of democratic belief between the Senate and the student members of the N.Z.U.S.A.

The problem which has all these impressive background noises of equality, fraternity and so forth, is whether or not the students of NZUSA should be represented on the supreme governing body of university education in New Zealand, namely, the University Senate. In 1950 a comprehensive case for student representation was drawn up by Mr R. B. Miller, NZUSA President, and presented to the Senate. This proposal has remained a standard source of argument, and as the student case has changed little over the past eight years, a few of the more important passages of Mr Miller's memorandum are quoted here:

Miller's Memorandum

"It has been part of the general policy of NZUSA that representation on the Senate is desirable, practical and equitable.

"We feel that student representation is desirable both from the point of view of the Senate and the student body. The Senate would have the advantage of regular and informed opinion on the effect of its proposals on students, and their reactions to them. The student body would be able to make representations on various issues through this channel in a much better way than the present method of letters, deputations and informal conversations.

"We believe the proposal is practical. The experience of student representation

on college councils has shown that those appointed have been as suitable as members appointed by other sections . . .

" . . . the University community in New Zealand consists of its governors, its teachers, its graduates and its undergraduates, together with a very small number engaged solely in research. Of the four earlier groups, the only one with no representation on the Senate is the undergraduate or student body . . .

"We would like to stress the important financial contribution made by the students. Analysis of the income of the University (shows) . . . that students contribute by far the largest sum to the finances of the University, and yet are unrepresented in the University government."

Reports of the various Senate meetings to which the student case has been referred have indicated that the arguments put forward by the members who opposed student representation did no credit to those who adduced them. And, indeed, it is difficult to see on what grounds the proposal could have been so consistently rejected. Mr Bain, chairman of the Canterbury University College Council, — an old foe of student representation, — has so successfully argued for Fabian tactics on the part of the Senate executive committee, that now the matter has been deferred until the constitution and functions of Senate are reviewed in the light of the autonomy of the four separ-



This building in Bowen Street, Wellington, houses in its ground floor the University of New Zealand in its entirety. Among its constituents is the Senate — the federal and unitary body of the U.N.Z. — where no Student Representative sits.

ate Universities — at some indefinite time in the future.

Meanwhile, the students are forced to investigate other avenues of approach, and perhaps this is an opportune time for us to examine the reasons why the matter has received such constant attention from NZUSA for more than a decade.

If we review our original criterion of the democratic principle, we find a close parallel between the political machinery of the State and the ideal structure of the University of New Zealand. In both cases the whole question of democratic government rests or falls on the actual effect which actions of the established powers have on the individual lives of those governed.

An Average Outlook

To return to our Average Student: unless he takes that active part in University affairs which is notoriously repugnant to his average apathetic nature, in all probability Senate remains to him a shadowy and remote power. He does not realize the enormous extent of its influence over his academic career. Matters of constitution, and administrative changes are interesting to most students, and frequently debatable. When financial matters are under discussion, for instance, it is reasonable that the students, being the largest shareholding group, should request admission to the Board of Directors. But the basic function of the University of New Zealand is academic: it is in its capacity as absolute authority in academic affairs that the University Senate is most closely related to every undergraduate.

Students v. Senate: Futility

Without the right to present the student viewpoint until after the passage of any motion making a change in such vital matters as the standard for University entrance, the courses available to students at any one college or the requirements for different degrees, the undergraduate is powerless to criticize effectively the decisions of the Senate. On numerous occasions in the history of the Auckland University, changes have

been accomplished so decisively and suddenly that student protests lodged through the interminable processes of written correspondence, were entirely robbed of their effective power; for example, the disappearance of the Diploma of Journalism from among the courses available to students at the Auckland University. Doubtless the reasons for removing the Diploma from the college curriculum were valid; but there seems little justification for the Senate's failure to provide a compensatory, and modified course. As a result, it is no longer possible to obtain academic instruction in the processes and history of the Press; no theoretical training can be obtained within the University on a subject which would frequently be a very worthwhile concomitant of the Arts degree.

Similarly, the entrance qualification demanded of students is completely decided upon, and governed by, the Senate, regardless of the opinions, interests or requests of the undergraduate members of the University. It is obvious that if N.Z.U.S.A. is to fight with any success for the opportunity to have students represented on the Senate the association must emphasize the student interest in the conduct of academic affairs throughout New Zealand.

Democracy Denied

At present Senate is denying the democratic principles which are inevitably important in University education in this country: it is denying that any one member of an association should be given the right to speak in his own defence. Surely Senate must review its attitude towards undergraduate representation, if for no other reason than to restore the faith of the students in its integrity as a democratic University government.

CAPPING CARNIVAL

Programme

Saturday, May 3rd to Saturday May 9th: Revue.

Thursday, May 8th: Procesh.

Thursday, May 8th: Capping Book Sales.

Friday, May 9th: Capping Ceremony.

Friday, May 9th: Grad Ball.

Capping Committee

PRESIDENT: PETER GORDON

CAPPING CONTROLLER: ALAN JULIAN

TREASURER: CLIFF JUDD

WOMEN'S VICE-PRESIDENT: BEV SNOOK

REVUE DIRECTOR: MAURIE TETLEY-JONES

CAPPING BOOK EDITORS: VINCE O'SULLIVAN and ROGER HAY

PROCESSION CONTROLLER: ROY McLENNAN

CAPPING BOOK DISTRIBUTION

DAVE BINDON

PUBLICITY

DAVID WHARTON

A few comments — Well, capping is almost on us again, and, of course, Capping Book is drastically short of copy. Anything humorous will do, but hurry — copy closes in ONE WEEK.

Revue is well under way, and castings are now on. Remember, there are plenty of jobs outside cast, and whatever work you do, you'll have a great time.

With the new Community Chest scheme in operation, Collection is wiped, but there is still plenty for everyone to do in selling Capping Book and building and manning the floats for Proceshion.

The more help we get, the more fun for everyone. (And the bigger the profit!) Remember the prizes!

STAFF-STUDENT DEBATE

Is Your Faith in Human Nature
Shaky?

DESTROY IT COMPLETELY

at the

COLLEGE HALL, 8 P.M.,
MONDAY, 24th MARCH



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C88
P869-64

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 or the A.U.S.A.

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University News Editor: Judith Wilson.

Literary and Arts Editor: Paul Kemp.

Sports Editors: Phil Andrews and Barbara Skudder.

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Secretary: Robyn Riddell.

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MISTER ADVERTISING

WHAT is the meaning of success in N.Z.? You hear it from the executive suites of Queen Street to backyard gossip among the Persil-white sheets on washing day.

"Did I tell you, Gladys? I heard from John this morning. *He's doing very well for himself*, bought a shop; I always said, *he'd get on*."

We are right behind those who are selling to us. We approve of the men who make their pile in business. And we sanction the way they do it. Even to the extent now of buying *what we are told to buy*, and not what we want to buy.

Admitted into the University Hall last week was 'Mr Advertising,' with a free hand to sell his innocuous little book, *'How to Write Advertising That Sells'*. He might have added, 'and How to Make Advertising Look Clean.'

This is the Big Brother of Advertising, the guy with the academic approach. His work is *eminently respectable*. Mr Advertising is only out to help the people, give them a service. *For a price*. His Buying Psychology soils it. Crudely but effectively employing techniques of psychological research, Mr Advertising analyses the patterns of desire and need, reaction and response, of the Customer. He sets you up. Even if you are not persuaded to buy Z Hair oil, inevitably you will end up with Y Scalpcream. You can be sure that the maker of Z brand is also the maker of Y brand. Certainly the one advertising agency will have *both* contracts.

Mr Advertising will organise your life for you — destroy individual free will. No longer will you hover between the pink shirt and the green while the salesman talks himself to death, plugging first one and then the other, backing your mood. No, now you'll buy both. And thus Mr Advertising, with the same copy, cuts down staff mortality!

In giving sanction to Mr Advertising's three lectures, the University handed out to the respected gentleman a *University testimonial*.

Dear Warwick and Murray,

On behalf of Craccum in particular and the students, for whom you put in so much work as Editors of Craccum 1957, we would like to thank you.

To you, Warwick, we offer our congratulations on obtaining a well-deserved appointment to the staff of the Geography Department.

Yours sincerely,

SUE COX and DENIS TAYLOR,

Editors 1958.

By invitation only, away from the public eye, closed to students, the affair was reprehensible: in letting the University for commercial purposes, and giving academic face to something that stinks. Student demonstrations, fair and active criticism, were threatened with disciplinary reaction.

Undoubtedly, the University will redeem itself by an embarrassed decision at the highest level that "*such a thing will never happen again*". And now, a few happy lines that are *In The Book*, for those who can't appreciate the monstrosity of commercial radio. About his advertising, Mr Advertising with a disarming smile, draws:

"Paul the Apostle to the Fuller Brush Man, wherever selling is done, the principles of persuasion (selling stratagems) are used. And they are perpetual in their application. *Christ dignified them in the Sermon on the Mount*," and he quotes Matthews 5-7, "*which should be read by all ad. people at least once a month*."

More of Mr Advertising's credo is set forth in the contents-pages to Chapter 3. "Know Your Public: The people love themselves — the people are gregarious — the people are emotional — the people are not practical. The Universal Appeal is Self-Interest: 'you' is the word of universal response — write from the reader's point of view — keep the seller in the background — self-interest is the key."

Mr Advertising quotes with approval St. Paul, that men are 'lovers of their own selves'. And admonishes advertisers lest they forget it, "*Sharps have remembered it and feathered their nests*."

Backing too from buddy, Walter Dill Scott:

Mr Advertising "has shown how the psychological factors of personal selling may more and more be used in the printed page. Furthermore, he stimulates the reader with a zeal for the attainment of high standards in influencing the potential market."

Walter Dill Scott is President Emeritus, Northwestern University.

From the Evidence before the Royal Commission on the University of New Zealand, sitting at Auckland, February 17th, 1879:—Supposing a college were established here, what do you think would be the prospects of success? Can you give us any idea of the number of students it might have, say, in four or five years?—I think it would succeed. Of course, it would depend on the efficiency of the persons conducting it; but I think if it were conducted by suitable persons in whom the public had every confidence, there would be no difficulty in getting from fifteen to twenty students in a very short time.

(para. 2016)

Biting the Hand that Feeds

ALL the under-folk 'went to town', there really was a Dickens of a row with everybody 'bellyaching.'

Down from the Tower on the Hill strode the underlord of the overlords who was Overlord of the underfolk. Was he ropeable!

—The purse that pays is absolutely protected.

—Anymore underfolk propaganda, and *manna* from above will cease henceforth. *We won't stand for intimidation!*

—Workwell is a good man. I maintain that. I am unmoved. *A good man*.

—The renovated floorboards in Sally's Soupshoppe are souperb. Muni-ficently souperb! Walk with slow reverence there, feed in slow reverence there, ever remembering your benefit.

—For two whole nights a week Workwell and his men put aside their poker chips to *work* for your greater comfort. Such charity should not go unrecognised.

—Their names are second only to the donors of the purse of gold. *The purse is not empty yet* — contrary to ungrateful misrepresentation by reactionaries in your midst.

—Such splendid economy ought not go unrecognised. A memorial in *time* in the splendour of the renovated floorboards. For many splendid weeks, too many to remember, Workwell and his men, unrelenting, strode on for you!

—Sad to say one, but worthy of note, *only one*, blemish mars our floorboards. Sharps from the city, wise in the ways of red tape, tangled our plans. Be wary of them, their deceiving official names — the Archi-types and Healthroughites.

—But turn your eyes onto Sally's Soupshoppe. There can you breathe only grateful thanks. It stands in *time*.

—We leave you one further word. One step off the 'renovated floorboards' line, and without *delay* we'll take away your money box. *We won't hesitate. We won't be intimidated.*

The Editors hoped to publish in this issue a statement from the new Government on the development of the University of Auckland. In reply to the Editors' request, Mr Nash stated that it was not possible to publish as yet details regarding the Government's policy to provide for University requirements for Auckland. Mr Nash added that he hoped a decision would be reached in the near future.

Contributions to Craccum

Though *Craccum* has a highly efficient staff, upon them the production work rests. Copy should express the opinions of you, the students — diverse, bigoted, enthusiastic, and hopeful, though those opinions may be. *Craccum* is your voice. Only you can ensure that it has something to say.

You have been accused of APATHY. They hold you up as Leaders of Tomorrow's world, and under their breath pray, — God save the world.

You are the Lotus eaters, not knowing where you are going and not caring, assert the learned men.

Let *Craccum* have some ACTION — the shape of your ideas, attacks on the other man's prejudices. What do you think — *do you think?* — of Harry's pink pyjamas? Of his wife's style? Of yesterday's Doctor Paul?

Tell *Craccum*. In a thousand word exposition; in a sharp *Letter to the Editor*. And, if you are still a little apathetic, send delegate Pseudonym with your identity — he'll keep it quiet. One qualification — write clearly! It saves misrepresentation of you, and a libel suit for us. Drop it in *Craccum* box on the Men's Reading Room door, and your name is in print!

