



SPORT OR SENSE?

Throughout New Zealand over the past months, there has been a considerable volume of protest against the New Zealand Rugby Union's decision to send a completely white All Black team to South Africa — to represent all New Zealanders, black and white.

Much of this protest has emanated from the universities. Canterbury University students, among many others, are concerned about this issue, which they consider important as, if acted on too hastily and in too ill-considered a way, it may well prejudice New Zealand prestige and standing in South East Asia. They have been denied the right to speak their mind on this issue: arbitrarily and with no reason being given. The weight of responsibility for this lies fully on the Christchurch City Council.

A group of students wished to organise a parade through the city in protest against the Rugby Union's decision. The by-laws committee of the City Council withheld permission for such a march: its excuses being that "a procession would only cause disruption of traffic" and its disinclination to commit the City Council on the issue involved. These are obviously only excuses; or perhaps a better name for them would be subterfuges. Canterbury students, like students at other universities, hold an annual Capping Procession. This causes as much disruption to traffic as any other procession. It usually receives the sanction of the City Council. The grounds on which Capping Processions have been

banned is usually the irresponsibility in presenting certain themes to the public. In this instance, a responsibly-minded group of students wished to take action on a matter which may well be considered vital to the interests of the community as a whole. If a Capping Procession, with all the irresponsibility associated with it, can be held without disrupting traffic, why not this procession, which affects the public far more than any Capping Procession is likely to do?

The other "excuse" of the Christchurch City Council has more sinister implication. It is this that merits the name "subterfuge." The Council, it is argued, has no opinion on the All Black tour issue. It cannot commit itself for the sake of



CROWDS AT EDEN PARK: Is moral apathy to allow racial segregation here as well?

a few hundred students. If this argument is to be taken seriously, it means that the Council has constituted itself as censor of any opinions expressed in any public protest made within the area under its jurisdiction. The City Council says in effect that if it has not made up its mind on a subject, it will not allow its citizens to make their minds up on this issue. As Canterbury University students have rightly pointed out in a special edition of their newspaper, *Canta*, this is nothing if not a violation of the elementary principles of democracy.

A precedent for Canterbury's protest march was set recently when six hundred Wellington students marched through their city to present a petition to the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. Nash. They, at any rate, enjoyed the approval of their City Council and they were listened to by the Prime Minister. It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister did not do more than listen; his reply to the students amounted to a declaration that the Government would do its best to evade taking any action whatsoever on the issues involved. As Mr Nash is also Minister of External Affairs, this statement is the more to be regretted. The main arguments against the sending of an All Black team to South Africa have been made on the grounds of foreign policy considerations. Mr Nash, in his speech, by implication said that the All Black issue was not the concern of Parliament. This seems tantamount to a denial that there are any foreign policy issues involved and therefore is a veiled attack on one of the major arguments used by those supporting Maori inclusion in the All Black team. Mr Nash can be interpreted, and in overseas countries will be interpreted as saying that if an all white All Black team is sent to South Africa, this will not constitute any deviation from New Zealand's external policy as it is at present. This is patent nonsense, because New Zealand foreign policy in the past has never been pro-Segregationist, and has never shown any signs of willingness to sacrifice the goodwill of South-East Asia for the comfort of a football team.

In Auckland, students have also shown that they have strong feelings on the issues involved in the South African tour. A meeting, sponsored by the political societies, together with the Student

Christian Movement, Catholic Society, the Society of Independent Intellectuals, and the International Relations Club, at which both points of view on the controversy were put forward, adopted, almost unanimously, the following motion:

"That letters be sent to the N.Z. Rugby Union and Mr Nash urging them to communicate with the South African Rugby Union and if necessary the South African Government, explaining that in this country it is our aim to dispense with racial discrimination in any form, and that therefore we wish to select national sporting teams from the best players available, regardless of race, and requesting assurances that Maori players would be welcome in South Africa if selected in the 1960 Rugby team and its projected tour, and in no way discriminating against, and that if full and unequivocal assurances on this point are not forthcoming within a specified time, the Union cancel its commitments to send any New Zealand team to South Africa next year."

A similar motion was carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association last month. Since these motions were passed, however, there has been a new development. The Rugby Union has decided, and apparently believes its decision will be final, that no Maoris will be sent to South Africa. This decision has been taken in spite of the immense body of opposition to this move that has made itself felt throughout the country. The Rugby Union obviously thinks that this opposition is trivial and insignificant; that its most vocal critics today will be ignored and forgotten tomorrow. Unfortunately they may well be right. The New Zealand public is notorious for its short memory. It is for those who think that this question has implications which go deeper than those of ordinary bread and butter political debating points to see that this matter is not consigned to the lumber room of long dead controversy. They must ensure that the government understands the limits of what the New Zealand public will tolerate from the self-important council of a sporting body.

—O. J. Gager, J. L. Hunt.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Association (what with motions on the All Black Tour of South Africa, the reinstatement of the ex-editor of CRACCU M and the election of a new Executive, it was understandable that a rather important presentation was overshadowed. Understandable because those present were a good deal more interested in the business before them than the formality of a presentation. But now that other issues have been settled and the dust has died away, it is fitting that more than passing mention should be made of the award of Life membership of the Association to two of its former officers, Arthur Young (President) and Michael Freyne (Vice-President).

As far as the tide of human affairs is concerned, a life-membership is perhaps of relative insignificance; but it is the highest honour that the Association can bestow upon those who have rendered service of outstanding merit, and because of this it holds a position of esteem. In accordance with the regard in which it is held, the award is made to retiring Presidents ex officio only and very rarely is it bestowed upon others. No student in this last category has been made a life-member since it was conferred upon N. J. Butler, Secretary of the Association for two years, some seven years ago.

Michael Freyne, elected man Vive-President in June 1957, proved himself from the start to be a person of exceptional ability and integrity with a capacity for reasoned thinking. In many a crisis in student affairs, and believe me there are quite a few of them, I can remember him, often thankfully, taking the chair at a

meeting and, in his calm manner, restoring reason and order. In his second term on the Executive, Michael assumed the office of acting-President during the absence of Arthur Young at the International Students Conference in Peru. In awarding a life-membership to Michael, a rare departure from normal practice, the Executive considered that he had brought dignity and respect to his office that will be hard for his successors to outshine.

