



CRACCUUM

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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WAIKATO UNIT FARM

When the new Training College opens next year in Hamilton, it will also accommodate an extension of the University of Auckland. This new branch is to teach two stage one units, English and History, and applications for four new lecturers, two in each subject, have been called for. These lecturers will be members of the respective departments in Auckland and will spend part of their time here. In addition, any other lecturers who are willing will give lectures in Hamilton.

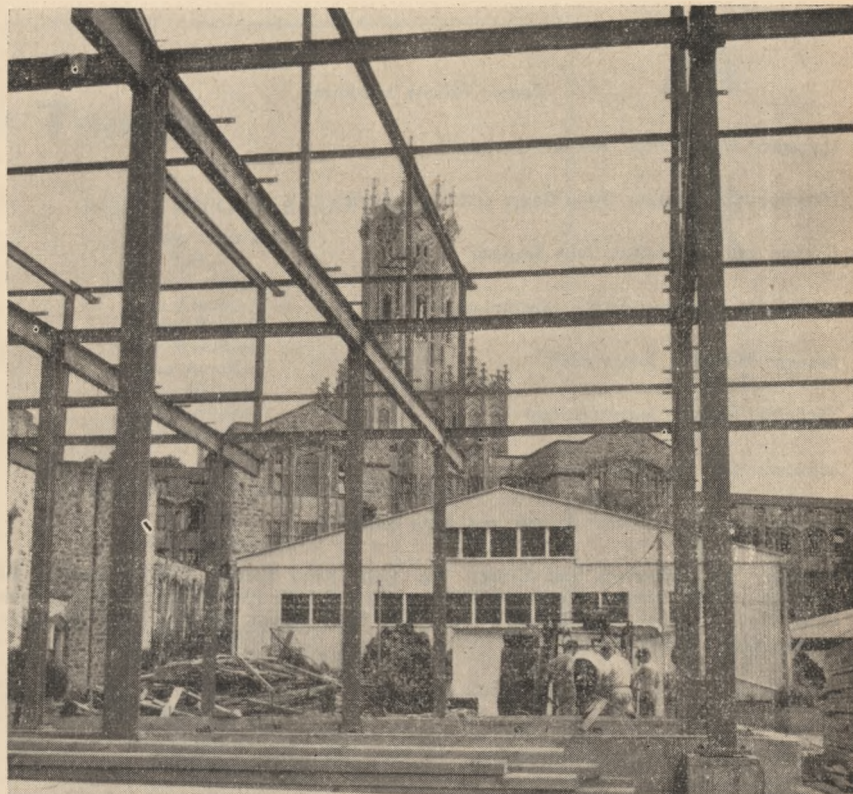
A grant of £8000 has been made by the Government for this purpose as well as £6000 for the nucleus of a library. Space for lecture rooms, seminar rooms, library and lecturers' rooms is to be set aside in the Training College buildings until a separate building can be built. "The two branch universities (a similar one is already in operation in Palmerston North) are beginning in a modest way," said the Minister of Education, Mr Skoglund, "but I will be surprised if they do not grow substantially in the next few years. Their importance is out of all proportion to their size."

Opposition to this proposal has been almost universal. The *New Zealand Herald*, because of its claim to be a provincial newspaper, was unable to object in principle but accused the Government of making it a political issue by making the announcement just before the Hamilton by-election. This line of criticism would be valid only if the by-election were the sole reason for opening the Branch University, which is most unlikely. The *Auckland Star*, on the other hand, said that money for University education was scarce enough and should be spent on improving the present universities without opening new ones. However, the grants for Hamilton and Palmerston North are completely separate from the normal five yearly grants to the Universities and therefore do not affect Auckland's financial position.

The most acute problem will undoubtedly be the acquisition of staff. The President of the Association of University Teachers of New Zealand, Dr. J. F. Northey, said that though it was stated that the lectures would begin in March, 1960, this could not in the light of previous experience be asserted with any confidence. The Universities had been unable to keep their staffs strong enough numerically to carry out normal teaching responsibilities. The Vice-Chancellor, Mr Maidment, said that as the new lecturers would be members of the Auckland University staff, the University would certainly not appoint anyone for Hamilton whom they thought unworthy to lecture in Auckland. However, in view of the current agitation, the Government may decide to increase University Teachers' salaries, in which case the situation should be eased.

Surprisingly, there is also considerable opposition in Hamilton itself. About two years ago, a private body was formed in Hamilton, calling itself the University for South Auckland Society. It prepared an elaborate case for a university in Hamilton and presented it to the Senate where it was strongly opposed, especially by the University of Auckland. The Society consists mainly of members of the Hamilton Establishment who have far less concern for university education than for their own and the city's prestige. Therefore, a university institution which is a

branch of the University of Auckland is an insult to them. In an interview with *Craccum*, the President of the Society, Mr Douglas Seymour, said he wanted a separate, autonomous institution and not one in the control of the Auckland University Council who were, he alleged, "not at all keen on promoting university



By courtesy Auckland Star.

"Money should be spent on improving the present Universities without opening new ones."

activities in the Waikato." He refused to call the branch university a step in the right direction and said that he did not expect it to be successful. The two units offered were completely inadequate for an area bigger than that served by

either of the two South Island Universities. However, his real objection, implied but not openly stated, was that his society, which, it should be remembered, is nothing more than a private body and knows very little about university affairs, is not to be the governing body. If Mr Seymour genuinely wants university education to be available to people in the Waikato, he should forget his provincial prejudices and support the branch University which, if it is successful, will grow and perhaps eventually achieve autonomy. He should realise that the Auckland University Council is the only body with the experience and machinery for starting such an experiment.

Even if the branch University is successful, and it is very doubtful how great the response will be, can New Zealand support more than the four present Universities? This would seem to be most unlikely without a substantial increase in grants to the Universities. If it is difficult for people in the Waikato to take a degree, then the easiest solution would be to spend the extra money on increasing boarding bursaries and hostel accommodation. But this would benefit only full-time students and the Government does not regard university education as the privilege only of the few who can give it their full attention. It must also be available for the people who wish to take an occasional unit and perhaps eventually gain a degree. The Hamilton extension is to be set up principally to allow Training College students the opportunity of taking a few units before they begin to teach. However the genuine pursuer of knowledge may sneer, this is important because the standard of teachers in the schools directly affects the standard of the universities.

Mr Skoglund said that the new branch would also help to fill a need long felt by many people such as teachers, public servants and law clerks. Thus, the policy of the Government is made clear. University education is to be open to as many people as possible. The problem that faces the University is to fulfil this obligation without lowering its academic standards.

CUSTODIAN RETIRES

On the 31st July, Mr West, University Custodian for the last 10½ years, will retire from his present position. He has reached retiring age, and his health no longer allows him to climb stairs and perform the strenuous tasks which his position entails. However, Mr West's services will not be lost to the University yet. He is to be appointed to a new job, which he describes as a sort of "half-pie porter, half-pie commissioner," in which he will act as a liaison officer between the new custodian and those who find it necessary to contact him.

The creation of this new post has become necessary owing to tremendous increase in the work of the Custodian during the last few years. The locking-up alone takes twice as long as it did 10 years ago (1½-2 hours) and there are, in Mr West's own words, "101 other jobs to be done every day"; too much for one man to handle. Mr West will have an office somewhere close to the main vestibule, where he will be able to deal with mail, telephone calls, tradesmen and strangers in need of direction, and so on. It will be particularly valuable having Mr West established in such a position now that the Enquiries Office has been shifted to Mount Pleasant, where it is rather out of the road.

Mr West has few complaints about student behaviour which has, in his opinion, improved over the last few years, at least as far as dances and social functions go. Student executives, House Committees, and so on, have always been co-operative over the last 7 or 8 years, and the only trouble has come from clubs and individuals who do not go through the correct procedure, when they wish to hold evening functions in the Students' block. Students can, Mr West emphasises, stay in the Students' block as long as they like at evening functions, provided they have booked their



Mr. West

room with House Committee before hand, and have had their booking form signed by the Custodian.

Craccum offers Mr West its best wishes for his new position, and hopes that the new Custodian does the job as well as his predecessor. —J. Holt.



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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Wednesday, 12th August, 1959.

LAND, SEA OR AIR

At the last Executive meeting a significant issue arose which has caused considerable controversy around the university, especially among students concerned with Tournament in Dunedin this winter and others who hold N.Z.U.S.A. in contempt.

The motion was carried at this meeting that the four Auckland University delegates to N.Z.U.S.A. at Tournament should be paid full return air fares to Dunedin. The question whether this action is justifiable or not was debated but with much stronger arguments for the motion from Maidment, Firth and Skudder, it was ultimately carried. I shall enumerate the main arguments for and against air fares for the delegates so that the reader will be able to assess the position for himself. It is the reporters' opinion that the granting of air fares is quite justified in terms of the particular needs of the situation, although N.Z.U.S.A. delegates should obviously have to pay some of the expense themselves in the same way that other people at Tournament have to.