Student Journalistic Code

The "Student Journalistic Code" was drawn up by the August, 1953, New Zealand University Students Press Council, to which *Craccum* is affiliated.

1. The editor should not permit the paper to be used as an instrument of propaganda for any one set of ideas, one group, or one person.

2. No editor should suppress any viewpoint merely because it conflicts with his own or his staff's.

3. Except where published material is signed, it may validly be taken as editorial opinion.

4. No criticism of any individual, or organisation, shall be published without that individual being permitted the right of reply.

5. All letters to the editor shall be signed by the writer, but a pseudonym may be used in publication.

6. The editor shall have the right to abridge, without distortion, any letter or article; where a letter or article is abridged, the writer should be consulted. Abridgement should be acknowledged in all cases.

7. The editor shall have the right to exclude any letter or article which is libellous, indecent, malicious, or frivolous.

8. The student journalist shall reveal his identity as a representative of the Student press before obtaining any interview for publication.

9. The editor should apologise in print for culpable mistakes.

10. The editor should take note of the existence of the Law of Copyright, and its divers amendments.

11. The editor should acknowledge the source of previously published material unless permission to the contrary has been given.

COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Copy for the next issue of "Craccum" will close on MONDAY, 24th March, at 7 p.m. Please place contributions in "Craccum" box on Men's Reading Room door.

LETTERS TO EDITOR



FRESHERS FOR SOCIALISM

Dear Sir,

As usual, the University year has opened with hundreds of new students presented with many clubs to join; among these clubs is one which already has attracted some, the Socialist Club. For a small sum of money, a magazine may be purchased which tells of Socialists at other Universities. Now it is not the purpose of my letter to denounce Socialism, but merely to question the usefulness of such a club in University life and to warn away first year students from it. Socialism, claimed the Socialists, was first expounded in the days of Ancient Greece, and since then has

remained the most desirable of all political philosophies. They claim that in the future, the proletariat will rise and take over society, and that universal harmony and freedom for all will exist. This is a noble ideal, but, like so many other noble ideals, just does not work in practice. Some aspects of Socialism (which, incidentally, were preached by men who often were not Socialists) have been accepted in the modern world; such as Social Security, Pensions, and Unemployment Benefits. Taking New Zealand as an example, the Welfare State has been established. So far, so good. But here the usefulness of Socialism (if, indeed, the Welfare State can be attributed to pure Socialism) ends,

and I am not the first to say that the modern Welfare State has made Socialism an obsolete theory. We may look at England for proof of this. In 1946, Britain was transformed from a capitalistic to a state-controlled land and moved closer towards Socialism than any other country has done (except some of the Soviet Bloc.) But what happened? The people soon tired of being state-controlled and ordered—the promised land of the Socialists faded quickly; by 1951, the party had declined and fallen, and a more sensible Conservative government restored some industries to Private Enterprise. The establishment of the Welfare State that Lord Beaverbrook and others had played such a large part in, was not discarded, but rather added to and improved—the National Health Service in Britain is one of the finest in the world. Thus we see that Socialism has now become obsolete, just as Liberalism did in Great Britain after 1900.

No doubt there will be many "angry young men" going red in the face and desiring my blood at this moment, but (and this explanation is for the benefit of 'freshers') the truth hurts.

Let us have a Conservative Club, rather than a Socialist one, as Conservatism is still a great force in the world today, and one which embodies the rights of the individual; let us also see that "the grievous exploitation by the bourgeoisie of the Proletariat" (as the Socialists quaintly put it) is only a line in a comedy show to be laughed at.

I remain etc.

Yours,

—J.L.H.

RACIAL PREJUDICE

Sir,

The fair-minded students of the University of Auckland must surely view with concern and disgust the manifestations of racial prejudice and bigotry of which a few of our number are guilty. The sight of some of the non-European students being made the butt of the gutter-humour and often ill-concealed contempt of a few persons (in some cases including senior under-graduates and graduates) is, I feel, a terrible indictment of the efficacy of our so-called human educational system.

Surely the recent horrors of racial intolerance and persecution have not been ignored with such complacency that in this, the most racially cosmopolitan University in New Zealand, such an attitude of mind can escape the censure of the student population.

Perhaps these actions merely represent a desire on the part of the students concerned to prove their own superiority; (a desire that is surely born of an innate feeling of social inferiority, with its consequent desire to ridicule others to the doubtful end that the person concerned may be more highly thought of.) If this is so, it is only to be hoped that the students involved will quickly become aware of the self-degradation that

their thoughtless and cruel action is causing.

If, however, it reflects a genuine belief in inequality and the social debasement of the coloured races on the part of these students it is of far greater import, and its manifestations must be dealt with immediately.

The insult of a few louts towards the non-European students of this University resemble too closely the shouts of the persecutors at Little Rock.

They must be silenced.

Yours,

—W. S. Broughton

FOOLS ON THE LEFT

Sir,

In the issue of the "New Zealand Herald" on March 5 there was a report that the Auckland Labour Representation Committee would oppose the forthcoming visit of, and the reception for, Herr Alfred Krupp. I read this with disgust but without surprise. Labour and Socialist organisations throughout the world periodically make fools of themselves in this way, in a successful attempt to prove their inability to govern, and the danger of giving them power of any kind. Much as we may dislike the policies of the Right Wing they remain the best governing class simply because they have been bred as such and retain the ability to deal with realities instead of maundering idealism. The narrowness of mind of any confirmed Communist or Socialist is staggering: It is no wonder that these doctrines are stagnant.

Take the Auckland Committee: do they, I wonder, spit upon Rolls Royce advertisements because that firm made armaments? In deference to the snivelling British patriots of the "Hang the Kaiser" variety, Herr Krupp received an excessively long sentence, rightly commuted by John McCloy.

To condemn a public-spirited businessman for alleged war crimes for which he has served sentence may be in the best tradition of New Zealand politics, but is hardly a praiseworthy action.

Yours,

—A.G.M.

MAIDMENT ON EXEC.

Last November the Executive decided to submit as copy to the Editors of Craccum an official report of its activities for publication in each issue. The main idea of this Executive report, as it is called, is to inform the student body of the decisions and actions of its Executive in a slightly more palatable form than that of the minutes of meetings. This report, being the first, proposes to give a general introduction to the Executive's work, whereas in later editions it will be confined to the more particular aspects. NOW READ ON.

To deal with a few statistics first, the Executive consists of some 17 people who are elected to office early in the second term of each year. (Anyone who is a financial member of Stud Assn is entitled to vote in these elections). There is also a full time paid secretary. The Executive has charge of an overall sum of about £5,500 annually and has to decide how to apportion this money and to whom or on what to spend it. As the demand is always greater than the supply, the responsibility for acting in the best interests of the Association is enormous, and this is what these seventeen people try their best to do for a year. The task is often thankless but sometimes very rewarding.

Cafeteria

By far the biggest job is the running of the Association's cafeteria which last year had a turnover of £15,000 and consequently demands constant attention to ensure that the money you pay at the counter will balance off the cost of food, drink and wages and all the thousand and one other items which crop up in any business enterprise. The financial aspects of the cafeteria are managed by the Treasurer and Business Manager in close conjunction with the Manageress and the Cafeteria Sub-Committee. When you understand that in past years the cafeteria has shown heavy losses which have endangered the financial well-being of the

whole Association, you will realize that the task of running such a concern and trying to pursue an elusive degree at the same time is a fairly heavy one.

Finance Allocation

Where else does the money go and what else does the Executive do? This is a difficult question to answer in detail, but simply the answer is this: a regular newspaper is maintained, twenty-five clubs and twenty-four societies need money with which to keep going, two common rooms have to be operated by the House Committees, Tournaments have to be administered, regular contacts with fellow Universities in New Zealand and the rest of the world have to be made, foreign students have to be cared for and helped to settle down in an alien atmosphere, balls, dances, dinners and celebrations crop up continually, an annual Revue is staged at a city theatre which involves the necessary speculations and worry of possible financial failure, a capping magazine is published of which thousands of copies have to be sold in order to offset printing costs, and from time to time a literary magazine is published with the same attendant worries. That is something of what the Executive tries to do with the £5,500 in one year, while striving to keep everybody happy and the Association in a sound financial position.

Elsewhere in this issue, our objects for

1958 are set out by the President so that that line need not be pursued here any more than to simply state — we know all too well that space is cramped and are always trying to find extra room for this and that, but to a great extent our hands are tied, for such questions are now a matter of Government policy.

Remember A.G.M.

We remind you that the AUTUMN GENERAL MEETING of the Association is to be held on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, in ROOM 19. At this meeting all the affairs of the Association of the past year are criticised, praised and reported; it is essential that you as members should be present to ensure that no funny business goes on which would be contrary to your general interests. Remember that meetings can be, and have been, crowded out by a group pushing their own interests; also that they are highly entertaining evenings.

SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE

N. Maidment.

We hereby call for applications for the position of Editor of the Student Literary magazine "Kiwi" for 1958.

Applications close with the Students' Association Secretary on March 31.

Societies' Representatives:

C. Regan

N. Maidment

PAUL'S

stock New and Second Hand University Text Books

We haven't many left, but the one you want may be there.

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EXEC. NOTES

The 10th Instant

Midway thru' Exec's ragged discussions, Mr Freyne, abruptly pointed out an interesting constitutional point, viz., that no meeting of the Executive can be considered valid unless a full quorum is present within fifteen minutes of the time at which the meeting was scheduled to begin. The motion that the constitution be changed to accommodate tardy members was lost — largely because of a definite disinclination to put the matter before a General Meeting! The possible loss of face which could result from such an admission to the students was inconceivable.

There was a certain amount of lively discussion as to the final editing of Capping Book, and it was suggested that relations between the Editors of Capping Book and Exec. had become somewhat . . . "extinct". All proofs of the book are now to be shown to both the Capping Controller and the President of A.U.S.A. This is reasonable enough, for, as Mr. Gordon was at pains to point out, on several occasions in the past both of these gentlemen have been forced to take the rap for material which they were unaware was to be launched upon the tender innocence of the Public Reader.

The chairman of the MHC, Mr Gurr, was in a particularly querulous mood, with the result that much of the discussion of his reports took the form of watering-down verbose motions of "extreme horror", and complaints against

the mental damage done to the "aesthetically sensitive" of the MCR by the College authorities. Among Mr Gurr's expressions of strong disapproval was the motion that Exec. approach the Registrar about the delay of the Maintenance Department in completing the Caf. extensions. The final date set for the commencement of the alterations was the 14th of January. For various trifling reasons Maintenance did not begin work until the 23rd, which has achieved the dubiously satisfactory result of firmly establishing No. 8 Grafton Rd. as a profitable concern.

At this point the Legal Hound of the Exec. broke in with rude cries of "irrelevant", "unwise", "tactless", and so forth. The same gentleman insisted that it is essential to ask the Registrar very nicely on such ticklish matters, as past experience has shown that "no favourable result can be obtained from expressing strong disapproval". What is needed, in Legal Hound's view, is a thorough investigation of the matter in the light of the few mitigating circumstances which can undoubtedly be found to justify the attitude of the Maintenance Dept. Mr. Chapman then added that any recommendation by Exec. must be coloured by the knowledge that they were also requesting a grant of £100 for Congress from the College Council, and it would therefore be undiplomatic to express anything more offensive than concern.

M.H.C. and W.H.C.

The Men's House Committee (MHC) is the band of troglodytes who dwell in the dungeon under the cloisters, opposite the steps by the Rugby Shed. Ten in number, the committee under the chairman, who is a member of Exec., are largely devoted to the concerns, many and varied though they be, of men students.

Specific duties of the Committee include the control of the MCR and environs, letter-racks, telephones, letter-boxes and all noticeboards. These last are limited in number, and restrictions have had to be imposed limiting the size of posters to 15" x 20". The MHC stamp is to be found on all legal posters. MHC services include the provision of lockers, magazines, a cigarette machine, the evening paper and a lost property service heartily embracing the whole University. All lost property eventually reaches MHC, and weekly lists are usually posted on the MHC board. All bookings for functions in the Student Block are handled by MHC. Information about these functions is tabulated on the "This week — next week" noticeboard in the cloisters. MHC and its counterpart WHC together run such social events as the Fresher's Dance and the second-term "House Hop," invariably with profit to everyone.

On a less tangible plane, the MHC functions as an information service, a general *hangman* body-of-helpers-always-willing-to-serve, and in particular endeavours to seek out troubles, anomalies, excrescences and inconveniences, and to see that they are rectified. The House Committees perform an invaluable service in helping a large Student Body fit into a small Student Block.

Troglodytes we are not. We hang out in the rarefied air above the MHC lair, addicts in an attic off the coffee lounge. We look after women. (Well, when MHC are not around). Girls: it is only your interests we have at heart.