Arthur Young first joined the Executive as Business Manager in 1956, and for the succeeding two years he successfully combined the running of the Cafeteria (£10,000 annual turnover) and the passing of units for a law degree. His capacity for getting on with people and for sound argument came well to the fore in the duties he had to perform as President. As a delegate to Council meetings of N.Z.U.S.A. for three years he earned the respect of all his colleagues around the table to such an extent that he was chosen as one of the two New Zealand delegates to the 8th International Student Conference in Peru at the beginning of this year. As a student still in office, this was no mean feat, for such choice positions are usually given to graduates of several years standing. Arthur is now a full partner in a city law-firm and we can count ourselves singularly fortunate in having the services of a man of his calibre for so long.

The Association has thanked these two former officers in the best way it can, it is up to us now to emulate the remarkable standards of common sense and reasonableness which they set in student affairs.

—N. MAIDMENT, Man Vice-President.



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.

Acting Editor: Felicity Maidment

University News Editor: Michael Jackson

Overseas News Editors: Owen Gager and Terry Power

Literary and Arts Editor: John Seymour

Advertising Manager: Estelle Montanjees

Business Manager: Jolyon Firth

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Secretary: Christine Davis

Distribution, Files: Vivienne Porsolt and Anne Millar.

Reporters and Correspondents: Jim Holt, Jim Patterson, Vincent O'Sullivan, Mac Jackson, Michael Stenson, Judith Mason, Philip Crookes, Warren Drake, Max Richards.

Wednesday, 15th July, 1959.

THE STUDENT PAPER

The recent controversy over the dismissal of the Editor of *Craccum* has brought up incidentally the question of the role of the student newspaper in the University. *Craccum*, being the official publication of the Students' Association, stands in exactly the same position in relation to the Executive as the editor of any large newspaper to its board of directors. In fact, *Craccum's* Editor has an unusually free hand because the Association has very little stated policy with which to conform.

The danger of an independent student newspaper, which has been suggested during the past few weeks, would be this: that it could too easily become the mouthpiece for one set of ideas, which, of course, is not harmful in itself, but which could lead to distortion of the truth, and presentation of the truth is the first duty of a paper towards its readers. Moreover, we have seen in the past month an independent newspaper in this University being used by students in a personal attack on other students. Certainly the press must castigate falsehood, distortion and deception in all forms, but this is quite a different matter from venting one's spleen on one's enemies. The advocates of an independent newspaper talk of 'freeing' the press by dissociating *Craccum* from the Executive. An editor should of course have the right to attack freely what he considers misconceptions on the part of

the student body. But to cry "I accuse" is to show only one side of the picture; to find the truth we must see both. Only when the student newspaper is responsible to the Association is there any way of ensuring that this is done.

The responsibility demanded, of course, is on two sides: from the Editor to the Executive and from the Executive to the Association. If the Executive interferes with the paper on its own behalf, or under pressure from some other direction, then this is gagging the press, but it a gag that can be easily unbound by the student body as a whole. The Executive, acting for the Association, should certainly have the right in the last resort to delete articles from the paper, a right which it would find difficult, if not impossible, to enforce at present. Censorship always carries overtones of totalitarianism, but there is simply no ground for comparison between censorship of a newspaper by an outside authority, and censorship by its own publishers. *Craccum* is at present far from being an independent newspaper, but the controversy of last month showed how few students understand its relationship to the Executive. An editor responsible only to himself can in practice speak no more freely than an editor responsible to the Association, who is at the same time likely to present more nearly the truth after which we are striving.

CONTEMPORARY PRINTS

JOHN LEECH GALLERY

★

50 SHORTLAND STREET

PHONE 45-081

The President

Speaks

I have been asked to make some sort of statement in *Craccum* following my election as President and the election of the new Executive. I remember Peter Gordon telling me about student elections in India, which he saw when he was there, how Landrovers fitted with loudspeakers drove over the University campus blaring out election slogans. He also mentioned the backing that student leaders had by the various political parties. I remember also last year the French Government breaking up the Algerian Student Union, arresting some of its leaders and executing them. My point is the contrast between the standing of university student opinion in these countries and that of the Universities of New Zealand, especially Auckland where only 16 per cent. bothered to vote in the Presidential Election and only one of the four posts for the Officers was contested.

You may ask whether the students in this country are being well served by their Unions' representatives. Perhaps the situation is very much like that indicated by the American Phelps's words

"Better a hundred times an honest capable administration of an erroneous policy than a corrupt and incapable administration of a good one." In spite of their apathetic approach, I can assure the Auckland students that they have been particularly well served. The three presidents, Peter Boag, Peter Gordon and Arthur Young have all represented New Zealand overseas at International Conferences. Under their leadership Auckland has been controlled by an Executive of honest and capable administration and good policy.

Like Horace's quip, (*Non ego ventos plebis suffragia*), most of the present Executive has been "elected" unopposed. An Executive post is unfortunately a sinecure and a tremendous amount of work has to be done by each member. Though it is a privilege and a cushion to abuse the Executive during its term of office for its bureaucracy and shortsightedness, I would ask you to support it this year and bear in mind Disraeli's words: "It is easier to criticize than to be correct."

and the Woman

Vice-President

This space is doubtless given me to expand to the tune of two hundred words the usual sentiments about

- generally — women and the University,
- particularly — my readiness and indeed anxiety to help with any problems which appear to be the prerogative that Woman Vice-Presidents are expected to exercise.

However, as I am still, after nearly four years, coming to terms with the University, I intend to interpret this prerogative as *carte blanche* to say something of what I think about vague things like education, University life, etc. Therefore . . .

I wish I could feel more certain that this University turns out people whose personal view of "education" makes a degree almost incidental, and not a piece of paper which marks the end of an apprenticeship, (or the parallel idea of "Now I am educated—this is my piece of paper to prove it to the world.")

There are so many things which foster these latter attitudes — the fact that this is not a residential college, the lack of real leisure, which goes with the question of money and the need to earn a livelihood as soon as possible, to name two major ones.

And, of course, our examination system is largely geared to such considerations — this business of being examined annually along fairly rigidly prescribed lines means that one is eternally asking oneself "Will there be a question on this in finals?" and, too frequently, an answer of "No" cuts right across the exploration of personal fields of inter-

est, (which, surely, is part of the "education").

I may be taking, for example, History II. I am reading a chapter in a text on the Renaissance about the patronage of art and letters under the Medicis. I become interested — I being to speculate on the psychological restrictions of patronage of men of art and letters — want to look at as many reproductions of works of art and read as many of the writing as possible. This will take time, and I know that, on this subject I shall be very lucky to get one question in one paper. There are two other papers in History II, and I also have three papers in, say, English III and two in Political Science I, not to mention, of course, the fact that my idea of education encompasses — as equally relevant — the playing of sport, a full and varied social life, time to attend some cultural clubs (partly as an antidote to the restrictions of my finals on my interests), time to go to films, theatre, etc., and the freedom to talk to people (any time and as long as we want) about things that concern us.