It appears that air fares have been paid to delegates for many years now and it is interesting to note that last year the three part-time members of the delegation were paid full return air fares while the fourth member, a full-time student, was only given rail and sea fares. Following this procedure the four delegates this winter

who are all part-time students, would be granted the full air fares grant. Perhaps the most important argument for this large grant is this: Because the N.Z.U.S.A. council meetings are in the weekend preceding the beginning of Tournament proper it is necessary for the delegates to be down in Dunedin earlier than other students. This means that they all miss more time from work and lectures, whereas, it is argued, other students at Tournament miss very little time. I have not been able to validate the fact that many of the people in sports teams are part-time students. Thus, in order to waste as little time as necessary the N.Z.U.S.A. delegates should fly there and back. It must be kept in mind that many other members of Tournament teams are in exactly the same position as regards missing days from work and the result: missing half a week's wages. Full-time students at University miss only a day's lectures so the matter as it so far stands concerns part-time students only. If the argument for air fares rested only on this point then it would not be very valid but would rather show up the supporters of the positive point of view as being ego-centric, selfish people.

But it is a fact that without the scheme of a full subsidy on fares (air fares are needed in this case) we would have no one able to go down to

Tournament on the N.Z.U.S.A. delegation. The nominated and elected representatives are capable and very suitable persons for the job and because N.Z.U.S.A. is an extremely important matter it is necessary to send down our best student representatives. Without full air fares the delegates could not go. I feel that the honorary status of N.Z.U.S.A. delegates warrants an exception being made to the rule of one third subsidy on fares. The importance of N.Z.U.S.A. also warrants the special subsidy in this case. Even if N.Z.U.S.A. leaves much to be desired it is theoretically sound and good members have done extremely good work on it in the past; why not in the present and future?

We have been introduced to the question of whether N.Z.U.S.A. is more important than other student activities and it would be worthwhile here elaborating on the finance and function of this institution.

The functions of N.Z.U.S.A. are twofold: to speak for the New Zealand students as a whole, and to administer the South East Asian Scholarship fund. The second of these scholarships is to be awarded this year. Travel and Exchange is in the hands of N.Z.U.S.A. This was inaugurated by the association and is organized annually by them. The scheme allows international student exchanges and plans the annual Australian Student Travel Scheme. This portfolio is at present under Peter Gibbons from Victoria. In conjunction with the External Affairs Department of the Government, N.Z.U.S.A. organizes the Volunteer Graduate Employment Scheme in Indonesia. This Scheme allows students to get employment in teaching positions in Indonesia during a defined term. Students under the scheme pay their own expenses. N.Z.U.S.A. sends delegates from New Zealand Universities to overseas students' conferences. The travel expenses here are paid from the pockets of the delegates themselves for the most part. Recently the association organized the Debating Tour. Congress is supervised by the association but they play little part in it generally.

Most people would say this is all very well and then question the budget of the association. £203 is spent this year on students while about £600 is spent on administration of the association. It is immediately obvious that this administrative expense is too high. This year £443 went down to N.Z.U.S.A. from this University compared with £239 last year. Since the amount is assessed in terms of student numbers Auckland is inevitably taxed highly. In fact, no other University in New Zealand pay anywhere like that amount. With student increases during the next few years Auckland will be unfairly taxed, and yet has the only same voting rights as other centres. This is hardly a justifiable situation.

One may well ask: is one hundred pounds in air fares too much to pay for the practical advantages that N.Z.U.S.A. has to offer? Obviously it is not. Although N.Z.U.S.A. does not in practice live up to its theoretical standards and aims, it must be admitted that the functions it does fulfill are extremely important in New Zealand University affairs as an organized whole. This is a further justification for sending our four delegates down to Winter Tournament with full return air fares.

This article takes an unpopular stand over this question and has attempted to show a few of the reasons for this stand. The facts have nevertheless now been published so that all students can draw a reasonable conclusion on the issue themselves.

A word from our Sponsors

Tomorrow at 7.30 p.m. one of the biggest group of students that has ever left A.U. will commence their journey to Dunedin to take part in the combined Tournament and Arts Festival to be held there. As far as the relative strength of the tournament team is concerned (of that I have no idea): it is the strongest team available and we should do as well as we did last year and at least come third in the points for the Tournament Shield.

At Tournament it is not so important who wins the Tournament Shield. Of course, it is nice to have to display in a large glass case in a prominent position in the University or to leave hidden away amongst the old capping books and dirty cups and empty bottles down in the Executive Room but it is not the main purpose for which we send teams to Tournament. The purpose of going to Tournament is to compete even if you come last. Of course, we want to win if possible but winning is not the main object of going to tournament. It is when the desire to win and the desire to glorify the honour of the team overshadow the desire to compete and play the game that the game is spoilt. The game loses its sporting spirit and is turned into a grim battle. For this reason an All Black Test is a sporting failure.

The only message that we have to give to Tournament and Arts Festival students going to Dunedin concerns social behaviour. First of all it is bad manners to go to a person's

flat, drink their grog, make a pig of yourself and stay the night unless you were invited first. Secondly, if you should by some mischance end up at someone's flat and discover that you were not invited and are not welcome please leave voluntarily without having to be thrown out. Thirdly, co-operate with the authorities, especially the police. Most good criminal lawyers have enough on their hands without the added worry of representing a group of drunken foolish students. Fourthly, do not souvenir the whole of Dunedin. This also goes for such signs as "Do not flush the Toilet whilst the train is in the station" as such signs do serve a beneficial purpose (the removal may constitute a public nuisance where a railway line is adjacent to the main street in some of the small towns in New Zealand) and should be unnecessary in such places as your bed room even though in perfect surroundings. I think I should point out at this stage that the Union Steam Ship Company have asked the Association to enter into an indemnity for any damage done by students on the boat. Last of all have a good time but do not expect the good name of the Auckland University Student's Association and the fact that you are students extricate you from all difficulties. For those that are interested finals are a little over two months from the time we return to Auckland.

—David Robinson, Jock Irvine,
Tournament Delegates.

CONTEMPORARY PRINTS

JOHN LEECH GALLERY

★

50 SHORTLAND STREET

PHONE 45-081

TOURNAMENT



ARTS FESTIVAL

National B dies

- N.Z.U.S.A.**
Delegates:
Owen Miller
Neil Maidment
Barbara Skudder
Education Sub-Committee:
Beverley Snook
- N.Z.U.S.U.**
Delegates:
David Robinson
Jock Irvine
- N.Z.U.S.P.C.**
Delegates:
Felicity Maidment
Michael Jackson

Arts Festival

- DRAMA**
Alison Battley
Brian Devonshire
Gabriel Prendergast
Audrey Prendergast
Rodney Denham
Margaret Blaylock
Simon Hart
Judith Lessing
John McCowan
Margaret Lindsay
Anne Ruthe
- JAZZ**
Wystan Curnow
Nigel Faigan
- JOYNT SCROLL DEBATING**
Ross Armstrong
Barry Gustafson
- BLDISLOE MEDAL ORATORY**
Kenneth Melvin
Barry Gustafson
- LITERARY SOCIETY**
Barry Faville
Vincent O'Sullivan
Max Richards
Denis Taylor
- ART EXHIBITION**
Marrianne de Morree
Ray Thorburn