Chairwoman Mary Stewart presides over the following:

Colleen Elliott shall give you lockers, for a key and a fee; exclusive magazines are provided for your leisure hours (and hours) by Jane Mansell, which you may peruse in the safety (men are fined) of the Women's Common Room, chaperoned by Judy Wong. Glamour and publicity per medium of the notice boards Judy Johnson handles. You'd better be swift with your lost property — it's taken care of by Dinah Fairburn in WHC on the day it is lost, and then disappears into the gloomy recesses of MHC. Social Committee, with MHC (wow) throws a few "do's" throughout the year under the sober eyes of Marie Farmer, Fay Hall and Joan Ormsby. Barbara Skudder, better known as Skud, is our contact with other student bodies (collective ones). Repair to her with your broken fingernails — she runs the First Aid Cabinet outside the Men's Reading Room.

WHC are always willing to help, in all the ways they can, any WOMEN students. We urge you to make full use of your facilities, and will welcome any suggestions you have for their improvements (if they don't cost more than the Hobson Bay site).

Universities and Left Review — the latest British Left wing magazine. Nos. 1 and 2, now on sale. 3/6 each — include articles by Isaac Deutscher, G. D. H. Cole, Socialist Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT

HI FANS!

On March 6, 1883, Auckland University was affiliated to the University of New Zealand and on March 21 the buildings were formerly opened. This year, we are celebrating the 75th anniversary of our opening. It would be possible, in welcoming all students, to hold up to them the great mass and events of the past. Instead, I would like to review briefly what we hope to achieve this year.

Firstly, the completion of the cafeteria and student block alterations: the University Council last year gave us a substantial sum of money, which has been spent on badly-needed alterations, particularly in the cafeteria.

Just as important is the provision of tennis and basketball courts on the old Grammar School site, to replace those taken by the University authorities for building purposes. Allied with this is the settlement of arrangements concerning a gymnasium. Except for the Rugby Sheds, such facilities do not exist and this fact is seriously retarding the progress of sport within the University.

Through the New Zealand University Students' Association we are preparing a case for student travel concession by rail, air and ferry.

The Student Health Scheme is well under way, supported by the Social Security Department, and the number of students making use of it is in the vicinity of 900, twice the number in 1957.

We would however like to see an increase in club activity, particularly in those clubs which have been low in numbers and leadership over the past few years.

The year 1958 holds great promise if we are all willing to help. Buildings, I know, are crowded, but until detailed decisions on a new University are made, we must put up with what we already have. Only in this way, in co-operation

and informed and reasonable criticism, can we benefit both the Association and ourselves.



Peter Gordon

In welcoming all Freshers and those returning for 1958, may I on behalf of the Executive wish you a very successful year.

Peter Gordon (President).

STUDENT LIAISON

HAERE MAI

Although the vast majority of students here are New Zealanders, the University is fortunate in having some 80 or 90 students from overseas countries. Many come from either Malaya or Fiji, others from Indonesia, Tonga, Samoa, Sarawak, British North Borneo, the United States and a number of European countries. Some are temporary residents, here on a study permit; others are immigrants who will soon be, or who have already been, naturalised.

What of the others who are here temporarily? Thirty odd are here under the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Scheme. A majority of these are doing engineering degrees and are situated at Ardmore. Some, however, are to be found in the Commerce, Arts and Science faculties and one at least in the School of Architecture. The remainder of the students who are here temporarily are either financed privately or are on various State scholarships; for example the Fiji Education Department bursaries. Most are financed privately. Both they and their parents make extreme sacrifices, so that they may receive a higher education.

Qualifications

Firstly, the University of N.Z. stipulates that the only entry qualification shall be based on academic attainment, and not on nationality or any other criteria.

Secondly, for many states, particularly Fiji, New Zealand and Australia are the nearest University centres. Recent independence in Malaya and Indonesia has left these countries critically short of the graduates so necessary for their development, and their own universities are too few to cater for their huge needs. Thus, New Zealand and Australia are attempting to alleviate the position. New Zealand is wholly responsible for the university education of the undergraduates of Samoa and Tonga, particularly in the case of the former.

The idealism behind accepting or even encouraging overseas students is that by doing so we may learn at least something of each others' ways of life. Our traditions are mainly European, and these foreign students, coming as they do from a variety of cultures can to some extent increase the understanding of our students. Passing reference should be made to

the difficulty of entry. Often, particularly in the case of Fiji, New Zealand's stringent immigration laws are interpreted in the least liberal manner and added barriers are placed in the way of the potential student. It is to be hoped that the present government or future ones amend the immigration laws, particularly as they apply to non-Europeans and to students.

Comment on Congress

To one with intellectual aspirations Congress is stimulating like few other experiences. Not because everybody is fearfully creative and philosophical — they are not — but for a week one is in close contact for up to twenty hours a day with a small number of all-round intellectuals, more who are specialists in some worthy field, and the rest a mixture rather better than the usual student average. The number of dead-heads at Congress is always higher than one would wish — at least they are fairly harmless. Rarely did they prevent intelligent discussion from taking place: the notorious Education Forum being the great exception. Here we heard personal opinion on university teachers masquerading as criticism of university education. It is the usual difficulty with inexperienced thinkers and talkers: they value narrow personal experience too highly. This was the case also when students talked about their trade union lives after Norris Collin's down-to-earth address.

We came to realize how many of us lacked the simple knowledge of the scientific world which we were taught so badly at school. We learned of New Zealand's failings to care properly for criminals and the mentally ill, and intellectuals. We were entertained and enlightened by a dozen of the university's best teachers. Who will forget for instance, the incisiveness and wit of the mind of Doctor Harold Bourne, who was at home in, it seemed, every realm of thought. Here was an ideal to be emulated by the young intellectual, for whom Congress is a memorable experience.

IMPERIAL CROWN DRAUGHT ALE

THE BEER THAT PLEASES EVERYONE!

CONGRESS SUPPLEMENT

The Intelligentsia

Dr. M. J. Charlesworth

"There are no hard and fast sociological criteria to help us define membership of the intelligentsia in the same way as we do with regard to the other socio-economic classes," Doctor Charlesworth began.

"What, I think, we require before we award — or impose — the title of intellectual on anyone, is not merely that he engages in 'higher thought', but that he has a certain *social attitude*, a certain attitude towards the society of which he is a member."

Arthur Koestler, in his "The Yogi and the Commissar", has defined the intelligentsia as that which "first appears as that part of a nation which by its social situation is driven to independent thought, that is, to a type of group behaviour which debunks the existing hierarchy of values (from which it is excluded) and at the same time tries to replace it with new values of its own. This constructive tendency of the intelligentsia is its second basic feature. The iconoclasts always had a prophetic streak, and all debunkers have a bashfully hidden pedagogic vein."

Doctor Charlesworth thought that this definition was too narrow, pointing out that the intellectual is not necessarily an iconoclast or a debunker. "We must, then, broaden Koestler's definition and say rather that the distinguishing feature of the intellectual is that he is one who attempts to stand apart from the society or the culture of which he is a member in order to examine and judge the basic values which it takes for granted in a wider perspective."

What was essential to the intellectual's attitude was his dissociation from his immediate social environment, refusing to take it for granted and realising that it was merely one precarious contingent actualisation among an infinite number of possibilities. It was here that the social value of the intelligentsia primarily consisted, "for this critical self-conscious

attitude is an indispensable counterweight against the tendencies of societies to become 'closed' societies, . . . and to insulate themselves from the risk of communication with other cultures."

However, . . . the intellectual not only stood in judgement on society, but he

Dr M. J. Charlesworth, M.A. (Melbourne), Ph.D. (Louvain), Lecturer in Philosophy, University of Auckland. Studied at the Institut Supérieur de Philosophie on a post-graduate scholarship after graduating from the University of Melbourne, 1949. Especially interested in Aristotle and the medievals.

also attempted to transform his society, and adopt a missionary attitude towards it.

Elaborating on this notion of a basic duality—the awareness of the intelligentsia that they were a class apart, and the consequent missionary attitude towards the non-intelligentsia—Doctor Charlesworth maintained that it created a kind of tension which was very difficult to maintain. "No doubt, at first the missionary attitude of the intellectual towards his fellows is a purely disinterested one—he has seen a vision of a higher and better world and he wants to share that vision with others. However when he finds that this vision, luminously clear and convincing to himself, is rejected, he is tempted to judge his fellows as being either fools or knaves and either to retire to sulk in an ivory tower or, if he has the chance, to coerce the others 'for their own good.'"

Thus the inevitable tendency of an intelligentsia which has no real hope of influencing society was to emphasise its status as a class apart and to end in a kind of irresponsible Utopianism, or as Koestler put it, a kind of collective neurosis. At the other extreme too favourable social conditions saw the intelligentsia forget its critical and dissenting function and lapse into the worst forms of fanaticism and totalitarianism. Dr. Charlesworth quoted the Russian revolution, the only social revolution brought about by an intelligentsia, in support of this general statement.

At the risk of appearing to be entirely paradoxical, he continued, "I would claim that it is only the Christian who can, practically speaking, maintain this precarious balance between debunker and missionary without it degenerating into esotericism on the one hand or into fanaticism on the other. In the light of the historical record of Christianity this may seem to be hard to justify . . ."

Mood anti-Utopian

Doctor Charlesworth went on to claim that Christianity maintained this balance because it was opposed to the temptation of esotericism—illustrated by the efforts of the early Church to combat agnosticism on the one hand, and because it worked against the opposite temptation of fanaticism or Utopian totalitarianism on the other.

Turning to the present mood of the intelligentsia, Doctor Charlesworth considered it to be anti-Utopian in character. This mood of disillusion was to some extent due to the war and its aftermath, but mainly to the revealed totalitarianism of Russian communism which had made Western intellectuals suspicious and even fearful of any kind of idealism or Utopianism. "The intelligentsia at the moment

has more or less abdicated from its traditional role and has turned to debunking itself in favour of what Popper calls the "social engineers." Its only function at the present time is that of watchdog of "human rights" and its activity consists in more or less sporadic protests against the atom bomb and against isolated cases of injustice, the Rosenberg case in the U.S.A. for instance."

In England removal by the Welfare State of the social and economic injustices which the intelligentsia previously attacked, together with the post-war recognition of the intelligentsia, had meant a decline in the importance of this group.

Turning to Australia and New Zealand, Dr. Charlesworth claimed that both countries had never had intelligentsia in the real sense. "For most of their short lives Australia and New Zealand have been pioneering societies concentrating all their energies upon immediate practical tasks, and of course in such societies there is no real place for intellectuals. Again the egalitarian atmosphere of both societies means that any such class as the intelligentsia which challenges what Doctor Bill Pearson has called the 'almighty norm', is suspect. Even within the Labour parties of both countries intellectuals have never been important or influential, for in so far as the programme of the Labour parties has been socialist it has been of a quite pragmatic undogmatic kind. This pragmatic political

AN article in another part of this supplement complains that Congress was over-organized; the managers might take some comfort from the fact that it was over-organized efficiently. Congress Controller Tony Holman may justifiably take much of the credit for the programme having few hitches, and Congresses with involved programmes and few hitches inevitably mean that the work had been going on for some months.

The chairmanship followed this pattern of competence. Doctor Scott's arrival was, in the circumstances, sufficient evidence of his enthusiasm; amongst a group of characters, as the lecturers were, Harry Scott was well to the fore.

attitude worked successfully while there were immediate social injustices and inequalities to be remedied, but now with the advent of the Welfare State, the Labour Parties find themselves without any kind of *raison d'être*, any long-range conception of society which could distinguish them fundamentally from the conservative parties.

"The present situation of the intelligentsia in Australia and New Zealand, then, is rather depressing. There are no doubt strong and lively literary and artistic cliques in both countries as well as the University intelligentsia. But none of these groups have any real social influence. So long as the same circumstances continue in Australia and New Zealand, the intelligentsia will continue to be superfluous. But, one may ask, how long are the present circumstances likely to last? Both Australia and New Zealand in the very near future, whether they like it or not, have to come to terms with their Pacific and near-Eastern neighbours, that is to say, with societies or cultures radically different from their own and societies influenced by Chinese communism. That coming to terms—if indeed we are lucky enough to be able to come to terms—will require a great deal of soul-searching on the part of Australian and New Zealand society and ideological considerations will no longer be a luxury but a necessity. Perhaps then the intelligentsia will come into its own, that is, if it is strong enough to meet the challenge. The intelligentsia in Australia and New Zealand should be preparing for that time now," Dr. Charlesworth concluded.

"When a multitude of young men, keen, open-hearted, sympathetic, and observant, as young men are, come together and freely mix with each other, they are sure to learn from one another, even if there be no one to teach them; the conversation of all is a series of lectures to each, and they gain for themselves new ideas and views, fresh matter of thought, and distinct principles by acting, day by day . . . the pupils or students come from very different places, and with widely different notions, and there is much to generalize, much to adjust, much to eliminate, there are inter-relations to be defined, and conventional rules to be established, in the process, by which the whole assemblage is moulded together, and gains one tone and one character."

—John Henry Cardinal Newman,
Idea of a University. Discourse VI

This may be taken as the ideal of Congress; it remains to estimate how far this year's gathering came up to this ideal, how far it became moulded together.