Unless I have a perfect sense of proportion I run the risk of missing units. If I miss units, I run the risk of not caring, not "profiting from my mistakes" and not "resolving to do better next time." I may never be happy and more free to pursue my personal fields of interest. I may even be beginning to see what, for me, "education" is — and I feel that humility is mixed up in it somewhere — but I am nevertheless an "academic failure," a person without "academic qualifications."

Where, within this framework of our country, our attitudes, the pressures on us, and our University, is the answer?

The CRACCUM Row

Craccum has for the past month been in what might be termed an editorial turmoil, and has in fact had three editors in the last three issues. On June 8th, at the final meeting of the Executive for 1958-59, Jonathan Hunt was dismissed from the editorship and the entire editorial staff resigned in protest. Neil Maidment, then Societies' Representative, was appointed Acting Editor as there was not time to call for applications for the post since *Craccum* Six had to be on sale in time for the Executive elections the following week. At the Annual General Meeting on Thursday June 18th, which was attended by several hundred students, Mr Hunt was reinstated, with full confidence expressed in his integrity. He was forced to resign, however, owing to pressure of work, (he is a History honours student), and Felicity Maidment was appointed temporary Editor. The present editorial staff feel that the Association is deeply indebted both to Mr Hunt for editing the first five issues so capably, and to Mr Maidment for producing Issue Six at such short notice.



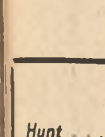
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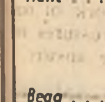
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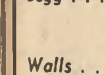
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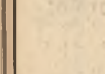
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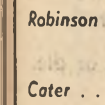
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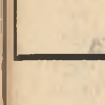
Walls . . .



Robinson a



Cater . . .



Photos absent
Ray Moorhead
Social Control
Graham Davis
Ardmore Rep

UNWEPT, UNHONoured AND UNSUNG



Owen Miller
President

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE NEW EXEC.

Miller . . . Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.

Skudder . . . The woman that deliberates is lost.

Maidment . . . E'en though vanquished he could argue still.



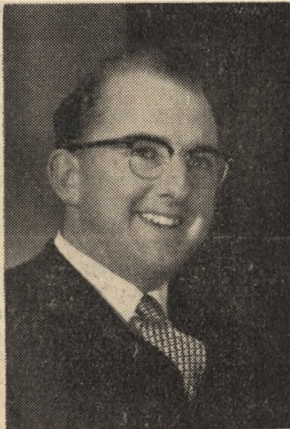
Barbara Skudder
Woman Vice President



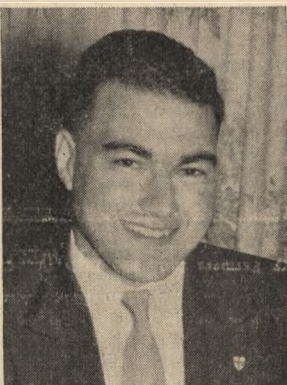
Neil Maidment
Man Vice President



John Strevens
Treasurer



Jolyon Firth
Business Manager



Barry Gustafson
Liaison Officer

Strevens . . . Get money; still get money, boy;
No matter by what means.

Firth . . . And yet he seemed even busier than he was.

Gustafson . . . The devil can quote scripture to his purpose.

Gillies . . . Vast confusion waits.

Thorburn . . . You too proceed! Make falling arts your care.



Chris Gillies
Capping Controller



Ray Thorburn
E'am Representative



Jonathan Hunt
Societies' Representative



Andy Begg
Societies' Secretary



Jenny Walls
Chairman, W.H.C.

Hunt . . . He holds no parley with unmanly fears,
Where duty bids he confidently steers.

Begg . . . How far that little candle throws its beams.

Walls . . . If to her share some female errors fall,
Lock on her face and you'll forget them all.

Robinson and Irvine . . . Look round, the wrecks of play behold.

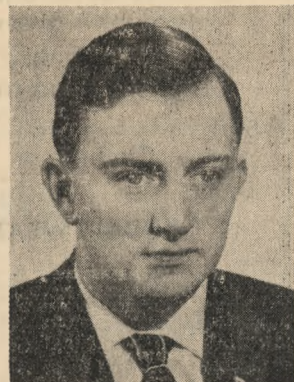
Cater . . . But who is he, in closest y-pent?



Dave Robinson
Sports Representative



Jock Irvine
Sports Secretary



Bob Cater
Chairman, M.H.C.

Photos absent:
Ray Moorhead
Social Controller
Graham Davies
Ardmore Representative

TEGGA RONGAY

As I was saying when I was rudely interrupted . . .

My message tonight, as the foreign spy says through his U.S. Navy transmitting set while forty Zeros are diving at him spitting lead as they come and a loyal native is placing a palm leaf across the upport portion of his recently deceased comrade, must be brief but sad. I have seen *South Pacific*. It is as big as a B-52, though not quite so subtle; its "Polynesians" have as much resemblance to Maoris as a well-mannered person has to Tm Pxxrcx; and it displays about the same sensitivity of taste as someone who has had 'flu for a week.

The sequence in which the marine hero totters out after a brief but intensive tour of duty with a Tonkinese-ess, with all the skies serenading him the while, is reminiscent of the climax to *The Robe*, only worse. And to watch Mitzi Gaynor having her lips turned to an enticing shade of mauve on several occasions, without her apparent prior knowledge or consent — boy, that really is something.

Quote: "Every now and then Youth rushes into print. It denounces Age. It denounces the Whole System. It calls for revolutionary reform, for a New University in a New Age. It has been doing this for centuries. Youth does not always get its facts right on these occasions — but no matter; what Youth writes is true, conspicuously, blazingly true. Yet, as Youth itself realizes when it reads over the proof-sheets of its fulmination, it is not true at all. For Oxford is a witch. Cry as loud as you like that the witch needs burning; all that you are doing is to advertise your own hysteria." (Dacre Baldson *Oxford Life* p.15.) (Which is a very interesting book indeed, but PLEASE do not recall it for a week or so!)

In view of his current crusade for increased grants to societies, Mr Hunt's contention that the appearance of a dollar sign in the heading of a Hunt-drafted Societies Council circular was caused by a mere typist's error is, to put it mildly, singularly unconvincing. No excuses can be accepted. It is clearly an act of gross and criminal negligence, and Mr Hunt ought to know what happens to people who are grossly and criminally negligent. He may be sure that he is being watched by the powers-that-were.