Sports Teams

- ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**
Brian Absolum
Hugh Chapman
Brian Elley
Brian Griffiths
Jock Irvine
Brian Kendrick
Frank Hong-Tiy
Russell Korn
John Lambert
Neil Lambert
Lindsay Nash
Jim Lord
Andrew Selkey
Robert Sue
- BADMINTON**
Patrick Albert
Foebyakto Bito
Gwenneth Gubb
Keith Herbert
Diane McCombie
Gabrielle Priest
Margaret Spalding
Sea Toh
Lesley Wheeler
Sin Wong
- CROSS COUNTRY**
Philip Andrews
Victor Bartley
George Ford
Graham Dennet
Allan Kirkness
Graham Riddiford
- BOXING**
William Walker
Philip East
Morrie Edmunds
Don MacIntosh
Sam Maitland
- GOLF**
Charles Burridge
Trevor Coxon
Graham Gardiner
David Maughan
Bruce Page
Richard Pilling
Terry Pinder
Ronald Simpson
David Stevenson
Michael Thompson
- MEN'S INDOOR BASKETBALL**
Graham Brown
John Bull
Garry Couchman
Brian Crooks
Edward Doherty
John Hammond
James Madden
Philip Mathews
Peter Rutherford
Peter Skelton
- WOMEN'S INDOOR BASKETBALL**
Helen Gray
Judith Johnson
Pauline Kania
Alison Long
Ruth Miller
Malafata Moimoi
Colleen Sayegh
- FENCING**
Andrew Coldham-Fussell
Colin Couch
Victor Emiljanow
Catherine Gribble
John Harger
Susan Scott
Jean Spencer
Russell Walden
Jennifer Wayte
- JUDO**
Christopher Blackman
G. M. Coombes
George Cunningham
Owen McShane
Herbert Romaniuk
- MEN'S HOCKEY**
Graham Atwell
Desmond Cowperthwaite
Titus Deokie
Roger Errington
Frederick Gwaitkin
Geoffrey Martin
Anthony Palmer
Magan Ranchhod
Frank Stephenson
Robert Wakelin
David Wilmot
Garry Wilson
John Kirkness
- WOMEN'S HOCKEY**
Elizabeth Babbage
Janet Grigor
Caroline Judson
Judith Knight
Judith Lessing
Joy Little
Francis Mills
Malifata Moimoi
Janet Pritchard
Barbara Rogers
Elizabeth Wallis
Barbara Wheeler
Shirley Wright
- SMALL BORE SHOOTING**
John Colebrook
Nelson Proctor
ian Mitchell
Lewis Smith
Rodney Smith
- TABLE TENNIS**
Judith Atmore
Peter Black
Gary Bold
Graham Bush
Terrence Cockfield
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Letters to the Editor

Tibet

Sir,

It is indeed remarkable that anyone could even confuse two such completely different things as "playing the game of power politics" and "spreading the gentle philosophy of Ghandism." Anyone can see that the difference is not merely theoretical or one of degree. Mr. Hayden pointed out every rule has its exception, and we are indeed sorry we have not taken into full account Mr. Hayden's difficulties in trying not to confuse these two issues. We would not like to embarrass Mr. Hayden by stressing his weaknesses. As for his other accusations and assertions, they are too ridiculous to need any reply. However, to prevent certain misconceptions from spreading among the student body, we will take exception and say a word or two about some of his more polemical statements.

Firstly, he says that our letter bears a remarkable semblance to some news commentary he heard from Radio Peking. If he would tell us when he heard this commentary, we would like to charge Radio Peking for plagiarism and for using our material without our consent. The substance of what we said is accepted by the average Asian as facts and, unlike some of the statements made by Mr. Hayden, are not based on conjecture. Mr. Hayden points to certain outstanding issues and tosses his opinions about as if they were based on certitude. Referring to our description of Mr. Nehru as one believing in the "rule of law and conference", Mr. Hayden points to Kashmir, and in effect, says "What about that?" We, too, will point to Kashmir and ask him "Yes, what about that?" A lot of nonsense has been written on the Kashmir problem chiefly because the writers had some axe to grind. It is about time somebody considered the matter from the point of view of the people of Kashmir. If one takes just this attitude, then one is unable to see the point that Mr. Hayden is apparently trying to put across. Indeed, he seems to have made a point in favour of something he is trying to ridicule.

One of the aims of UNESCO, we understand, is to see that an effort is made to give students the world over as fair as possible an idea of the histories of other countries. This is particularly difficult in the case of more recent history. Judging from Mr. Hayden, it looks as if UNESCO will have a lot of work to do here in N.Z., especially with regard to Asian history. However, as a result of personal contacts with New Zealanders we are convinced that Mr. Hayden does not represent informed opinion among the New Zealanders.

Mr. Hayden accuses us of not representing "reasonable" Asian opinion. May we ask him: In what does "reasonable"—ness consist? He speaks of certain Asians whom he has contacted, and as a result of this contact, he has come to his remarkable conclusion. Would he kindly tell us who these Asians are, as we too would like to learn to be "reasonable"? If to say what we did say is to be unreasonable, we would be indeed insulted if Mr. Hayden were to refer to us as being "reasonable"—at least until we have learnt from these Asians what it is like to be "reasonable". Would he say we are reasonable if we say "we like Ike"? Honesty forbids, and if we are to be labelled "anti-West" just because we are pro-Asian, then we are quite resigned to the fact.

Nothing fruitful could arise from further accusations and counter-accusations, and as our opinions seem to be diametrically the opposite of those of Mr. Hayden, the matter must rest there. However, we would just like to point out that we wrote only because we thought that Mr. Hayden has been extremely unfair in his condemnation of Mr. Nehru's conduct. We are indeed happy to find that in a society that is largely Western, there are still many N.Z. students who can see the point that Mr. Nehru is only being pro-Asian, and neither pro-East nor pro-West.

Yours, etc.,

C. S. HOO.

N. K. NAIR.

The Pig-sty

Sir,

I wish to lodge a protest over the shocking condition of the furniture in the Cafe, and about the shocking mess left by some of its patrons.

A year ago most of the furniture was in new condition and appeared to be serviceable for a long time to come. Today, a lot of it is broken, owing to the aerobatics and uncivilized manners of one or two who had probably never eaten at a table until they came to University and who now drape themselves across the furniture, sit on only one leg of the four-legged chair (swivelling and breaking it in the process), stand and lie on the tables, twist the cutlery, stab butts into the table and the crackery and otherwise defile the surroundings, which their better-mannered colleagues also wish to use.

The mess in the Cafe, is the product of similar ill-breeding. Why people must deliberately spread sugar and salt over the table and floor in order to write their names (and such similar obscenities) in it, throw a bowl of soup over their table companion in the heat of an argument, leave lunch paper, orange peel, banana skins, apple cores, dribble, pencil marks, lecture notes (and like garbage) everywhere (regardless of rubbish bins provided), is something that only the culprits themselves can explain.

How can these people hope to graduate from the University if they have not yet graduated from the piggery? Our cafeteria

has one of the cheapest menus of any non-subsidized cafeteria in the city. If the caterer is to supply people to clean up the mess and replace the dishes (which numerous notices request the patrons to do), and also replace an unreasonably large amount of broken furniture and utensils, then he cannot be expected to maintain such cheap prices.

May I appeal through your columns to those responsible students who patronize the cafeteria to deter their unfortunate friends who are the few that make the Cafe, undesirable for the many, and are the few whose entrance into the Cafe, might be heralded by the greeting: "Welcome to the sty, you swine."

Yours, etc.,

FASTIDIOUS.

Asked to comment on the above letter, the Chairman of the Cafeteria Committee made the following statement:

May I endorse wholeheartedly the sentiments expressed by "Fastidious." The Cafeteria Committee, at its last meeting, in an attempt to combat the poor standard of behaviour of some Cafeteria patrons, decided to implement the following:—

- (i) Fines (of up to £5) for wilful damage and general irresponsibility in the use of the Cafeteria.
- (ii) Mr White, and members of the Executive to have disciplinary powers, assisted by members of Men's House Committee.
- (iii) A list of people fined to be prominently displayed in the Cafeteria and publicized in *Craccum*. This is intended as a deterrent measure.
- (iv) A museum of irreparably damaged furniture and utensils to be displayed as evidence which could precipitate a possible future increase in the price of meals.

In all these matters Mr White, his staff and the members of Men's House Committee have the full support of the Student's Association Executive, and (if necessary, the Professional Board.

Barbara Skulder,

Chairman, Cafeteria Committee.

Communism

Sir,

"The University is a den of Communists," one hears this allegation everywhere! This statement preceded a heavily-headed article on Communism in your last issue. It embarrassed me that such apparently ill-considered generalizations should feature so prominently in the students' only official paper. Neither I nor the half dozen friends I have spoken to could admit having heard the University referred to as "a den of Communists". To be a Communist must one condone "such events as the crushing of the Hungarian revolt"? To be a Christian must one believe everything one hears in church? Surely Mr. Holt will allow a little elasticity.

I think that clear and dispassionate consideration should be characteristic of a serious article on such a subject as Communism. Mr. Holt's inspired burst of imaginative imagery was misplaced. I cannot believe that the "general conception" New Zealanders have of Communists is of "nasty, greasy, little men, cleverly concealing their true views and insidiously infiltrating into high places." And is "infiltration" necessarily associated with them? Mr. Holt's passion for this word is expressed in an unshared emotional link with "some sort of foily creature, creeping out of a sewer and squirming along a gutter."

His comparison between "calling someone a homosexual" and calling someone a Communist is inconsistent. Homosexuality is a mental abnormality over which the sufferer has little control; Communism is a political belief. And what a gross exaggeration it is to say that "many people are prepared to let themselves be persuaded that the country is full of Communists."

To quote Mr. Holt's own grave unintentional self-criticism:

"Students who carelessly talk of 'Communism' in the University are doing a great damage to its reputation as a centre of intelligent and rational thinking."