The prime fault was that Congress 1958 was over-organized; two lectures a day with organized activity on more afternoons than not, led not to cultivation of the intellect and fruitful contemplation, but to over-saturation. It tended to force so much on the mind that the mind became clogged, unable to retreat and look at the lectures from a distance, because the distance had become occupied with another lecture. The organized activities, apart from lectures, also took up more and more of the time which could have been used in sorting out the mess, and consequently increased it. This over-organization was an error: as Newman puts it "the error of distracting and enfeebling the mind by an unmeaning profusion of subjects; of implying that a smattering in a dozen branches of study is not shallowness, which it really is, but enlargement, which it is not . . . all things now are to be learned at once, not first one thing, then another, not one well, but many badly . . ."

How far this over-saturation affected Congress at large it is impossible to say;

certainly it must take the blame for a large number of the meandering contributions which followed upon each lecture, and for the larger number of those who preferred to wrestle with their complexities in silence. It must also bear some of the responsibilities for the contrasting enthusiasm with which the students entered into the social and sporting activities as a means of escape.

But for all that, it cannot account for all the meanderings; it cannot account for the intellectual defeatism which was present and although no sound does not necessarily involve no activity, it verges on illusion to conclude that all those who remained silent were engaged in contemplation. Further, good taste, in a number of cases, seemed more important than truth; and the abject apologies offered before some of the questions smacked more of guarding against an intellectual clanger than of humility.

This general judgment on the standard of post-lecture discussions was borne out on the three occasions when the students could have been expected to contribute more intelligently than on the other occasions: the forum on University education in New Zealand, the Congress forum,

(continued on back page)

The Mammal & His Environment

Dr. T. H. Scott

"It is not necessary for the psychologist to go outside the universe of organic evolution to explain the position of the mind and how it operates," said Dr Scott.

"The 'mind' is a concept; we use the term 'mental' to designate events or aspects of people's activities. It is in order to use this term 'mental' to characterise them, so long as we don't assume we have explained them by putting them down to the working of 'the mind' as a thing, an entity."

Dealing first with common aspects of behaviour, Dr. Scott said the mammal's response to the environment was very selective. What it would notice and respond to depended on what is relevant. Organised behaviour had a temporal sequence—the organism was thus pre-tuned to perceive certain things and disregard other irrelevant things.

Without this pre-tuning the mammal would be continuously distracted and would bat around in a cycle of unfinished activities. On the other hand if there was too much pre-tuning the organism was not very adaptable; its attention became too narrow and it failed to notice important signals in the environment when the situation changed—it was pre-occupied.

Our boring world

Without this intense human concentration none of the great feats of human performance would be possible—from abstruse mathematical solutions to pole-vaulting. Our approach to the understanding of organised on-going behaviour has been in terms of this specific response of the brain to particular stimuli. But it has recently emerged that this focussing of the organism on a very small range of relevant stimuli—relevant to the task in hand that is—had curious consequences. In the end it was detrimental to efficient performance.

Boredom was the effect of doing too little for too long. The person who said 'I feel terribly tired, I have done nothing to-day' was saying he was bored. It seemed that the brain needed continuous stimulus by a wide range of stimuli, a good many of which would be 'irrelevant'. The man concentrating on the radar screen saw little and did little and though he may not have become tired in the first half hour, he certainly became less efficient at his task.

Dr. Scott then described the two routes, the direct and the more indirect, by which a stimulus could reach the brain. The direct route was well known. The stimulation from the retina of the eye traversing the optic nerve passed through the thalamus, along the temporal radiations to a particular part of the brain—the visual cortex, the first six cell layers at the back of the head. The second route was not a simple, direct, express route but, except for smell, a slower, scattered, more diffuse one. It took off from the main route by collaterals into a pool of neurones in the brain stream. From this pool, which was stirred into general activity by incoming stimuli, protectives went diffusely to various parts of the cortex and these carried the general 'alerting' stimulation, not a specific signal.

Brain stimuli plotted

Electrical responses in the brain, plotted on an oscilloscope could measure the effect of the stimuli. Two rhythms had been noted—a resting rhythm when 12 responses per second were recorded and an active rhythm, which was characterised by fast and sharp changes.

When a single stimulus reached the resting brain it showed up as a definite response at the specific receiving centre; soon after it also reached the brain diffusely from the pool of neurones in the brain stem. The effect was to replace the resting rhythm by an active rhythm; the cat woke up or became active, yawned, and so on. He was alerted. "But after a while if you go on feeding in the same stimulus you will go on picking up the single signal at the cortex, but the active rhythm will fail to appear—and the ani-

mal will fail to be alerted," explained Dr. Scott.

This was what was known as the habi-

Dr T. H. Scott, M.A., Ph.D. (McGill), Chairman, Senior Lecturer and Head of the Department of Psychology, University of Auckland. Previously Research Assistant at McGill University, 1952-54, and Senior Lecturer in Psychology, University of Canterbury. Toured the United States on a Carnegie Grant in 1955. An N.Z.U. Blue in Hockey and a writer for various journals, including "Landfall."

tuation of the activating mechanism. There came a time when the cortex ceased to be alerted by a given stimuli. But if there was any change in the pitch or tone of the stimulus the reaction began all over again.

Maybe for the man concentrating on the radar screen, the stimulus or 'blip' ceased to activate; all the other un-

changing stimuli about him likewise. An experiment was carried out to see what effect long exposure to a narrow range of unchanging sensation would have. Subjects were isolated from normal stimuli. Their eyes were covered with goggles which admitted light but did not permit vision; they could hear nothing save the hum of an amplifier and an air conditioner; their cubicle where they lay on a comfortable couch was semi-sound proof; they could not feel because their hands were covered with cotton gloves and cardboard tubes; they did not shave or wash; they were allowed to go to the toilet and eat with guidance. "The aim was to make the subject's environment as bland, flat and perceptibly characterless as possible." The subject was well rested and eager for things to do, e.g. problems to solve. But his efficiency fell off dramatically; they did not succeed at tasks they set themselves. After 36 hours the students were utterly and desperately bored.

Besides test results demonstrating their inefficiency there were other examples too of their confusion. The musician who believed he had discovered a beautiful cadence for his symphonic work later found that it was one he had rejected a week earlier. In this environment the subjects became quite absent minded; those who attempted to think could not develop a clear, logical line.

Subjects also started reporting odd things. Most observed visual and auditory hallucinations which developed from the simple to the complex and were similar

to those experienced by people who take such drugs as mescal. Although on release the subjects assumed that their behaviour was quite normal they were still for a time quite inefficient. Most behaved as if they were mildly schizophrenic the symptoms of which persisted for several days.

Deterioration of a similar though milder sort, explained Dr. Scott, resulted in mental tasks requiring long concentration. Also, there was certain evidence that habituation to the activating aspects of the environment was accumulative; as the day wore on the brain ceased to be activated without a complete change of scene or activity. Recovery was effected through sleep—which was at the same time a period of perceptual isolation. Thus one had to recover from the ill effects of sleep before the beneficial effects could come out.

Oh, for those few creative moments

In conclusion Dr. Scott referred to the social implications of these facts about human behaviour. "There are many examples where our institutions force on us periods of perceptual isolation, long or short, as for instance some prisons and long air flights. Further, the high points of human thinking and efficiency require the minimum of obviously distracting and irrelevant stimuli. Yet it is paradoxical that these are the very conditions which will inevitably lead to quick deterioration. Close concentration cuts us off too completely from the range of stimulations with which the brain must be bombarded if it is to remain in its best, most efficiently organised working condition. Most of man's Noblest, most creative moments are indeed moments only; we take off but we remain airborne only briefly. Our best thoughts comes only in bursts."

RUSSIA'S SECRET WEAPON

Mr W. Rosenberg

Political Economy may be called Russia's Secret Weapon, said Mr Rosenberg, because it is so little known in Western countries. It is either ignored or belittled. Yet the amazing success of the Russian economic system which was recently epitomised by the Sputnik shows that it is in her economic system that Russia's strength lies.

The reason for our ignoring Russian economic theories lay in the fact that to understand Soviet economic theory it was necessary also to revise some basic value-notions which we all hold very dear. For, Mr. Rosenberg claimed, it is impossible to reconcile a number of the concepts of Western democracy with the political set-up which is the necessary outcome of the scientific organisation of economics in the Soviet Union. Mr. Rosenberg compared the unwillingness to understand the thoroughly rational system of economics established in the Soviet Union with the resistance to the Copernican world system which made the sun the centre of the universe and thus also destroyed a number of deeply cherished values. Yet, in order to achieve scientific progress, some values had to be adjusted to the new facts of life.

Continuing to develop the background to his talk Mr. Rosenberg then pointed out that the success of the Russian economic system, based on their economic theory, was of immense importance in the present struggle for the loyalty of the "uncommitted nations." These nations which represented the poorest part of the world needed economic improvement urgently and they represent over 1,000 million people.

Defence expense a boon

Mr. Rosenberg then moved on to the main part of his address which was a review of "Political Economy", the textbook of the Russian Academy of Sciences on Political Economy. The book was divided into two parts—a criticism of the capitalist economic system and an appraisal of the socialist one. The first part, Mr. Rosenberg said was the weakest and contained a great number of distortions, such as a reference to the ruin of the peasantry which sounded somewhat strange in the light of New Zealand farming. However, Mr. Rosenberg claim-

ed that the approach to economics as Political Economy rather than economics pure and simple was much more realistic than was the case with our own economic theory. Economics cannot be divorced from the social and political factors in which economic forces developed, he said. And this was particularly true with regard to the under-developed countries. Capitalist economics which tried to describe an economic system which was essentially irrational could not fail but be unsatisfactory. If these were economic laws, economists were largely unable to control them. Thus we were living at present through a trade cycle in spite of economists' great progress in the analysis of the trade cycle. And when it came to the determination of wages, there just was no satisfactory theory at all, the same applied to the theory of capital.

Present day Western economics was a form of applied logic where conclusions were developed from largely unrealistic assumptions. The striking paradox was that the science of economics was a system of logic but that it dealt with an economic system which was the height of illogicality. Falling prices in our economy were a disaster—as illustrated by the fall in the price for New Zealand cheese—Mr. Rosenberg claimed. Defence expenditure appeared to be a boon to the economy instead of a burden and while there was widespread hunger throughout the world agricultural production either "over-produced" or was restricted in the Western world in many instances. Mr. Rosenberg claimed that the rational-political approach to economics which was the main aspect of Soviet economics was for this reason very impressive.

Moving on to the second part of the book—the political economy of socialism—Mr. Rosenberg said that it had a basic assumption that there must be correspondence between the economic and social systems of a society. In order to

achieve this correspondence the book maintained that private property in the means of production had to be abolished. For private property made it impossible to co-ordinate the activities of all productive forces in the best interest of society.

The basic laws of the political economy of socialism were two: the fundamental law—"the securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of the highest techniques;" and the law of Planned Proportional Development, which entailed balancing present resources both material and financial, and balancing the present and the future. The fundamental law meant the continuous improvement of education to instill into the people a higher sense of living and absorb the increasing output of goods; science thus

Mr W. Rosenberg, M.Com., F.R.A., N.Z., Senior Lecturer in Economics, University of Canterbury. Has travelled in the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Europe.

became a most important factor both in production and education, and explained why Russia was ahead of the West in scientific education at the present time. The implementation of the law of Planned Proportional Development involved distribution of wages according to work done and the use of the price mechanism.

The social objectives of the rational planning of production were maximum satisfaction of consumers, both materially and culturally; social and economic equality; and freedom, which for socialism meant man becoming master of his social and economic relations.

In conclusion, Mr. Rosenberg claimed that the book "Political Economy" was an impressive pointer towards solving the problems of over-population and over-production, the twin problems of the capitalist world. To that extent it is a powerful weapon directing the attention of the uncommitted world towards Russia.

"Political Economy", said Mr. Rosenberg, does not show the way to the good life, but for those who starve or live in the fear of starvation the rich life and the good life may be synonymous, even if these terms are not synonymous for us—surely a minority in our materialistic age."

A 'Worker' Looks at His 'Paradise'

Mr N. A. Collins

Mr Collins began by examining the attitude of the worker in New Zealand to his work, and he maintained that it was "the least possible for the most money." The speaker went on to claim that when this same worker was called on in an emergency, then he would do a job which could be bettered by no one.

"Generally there is no feeling of doing a job of community importance," said Mr. Collins. "She'll do' and 'near enough' apply to many jobs, and there is little real interest in them. But when a job does require skill and ingenuity and application by the same man, then 'she'll do' and 'near enough' become expressions of satisfaction in a job well done.

"A skilled man in a skilled job has a pride in his work, but there is far too little incentive and recognition for the man in the lowly and menial job. Our

Mr N. A. Collins, Trade Unionist, Represented a group of trade unions on a visit to the U.S.S.R. in 1952 and has also visited Great Britain. Officer and member of several Christchurch committees concerned with youth and international work.

sense of values is all wrong. The dustman is just as valuable to our society as the doctor. But generally speaking the worker's attitude, in his own words, is 'I don't come here for the work, it's the money.'