Re-quote: (from a 1957 interview with the American military scientist Dr. Teller) —

Q.: And what do you expect to find when you finally get to the moon?
A.: Russians.

GIRLS

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Letters to the editor



Sir,

In the *Craccum* supplement which advertised the then coming mission of Dr. Howard Guinness, the Evangelical Union made certain claims. Now that the Mission is over a reappraisal of these claims can be made, in particular that stated in the paragraph: "His preaching will be clear and reasoned: the religion he presents will be no weak, vague version of the historic faith, but a Christianity which makes demands upon life without calling for an abdication of the intelligence."

If this had been true of his preaching, the Mission would have accomplished far more than it actually did. One feels that Dr. Guinness, in spite of the advertising to the contrary, aimed his mission at established Christians, in the same way that he wrote his book "Sacrifice" for believers. Even during question time the non-Christian outlook was treated with little respect from speakers and floor alike. This was hardly the open-minded attitude that the E.U. had requested from non-Christian students when advertising the Mission.

To one who is well-informed on the doctrines of the Church of England, Dr. Guinness's "version of the historic faith" was indeed "weak and vague".

His "clear and reasoned" preaching was not evident during the Friday night meeting, "Death Ends Everything." Dr. Guinness set out to prove the Resurrection. As evidence he stated that the Apostles, on coming to the tomb where Christ had been placed "did not know of and did not believe in" Christ's resurrection. Therefore when they saw the mound of clothes they were forced to believe in a previously unthought idea.

It is not my purpose to question the Resurrection but rather Dr. Guinness's reasoning and his ability to preach from biblical texts. There are many passages that could be quoted here but one will suffice. In Matthew 26 verse 32 Christ told the disciples "But after I am risen again, I will come before you into Galilee." This proves that the disciples did know of the Resurrection, even if they did not wholly believe that it would come to pass. Further Dr. Guinness contradicted himself in stating that "The disciples were gathered together, hoping and believing that they would see Christ again." He did not seem able to make up his mind on this point, yet he felt confident enough to offer this as proof of the Resurrection. This is just one example of Dr. Guinness's "reasoned" preaching, which did more harm than good throughout the mission. Yours etc.,

—Rosemary Thorpe.

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

Sir,

It is said that two heads are better than one. The diatribe in your last issue signed by Messrs Hoo and Nair illustrates how every rule has its exception. Few people will fail to appreciate the value of intelligent criticism of their views, but the letter in question seems to me about as intelligent as a recent "news" broadcast by Peking Radio to which I listened, and to which it bears a remarkable similarity of context.

In the first place, it seems odd that my critics should in their first paragraph deny that Mr Nehru's action has revealed him as no more than India's chief politician playing the game of power politics, and then later on point out that every country is trying to secure for itself the largest possible degree of influence in the world, and that India is justified in doing the same. I have never suggested that this is not the aim of almost every country, but merely expressed the opinion that Mr Nehru has sanctimoniously striven to create the impression that his actions are motivated by higher ideals.

Secondly, by checking upon the relevant dates my critics will realise that at the date of writing my first letter, Mr Nehru had made no protest whatever against any inhuman acts. His second thoughts on the subject of Tibet have been far more recent. I also feel it superfluous for them to point out that "Mr Nehru does not send his troops(?) rushing into Tibet just because the beliefs of the rulers(?) of Tibet do not happen to coincide with his own." For if they had properly read my letter which they are supposed to be criticising, Messrs Hoo and Nair would have noticed my concluding statement that "it would, of course, be ridiculous to suggest that Mr Nehru can intervene actively in Tibet." Nor do I see in Mr Nehru's action any indication of his belief in "the rule of law and conference," which he has for so long failed to demonstrate in Kashmir. It would obviously take more space than I could claim here to answer any of the points in my Asian critics' anti-Western tirade that are worthy of reply. I would only say that I am convinced, as a result of personal contacts, that Messrs Hoo and Nair do not represent reasonable Asian opinion in this University. Yours etc., —C. C. Hayden.

Sir,

Recently there has been an influx of Widges, and other women of the street into the hallowed precincts of the University. Thousands of presumably sane, decorous, and academic young ladies are now wearing the most disgusting, abhorrent, unfeminine and unacademic habit. Sir, must this go on?

Sir, in all humility I advocate strongly a return to the wearing of dresses coupled with academic habit, i.e. gowns and mortar boards, in order to fit the solemnity of these our surroundings. Yours, etc., —Disgusted.

NEWS COMMENTARY

By Judith Mason

Federation is looming large in West

African politics — there are now three separate movements working towards a union. Of these, the proposed union between Ghana and Guinea seems to have run into difficulties while trying to reach some sort of constitutional agreement; temporarily the differences in their colonial heritages are proving too great. But they share at least a "general African understanding" which, although undefined, may be presumed to be contrary to the aims of the leader of the second group, M. Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast. M. Houphouët-Boigny is considerably more enthusiastic about retaining ties with the colonizing European countries than either Dr. Nkrumah or M. Touré, and although he has won the alliance of two of the Mali federation signatories — the Mali federation being the third and least significant of the movements — such aspirations may forfeit for him the long term leadership of West Africa. Dr. Nkrumah's assets, which include the natural economic wealth of his country, a clearly-expressed desire for West African independence and his undoubted ability, make him the obvious favourite amongst the present contenders for leadership of a united West Africa.

Recent events in Notting Hill underline heavily the continued existence of racial tension in parts of Great Britain. It is a year since the racial problem first sprang into such significance, and action is still at the discussion stage. It is, of course, facile to suppose that these problems, with their deeper economic implications, will be solved by the establishment of a Standing Conference and associated advisory bodies, but such basic positive steps should have been taken months ago. The conference, admirable though it be, is designed solely to offer to the West Indian ways of finding legal redress for his grievances; little seems to have been achieved in the way of social education of either the West Indians or the white residents. For the associated economic implications there is no immediate solution beyond restricted immigration, and restricted immigration between Commonwealth members would be embarrassing to enforce. Nevertheless, something at least in the social sphere must be done swiftly, for Sir Oswald Mosley's promised election campaign in the area will contribute nothing to improve racial relations at home or abroad.



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GARN

Every Good Column has to Ingratiate Itself with its Readers, and so, before getting any further, I propose to do this by way of Big Brother's Prize Competition. All you have to do is, on no more than three sides of the paper, and in words of not less than one syllable, explain why. This contest close At Once, and the Judge's Decision is. The winner will receive a valuable. Now that's over, to business.

I was in Wellington the other week, and during my stay there, I found out two Most Unusual Facts.