Yours, etc.,

DAVID MITCHELL.

Mac The Knife

Dear Sir,

Well, kiddy poets and misbegotten magazines, Mac "the knife" Jackson has done you again. His latest criticism of the little magazines (that of "Outline") takes its place amongst the "Lautrec" and "A.M.C." advertisements, in which company it veritably shines (yes, veritably).

Perched precariously upon his mighty scaffolding of wordly wisdom the Macbird watches with interest the crawling literatic below,

A Question of Confusion

First *Craccum* contributors Messrs. Hunt and Gager, and now the drafters of the All Black Tour Protest Petition, seem to be making determined efforts to make what should be an unanswerably strong case very vulnerable indeed. They do this by laying themselves wide open to refutation on points of fact and criticism on points of interpretation, and if they were taken to task by an opponent to their case (which I am not), such a person could well construe his justifiable criticisms in destroying their case. This is all the more a pity because, with more care and thought, both could have construed pretty water-tight cases.

The authors of *Sport or Sense* get themselves badly confused as to the issues involved. It is a very silly use of emotive language to say of CU students "They have been denied the right to speak their mind on this issue, arbitrarily and with no reason being given." Obviously they spoke their mind very forcibly indeed in the "special edition of their newspaper" referred to; and the case and their views on it have been widely disseminated by the daily press. What happened, as stated elsewhere, was that the students were not allowed to hold a procession. This action it was within the legal power of the City Council to take, and it was within the power of those who disagreed to protest against it, and to register their disapproval in November. It is absurd to say that the Council "denied the right to speak," for it has no possible legal or physical means of doing so. Even more ridiculous is the assertion that "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 up their minds on this issue." No doubt the members of the Council, like most New Zealanders, have personal views on the issue; but it has realized that, as a Council, it has no more interest in the matter than it has on other matters of great public importance, such as the recognition of Communist China, and has therefore not declared on one side or the other. And not only has the power to refuse to allow citizens to make up their minds

busily absorbing their influences with discrimination. The Macbird is not the most malignant of vultures for he disembowels his victims "with sensitive care and nice perception" and in this most magnanimous of moods will gently tap Mr. Broughton, say, on the head and congratulate him upon his "acute observation".

However, there comes a time in the life of every well-feathered critic when he must remind the scrawling boys of his airy prerogative; of the humility and the respect with which the scribbler must bear his linguistic aberrations to the chopping block. Mr. Gladwin, don't "sport" . . . strange words in the classroom", he must chide. Mr. Michael Jackson, are you shuffling your words around "into reasonably pleasant sounding patterns without writing poetry?" Mr. Gager, and what do you mean by arguing your "way by a series of generalizations to a surprising conclusion!" Yes, indeed, Mac "the knife" is certainly learning how to throw stones but we do hope he eventually finds a target worthy of his aim.

Yours, etc.,

WYSTAN CURNOW.

Library Hours

Sir,

The writer of your Tegga Roncay column asks a question which has been put by other students from time to time—Why does the Library open at 9.30 a.m. during term instead of 9 a.m.?

The answer is simple and administrative. During term it is impossible to tidy the Library, put away returned books, file catalogue cards and search the issue-records for reserved books when there is a large number of students wanting to sit at tables, use the catalogue and have books issued. An experiment was made at one time of opening the Library at 9 a.m. and providing no service until 9.30. This was not successful. The work has to be done sometime, and in most libraries it is found necessary to set aside the first hour in the morning for it.

In vacation there are fewer books returned, fewer reservations, and the number of students who appear so early in the morning is small; under these conditions the library staff can manage to prepare for the day, after the library has opened. Readers are therefore admitted at 9 a.m.

Yours, etc.,

F. D. O. FIELDING,
Deputy Librarian.

on this or any other issue, but I fail to see why people are incapable of making up their minds because of the lack of a procession. It is not "patent nonsense" that the sending of an all-white All Black team "will not constitute any deviation from New Zealand's external policy as it is at present." It is fact. The Rugby Union does not decide our external policy. If Asians do not understand this, it is probably because everyone has been to preoccupied to attempt to explain it to them. And finally it is simply untrue to say that the Rugby Union's decision was taken after the A.U.S.A. A.G.M. It was actually taken six days before.

The petition urges "the Government of New Zealand . . . to exert all possible influence on the New Zealand Rugby Union to prevent that body" sending an all-white team to South Africa. I question whether either the drafters or the signers of this document understand the implications of what they say they want. Parliament and the Cabinet, which are controlled by the majority party (which at the last General Election was opposed by the majority of the voters), have complete legislative and executive control of the nation's affairs. If one takes the petition's plea at its face value, we must remember that legislation or regulation to dissolve the N.Z.R.F.U., the refusal of permission for the touring party to leave the country, or even their forcible detention, are all measures well within the Government's "possible influence." Likely enough no such extreme measures are intended, and the wording of the petition is simply a result of befuddlement, which I would claim to be cost certainly culpable. Nevertheless, the very idea of Government interference as a matter of policy in such an affair seems to me to be thoroughly undesirable. It is not so far from this to the setting up of a regulatory Ministry of Sport as in totalitarian states. The suggestion is all the more extraordinary because, only a matter of weeks before, several of the students prominent in the Protest Committee were agreeing at the Sunday night O'Rourke Discussion Group that the trend for New Zealanders to hand over more and more responsibility for doing things to the State was greatly to be deplored and carefully to be guarded against in the future. There is one direct precedent for the action the petitioners say they desire. This is the recall of the Brazilian Soccer team from South Africa by President Kubitschek. I suggest that the example of the head of a notoriously authoritarian Latin American state is not a good one for us to follow. Government interference is no less that when we happen to agree with the results of that interference in a particular case.

May I suggest that there are other avenues open to opponents of the tour. The N.Z.R.F.U. is ultimately responsible to that wide section of the public represented by the individual club, and doubtless there are constitutional methods of changing the composition of its Council if enough pressure is applied from below. And has anyone explored the possibilities or realized the tremendous potential for both practical and propaganda purposes of a declaration of unavailability for 1960 from even a small group of All Blacks while they are assembled for one of the current Test series?

—T. J. Power.

NUCLEUS POETRY COMPETITION RESULTS

1. "Obituaries"—by V. O'Sullivan.
2. "Poems for a Note"—by M. Richards.
3. "Wander from the Self Outwards"—by M. G. Tempest.

The editor's "bribe" drew some fifteen entries which, on the whole, were disappointing. All entries gave evidence of an enthusiasm developed into a confident handling of language and form. The prize winners may all be regarded as established poets, if only in the University, and they faced little or no competition from the latest Beatnik intake from the Grammar schools.

JOURNALISTIC RESPONSIBILITY?

The function of a daily paper in all democratic countries is to bring before the public an accurate, unbiased account of all events of importance, as they occur. Editorial columns exist to enable a newspaper to express its own opinions as it sees fit.

Yet here in Auckland a leading daily paper, the *New Zealand Herald*, has adopted what can only be interpreted as a deliberate calculated attempt to suppress news which virtually affects New Zealand and the relations of the two races who together are termed "New Zealanders." The question of All Black representation in South Africa in 1960, the inclusion or non-inclusion of Maoris in that team is, right or wrong, one in which the public has taken an unparalleled interest. Another daily newspaper which has consistently published letters on the subject has, it is rumoured, several racks of letters awaiting publication.

Yet this "responsible" paper, the *New Zealand Herald*, has not only refused to publish all but a mere handful of letters — mostly one-sided — but has also failed to publish numerous Press Association messages dealing with various protests against the decision. A perusal of papers over the past few months re-

veals that on the fourteen days following the announcement of the Rugby Union's decision the *Herald* failed to publish at least ten, and possibly more communications on the subject. These were by no means all trivial or unworthy of publication. They included a statement by Allen Brash stating categorically that the decision had been reached by the Union *entirely without* any pressure from South Africa, and that the Union was itself imposing its own colour bar; a statement by the Bishops of Christchurch and Dunedin; several tribal committee statements, and more recently, any comment or report on the formation within Auckland of two Citizens' All Black Committees. Editorial comment, too, has been almost non-existent: one of the first which appeared was only to take advantage of any possible Government embarrassment of Mr Tirakatene's outspoken comment, out of Parliament.

The only possible conclusion one can come to is that there is a third party to the "conspiracy of silence" mentioned by the *Auckland Star*; the *New Zealand Herald* has joined the Rugby Union and the Government in what on the surface appears to be at least a rather unnatural alliance.

—J.M.O.