On the question of whether or not the trade union movement was outdated and unnecessary in these times, Mr. Collins maintained that the last Government's actions in passing laws discriminating and aiming against trade unions were sure evidence that nothing could be taken for granted or that a point once gained will always remain.

"Over the last year or so, there have been moves by employers to have awards altered to lower wages, increased hours of work, and to lower working conditions. So long as moves such as this have to be met, unions are not outdated." He went on to say that it did not need a depression to make unions a live force.

Mr. Collins maintained that the Government does not provide ideal working conditions for its employees, and thus eliminate the need for trade unions there. In evidence of this, he quoted the 1950-51 railway strike to get progress in wage negotiations "with the Government deliberately stalling," the recent disturbances in the police force, and the trouble over teachers' wages.

Govt. workers must fight for good conditions

"Government employees get what good conditions they have in the same way as other workers get them—by fighting for them," he said.

Turning to worker participation in the management of his industry, Mr. Collins said that there was a great deal of scope for this, particularly in government departments.

"Who knows the details and practicalities of his job better than the man who is doing it? We see examples time and time again and are helpless to do anything—mistakes, bungling, inefficiency, waste, incompetent bosses waiting to retire. I believe unions should concern themselves in production and efficiency. My union branch is endeavouring to do something in this field, but it has a terrific hurdle of prejudice and 'bossitis' to overcome first."

Describing the organisation of trade unions in New Zealand, Mr. Collins said that there was much apathy towards unions by many workers, who were no different to other community groups in their couldn't-care-less attitude.

"Only a minority are effective unionists. I think it says much for these men and women that they give so much for the welfare of the huge majority who little appreciate what is being done for them."

This is the second in a series of supplements giving students a summary of talks at Congress, 1958. It is not intended to replace actual attendance at lectures.

"But these 'Tired Tims' who don't attend union meetings, who do nothing to help, are only too ready to criticise and condemn, but never refuse the gains made. Those who condemn the unions do so in sheer ignorance."

"... Unions today lack drive and virility; there is no militancy in presenting the workers' case. No union can be made a powerful and crusading organisation by a few representatives. Unless the members in the mass use the union as a weapon for social betterment, then it will be tame and docile, as most of them are—a mere reflection of their members."

"This is one of the results of compulsory unionism. I personally dislike it and believe that persuasion and example is a better method than compulsion. Compulsion tends to give a false strength to the trade union movement as a whole, makes unreliable members and makes things easy for professional officials and gives them a power they should not have, because of uninterested members."

"However idealism must be tempered with reality and there are definite ad-

vantages in compulsory trade unionism."

The speaker also commented on the Arbitration Court and the arbitration system in general: "I would say that the workers accept it and approve of it so long as it gives reasonable results. Very few would like to return to strikes and bitterness but at the same time, I believe, unions must have the right to strike as a last resort. After all, an employer, as long as things are fair and above board, has the right to hire and fire and the workers should have the right to withhold their labour. If we believe in collective bargaining—unionism—then this means collective withholding of our labour—the strike."

"... One aspect of the Arbitration Court awards, although no fault of the court itself, is that it makes a wage increase to make up for, amongst other things, the increase in the cost of living since the last wage rise. Then as soon as the increase is announced, up go prices everywhere to meet the wage rise. The worker is once again on the losing end. I consider this dishonest practice and cheating the worker and that the Government should take action in the matter."

On the matter of the trade unions and politics, Mr. Collins maintained that politics "is bound up with us and is part and parcel of our union work. Politics, after all is the business of living and very close to the workers. Because of this concern, trade union politics affects very much the everyday life of the community and its influence and power must be a concern of any government, whether friendly or otherwise."

"... The trade union movement is a vital and essential part of our New Zealand family and we would be the poorer without it," Mr. Collins concluded.

Congress Resolutions

That the New Zealand Government take steps to construct a modern mental health service, including reform of the mental hospitals and of the law relating to mental illness, and establishing psychiatric centres serving the general community from ordinary hospitals; further that this expansion of psychiatric facilities be on the lines laid down by the W.H.O. in its technical reports, by the American Psychiatric Association in its list of standards for mental hospitals, and by the recent British Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Illness.

That Clause 4 (d) be deleted from the Fourth Schedule, N.Z.U.S.A. Constitution. Voting: 60 in favour, 38 against. 1 abstention, 6 recorded dissents.

Clause 4 (d) reads as follows: All persons attending the Congress shall be subject to the following rules and failure to abide by or to obey these rules shall at the discretion of the Committee be subject to any one or more of the penalties provided in Clause (5). To refrain from bringing any alcoholic drinks on to the Congress site.)

That this Congress calls upon N.Z. U.S.A. to ask the Government to express to the Government of the Union of South Africa its opposition to and disapproval of the policy of Apartheid.

That the compulsory foreign language unit or the foreign language reading requirement for the Arts degree be done away with in the Universities in New Zealand where it is applicable. Voting: 57 in favour, 37 against.

That the accrediting system be abolished.

That this Congress considers necessary the early repeal of the Police Offences Amendment Act (1951) and the early revision of the Emergency Regulation.

That this Congress calls upon the Government to take urgent steps to improve the welfare of the inhabitants of New Zealand's island dependencies.

took place had been the subject of much study in the nineteenth century. According to the Preformationist school the sperm contained a complete little man, inside him was another complete little man, and so on. On this basis it had been estimated that Eve contained 1,542,657 little men. Today the view was one of germinal continuity; any animal was the home of the next generation but there was no relation between the body and the sperm cell.

The characters which made human life were individual units, generally stable and separated and assorted independently while the germ cells were being made. The children of blue and brown eyed parents for instance would be brown eyed, but some of the next generation blue eyed. "The essential fact is that the brown eyed carry information from the blue, but this information does not become contaminated or mixed through being in a 'blue eyed' body," said Dr. Matthews.

Inside the nucleus of the reproductive cells were a set of chromosomes which underwent complicated division, as a result of which each new cell received a completely new set. Recent work has shown nucleic acid to be the chemical basis. Quoting experiments with a tobacco virus, Dr. Matthews said that the outer protein rod had been separated from the inner nucleic acid. It was found that the protein was unnecessary since only the nucleic acid was infected.

"For the first time we have experimental proof that one large chemical molecule can carry in some way the information for the production of another," he concluded.

Dr R. E. F. Matthews, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Camb.), Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Plant Diseases Division D.I.S.R., Auckland. Research worker on the biology and biochemistry of plant viruses. Travelled throughout Europe and North America.

The Chemistry of Life

Dr R. E. F. Matthews

The greatest achievement in biological thinking in the nineteenth century, according to Dr. R. E. F. Matthews, was organic evolution, in which many different unrelated facts were made into a consistent story of living things. Darwin for instance had said that "God injected something outside matter into the first living life and from then on this process of organic evolution lead up to man."

Another of the nineteenth century evolutionists, Alfred Russell Wallace, had claimed that there were three stages in the development of the organic world. The first was that there was the change from the organic to the inorganic when the first vegetable cells or living protoplasm out of which life arose appeared. This involved something quite beyond increased complexity of chemical compounds. The first vegetable cell was a new thing which demonstrated its "vitality" in its fixation of the oxygen from the air and in its power of reproduction.

"We can reasonably account for the origin of life and for its maintenance in giving the properties of inorganic matter as we know them today," said Dr. Matthews.

Turning to the origins of life, Dr. Matthews said that there were only two possibilities, special creation in the beginning, or else spontaneous generation. Both these were theologically acceptable but today science allowed only the latter.

The earth in its earliest period was an ocean of water, where the atmosphere contained nitrogen and methane but not oxygen or carbon dioxide. This absence of oxygen and carbon dioxide means that the ultra-violet rays from the sun streamed through to the earth. Experiments had shown that with such conditions sub-units would arise spontaneously from many of the chemical compounds which would be present at that time. Since these newly broken down substances could not be oxidised by oxygen in the atmosphere or eaten by micro-organisms they aggregated into larger molecules. Once these aggregates formed in the soup of a sea, competition developed for food.

The use of energy was the next crucial step, explained Dr. Matthews, and almost certainly the first type was fermentation, a by-product of carbon dioxide, which was in turn released into the atmosphere. This allowed photosyn-

thesis, the first really great process of living material, to develop. With photosynthesis established three things happened: primitive organisms were now independent of the sea soup from which they had arisen, there was oxygen in the atmosphere so that the ultra-violet rays were cut off from the sun thus allowing life to come on to the land, and there evolved an efficient source of energy producing compounds. Oxygen in the air thus allowed the development of respiration, an efficient method of using fuel.

"There is no essential difficulty in this sequence," said Dr. Matthews. "Although a lot of these reactions may seem highly improbable if they have any probability at all, given the vast period of time



available—something like two billion years—a most improbable event becomes almost certain."

Concluding his study of spontaneous generation, the speaker said that the first primitive living cells did not reproduce sexually. This meant that the most important part of the reproductive process—the unifying of two different lines of experience—was precluded. With the development of sexual reproduction living matter was able to increase and vary greatly.

Dr. Matthews went on to show how children were similar to their parents. The sperm transmitted the detailed qualities to the offspring and how this

THE MEDIATOR

Mr E. Schwimmer

The mediator was the man between and intimate with two cultures, and his work, whatever it was, was consented to or asked for by the community, said Mr E. Schwimmer.

Turning first to the mediator in the field, Mr Schwimmer stated that he found himself restricted in two ways. "First, there are some parts of himself and the cultural background about which he cannot speak with his new friends, since they would not understand, and second, there are some parts of the community life with which it is not wise to become involved."

The mediator should not become identified with any 'sore spots' of the community, as did a Professor, who criticised Western civilisation before a Maori audience, as a means of getting support. But since the Professor represented Western civilisation to that group he failed; first, because he revealed his personal feelings about Western civilisation, and second, because he had wrongly interpreted the group's attitude to Western civilisation. "The mediator is no mere manipulator of a community; from one point of view he is merely a member of it and he has to play the role the community assigns to him."

It was hard to analyse how one became a successful mediator. Ostensibly the initiative was his but on the other hand he must wait for the Maori to signify that he had been accepted by the community. It was also dangerous for the mediator who had been given a role to assume he had been given any complete authority. In certain rare cases the stranger was offered a full community role, particularly when mediators were sent to an area to introduce far reaching changes in a short time, working through the traditional leadership of the community. In such cases the mediator became an influential leader and the symbol of the progress made even though he did not aspire to that role.

Various motives of mediators

"Thus when the mediator is withdrawn from the people the reforms collapse for the mediator has become more valued than the reforms which he has instituted. . . . Thus on his departure the only right substitute would be another mediator, the absence of which sees frustration and stagnation set in. It would be better therefore not to set up this kind of relationship if it cannot be maintained."

The motives of the mediator varied greatly, the speaker said. Isolation was one—the person far from town who needed an outlet for his energy. Emotional disturbance or the adoption of the Maori community as the only one where they could be loved and respected was another. The Maoris were splendid in the handling of such people and made use of what they had to give, as well as soothing and comforting them.

Rebellion against society was the third and most evident cause. People such as those in close contact with Maori communities were regarded with profound suspicion when they tried to influence Government policy. Yet the Government showed much hesitation in accepting their specialist knowledge, as for example

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Maori assimilation, which the mediators advocated but the Government opposed.

"Although the mediators may probably be right the Government suspects the motives behind the mediator's arguments. And their suspicions are fully justified. For I would say about almost anyone of these more influential mediators that he would turn the whole of New Zealand into a Polynesian paradise if he could. These people don't approve of our present civilisation and they dislike the idea of the Maoris having to adopt it. Quite obviously if these people liked European civilisation why should they choose to live among the Maoris. As a group they are rebels and New Zealand society regards them as such."

Considering the manner in which the

Mr E. Schwimmer, M.A., Advisory Officer, Department of Maori Affairs, Editor of Te Hou and formerly Co-Editor of the literary quarterly, "Arachne." New Zealand correspondent of UNESCO features and has contributed to "Landfall," "Numbers" and "Poetry Yearbook."

mediator benefitted from the culture he desired, saw before him but could never fully take in, Mr. Schwimmer said that normally as in his own case there was an intense relationship. He regarded Maori society as a strange object, the nature of which he wanted passionately to know. The disconnected pieces of knowledge which he collected became a vital part of his personality, labelled 'Maori world' as it were. "Here there were several processes going on at the same time. I saw the Maoris in the way in which they would see each other; I described them in the magazine in a way which would interest them; and I started friendships of a sort in which I was far

more deferential than in ordinary life."

Two 'selves' thus became apparent—the one wrapped up in community causes and the other with the normal things of everyday life. This was true of all mediators. This phenomenon seemed to fit in and the unconscious, the hidden opposite with Jungian theory which saw the personality as consisting of the conscious being referred to as the 'shadow' personality. Psychological disorders were explained as the repression of the unconscious part of the self, the remedy being the making conscious of this shadow personality and giving it some work to do. Mr. Schwimmer claimed that it was this emergence of the hidden half which brought about the integration of the mediator's personality. But although the two 'selves' existed in harmony, the second had distinct qualities, being less robust, much better organised, and more able to embrace almost any religion at all.