The first is that, in the centre of the town there's a street called Lambton Quay, and in this street there are the buildings of the Milk Producers' Co-operative, and outside these buildings there are four very old men with long grey beards. These men have absolutely nothing to do with the point of this story, which is that in an upstairs studio of the N.Z.B.S., there are six boys, aged between 10 years old. These boys are seated in a sort of circular square, each with a microphone in front of him, and in the middle of this square there's a man with a long handled mallet. Every hour, on the hour, he taps these boys lightly on the nut with this thing, and the resulting squawks are transmitted to the nation as the Time Signals. I'm told that Time Pipping is only a training job, and when their voices break they go on to greater things, like doing the busy signals for automatic telephone exchanges. It is said, by the way, that the sound of the mallet actually hitting these heads is used as an interval signal on the National Station: I wouldn't know.

The Second Unusual Fact is about the Cable Car they have in Wellington. With the assistance of two leading private detectives, Messrs Snare and Delusion, I was able to discover that the Right Hand Cable Car is slowly catching up with the Left Hand Cable Car, and they will arrive at the top together on the thirty-first of April, 1979. I only hope I'll be there to see it.

THIS WEEK'S LITERARY EFFORT:

Thirty Days hath September,
Usually Reliable Sources Report,
Also April, June and November,
It is Hinted in Semi-official Quarters.
All the rest, today's Communique
Reveals,
Have Thirty-one.
Save February, which,
According to Informants Who Cannot
be Named.
But have Hitherto Proved Trustworthy,
Has ———.

I see that a third permanentemporary Building is going up next to the Palace of Geographology. With much hard work from myself and my three faithful red herrings, Metro, Goldwyn and Mayer, I hope next week to be able to tell you what it's for.

Saw a student in Queen Street last Friday drop his satchel in the road—he came back a couple of hours later to find a full set of traffic lights and a pedestrian crosssing erected over it.

Congratulations to the new Committee of the Canoe Club on their "detergent action." Just one question — Did they use Persil, Lux, or Harpic.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

"Hyde Park is little better than a bedroom" (Dr. W. Graham). Ah, this craze for outdoor loving. . . .
—Big Brother.

Arts Festival

This year the Winter Tournament will see the first New Zealand Universities' Arts Festival. It will be officially opened on Sunday, 16th August, following which the O.U. Music Union will present a short programme. On Monday the Chess section will begin. This will last for three days and will probably include an inter-university competition. The film "Asphalt Jungle" will be shown by the O.U. Film Society, while the modern languages section of the Festival will include the German play "Draussen von der Tür" by Wolfgang Borchert. On Monday, too, the Joynt Scroll debating contest will take place. Also in the realm of public speaking is the Bledisloe Medal oratory contest, which will be held on the following evening. Two exhibitions will be opened on Tuesday — one of paintings and handcrafts, and the other of photographs. There will also be a showing of colour slides, selected from entries submitted by all the universities. The inter-university Drama contest will, of course, be part of the Festival — two plays will be presented on Tuesday night and two on Wednesday. Jazz, too, will be represented. There will be a jazz concert on Tuesday and, on Wednesday afternoon, a discussion entitled "What is Jazz?" On Wednesday a literary evening will be held at which original poems and short stories are to be read and discussed. On the same evening there will be a concert at which small choirs, instrumental groups and soloists from the four universities will perform. The Festival will end on Thursday, 20th.

HOW TO WRITE CHARLIE VERSES

Comment on international affairs,
Pontifex artis, pronounce denotive.

(Made-up words the fashion)

No place for passion.

Pulse beat replaced by brains

Playing intellectual trains.

(In loco-emotive)

Wit

Has it

Perhaps absurd

That the pun is mightier than the word.

Technique? Complicated. Concise.

Wit, free. Emotion, not at any price.

Drag out some sentences

Paragraphs too long

Missing the obvious rhyme

For Eliot's sake,

Drag on, almost moronic.

Others, laconic.

Any sort of scholarship
Is ostentation.

Let any bestial holler rip,
Voice of our nation.

Shudder at mere mention

Even with pure intention

Of Aristotle's 'eliou kai phobou'.

Don't let that guy rob you

Of the opportunity,

artistic impunity,

Of feeling lack of feeling,

Even Freudian punctuation . ' . can be revealing.

Tragedy begins at home.

Syntax defy,
After all, though poetical asylum
Be granted,
All's supplanted,

Because I,
No matter how lines grow looser, lost, and ravier,
I am,
After all,
WE ARE
Oscar Hammerklavier.

Afterthought:

At night, climbing down through dismal broadsheets,

Do you dream, dear boy, of metrical feats,

Of clever verbal wracks,
Or poetical teams to Africa of All Max?

And the thing that I wonder now, being one of those
perpetual moaners, grumblers, and all round bitch-hards,
Is

Does God believe in Mr. Richards?
D.K.

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LABOUR WITCH-HUNT

In May of this year the British Labour Party made one more move to the right: it inaugurated a MacCarthy-style witch-hunt campaign. It was, perhaps, only to be expected. Since Gaitskell, a middle-class, old-school-tie politician, has become its leader, the history of the party has been one of steady advance towards conservatism. Aneurin Bevan's desertion of the unilateral nuclear disarmament proposal; the openness with which the last party Conference was admitted to be staged by the Party Executive; the pressure on Frank Cousins from the Executive to back down in the H-bomb issue at the previous party Conference; the disowning of the Party chairman, Barbara Castle, when she was sufficiently frank to say that British policy in Cyprus was heading for disaster — all have been only straws in the wind, but indicated the direction the wind was blowing.

Now Transport House has come out in the open. It has proscribed the Socialist Labour League — an organisation of Labour Party members — for no other crime apparently than the advocacy of a swifter advance towards the Labour Party's declared goal, the achievement of Socialism. This has meant, of course, opposition to the official policy of the Labour Party executive: sufficient excuse, apparently, for any degree of persecution. To believe the Trotskyist ideas upheld by the Socialist Labour League is, in the words of George Orwell's 1984, to crimethink. The founders of the Labour Party believed that one answered arguments with counter-arguments, rather than with persecution: their successors seem to lack the confidence in the validity of their own policy to believe this an effective way of settling with their opponents. They have good reason to fear the shrewd analysis of the power of

an entrenched bureaucracy in Working Class parties that the Socialist Labour League has undertaken. They are in good company: the British Communist Party, too, has fully sanctioned the Labour Party attitude; though while the Labour Party thinks Trotskyists are dangerous left-wingers, the Communist Party claim them as agents of American imperialism.