NO MAORIS, NO TOUR

On Monday, 20th July, a group of students formed the Auckland Students' All Black Protest Committee. This Committee aims Turqa Royal, is working in collaboration with the Citizens' All Black Committee. Practical expressions of the Committee's work has already included the sponsoring of a petition, which was presented to the Mayor of the City of Auckland, on Monday, 10th August; assistance at the Citizens' Protest Meeting at the Town Hall on the day following; an organised survey of public opinion, and a canvassing of all student bodies on the issue. The Committee, team chosen under a system of discrimination. We need your support to ensure that their decision is reversed.

The Committee, led by Ian Pool, Pat Hohepa, John Orbell, and at coalescing student opinion in demonstrations, petitions, and protests against the N.Z. Rugby Football Union's decision to send a white All Black team to South Africa next year.

which aims to organise the student opinion of the city in every way possible, needs the support of every student citizen in this vital moral agitation. Every student must find himself intellectually involved in some way in the issue. We believe that New Zealand cannot morally justify the action of the Rugby Union in sending a STUDENTS — the Committee is planning further action in addition to that already mentioned. Watch the Notice Boards; make contact for all details through your representative or liaison officer.

BE READY TO DEMONSTRATE when the lead is given by the Committee.

Liaison: Bill Broughton, Les Groube,
C/o Students' All Black Protest Committee.
via A.U. Maori Club Letter Box.

THE INTELLIGENTSIA

of Auckland University are regular depositors
of the AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK.

ARE YOU?

Architects' Congress

Architecture in New Zealand has been too long considered a relatively undistinguished profession, and a very minor art. Established architects in this country have at last accepted, but too glibly, the new vocabulary of form produced by the European architectural revolution forty years ago, and now that the excitement of new ideas has begun to pall, it is high time for the new generation to think more deeply about the implications of their work; to consider more profoundly the new problems in design and philosophy that the 20th Century has created; and to find ways of re-establishing good architecture as the major artistic contribution to the community. This can only be achieved by intelligent discussion amongst people with similar problems in different environments, such as will take place in this congress.

The Architectural Society hopes that all those staff and students at this University who take an interest in their surroundings will try to attend some part of this congress, and so learn what contribution the intelligent layman can make towards the creation of an intelligent and sensitive environment. There is, however, one lecture which will be of vital interest to everyone in Auckland, namely the projected talk by Professor Robert Matthew, of Edinburgh, which will take place on the evening of either Wednesday, 19th, or Thursday, 20th August. Professor Matthew will be in Auckland for a deplorably short fortnight immediately

before the congress, in the capacity of consultant to the local firms of architects who are designing the University. As architect of the Royal Festival Hall and many other brilliant new buildings in England, we can rest assured that he will bring to our local problem an intelligent understanding of the peculiar problems besetting University design, and we hope that his creative ability will produce a significant form for our new campus.

Apart from this lecture, the congress will follow a general pattern of morning lectures on one of the crucial problems of architecture today, with a seminar in the afternoon on the same subject. These lectures and seminars, covering the vexed problems of the relationship of architecture and engineering, architectural education, and the integration of the allied arts and so on, promise to be lively and vital affairs. On some evenings slides of New Zealand and Australian architecture will be shown, and during the day there will be time to move round the various exhibitions at present being organized at Elam and the School of Architecture.

The Congress will be informally opened on the evening of Tuesday, 18th August, by Professor Light, Dean of the School, and brought to a close the following Tuesday evening by I. B. Reynolds, present patron of the Architectural Society.

—R. Hay.

PROGRAMME

Thurs. 18th August	(evening)	Informal opening by Prof. Light, Dean of School.
Wed. 19th August	(morning)	Opening Lecture by Prof. Toy, Professor of Design.
	(afternoon)	Seminar on morning's subject. Student panel.
Thur. 20th August	(morning)	Site visits to buildings of merit both historic and contemporary
	(afternoon)	At some stage on Wednesday or Thursday we hope to arrange an address by Prof. R. Matthew who will then be in Auckland.
Fri. 21st August	(morning)	Lecture — 'Architectural Engineering' by D. Thom, Engineer.
	(afternoon)	Seminar on morning's lecture panel: H. E. Wallace — Engineer N. W. Avery — Construction Foreman G. Smith — Architect
Sat. 22nd August	(evening)	Slides of Australian Architecture.
Mon. 24th August	(evening)	Dinner — Dance and Party
	(morning)	Lecture — 'Architectural Education' by W. Wilson, Architect.
	(afternoon)	Seminar on morning's lecture Student panel.
	(evening)	Slides of Australian Furniture, etc.
Tues. 25th August	(morning)	Lecture — 'Allied Arts' P. Tomory — Director Auckland Art Gallery
	(afternoon)	Seminar on morning's lecture panel: V. A. Brown — Senior Lecturer P. Nicholson — Artist P. Middleton
	(evening)	Final address by I. B. Reynolds, B. Arch.

We would emphasize again that most of these seminars are open to all students at Auckland University. If you have particular interest in any of these subjects do come along and participate.

This is a first venture into what we hope will become an annual event and ultimately be widened to include all schools in

Australia and S.E. Asia as well. The Congress has the support of the Students' Association and the New Zealand and New South Wales Institutes of Architects, as well as the Faculty of Architecture in Auckland.

The venue for the Congress will be the main lecture hall in "Fernleigh", in the School of Architecture.

SOCIAL ATTITUDES

SURVEY REPORT

—M. Maxted.

Thanks to the energetic help rendered by both members and non-members of the S.I.I., the survey results have been collated. These people will not be mentioned by name here, but to them goes the credit for cyclostyling, distributing, collecting, and marking the social inventories.

THE INVENTORY

For a full explanation of the inventory, the reader is directed to the explanation printed elsewhere. Suffice it to say here that it is concerned with two distinct sets of social attitude. These are the Conservative-Radical set and the Authoritarian set. As they do not correlate with one another, they are used to give a distribution of social attitudes in two dimensions.

THE SAMPLE

The group of students who filled in the inventory may be called a random sample of the Student Body. This means that the students were not especially selected to give a wide representative sample of the Student Body, but were selected by sheer chance. Had more time and money been available, a more satisfactory arrangement could have been made. However, this random sample may be used to give a picture of the Student Body, as will be shown later.

There were 126 students in the sample. The distribution histograms show quite clearly that the representation of social attitudes within the sample was wide and possibly more or less correct in proportion.

The main result of the survey showed that the average member of the sample of students is Liberal in his social attitudes. His actual score is 7.6 on the Conservative-Radical continuum, and 15.7 on the Authoritarian-Democratic continuum. This score is very close to that which empirically represents the Liberal attitude.

THE DIAGRAMS

It must be made clear at the onset that these diagrams have been incorrectly titled. The titles should read "Distribution of the samples . . . etc.". Please do not take these diagrams to represent accurately the distribution of the attitudes of the entire Student Body.

On the first two diagrams you will find six dotted lines. These represent the empirically determined positions of Conservatives, Fascists, Liberals, Socialists, Communists and of the average sample member. On the two-dimensional diagram (which has been laid out to agree in direction with Eysenck's), these same positions are to be found inside the circles. The heavier circle with (positioned near the Liberal mark) the dot inside represents the average student of the sample group.

No comments have been made on the diagrams, as I feel they are largely self-explanatory.

CONCLUSIONS

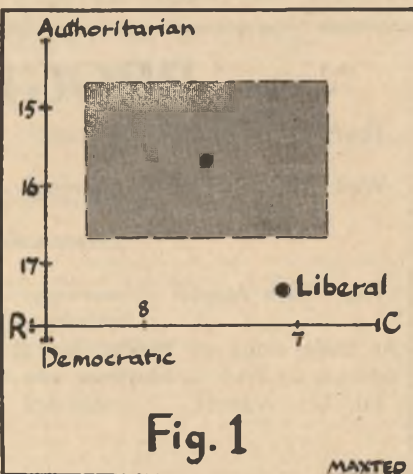
What can be said of the whole Student Body as a result of this survey? Well, it may be maintained that if the whole Student Body was asked to fill in social inventories, the result would not be very different from those shown in the diagrams.

Let me be a little more explicit. The amount of possible variation between the true average student and the average sample student may be predicted by statistical means. This has been done. The prediction shows that the true average student will score within the following scale ranges: Conservative-Radical, 6.8 - 8.4; Authoritarian-Democratic, 14.7 - 15.7.

This possible variation is demonstrated in figure 1. The relevant sections of scale are shown, as is the position of the Liberals. The black dot in the shaded area represents the average member of the sample group. The shaded area then represents the area in which the average of the Student Body would fall.

How accurate is this prediction? It has been made at the 1% confidence level. This means roughly that it has 99 chances in 100 of coming true.

It is obvious that the distribution necessary to produce this predicted average of the entire Student Body would have proportions roughly similar to those shown.