Have mediator's neurotic tendency?

"Although everyone had a shadow personality, it is only a certain type of people who become mediators. They are not as a rule particularly well adjusted to European civilisation; quite a number I know show a definite tendency towards neurosis, but instead of this impeding their work on the contrary it makes their work possible and the personality is held in excellent balance as long as the mediation lasts. . . . The difference between the mediator and the ordinary man is that while the mediator lives in two cultures the ordinary man can only live in one."

Because of this the person with the integrated personality was not the best choice as a mediator. A well developed person in an underdeveloped community might well regard himself as a solitary island of Western sanity on a turbulent ocean of non-Western madness, and would regard the people as difficult. On the other hand the person who was looking for integration with another culture was pleased to see how different his new environment was from the detestable European model.

"If the authorities were to accept this principle they could do a lot of good," claimed Mr. Schwimmer. "It is surprising how many people are never very happy in this world, but they could make good mediators. . . . If a determined effort was made to bring these people together a marked improvement would be seen in the work of such Government agencies as the Department of Maori Affairs and the Maori Schools Service, and at the same time some people would find their right vocation."

Some Hits - A Miss

and the discussion after the most provocative lecture of them all—that of Mr. Collins.

With the forum on University education, the stage-managing was again at fault; the forum plunged straight into the ethics of university education in practice, but as Miss Nyhan correctly pointed out, one cannot dispute the rights and wrongs of education in practice until one has decided on the rights and wrongs of education in theory. Exasperatingly enough, the chairwoman admitted the validity of this point, but proceeded as before. The result was a helpful corpus of information on New Zealand universities, but the hoary old disputes of arts versus science and the ignorance of one student about the activities of another, and the omission or inclusion of particular topics in curricula, suffered from lack of agreement in theory, and consequently a touchstone. The students, in short, preferred to meander rather than try and find a way out of the maze.

The Congress program provided the occasional intelligent motion, principally however from only the occasional intelligent contributor. The motions concerning accrediting and the foreign language requirement suffered largely from the same fault as the education forum, and finally degenerated into a soul-baring marathon from those who had experienced them; not only this, but persistent attempts to cut short this output of personal recollection were as persistently rejected by the majority.

The gasp of expectation and the buzz of excitement which came after Mr. Collins' militantly provocative address quickly fell away, after the all-too-few sword-crossings, to an embarrassingly naive ac-

count of why some students voted as they did in the last elections.

To judge the intellectual activity of Congress, however, solely from the standard of the public discussions, would also be an illusion. Certainly disputes and questionings must have continued later in the smaller groups over cups of tea, meals, and the table-tennis net; the frequency and standard of these must remain intangible. This preference for retreating into small groups, however, indicates another facet of Congress 1958: with the exception of the speakers and other lecturers, there was a lack of characters, which means a lack of individuals. Few students had any flags to wave, and fewer still had flags of any definite colour; and the general tone of the gathering was such that if somebody had drawn a sword and called for revolution, some pedant would have objected on the grounds that correct procedural method was not being followed.

Parties preferred to lectures

account for so many people preferring parties to lectures, especially since the parties were the usual trinity of wine, women, and song. Too many, to coin the old 'Come join us' line, preferred ANYTHING but the intellectual whip.

But it was here, on the social side, that Congress 1958 was a success; it produced a general feeling of friendship and companionship, a sense of bonhomie, which, poor substitute though it was for its intellectual counterpart, had, to be sure, its own beauty. Unquestionably doctors and lecturers of music, philosophy, psychology and what have you, are more approachable informally clad, clapping mugs of beer, and bawling student songs

Composer's Workshop

Dr R. Tremain

Because there is too much music in modern life, our minds have become conditioned to it, resulting in too little active listening, said Dr R. Tremain. Those who listened fell into three main categories. Firstly, the sensuous listener who used magic as an escape from reality into a private dreamland where he saw himself as hero of a romantic idealised situation.

The second type was the listener who sought the meaning expressed in music. This was rather difficult to do adequately, since the emotions were objectified and distanced in a musical composition—they were essentially disciplined. Thus the greater the composer, the more difficult it became to pin a meaning to his work, as for instance, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky.

In the third category was the intellectual for whom listening involved the exercise of the mind on the musical material; his approach was analytical as well as sensuous. All three types of listener played a part, said Dr. Tremain, but he suggested that the ideal listener was the intellectual who could be both inside and outside the music simultaneously, so that his approach was both subjective and objective.

Dr. Tremain went on to discuss the various elements which were combined in a musical composition. First came the initial ideas on which the composer based his work. The source of these was often a mystery—it might be inspiration from within or it might come from some simple occurrence in everyday life. For example, John Ireland's 'London Overture' was inspired by and built around the word 'Piccadilly,' as cried by a London bus conductor.

The idea formed the composer's raw materials, their separate elements being rhythm, melody, harmony, texture and tone colour.

Rhythm Dr. Tremain described as the temporal dimension of music, or the organisation of sounds of timelessness appreciable to the senses. Various types of dance music were used to illustrate the differences in the rhythmic variations.

Melody was described as something as elusive as the scent of a flower, but consisting of tone as opposed to mass. The attributes of a good melody were beauty of shape, a sense of progression to a climax, and the avoidance of monotony.

Texture could be melodic, harmonic or contrapuntal. The last involved extension of melody or the co-existence of two or

Dr. R. Tremain, Mus.B., Mus.D. (London). Lecturer in Music, University of Auckland. Previously Professor at the Trinity College of Music, London, and Lecturer in the Extra-Mural Department of the London University. Studied Composition and Oratorio in Rome on an Italian Government Bursary. Travelled in Italy, France, Austria and Sicily.

more themes. To appreciate this type of music Dr. Tremain said that it was vital to require the capacity to listen in the third dimension, particularly with the music of Bach. A simple illustration of contrapuntal texture was the community singing of 'Pack up your troubles' from one half of a group while the remainder sang 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary.'

Harmony was the easiest element of music to take in, said Dr. Tremain. It obeyed certain simple rules or principles, moving from simple thirds upwards, to the polytonality of the twentieth century.

than they are gowned and collared, peering pedantically from rostrums in lecture rooms.

Congress 1958, then, was a success; it did have something of Newman's "one tone and one character," and even if the social flame attracts more than the intellectual, the great fireplace must nevertheless remain.

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ALGERIAN CRISIS

N.Z.U.S.A. PROTEST

On the 10th February, by a decision of Resident Executive NZUSA, Auckland University Students officially joined a world-wide wave of protest which followed the arrest by the French Government of Mohammed Khemisti, Secretary-General of the Union Generale des Etudiants Musulmans Algeriens (UGEMA), and the later dissolution of UGEMA and the arrest of numerous of its national and local leaders.

Res. Exec's move, a formal protest to the French Ambassador "at the existing political situation in Algeria in so far as it affects students" . . . "and deep concern at the reported arrests of high ranking officers of UGEMA" and demand "that the Ambassador draw these matters to the attention of his government as soon as possible" places New Zealand students in line with the stand taken by the National Unions of Students in China, Denmark, England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, France, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, and the United States.

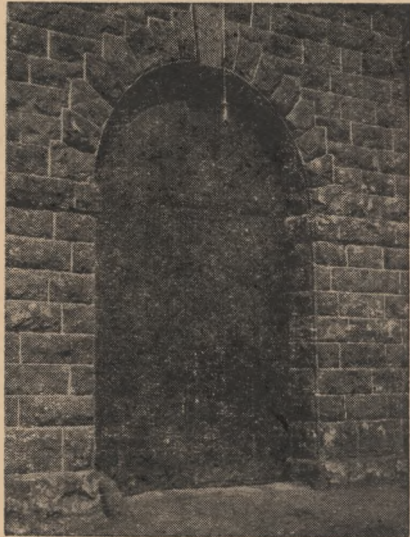
Arrested by the police, on 12th November, 1957, on a military warrant from Algiers for "anti-national activities" in Montpellier, France, where he was enrolled in the faculty of medicine, Mohammed Khemisti's whereabouts were at first unknown. Neither his parents nor his lawyer have been permitted to see him, and French authorities maintained a complete silence concerning the affair. It has more recently been discovered that Mohammed Khemisti has been held without trial or legal advice in a military prison near Algiers. Particular anxiety is felt by this transfer to Algeria, where the judicial safeguards existing in France are not always applied.

French Resolution

The National Union of Students of France (UNEF) has adopted a resolution which states, "considering the fact that Mohammed Khemisti has not been in Algeria for the past five years . . . (we are) disturbed by the fact that in the absence of any established activity by Mohammed Khemisti in Algeria during the past five years he could be tried in Algeria for what may have happened since his last residence in that country."

Several other UGEMA leaders are

held in prison, some having been held without trial or formal charge for well over a year. Thus the dissolution of UGEMA is only a phase in a series of arrests of Algerian student leaders. According to UGEMA the following arrests were made on 28th January, 1958, when French police announced the dissolution of the union of members, and seized all documents, including the correspondence and the register of members: Ait Chelaal, President; Chail Yabeb, International Vice-President; Aoufi, President of the Paris section; the Treasurer of the Paris section; the President and Secretary-General of the Grenoble section; and five students out of seven in Caen, including all the officials of



The Closed Door

the UGEMA section. Aoufi, and a number of others were arrested in the Cité Universitaire which has traditionally been considered a place of sanctuary in France. Aoufi's room was searched and the arrest was effected without notification of the University authorities by the police. The reason advanced by the French government for the dissolution of the Algerian student organization was an alleged "violation" of the external security of the State.

The problems of Algerian students have been viewed with serious concern by the International Student Conference for many months. The sixth ISC in Ceylon (September, 1956) charged the Research and Information Commission (RIC)

with conducting an investigation on the situation of higher education in Algeria.

RIC teams visiting France, and Morocco and Tunisia noted that the Arabic language and culture in Algeria was systematically suppressed, that a grave lack of balance was found between the educational facilities available to the French population in Algeria (in 1953 official statistics showed that in the Moslem population, out of 1,969,000 children of school age, only 269,000 were attending school, while all the 135,000 children of European population were) and those available to Algerians; that during the past two years Algerian students had suffered provocations, imprisonment, torture, and even violent death. The French

government refused to grant visas for a team of inquiry to visit Algeria itself.

Based on this report, the Seventh Conference in Nigeria (September, 1957) voted 44-0 a resolution calling for the liberation of Algerian students arbitrarily arrested, a halt to torturing students, and expressed its hope for a settlement of the Algerian problem "to be found on the basis of the recognition of national independence, the pre-requisite for full and democratic education in Algeria."

UGEMA has appealed to the students of New Zealand to support them in this crisis. Res. Exec. upholds the Algerian students, on the principal that a freely elected students' body has a right to exist without political interference.

NEED FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

—O. J. Gager

The world has gone mad. No unbiased observer from some other world, looking at the present state of our international relations, could fail to come to any other conclusion. As you read this, millions are dying — not of old age, but of starvation. Perhaps by the time I have finished writing this article, the decision of some power-mad politician may have plunged the world into a third global war which may mean the destruction of that whole civilization which has taken so many years to build up.

As this paper is going to press, the radio-active debris of ten or twenty nuclear explosions is spreading, slowly and surely, its poisonous vapours throughout our atmosphere—vapours that mean death through radio-active poisoning to thousands living healthy lives at the present time.

But nobody is doing anything. Nobody cares.

The politicians are patching up old treaties and working out new ones — treaties that will only be upheld when it is to the signatories' advantage to do so, and trodden underfoot when it is not advantageous. Look at Suez, and Britain's undertaking to UNO not to commit aggression; look at Hungary, and the Warsaw non-aggression pact. They are "trying to make the United Nations work" — by deciding to hold summit talks outside UNO, which constitutes a tacit recognition that as a means of obtaining agreement among the great powers, UNO has failed. Look at the veto, and ask yourself whether this helps "make the United Nations work." They want "disarmament" — and as a first step dissolve the only body which showed any signs of getting near to the goal, the United Nations Disarmament Sub-Committee.

But men want peace. Why do their attempts to achieve it result in tragic-comedy?

International Anarchy

You cannot walk if you try to use your arms rather than your legs. You cannot run by standing still. As long as international relations remain what their name suggests — relations between nations — you will never have peace; because nations, to obtain the welfare of their people, must, and can only try to grab the biggest slice of the international cake that they can hold. If they failed to do this, they would not remain governments for very long. Marx once said that in a struggle between equal rights, force decides; nowhere is this more true than in the international arena.

There is only one force in the world today that makes for war. That force is international anarchy.

Men can, must, and will overcome this anarchy. They have not done so before because they have not been made aware of it. Man has conquered anarchy before, whenever he has become aware of its existence. The weapon with which he has conquered was, and is: LAW.

The institution of ordered government

has resulted in the establishing of peace within the framework of the nation-state. The potential criminal knows that the vigilant force exists solely for the purpose of punishing and detecting crime—the Police Force. Crime, it is fairly certain, entails punishment. This knowledge of almost certain retribution dissuades those who might be attracted towards criminality from anti-social behaviour. Does it not seem logical and rational that this system of law which works so well within the nation would work equally well outside the nation? Is not this system tried and proved in a sense that no other plan for world peace can claim to be?