The rank-and-file of the labour movement have shown whom they think is right. The last British Trotskyist conference attracted representatives of 28,000 workers: at a meeting sponsored by a Trotskyist paper only in existence for a few years previously. Trades Councils and Labour Party branches all over Britain have protested against the Labour Party action. The influential Weekly, the *New Statesman*, has come down — with reservations — on the side of the League. The Labour Party has reason to be frightened, therefore — and it is. Already the Party branch, to which Gerry Healey, secretary of the SLL, belongs, has flatly refused to expel him. In face of such challenges, the Party has only grown more arrogant, its campaign of proscription against thought — crime only increased in severity. It can afford to: all the Tory newspapers, from the Times to the Fascist journal *Candour* are on its side. Latest highlight of the Party's campaign for truth and freedom is the persecution of a 17-year-old student, who was interrogated and cross-examined ruthlessly by his Labour Party branch — for taking two other students to a SLL meeting. After driving the boy to a state of nervous collapse, the Labour Party apologised. "We are not the intolerant people some say we are," wrote Party secretary Morgan Phillips "Because we in London have proscribed the Trotskyist Newsletter it does not mean you cannot read it."

"ROMEO and JULIET"

"Romeo and Juliet" will this year be presented by the Drama Club. It will be a full-scale production and rehearsals have been in progress since the beginning of the second term. The producer is Professor Musgrove. The two leading parts are being played by Graham Robinson and Rae Pritchard. Others in the cast are Graham Mitchell (Paris), Graeme Mills (Capulet), Graeme Eton (Mercutio), Don Battley (Benvolio), Till von Randow (Tybalt), John Seymour (Friar Laurence), Margaret Mulinder (Lady Capulet) and Mary Sanderson (Nurse). Costumes are in the hands of Margaret Blay and the set has been designed by Christopher Gillies.

The play will be presented from the 4th to the 8th August.

OUTLINE

The latest little magazine to take its place among the pies and Coca-Cola of the Cafeteria is a nicely laid out job called *Outline*, edited by Denis Taylor and R. H. S. Tudehope, and printed at the Pilgrim Press.

Outline contains an editorial, five articles, three poems, and two sheet-stories. The inclusion of so much "non-literary" material distinguishes *Outline* from most rival periodicals and more or less justifies its existence. Seven of the twenty pages are devoted to intelligent criticism of God's own country. Bill Mandle's article, "A Pommie View of N.Z.," is lively and well worth thinking about, while W. S. Broughton makes some sarcastic and acute observations about our country's Army, and Roger Hay gives his diagnosis of the disease symptomized by our State housing suburbs. Owen Gager argues his way by a series of generalisations to the surprising conclusion that socialism is the answer to the problems of art and literature, and R. M. S. Tudehope tells us the Evelyn Waugh "has our rather limited modern critics running around in circles," and condescends to put them

on the right track.

Phyl Ferrabee's story is inconsequential enough; the accompanying illustration does a little to bring the characters to life. Denis Taylor has absorbed his influences with discrimination and turns out a competent and original piece of work. In "Cry of the Blackbird" he handles both language and feeling with sensitive care and nice perception.

Herman Galdwin's two poems sport a number of strange words used to no obvious effect and some rather chaotic imagery. Michael Jackson shuffles words around into reasonably pleasant-sounding patterns without writing poetry.

Poets and poetasters can get their stuff printed in New Zealand without much trouble at any rate. Where *Outline* may be of service is suggested by the editors' hope that their magazine will become "an open forum for views on anything and everything." With the demise or temporary retirement of *Here and Now* such a publication is hard to come by in Auckland. *Outline* could fill the bill.

—MacD. P. Jackson.

The 17-year-old's resignation from the Labour Party still stands.

The real opinion of most people in the Labour movement was expressed in the trade-union journal *The Miner*. The SLL, said an editorial, "is the only force in the Labour movement that can lead the workers to the fight against the ruling class." As *Newsletter* itself said: "If the 'lefts' on the Labour Party national executive vote for the proscription of Marxists today — as they did — tomorrow they themselves will be correspondingly weaker under the blows of the right wing. Both the industrial

struggle and the switch-hunt have their own implacable logic. Once let a position go by default, once fail to resist reaction and you are baring a further victim's neck, perhaps your own, for the knife. . . . Let the 'Left' heroes Silverman and Mikardo be warned. They can protect themselves for a while by joining the witch-hunt. But they should watch out: Watson and Matthews have old scores to pay off. No matter how much they posture . . . their complicity in these latest proscriptions cannot shield them for long."

—Owen Gager.

BOOK REVIEW

GAP IN THE SPECTRUM

By Marilyn Duckworth.

Hutchinson's New Authors. 13/6.

There exists among some readers the tendency to judge a New Zealander's work by some modified set of standards which can only succeed in making all evaluations parochial. The reasonable attitude is to look upon a novel as such, without reference to any other factors than those employed in judging novels generally. This is the only way of avoiding those two monsters of New Zealand criticism, condescension and its bedmate adulation.

Judged then as a novel, Marilyn Duckworth's book simply fails to come off. A girl wakes in London suffering from amnesia, and follows the various clues pointing to an engagement to a fellow in Wellington, a family with whom she had acquaintance in London itself, and the proposed visit of her parents. This is a good idea for a novel, but the book never really comes to grips with the possibilities. In fact there is quite a lot of unconvincing elusiveness. There is in the back of the girl's mind the hazy imaginary world from which she thinks she came, and yet at the same time she maintains contact with the world of fact which she disbelieves in. This duality is what mars the book. The psychological compromise is as unconvincing as it is impossible. The girl manages to travel over Europe with the parents she does not accept as her own, but who accept her, without the slightest inconvenience arising. Even less successful is her relationship with a thoroughly unpleasant lover.

Perhaps it can be said that the novel is not meant to be realistic, that it must, because of its very subject, present a twisted view. Perhaps so, but the point is that the book should have been convincing in whatever aspect or medium it took. And this is what it failed to do.

There is a long, unfortunate section

which takes one into a mental asylum for thirty pages. Whether or not one likes this sort of thing varies with the reader but personally I find idiots and invalids quite uninteresting, as well as repulsive, when they are merely described. It is the insides of such people which are interesting. As it is here, their inclusion hasn't much more artistic point than medical files.

The novel does have commendable points. The prose is always competent, and sometimes impressive. Conversations are all good, and atmosphere is often evoked with subtle writing. For Miss Duckworth is not a bad writer, although she has written a poor book. Concerned with more normal people, and rid of the unsuccessful half-symbolism and contrived weirdness which is the basis of "Gap in the Spectrum," she could write a far more impressive novel.