OPINIONS

Under the heading "Opinion percentage," you will find the statements from the inventory. With each statement are the percentages of students who noted their agreement, disagreement or indecision. These will be of interest to all, especially to some of the Varsity clubs and societies.

To sum up, one may say with a fair degree of confidence that the average A.U. student is Liberal in his outlook. Naturally enough, there are sizeable groups of Conservatives and Socialists together with sprinklings of Communists and Fascists. There are also people who hold extreme views. But the fact remains that our average student is markedly Liberal.

SURVEY EXPLANATION

Firstly it should be made clear that the S.I.I. did not construct the inventory themselves. It was taken from a Pelican book by Dr. H. J. Eysenck entitled "Sense and Nonsense in Psychology." The really interested reader is referred to Chapter 7 of this book for a detailed discussion of both the questionnaire, and of the application of psychology to the fields of politics and personality.

The inventory itself, in its original form, is composed of sixty statements "taken from speeches, books, newspapers and other sources." However, some of these statements are dummies, and in marking the results only forty-eight of them are taken into account. Of these forty-eight statements, sixteen are used to determine the subject's position on the Conservative-Radical continuum, and thirty-two to determine his Authoritarian-Democratic score. It will be noticed that only fifty-six statements appear on the S.I.I. cyclostyled inventory. This was to enable it to be printed on one piece of foolscap. Naturally, only those questions which did not have any scoring significance were deleted, and thus the inventory lost none of its validity.

Many people have asked this question: Why were these particular statements used, and who decided how much significance each one has? To answer this, let's look at the construction of the questionnaire. The first step in obtaining the statements associated with the Conservative-Radical continuum would be to collect several hundred statements *apparently* expressing various political attitudes. The next step would be to get several thousand subjects whose political beliefs had been determined by careful, empirical and laborious means. These subjects are then given the statements and asked to express their opinions on them. The results are then carefully analysed, and those statements which drew opinions consistent with political belief are sorted out. Each of these selected statements are now known to draw a predictable opinion from a subject whose political belief is known. For example, statement 4 is known to draw agreement from a Radical, and disagreement from a Conservative.

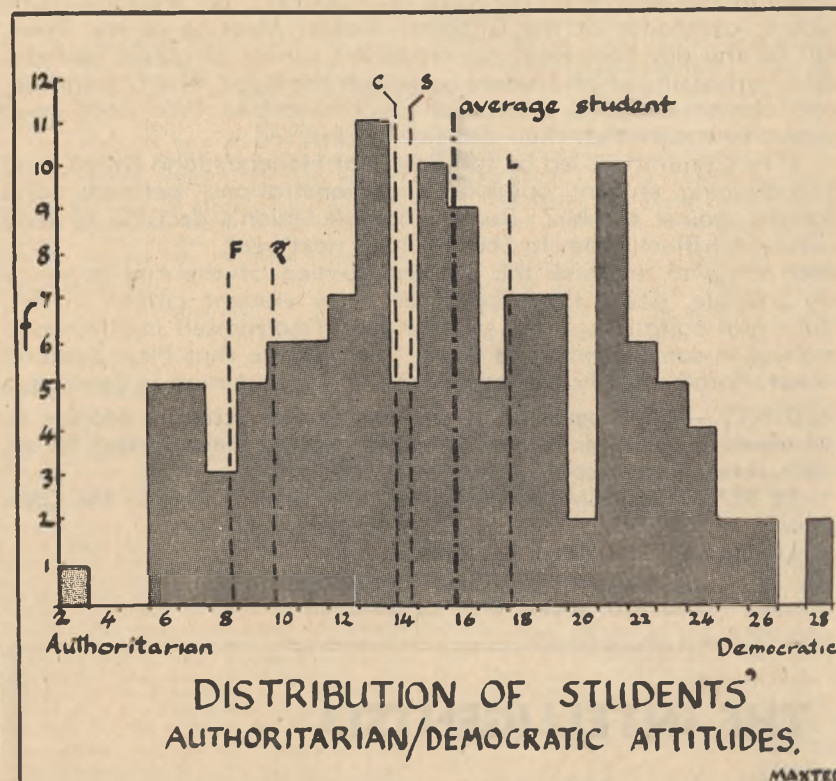
In the questionnaire the S.I.I. used, there are sixteen selected questions used to determine one's position on the Radical-Conservative continuum. There is reliable evidence to show that the extreme Radical will score sixteen points for his opinions of these statements, and that each is positioned on the Radical-Conservative continuum.

The thirty-two questions concerned with the Authoritarian-Democratic continuum were selected in exactly the same way. An extremely tough-minded or authoritarian subject will get no marks at all for his opinions, while the extremely tender-minded or democratic subject will gain thirty-two marks. Again the subject's position on this continuum may thus be reliably determined.

Another question that has been asked is this: Who decided where the various political parties were positioned? The answer is to be found in the standardisation of the test. Here the complete questionnaire would be given to groups who are known empirically to represent these parties. The results were then given to the statisticians, who worked out the mean or average score for each group — these groups being variously Communist, Conservative, Fascist, Liberal and Socialist. The points you see on the graphs therefore represent the mean or average score of these main political groups. The position of the average student was worked out in the same way.

One word of warning should be given here. As this questionnaire was constructed in Great Britain, the students' positions will not be as accurate as one could wish. However, due to the similarities in culture, this inaccuracy will be possibly very small. The same cautionary remarks will apply to the positions of the political parties.

In conclusion, I refer those interested in the application of psychology to politics and personality to Part Four of Eysenck's "Uses and Abuses of Psychology" and Part Two of his "Sense and Nonsense." For those people who are interested in mental testing and prediction generally, I note the following references:



For Everything Musical

Lewis Eady
LIMITED

The "Box Office" :: 192 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND
(and at Hamilton)

Essentials of Psychological Testing, by L. J. Cronbach.
A Guide to Mental Testing, by R. B. Cattell.

Uses and Abuses of Psychology, Parts One and Two.
Sense and Nonsense in Psychology, Chapter Five.

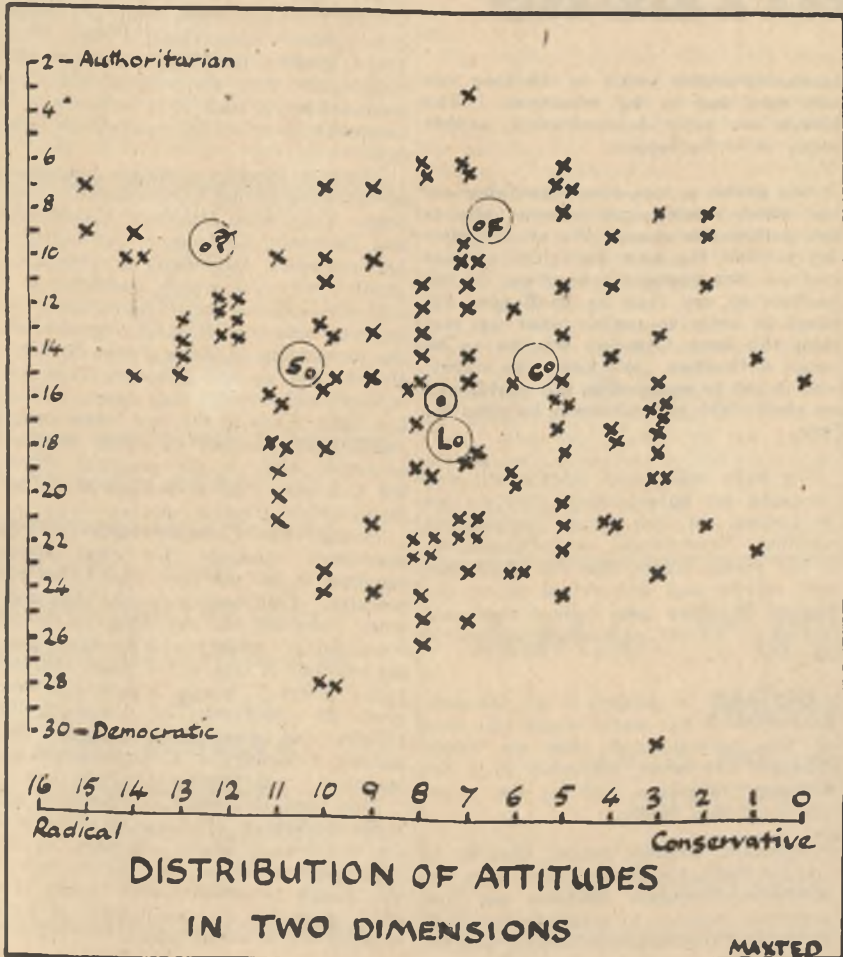
SURVEY REPORT

STUDENTS' OPINIONS PERCENTAGED

81% agreed: 14% undecided: 5% disagreed.