Would Solve Disarmament

The answer to both these questions can surely only be: yes. When the criminality of nations threatens — as it threatens us — with the most unparalleled consequence in terms of human lives, it becomes important, as it has never become important before, that this criminality be abolished through the medium of the government. It must be decreed that a supra-national government be set up with a monopoly of all thermo-nuclear weapons, with which it can punish those nations who violate international law and order by attacking others. This would immediately solve two of the most pressing world problems: that of disarmament and that of the maintenance of international order. War, in the sense that we know it today, would become impossible.

But the abolition of war can only come about if people care about it and press their government to implement it.

World government would mean an end to war; an end to the fear of war. It could, as an international body, provide finance for under-developed countries on an hitherto unprecedented scale. But only when the vast majority of the people realise its desirability can progress be made towards its achievement.

And it must be the people who act — the nations will not willingly decree their own abolition. It is in your hands whether the headlines in tomorrow's papers tell of a war staved off and a new life for millions in under-developed countries; or whether tomorrow there will be no headlines because there will be no newspapers and no newspapermen.

Only your actions can decide which of these two situations will eventuate tomorrow.

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RETURN TO CHINA REVIEW

GIANT AWAKE

Review by Ian Beattie

One of the most pleasing aspects of Mr James Bertram's recently published *Return to China* is that the book does not purport to be anything but a reminiscing story of a happy holiday. Mr Bertram takes even the most biased reader with him into an unknown country bursting with culture and progressiveness.

Perhaps the source of this intelligent collection of impressions is his own deep knowledge and understanding of China before the war and, above all, the Chinese temperament. Mr Bertram just escapes being biased in his unashamed love for the country: but he is always moderate and impartial — without becoming impersonal. He is certainly ready to see good in the reconstruction of China but he is not blind to the obvious inconsistencies and inadequacies. It is unnecessary to quote examples — but evidence is given for forced labour, precautions against saboteurs, and difficulty (for unspecified reasons) of travel to Tibet or Outer Mongolia.

Marxism?

In the last few years we have been fortunate to hear the opinions of several New Zealanders on Red China. There was a front page article in *Craccum* last year by Tom Hutchins; IRC meetings were addressed by Mr Warren Freer, M.P. and also by Dr W. Geddes of our own anthropology department. To those of us who remember them Dr Geddes' talk was quite a dampener on Mr Freer's unlicensed enthusiasm. But Mr Bertram's book explains this difference. Travelling by himself, and with unhindered progress, Mr Freer was impressed by the magnificence of undertakings and the apparent freedom. The two university men, in a party of eight others, with their knowledge of the language and people and with their opportunity to discuss matters, came to far more appetising conclusions. That the Chinese are in the process of assimilating marxism is only hinted in *Return to China*; but Mr Freer swallowed the communist exterior wholly and forgot the Chinese hearts.

"China can wait"

Although I prefer not to comment on the more definite personal opinions of Bertram I must say he puts across the peculiar political situation remarkably well; there is more than one party and a widely varying politico-economy. I do not understand why people fail to grasp the fact that there are parties (or factions) in every country — even the U.S.S.R. There they are all communist, it is true, but they are still rival factions. In N.Z. parties are only factions of democrats. Thus they differ from Russian parties only in fundamental. And Mr Bertram shows that this fundamental difference itself is very slight. The very paltriness of our failure to recognise the government of China is emphasised perfectly by Chou's comment that "China can wait". The Chinese state is seen as the culmination of the ideals of a man held in favour by the west itself

— Dr Sun Yat-Sen.

Bertram has a pleasing if undistinguished literary style lit from time to time by humorous touches. To one at all interested in photography Dr Geddes' recent work in this field is sure to impress. *Return to China* is well illustrated with some of his Chinese shots. Faces suggest Bertram's own point — that the change of China is in the hearts of the Chinese. To him "the most illuminating documentary of the years 1948-49 is the photographic album of Cartier-Bresson (*D'Une Chine à l'autre*). Here, in photographs superbly taken and edited, is a portrait of the unspectacular drama of a change of régime. The whole popular background . . . is unsentimentally recorded by a cameraman of genius." Geddes may not be a Cartier-Bresson but Bertram's book is of great interest to the humanist photographer. (*Return to China*: by James Bertram: Heinemann: 25/-). I.D.B.

Broughton on the Proms

So this was John Hopkins. What we had heard of his remarkable rise to prominence as a conductor in England, and what we had judged from the broadcasts of his concerts in the southern centres gave us some idea of what to expect, but the impression that we took away after four nights in the Auckland Town Hall was complete.

At the Prom Concerts, more than at any other form of musical recital, the feeling of friendliness between conductor, orchestra and audience is fostered, and in every way Hopkins appears to have become the favourite of Auckland audiences. His youth and his reticence, at times approaching shyness, were perhaps in part responsible, but from the first notes of *Fingal's Cave* it was apparent that here was a musician under whose baton the foundations of a second decade of improvement could be laid; a musician who could be trusted to continue the work of Braithwaite and Robertson.

John Hopkins' obvious deep feeling for the music, as expressed in his unhampered conducting, has borne fruit in the considerable improvements in blending from all sections of the strings — and surely the Auckland Town Hall is the ultimate testing ground in this aspect



The ancient method of river transport in China — the sampan — is gradually being replaced by bridges. Modern China is overcoming the difficulties of construction caused by river flooding.

of acoustics — while the woodwind, and, to a lesser extent the brass, showed a greater precision than formerly.

Control of tempo was the only major criticism that I could make. The *Bolero* of Ravel I anticipated to be the highlight of the first night, yet the tempo, in comparison with recorded performances I have heard, seemed to detract from the essential expression, especially in the solo woodwind and brass passages of the opening sections of the work.

The Strauss selections, by contrast, though of lesser musical value, showed control of feeling, an example being the closing *ralentandos* of the finale of *Tales from the Vienna Woods*. The Orchestra's treatment was even throughout, and the programmatic blending of serious and light was admirable in a concert of this type.

Looking at the soloists, it must suffice to say that Vicente Major and John

Thompson at times appeared eclipsed by the orchestra. To do justice to Puccini voices of the highest calibre are needed. It would not be unfair, I feel, to suggest that the soloists were not at all times adequate in this respect. Ken Smith's Haydn "Trumpet Concerto" was technically fine, and the modesty and competence of both Jannetta McStay and Smith himself were in pleasant contrast to the demeanour and playing of David Galbraith who did little to endear Gershwin to the hearts of the classicists within the audience.

John Hopkins was undoubtedly the star performer. His natural enthusiasm is already showing its results, both within and without the orchestra. After three months acquaintance he has already done much for the National Orchestra, and the choice of the N.Z.B.S. in the new appointment is already being most successfully vindicated.

"Our Man Stanley"

Our man Stanley usually returns from art shows pretty dispirited. Imagine our surprise when a buoyant and chirpy Stanley bounced in with this small offering last week:

"Have just experienced Auckland Gallery Associates exhibition, Albert Park. Craned over shoulder of bearded chappie with cigar and saw best painting of the show first pop: "Willows in the wind" by Ida Bale. Reminded strongly of Sisley in subtle, impressionistic treatment of movement and atmosphere full of light. Good drawing, excellent colour.

Crowd thickened to plum pudding constituency about lunch time. Fought way into knot of office workers — people at back pushing forward, those in front recoiling — and found self facing number of ghastly linoleum designs with framed quotations beneath.

Saline, salutary atmosphere of strongly executed "Old boat" by J. McCaw had soothing therapeutic effect. McCaw has

clean technique and forceful, harmonious colour. Liked it.

Pastel impression on putty-coloured paper of Kawai by Jean Horsley was fetching piece of scribble and atmosphere.

Harmony of colour in three heads by Heather Parkinson drew attention from afar. Closer inspection around woman who wanted something 10 x 16 inches to go with the curtains. Noted faces were Maori and drawn with insight, vigour and charm. Noted disarming smile caught on one face with approval.

Very spontaneous.

Bulk of paintings bad. Mostly pay-dirt nonetheless because sifting revealed upwards of a dozen more good ones — not brilliant — just good. Most unusual. Of the 400 shown 92 sold.

Fifth time round bumped into woman discussing esoteric, symbolic implications in juxtaposition of planes and cavities in non-representational interpretation. Fled." (With apologies to the "New Yorker")

—Guy von Sturmer

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The Refined Society

Earlier this month, a prominent citizen, in opening an art exhibition which flung to mind Ruskin's ram at Whistler, declared, (between civic duties) that the city was now "growing up". The citizens received this as a personal compliment. The speaker thought he patronised the arts. The artists were encouraged. And the almighty Pangloss of the metropolis roared that "all is for the best." In fact, everything was there to remind one of the country's largest annual demonstration of Kiwi taste, the Auckland Arts Festival. This article concerns directly neither the Festival nor the Art show, but that effervescent, animating comedy which enlivens such activities, the artistically minded public.

Such events as these are, more or less, the intellectual's Birthday Carnival. Naturally enough, it is the intelligentsia, the carnival animals themselves, who provide the most fascinating spectacle. The "Arts" supporters fall, without the least manipulation, into a few major subdivisions not generally appreciated, or if appreciated, left unmentioned through some mystic consideration for fellow intellectuals.

By far the largest numerical group are those whom I shall designate the "inactive intellectuals." (The substantive is theirs, the adjective my own) — good, smugly sincere people feeling it incumbent upon them to support the "Arts." Welling up, generally, from the business and professional worlds, they form the third generation of the chain which can be followed in pioneer-prosperity-psychological cycle. In sober truth, Sibelius is not as absorbing as stock reports, but Popular Culture is a great-cheeked bel-lows puffing artistic fervour red-hot two or so weeks a year.

Garden-party culture

Social duty, culture, the-done-thing, are the hottest flames in this intellectual bonfire. (Quia pulvis es . . .) Adult education classes in languages and philosophy, in a smaller way, perform a similar service for intellectual democracy, for the superb ideal of mental egalitarianism. The avant-garde, grinning from their furs or chirping in accents defying definition, pronounce the entire thing very nice. Actual results are irrelevant to the Ideal.

These (need it be pointed out that the majority are women?) who are the "esse" of popular culture and at the same time its most enthusiastic advocates, are apt to remind one of a disembowelled dog gloating on its own entrails. But nevertheless fine people, taking their culture as they take their garden-parties, a trifle embarrassed, and conscious that what they are doing is very English.

Runyon or Wagner?

It would seem fairly obvious that those who publicly support the Festival are, by and large, those who, in the superb secrecy of democratic ballot, support the Opposition. Of course our audiences do include Labour Party followers, but such followers as exercise their vote on intellectual, not emotional dictates. The dictates of the others I am not qualified to guess at.

Interesting to the general public, but ruefully accepted by the student, is the liberal intellectual from academia. Not yet descended to the level of some American intellectuals' inverted snobbery, which ranks "Guys and Dolls" above Wagner in a crude attempt to savour proletarian emotion, he is, none-the-less, wildly enthusiastic for the Cause, i.e. Popular Culture. Varsity staff do, you know, have some such standing, although faculty members are adamant in denial. The remark "Even Mr Rxxd raved about it" is sufficient to entice the inactive intellectuals to endure two hours of Japanese mummery.

Students form a considerable section of cultural supporters. Most are sincere. Some are not sincere. Some are not sure,

and are too shrewd to guess. The most remarkable supporters of all, lest we forget, although it is not likely that they would permit us to do so, are the artists; not the performers, but those in the community who are creative in some sphere, legislate mankind in many, and, in several cases, are competent in none. You know, surely, the type meant. The cunning little circles which proceed as inevitably, and as painfully as Ixion's wheel, in the striking sequence, of say, A writing, B publishing, and C reviewing, with slight variations now and then, as when C writes, B publishes, and A reviews. The cipler is not difficult.

The Happy Few

Beyond the mass of Festival supporters there exists the small pederastic world of pure taste for those outsiders who, violently faithful to their own extra-social criteria, are, paradoxically, the only true conformists left in the country.

Those — and there has been no attempt to deny their existence — who appreciate the arts for aesthetic reasons, there are in large numbers. Their sincerity is obvious, in that they have no need to flaunt it. Nor is it the Arts that have been discussed, but their more unfortunate accidental appendages. These referred to are not, of course, regarded as such, but were mentioned because of the unsatisfactory results they have upon the blatant inactive intellectuals. There is clearly only one reason why anything said should be resented. If the cap fits . . .

V.O'S.

SETTING A PRECEDENT?

August Senators within the sanctified precincts of their tower are plotting to keep the Student Mob out of the Town Hall Gallery during Capping Ceremony.



Prince Philip, under fire, his legs entwined in a toilet roll, puts on his mortarboard, amid much laughter from all the hall, to protect himself from the misguided missiles thrown by the students.

FOOTNOTE
"Elderly gentlemen cannot understand that affectation, mockery, frivolity and extravagance are ways in which young men can criticise life seriously." — Vanishing Hero, O'Faolain.