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COMMUNISM in the UNIVERSITY

"The University is a den of communists," one hears this allegation everywhere. I have heard it from a National Party M.P., a trade union secretary, any number of shop-keepers and bus drivers, and even University students. Now if the word "communist" is to be understood in the ordinary sense of the term, i.e., one who is either a member of the Communist party, or at least strongly sympathises with it, and who defends the economic and political structure of the U.S.S.R., China, and their satellites, even to the point of condoning such events as the crushing of the Hungarian revolt, then the allegation is completely and patently untrue.

I know of only one student or staff member who could justly be described as a "communist," and no more than 3 or 4 others whose political beliefs even approach this position. There may be a few more scattered around the University but I have never met them, and I have attended numerous meetings sponsored by the Socialist Society, where one would expect to meet them if they existed.

How then has this myth arisen? There are a number of factors involved. First, once a statement has been made that "so-and-so is a communist" or "such-and-such a place is a den of communists," the story spreads very quickly, whether true or false, owing to the general conception New Zealanders have of a communist. According to this conception, communists are seen as nasty, greasy, little men, cleverly concealing their true views and insidiously infiltrating into high places. (The very word "infiltrate" suggests some sort of oily creature, creeping out of a sewer and squirming along a gutter). Hence if some one is called a "communist" it is taken for granted that he is one, even if he never makes a statement that sounds like that of a communist. It is just like calling someone a homosexual. One doesn't ask the person in question if it is true. One just accepts the fact, or at least remains suspicious even though there are no facts to back up the allegation.

A second reason for the myth is this; in our community a person's political attitudes can in most cases be predicted from a knowledge of his economic and social status. If he is comparatively well-off, then he tends to be satisfied with things as they are at the present. He is therefore a conservative, votes National, believes in the virtues of private enterprise, low death-duties, and the laziness of the working-classes. If he is poorer he is less satisfied with society, and tends to look for improvements which he hopes will be made through government action. Hence, he votes Labour, favours social security, higher wages, shorter hours and so on. Those few who do not conform to this pattern (e.g. those who are financially well-off but who voted Labour) are regarded with intense suspicion by the rest of the community. Now in the University there is a section (not a large one) of people in this category. They are not Communists, Marxists, or apologists for the U.S.S.R., but they have a moderate left-wing outlook and they support liberal causes such as opposition to class and colour prejudice, and to nuclear testing. Sometimes these causes become respectable, as for instance the current campaign against a segregated All Black team, but mostly they are regarded with suspicion, and the conventional wisdom writes off all who support them as "communists."

Communist 'bogy'

There is a third, more sinister factor in the spread of the "communist" myth, which ties up with the previous point. The fact that most people who do not conform to the conventional attitudes are regarded with general suspicion is played upon those who find it politically convenient to do so. If you can brand anyone who opposes you as a "communist," and hence by implication a traitor and supporter of brutality, it is all to the good for your political party. In the U.S.A. the reliance of conservatives on the "communist" bogy is far greater than it has even been here. In America, to advocate greater expenditure on hospitals and schools is branded as "socialist." "Socialist" is then treated as equivalent to "communist" — this implies support for totalitarian violence and suppression. There, to advocate more and more hospitals is the same as advocating concentration camps, only in a particularly subtle and insidious way.

Propaganda

The striking success of these methods

of propaganda can be seen in the fact that the U.S.A. with the highest average income per head of population in the world, is comparatively poorly equipped with schools and public services of all kinds. Similarly in Rhodesia, the recent African nationalist activity was put down to "communist agitators." These examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

In New Zealand these tactics have been less highly developed, but they are used nevertheless. Many people are prepared to let themselves be persuaded that the country is full of communists, and brand any deviation from political orthodoxy as "communism." This was clearly brought out in the fuss over the Lebanon intervention at A.U.C. last year. One section of liberal opinion felt that the action of the British and American governments, in sending troops to the Middle East was likely to strengthen anti-Western nationalism and hence play into the hands of Russia. It was felt that the bolstering up of corrupt semi-fascist states such as Jordan could only do harm to the Western cause in the long run, by turning all Arab nationalist and liberal opinion towards the communist bloc. But many people, seeing the issue as one simply of good British and Americans, against bad Communists, took it for granted those who opposed the Lebanon and Jordan lordings did so only out of pro-communist sympathies.

Careless talk

When a person is called a "communist" the suggestion is that he is an agent of a foreign power and a traitor to his own country. It is very comforting to believe that those who disagree with you are traitors and evil-doers while your political views are those of a true patriot. But such self-deception is also dangerous since it impedes the rational consideration of some of the most important issues in the world, today. Students who carelessly talk of "communism" in the University are doing great damage to its reputation as a centre of intelligent and rational thinking. Before they help spread the silly story, they should conduct a private search round the campus for these mythical "communists." Like the security police in 1951, they would soon find that there was little substance in their straw men. -J. Holt.

Detergent action in the Canoe Club

At the University Canoe Club's A.G.M. on June 25th a completely new committee and set of officers were elected from the student body. This feat was brought about (after two years of student apathy) by some keen new members who wish the club to be a University organization and not as it previously was — a useful satellite to the Auckland Canoe Club.

It transpired at the meeting that the misuse of student equipment had cost the club some £75, that the Club was in debt to Stud. Ass. to the tune of £59, and had an overall deficit on the year of £23. Furthermore the annual grant, though only £16, had been stopped because an outside body had taken over a University club.

Secretaries of Sports Clubs are invited to submit copy for forthcoming issues.

The officers elected were: President, Herb Romaniuk; Commodore, Tony Knights; Secretary, Ken Smith, and Treasurer, John Bowers. The new committee are fully aware of the state of finance and membership, and the general lack of interest on the part of students towards the old club, but since this is a new club definite possibilities arise since a new constitution is on the agenda for the first committee meeting. The club is offering specialized training in all facets of canoeing, help with boat building, a full information and plan service and a full season's river cruising programme.

Applications and enquiries with a view to membership should be made to the Secretary, Ken Smith, phone 62-363.

STUDENTS OVERSEAS

The national Cuban student union, Federacion Estudiantil, has appointed a General University Reform Commission which has laid down certain principles for the establishment of a democratic educational system in post-revolution Cuba. These principles include: the revocation of all laws which hinder university reforms, revision of all university texts and programmes and freedom of the student press.

There will be official exchange visits between British and Soviet students this year. British students will spend ten months in a Russian, and Russian students ten months in a British university.

Bernard Archer, the President of the French national student union (UNEF) declared recently that the 2,000 Algerian students in France were being denied freedom of speech and assembly by the de Gaulle government.