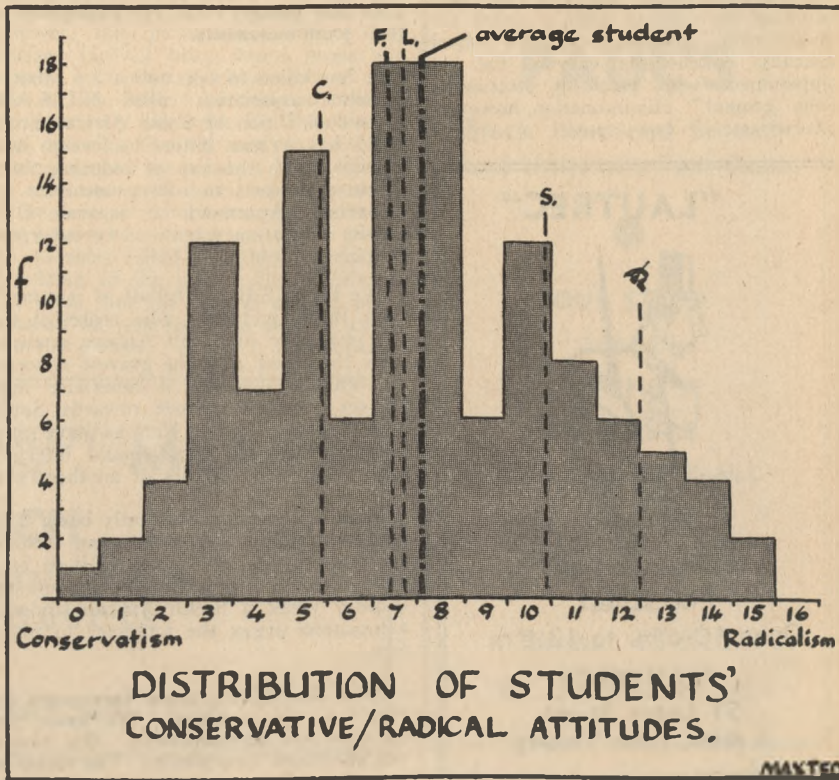
4%	"	4%	"	94%	"
57%	"	12%	"	31%	"
7%	"	6%	"	87%	"
41%	"	16%	"	43%	"
58%	"	13%	"	29%	"
36%	"	6%	"	58%	"
28%	"	7%	"	65%	"
8%	"	10%	"	82%	"
30%	"	10%	"	60%	"
68%	"	15%	"	17%	"
36%	"	9%	"	65%	"
12%	"	8%	"	80%	"
43%	"	11%	"	46%	"
11%	"	13%	"	76%	"
36%	"	19%	"	45%	"
22%	"	17%	"	61%	"
53%	"	10%	"	37%	"
17%	"	26%	"	57%	"
52%	"	13%	"	35%	"
13%	"	5%	"	82%	"
62%	"	6%	"	32%	"
32%	"	13%	"	55%	"
24%	"	18%	"	58%	"
3%	"	4%	"	93%	"
26%	"	9%	"	65%	"
18%	"	12%	"	70%	"
38%	"	21%	"	41%	"
33%	"	10%	"	57%	"
68%	"	10%	"	22%	"
28%	"	15%	"	57%	"
50%	"	24%	"	26%	"
54%	"	15%	"	31%	"
14%	"	12%	"	74%	"
28%	"	12%	"	60%	"
24%	"	14%	"	62%	"
35%	"	14%	"	51%	"
8%	"	2%	"	90%	"
51%	"	13%	"	36%	"
47%	"	29%	"	24%	"
38%	"	38%	"	24%	"
31%	"	17%	"	52%	"
39%	"	29%	"	32%	"
70%	"	15%	"	15%	"
36%	"	10%	"	54%	"
98%	"	1%	"	1%	"
55%	"	21%	"	24%	"
53%	"	13%	"	34%	"
34%	"	10%	"	57%	"
7%	"	20%	"	73%	"
34%	"	18%	"	48%	"
35%	"	33%	"	32%	"
53%	"	21%	"	26%	"
51%	"	22%	"	27%	"
55%	"	18%	"	27%	"
58%	"	22%	"	20%	"

1. The nation exists for the benefit of the individual, not the individual for the nation.
2. Coloured people are innately inferior to white people.
3. War is inherent in human nature.
4. Ultimately private property should be abolished, and complete socialism introduced.
5. Persons with hereditary defects and diseases should be compulsorily sterilised.
6. In the interests of peace we must give up part of our national sovereignty.
7. Production and trade should be free from government interference.
8. Divorce laws should be altered to make divorce easier.
9. The so-called underdog deserves little sympathy or help from successful people.
10. Crimes of violence should be punished by flogging.
11. The nationalization of industry is likely to lead to inefficiency, bureaucracy and stagnation.
12. Men and women have the right to trial marriage.
13. 'My country right or wrong' is a saying which expresses a fundamentally desirable attitude.
14. The average man can lead a good enough life without religion.
15. It would be a mistake to have coloured people as foremen over whites.
16. One's greatest obligation is to one's family.
17. There is no survival of any kind after death.
18. The death penalty is barbaric, and should be abolished.
19. In general Jews are pretty much alike.
20. The dropping of the first atom bomb, killing as it did many innocent women and children, was morally wrong and incompatible with our kind of civilization.
21. Birth control, except where recommended by a doctor, should be made illegal.
22. People suffering from incurable diseases should have the choice of being put painlessly to death.
23. Sunday observance is old-fashioned and should cease to govern our behaviour.
24. Capitalism is immoral because it exploits the worker by failing to give him full value for his productive work.
25. We should believe without question all we are taught by the Church.
26. A person should be free to take his own life without interference from society.
27. Free love should be encouraged as a means towards mental and physical health.
28. Sex crimes such as rape or attacks on children deserve flogging or worse.
29. C.M.T. in peace time is essential for the survival of this country.
30. A white lie is often a good thing.
31. The idea of God is man's invention.
32. Men should not be permitted greater sexual freedom than women by society.
33. The Church should attempt to increase its influence on the life of the nation.
34. Conscientious objectors are traitors to their country and should be treated accordingly.
35. The laws against abortion should be abolished.
36. Most religious people are hypocrites.
37. Sex relations outside marriage are always wrong.
38. European refugees should be left to fend for themselves.
39. Only by going back to religion can man hope to survive.
40. It is wrong to punish a man if he helps another country because he prefers it to his own.
41. It is just as well that the struggle of life tends to weed out the weak.
42. In taking part in any form of world organization, this country should make sure that none of its independence and power is lost.
43. Nowadays more and more people are prying into things that do not concern them.
44. All forms of racial discrimination should be made illegal, and be subject to heavy penalties.
45. Religious education in schools should be compulsory.
46. Jews are as valuable citizens as any other group.
47. We should try to cure criminals, not punish them.
48. The Church is the main bulwark opposing the evil trends in modern society.
49. There is no harm in travelling occasionally without a ticket — if you can get away with it.
50. The Japanese are by nature cruel.
51. Life is so short that man is justified in enjoying himself as much as he can.
52. Occupation by a foreign power is better than war.
53. Christ was divine, wholly or partly in a sense different from other men.
54. The universe was created by God.
55. Blood sports should be forbidden.
56. Internal order within the nation is better than complete freedom.



Lastly, a word of caution and explanation. The person who scores close to, say the Communistic position, is not necessarily a professed Communist. He may profess to any political creed, but his attitudes are unfortunately Communistic.

Therefore please do not read the diagrams to say that there are so many professing Communists or Fascists. One can only say that there are so many people who have Communistic or Fascistic attitudes.



OPERA— AT LAST

The Music Society's highly successful production of Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* brought home two striking facts: first, that neither the conventions nor the originality of Purcell's masterpiece have been dulled one whit by the passage of over two hundred years, and secondly that there are within this University people with the necessary talent and foresight to produce full-blooded and wholly entertaining opera.

Dido was really the obvious choice for a first operatic production — it was written for amateurs, and so the music is fairly simple in range and style; and it was designed for limited resources, so that the instrumentation and stage requirements are kept within reasonably modest limits.

Any discussion on the merits and demerits of the production must start with the chorus — for in this work the chorus carries the brunt of the drama, as well as commenting upon its movement. It was clear from the start that this group had been thoroughly rehearsed — on the whole the chorus work was controlled and well disciplined, but I felt that more attention had been paid to stylistic details than to the more technical matters of balance and blending of tone. Such deficiencies (especially in the sopranos and tenors) were particularly marked in such places as the Witches' Echo chorus, and the tragic resignation of "Great minds against themselves conspire" and "With drooping Wings."