EASTER TOURNAMENT — CHRISTCHURCH

From FRIDAY, 4th April. to TUESDAY, 8th.

Rowing and Cricket Teams leave on the 3.30 p.m. train Tuesday, 1st. All other teams travel on the 3.30 train Wednesday, 2nd April. Leave Christchurch Wednesday, 9th, arrive back in Auckland 7 a.m. Friday, 11th.

Approximate maximum cost £9/5/-, less 5/- if you can arrange your own billet.

Packets containing travel tickets, ribbons and badges may be collected during the Pre-Tournament Coffee Evening, 1st April. Rowers and Cricketers may collect their tickets from the Students' Association Office on the Tuesday morning.

GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND

Three months ago come April, I read a traveller's summary of New Zealand and its people; he said that we, as a nation, were a kindly and tolerant race, fond of our sport and our drink: that we all had a modicum of education—and our girls were lovely. On reading this, we chuckled and told ourselves that for once we had been seen as we really are—a land of hard-drinking sportsmen and beautiful women . . . and intelligent to boot. A shrewd observer, this traveller.

Shrewd he may have been, but he did us less than justice. In the interests of truth (and like all busybodies I have the interests of truth very much at heart) I have attempted to chronicle more fully those traits which, while not peculiar to us (thank God) go far to form our particular character.

Kindliness and tolerance have always been outstanding among our virtues; and it is not without reason that we have always regarded ourselves as superior to the rest of the cosmos in this direction. Most of us are positively eager to tolerate the Maori race, for instance, as long as there are relatively few of them; as long as those there are work on the roads or in the abattoirs; as long as the race is allowed to have no pride or coherence; as long as it is under-represented in Parliament and is under-educated: as long as the race gets back none of the land which we took from it by force when the people had the audacity to wish to keep it. On the other hand we must not forget the immense benefits conferred by the spread of British civilisation — the Maori is now sufficiently enlightened to believe in a Holy Ghost instead of the very ordinary, and indeed barbarous Ghosts of his former state of ignorance. Notwithstanding the advances made in this, and other fields, I do not think that we have the right to stand up, our little hearts aglow with indignation to yell Desegregation at South Africa on the grounds that our own race relations are immaculate. They are not; and anyway it is ridiculous to suppose that any self-respecting Bantu would even wish to associate with the British or Dutch in the Cape.

Turn away thine eyes

Within the ramifications of our supposedly classless society we see even more clearly that our vaunted tolerance is nothing more valuable than a facility for completely ignoring those who do not positively force themselves upon our attention. As I have had pointed out to me, we do tacitly recognise the existence of the dustman when we give him a bottle of beer at Christmas — but apart from that we no more care whether he lives or dies than we do anyone else who does, a job we wouldn't touch at three times the money.

The friendliness on which many visitors comment arises not from a desire to be pleasant but from lack of the energy to be unpleasant; those who have risen to high office through hard work are, for that reason, a great deal less amicable than their shiftless subordinates. Yet much as we may deplore the fact that our publicised virtues stem from ignorance and apathy, they are much preferable to certain other results: for it is this same listlessness that has made the "social laboratory of the world" one of the world's most backward countries. Our politicians are chronically feeble-minded, short-sighted and petty; and no-one could care less. One section of the community votes Labour habitually to spite the villainous and depraved capitalists who are exploiting them; another section votes National from habit to keep the vicious and immoral worker in his Place; while yet a third section tosses a coin and makes or unmakes governments.

As for Communism, every child

(and adult) knows that it is the same as Bolshevism which is Bad and Wicked and Shameful and leads to Bloody Revolution and Brutal Repression. So we do not vote for Communism. The fact that Jesus Christ advocated it is taken as an unaccountable aberration in the Son of God . . . or perhaps it was a translator's error. Isn't it a nice feeling to be blindly conservative, sturdily reactionary, Where Britain Goes, We Go and will someone please give me a little flag to wave?

Hold my hand

With reference to the 'Where Britain Goes' apophthegm, I had always thought it was the sort of thing everyone says and nobody believes, like that childish vituperative product of Sir Winston Churchill's massive intellect: "the Germans will kick you when you're down and lick your boots when you're up." (Oh, naughty nasty Teuton). I assumed that for some years to come we would, from force of habit, follow in Britain's footsteps, providing a charming illustration of the proverb about the blind. I did, however, make the reservation that when there came a moral choice we would choose rightly; it came — we didn't. We said that although the difference between aggression in Korea and aggression in Suez might not be immediately apparent, it was clear to us, and we would therefore give one a certificate of approval as a Good British War while we would fight the other as being not only Bad, but Communist too. (Horror!) And when the Prime Minister of Great Britain resigned (surprisingly enough of a weakness in physical health) we took the poor stupid fellow to our hearts (wave your little flag dear, there goes Sir Anthony). But it isn't surprising; after all, we New Zealanders have always been a kindly and a friendly people. (Will somebody please give me a little flag to wave?). A.G.M.

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SPARLING AND SPORT

—Phil Andrews

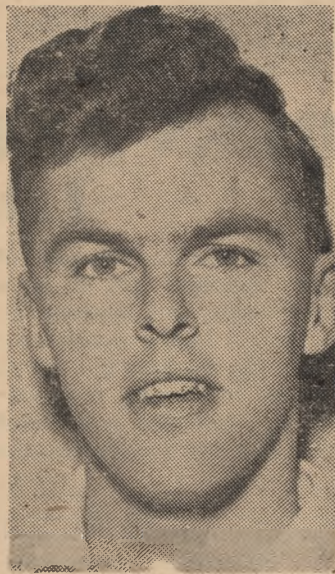
At nineteen, along with Bill Playle, John Sparling is one of the youngest players ever to represent New Zealand, and is, besides, the first Auckland University student player to do so for some years (the last apparently being Garrard and/or Matheson).

At AGS Sparling displayed his versatility by figuring prominently in various sports. He was a member of the 1st XV (1954-55) the 1st XI (1953-55) and Senior Athletic team (1954-55). He captained all three teams in 1955, and won the Senior and Intermediate athletics titles in 1954-55. In the Intermediate athletics he broke by 0.1 secs the hundred yards record of 10.8 seconds which stood since 1900, and at the Auckland Inter-Secondary School Championships he set a new mark of 21ft 2.5 ins in the Intermediate long jump.

But cricket was to become his chief love, and four years running Sparling was a Brabin Cup trialist. In 1957, making his first-class debut for Auckland in the Plunket Shield game against Central Districts he took four wickets, and later represented Auckland against Ian Craig's Australian XI. At the Inter-Varsity Tournament at Easter last year he gained his AU Cricket Blue, and was included in the NZU team which played Otago.

A shoulder injury put Sparling out of football, and enforced a change from medium-pace to slow off-spin bowling, which he admits enhanced his chances of future selection, since medium-pace bowlers are plentiful in comparison to off-spinners.

This outstanding all-rounder benefited greatly from this year's National Coaching School, under the tuition of former N.Z. cricketer Merv. Wallace, to whose excellent guidance Sparling attributes much of his improvement. Among his former coaches can be numbered Joe Hardstaff, George Parkin, spin-twin Jim



John Sparling
—Photo courtesy Auckland Star

Laker and Auckland captain Don Taylor.

The team to tour England has a two-fold task. It must, as the Chairman of the National Selection Board stated, be a worthy ambassador of this country, and it has, in addition, to strengthen (or uphold) New Zealand's reputation in world-class cricket. John Sparling will certainly fulfil the first requirement, and will no doubt carry out the second to the utmost of his considerable ability. We wish him luck.

LES AUTOS

A race meeting and rally coinciding with Easter Tournament will be organised by the University Car Club this year.

At present, only two university car clubs exist, O.U. and C.U.C., but the C.U.C. club is making an effort to form clubs in the other universities and to ultimately form a controlling New Zealand body. Letters have been written to other colleges asking them to investigate the possibility of the formation of such clubs, with a view to appointing delegates to the proposed meeting.

The club intends to promote an open race meeting either at Lake Bryndwr on the Easter Saturday or at a country circuit the following day, with a rally and possibility of a gymkhana to be held the following Tuesday, open only to University members.

This should provide an interesting week-end for all those interested in motor sport as the New Zealand

Grand Prix will be held at Custon Easter Monday.

Such events as the club proposes to run will need officials and an endeavour is to be made to increase club membership. Engineers, mathematicians, flag wavers and pit stewards are all required.

CONQUEST OF SPACE

—G. Mansergh

With recreational space at Auckland University reduced to such a level that there is nowhere left to put a table tennis table, and with new lecture buildings to be constructed at the end of the year on our last remaining green patches — the tennis courts and the cricket wicket — a gymnasium at least has become a dire necessity.

The Students' Association is extremely concerned at this state of affairs. In 1953 a letter was received from the College Council following discussions with the Students' Association, giving permis-

sion for the construction of a gymnasium on the campus. Accordingly, the Students' Association called a meeting of the Finance Committee to discuss financial arrangements, and then a general meeting to inaugurate the campaign. The students agreed to raise £600 of the then estimated cost of £14,000; the College Council was to institute a public appeal; the Government was then to be approached for a subsidy. At the moment each student pays an extra levy of 7/6 on his Students' Association fee to go into the gymnasium fund.

Sports Council and the Executive have decided that it is about time to take action, and the following remit from the Sports Council through the Executive has been sent to the College Council.

"That the Secretary write to the University Council (i.) to inquire when the Physical Education Officer is to return as we feel a disastrous lack of continuity in sports control through his absence and the lack of facilities for his administration; (ii.) to inquire what provision has been made for alternative sites for tennis courts and a cricket practice wicket on the Old Grammar School site, before the existing facilities are taken for building purposes; (iii.) to inquire as to the progress made by the University Council in the public appeal for the gymnasium; and to investigate the possibilities of building the gymnasium on either the Old Grammar School site or the Blandford Park area; (iv.) and to consider in general the need for sporting and recreational facilities to advance in line with the findings of the Student Health Scheme."

The Registrar has approached the Government about obtaining these grounds from the Education Department for the use of the University. We felt that our support was desirable at this time, and accordingly drafted this remit to suggest specific lines to follow.

A member of the staff has suggested that a swimming Pool, possibly indoors under the gymnasium, would cater for many more students in the limited space available; although no action has been taken, we are bearing this in mind.

In the meantime, we hope the lack of facilities will not discourage you from playing your sport under Varsity colours.

THE WEAKER SEX?

Mr. Mansergh's motion that Women's Rowing be given full tournament status introduced a very interesting report by Mr. Patterson, a member of the New Zealand Rowing Council, on the attitudes of the various universities towards this sport in general, regardless of its inclusion in Tournament. Apparently in all the Universities except Otago there is considerable enthusiasm for the promotion of women's rowing. In Dunedin, however, the masculine aversion to the entry of women into a new field of sport is so extreme that the rowers are unconditionally refused use of even the university equipment... and the official reason given is that women are unsuited for rowing on biological grounds!

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MOSTLY SPORTING

Tournament is about a month away, and the usual upsurge of energy and enthusiasm seems to have appeared in many of the sports clubs. And, of course, its corollary—the old, old grievances about the unfair (because varying) bases of selecting teams and awarding blues are out for their biennial airing.

The Tennis Club conducted trials one Sunday recently, and has organised a series of challenge matches. Usually, the Tournament team almost chooses itself, but this year there seems to be a much larger field of able contenders. I gather that, as far as possible, selection is to be on the basis of performance in these matches, rather than on reputation. Could be tough on Bettina Sisson who is suffering from fibrositis of the shoulder.

The women's Outdoor Basketball Club is likely to have a few changes in membership after its A.G.M. this week. Several of the club mainstays have been diverted by careers—in teaching and marriage! However, there still seems to be plenty of raw material, and the selection of a Tournament team should be interesting.

Freshers in the University, hoping to engage in the noble art of fisticuffs, are likely to be frustrated in their attempts to locate a single person who knows anything about Boxing Club.

One keen intending pugilist confessed that no-one could assist him in his search—the club has no letterbox, nor does it advertise its existence except by a somewhat useless reference in the Freshers' Handbook under the heading of "Other Clubs and Societies." Such lack of organisation only tends to foster the already inherent apathy of students in general.

It appears likely that Harrier Club will be short of members this year, for reports have it that freshers regard the sport as something "too much like hard work", and turn to table-tennis, marbles, or, (even) Rugby. It would be a pity to see the club diminish in numbers, after the fine performance it has put up over recent years.

NUCLEUS

Student Literary Publication
On sale at University end of March.

—Editor, Wyston Curnow.

REVUE AUDITIONS

Revue is due to open on Saturday evening, May 3, 8 p.m. This leaves only a short time for rehearsal, unless it is cast almost immediately. Therefore auditions for the CHORUS will be held NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 22. Auditions for PRINCIPALS will also be held on that day, and SUNDAY, 23.

FIRST REHEARSALS will be held during the following week. Needed will be 20 principals, and (more important) 28 chorus members. The more people to audition, the better for the show. Auditions are fun for everybody, except the producer.

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