The Eighth National Congress of the Italian national student union was held in April. Resolutions passed called for student representation on university administrative organs, and university autonomy, and affirmed the right of all who desired to have a university education.

Malaya will set up its first faculty of architecture next year, thanks to New Zealand Colombo Plan aid. New Zealand has donated 2,142,000 Malayan dollars towards the project which New Zealand Professor G. M. Davies will direct.

The Democratic Union of Spanish Students (UDE) has informed the Permanent Secretariat of the International Student Conference (COSEC) of a series of arrests of Spanish students and professors by the Fascist Spanish government.

Two hundred and twenty overseas protests have been delivered to the South African government attacking the decision to introduce apartheid into South African universities. Student unions in every country have protested.

The World University Service General Assembly is to be held in Nigeria from July 26th, to August 1st. It will study university problems and requirements in various parts of the world and plan programmes and projects to assist in meeting those needs. Lectures will be given on educational, cultural and economic conditions in Africa.

A Northern Union of Conservative students was formed May 1st, in Kronstadt, Norway. Student groups from all Scandinavian countries are represented in the union.

A number of university administrators have made statements strongly critical of the "loyalty oath" provisions of the United States National Education Act, which require them to sign an affidavit disclaiming belief in "subversive activities." One of them, Dr. George Boas, of Johns Hopkins University, said of the oath: "You will not have excellence if a man does not feel free to ask any question whatsoever, whether it impinges on vested scientific authority or on theology or politics."

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THINK !

During the recent Mission to the University, many students heard the intriguing advocacy of Dr. Guinness for and against Christianity. In fact, one would suspect that the gimmick that Dr. Guinness employed in his preaching was in part responsible for the large gatherings of students who came to hear and judge. The Evangelical Union, too, must bear some of the credit for the excellent attendances. With a well-printed barrage of advertising spread throughout the University, and with material posted to a wide selection of students, it left no stone unturned in its efforts to bring news of the Mission to the Student Body.

A notable feature of this campaign was the supplement published in the prior issue of Craccum; this put forward a very cogent and reasoned argument for a serious and open-minded attempt on the part of students to assess the relevance and truth of Dr. Guinness's missioning. It pointed out that some students are too ready to reject without examination, any philosophy or doctrine labelled "religious" or "orthodox"; lamentably, it neglected to mention that others are also only too ready to accept such philosophies and doctrines without closely examining them. Nevertheless, the aims, the organisation, and the presentation were excellent and the Evangelical Union should be congratulated upon their efforts.

Failings

In the light of this excellence, it was therefore disappointing to find failings in the most important and basic features of the Mission; failings that must have destroyed much of the preliminary work done by the Union. These failings are summed up in the following triple-edged criticism; firstly, that too many of the arguments put forward by Dr. Guinness, advocated for Christianity; secondly, the questions that were put by both genuine inquirers and hecklers from the floor were too often answered by skilful evasion, and where evaded in terms of modern knowledge, were then smothered under a pillow of dogmatic belief; lastly, and most shockingly, there were too many students in the audience who blithely accepted claims and statements made on behalf of Christianity while rejecting vigorously those made by the Opposition — regardless of whether these claims contained truth or not.

Now, the Mission audiences were basically composed of people studying in this University. The purpose of their

study is not only to gain knowledge, but also and more importantly to develop what is known as a trained mind. The underlying feature of University training is the basic method of advancing knowledge — a cold, empirical and logical process. Upon this method is dependent all successful intellectual and practical advancement. It is this method that is supposed to be inculcated in University students by the processes of their study. And yet observant students were treated to the spectacle of some of these very students smugly accepting false premises and statements when they were made in support of something they believed in.

These people are obviously intellectual hypocrites, rendering impotent the efforts of University teaching and of the family that enabled them to come to University; in exploiting the benevolent society which gives them education, they are perverting the intellect that God or Nature gave them.

Let it be perfectly clear that this article is not attacking belief in God or Christianity. What it is decrying is the type of person who has any pretensions to intellectualism blindly accepting a belief which, when presented for examination, apparently possesses faulty foundations. It follows that anyone who presents a belief for examination with the intention of bringing others to share in that belief, should make sure that his grounds are such as to withstand searching criticism from the keenest of brains; otherwise both that person and his belief will suffer upon examination. I am more concerned, however, with the student who accepts falsity willy-nilly in finding a belief than in the person who owns such a belief.

It may be postulated that you, a student, will be of above average intelligence and reasoning. May I remind you that you owe it to yourself, if not to society, that you make sure that your intelligence is both free and able to work at its fullest potential? A high I.Q. is not sufficient. It is necessary that intelligence be provided with the best available methods of thought, if potential is to be realised. The best available methods of thought are to be found as integral parts of the various disciplines taught within this University; you should not only be aware of this — you should be taking advantage of it.

Hypotheses

It is then that you will be able to build beliefs which will be both satisfying and sustainable. It was Locke who remarked that belief cannot of necessity be any stronger than the grounds upon which it is based. Earl Russell, already quoted for and against the Mission, contains these sentiments when he writes that "Einstein's general theory of relativity is probably broadly speaking true, but when it comes to calculating the circumference of the universe, we may be pardoned for expecting later investigations to give a somewhat different answer. The modern theory of the atom has pragmatic truth, since it enables us to construct atom bombs; its consequences are what instrumentalists facetiously call "satisfactory." But it is not improbable that some quite different theory may in time be found to give a better explanation of the observed facts. Theories, properly constructed, are accepted as useful hypotheses to suggest further research, and as having some element of truth in virtue of which they are able to colligate existing observations; but no sensible person regards them as immutable perfect.

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The University is this year sponsoring a series of lunch-hour public lectures in the winter term. The aim is, in part, to introduce students to the ideas and methods of various intellectual disciplines, in the course of the discussion of a single topic. If the experiment proves a success, it is hoped that this may become an annual event. The final three lectures are:

Professor W. T. G. Airey speaking on "History and Man", on 20th July.
Fr. F. R. Simmons, Assistant Editor of "Zealandia", speaking on "The Spirit and the Flesh; Some Religious Views of Man", on 27th July.

Professor H. G. Forder speaking on "Man and the Universe", on 3rd August.

The mission is over, and had much to commend it. But never let it be forgotten that both missionaries and audience members showed signs of the worst sort of intellectual dishonesty; that in so doing they probably lost more potential believers than they gained. Lastly, always remember that it is neither dishonest nor punishable to say "I believe — but I don't exactly know why." However, even here there is no excuse for the toleration of falsity in arguments supporting such a belief. Avoid such falsity if you respect and value your intellect, for dogma is always suspect, but false dogma stultifies.

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