Mr Hollinrake is a first-rate musician, and an interpreter *par excellence*, but he is no conductor — hence the orchestra, made up of unquestionably fine executants, tended to be inconsistent. The *Lento* of the overture, for instance, was unforgettably rich and tragic, whilst the Witches' and Sailors' Dance in Act III lacked the vital rhythmic drive which a more forceful conductor would have provided. Similarly the sharp double-dotted figures of the Triumphant Dance quickly degenerated into flabby triplets. Balance was against it seemed, sacrificed for style — this paid off in the more contrapuntal sections like the *allegro* of the overture, but the *ritornelli* preceding both the Witches' scene and the Hunting scene tended to develop into viola concerti.

The *basso continuo* — the technical and psychological foundation upon which all Baroque music rests — was provided by Donald Dellow (harpsichord) and Michael Driffin (cello). Both showed an intimate understanding of both the *continuo* principle and the music under consideration. The ground basses, therefore, were always firm and confident, providing the soloists with a sound accompaniment. Mr Driffin always played musically, occasionally varying the accompaniment with *pizzicato* statements of the "ground." His intonation, however, suffered one or two lapses.

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"LAUTREC"
57 Lorne Street
3 mins. from Varsity

Marie Robinson's *Dido* was completely satisfying, musically, perhaps, more than dramatically. She seemed more at home in the lyrical aria "Oft she Visits" than in the tragically dramatic Lament, however. Joan Cochrane's Belinda was magnificent — indeed she eclipsed the rest of the cast with her fine musicianship and acting. Sylvia Hopkins' Sorceress was a little nervously unsteady at first, but soon became sufficiently bloodthirsty and demoniacal to convince anyone. Terry Wilson's acting was appalling — but his singing of Aeneas was wonderful. The *recitative* in Act II was incomparable, and the words "with more ease could die" controlled with superb artistry and filled with unforgettable pathos.

As far as the dramatic details were concerned, the production was never brilliant and sometimes mediocre. The Witches' scene in Act II was probably the most successful, although the use of an electronic organ here was, to say the very least, deplorable.

Of the chorus costumes, the less said the better. Suffice it to say that something completely simple and classical would have been quite satisfactory. The costumes of Aeneas and his train were, in contrast, strikingly effective.

Any production, of course, has its flaws, and I should like to make it quite clear that, in spite of these deficiencies, Messrs Barker and Hollinrake succeeded admirably in capturing the atmosphere of the opera and in providing appreciative audience with first-rate entertainment.

—G.W.J.D.

LITTLE HITLERS

Below is the text of a letter received by N.Z.U.S.A. from the Afrikaans Studentebond (A.S.B.), one of the two South African student unions. Its assumptions, methods of argument and indeed some of the expressions used strongly recall the propaganda of Nazi youth movements.

It has come to our notice . . . that a students' association called N.U.S.A.S. (National Union of South African Students) has written letters to foreign universities with the aim of inducing them to send protests to our government on University Apartheid, i.e. separate University education for the different races in our country.

We the A.S.B., on behalf of our more than 15,000 members, who represent the vast majority of South African students view this deed with the gravest concern, and cannot consider it otherwise than an act of high treason towards South Africa. The United Nations have proclaimed that no State should interfere with the internal affairs of another.

This, however, is constantly being done by associations and institutions outside our boundaries. We consider it to be a most contemptible act of betrayal of our country when a South African students' association urges the foreigner to interfere.

We, the A.S.B. stand foursquare behind our Government. We know that its aims are humanitarian. Our enemies are liberals and leftists. The liberals are following a policy of short-term

The history of the Empire and later Commonwealth has been one of increasing decentralisation, for the time that Britain ruled a number of crown colonies to the time that the Dominions were declared "autonomous and in no way subordinate" to Great Britain. Since 1926 when this last statement was made the process has gone even farther.

The most radical changes since the Treaty of Westminster have come in the composition of the Commonwealth. India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya have been added. They have brought with them a problem, less of size and dispersion, than of racial differences. (In spite of Dutch and French elements, the old British Commonwealth of Nations might have been considered as of largely British extraction.) The element of common parentage, which existed before, has been lost, and though many Asian leaders have been educated in Britain, there is considerable hostility in many cases.

Thus the Commonwealth is more a conglomeration of young, increasingly confident nations, pursuing, in some cases, policy courses decidedly different from those of Great Britain. This increasing confidence and awareness of different interests was clearly brought out during the Suez Crisis when Great Britain was openly criticised by India and was by no means sure of support from the rest of the Commonwealth.

There are hopes for a stronger Commonwealth unit, which come at a time when the Family of Nations is unusually divided. South Africa because of her racial policies has been greatly criticised throughout the Commonwealth and may possibly secede. In particular, there is great friction with India because of her treatment of Indians in South Africa. Though the possibility of war between India and Pakistan appears to have been averted by the Tibetan situation and the World Bank scheme, there is still considerable tension. India has also pursued a policy of pacifism contrary to the rest of the Commonwealth. Ghana, the newest member, is having internal political troubles and is concerned with the anti-European African nationalist movement. These are but some of the

more obvious and pressing problems underneath which, there are many petty frictions.

The considerable political disagreement is mirrored in the economic situation. There have been in the past strong believers in the Commonwealth as a self-contained economic unit. The 1932 Ottawa Conference was an attempt to establish large scale Commonwealth preference. Recent tendencies have, however, been entirely in the opposite direction. The discussions at Toronto have shown that the Commonwealth countries are unwilling to grant concessions as a whole, but instead negotiate bilateral agreements as with any other individual nation. Canada is economically tied to the U.S.A., and though Mr Diefenbaker did express intentions of shifting trade to Great Britain, this did not eventuate. These attractions outside the Commonwealth will be greatly increased by the European Common Market. It will be difficult to assess its effect on Great Britain, but it seems likely that her interests may be adversely affected by Commonwealth agreements. In any case, it is almost certain that more preferences will have to be granted to the European countries, and proportionately fewer to the Commonwealth.

In the realm of defence the Commonwealth is once again divided. New Zealand and Australia have concluded the Anzus pact with the U.S.A. and are in fact far more dependent upon U.S. military aid than British Canada, who, by nature of her position is similarly tied to the U.S., while Pakistan and India receive considerable U.S. aid. This situation has produced much criticism in Great Britain and the unwillingness of the Commonwealth to contribute materially to peace-time defence is a source of constant friction.

The possibilities of closer union, when the Commonwealth has such dissimilar political, economic and military interests, seem remote. Some have argued that the Empire should be a third world power, with its own sputniks and atom bombs. Obviously, this train of thought comes mainly from Great Britain which has a greater fear of Communist military might than the rest of the Commonwealth. As such it is unlikely to be acceptable to other Commonwealth members.

There is already a certain amount of co-operation among Commonwealth countries. The Prime Ministers' Conferences, and Economic Conferences are outstanding examples, but there are numerous smaller ways in which co-operation is achieved, such as the foreign affairs conferences, numerous research organizations, the forwarding of foreign news by Great Britain and so on. Though these conferences and services may appear to have had little result in the past, some understanding of different problems has been achieved, while in the practical sphere, the Colombo Plan is perhaps the Commonwealth's greatest success.

Though the Commonwealth has the machinery necessary for close understanding, it has not been used to its full potential. Conferences can do little good when countries are unwilling to discuss controversial subjects. The most glaring example of this, is the South African racial policy. South Africa has been given the opportunity of discussing her policies, but consistently refused, thus making a mockery of Commonwealth co-operation.

This need for closer co-operation and understanding is, of course, a problem of the world as a whole, yet here, an unwillingness to compromise, on the part of the "family of nations," will hardly be a good omen for the possibilities of compromise on a world scale.

—M. R. Stenson.

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LOUDER LIEDER

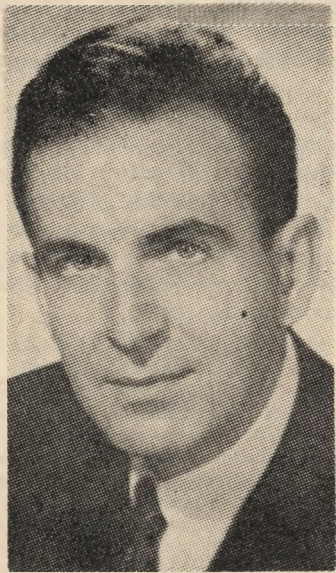
When, in this age of superlatives, one actually encounters something worthy of the highest praise, one is unable to give the credit which is rightly deserved. The Gerard Souzay recital of lieder is a case in point, for it is doubtful if ever before in the Town Hall a singer has given such a sustained exhibition of feeling, interpretation, technical ability and polish.

Whether he was rendering the various moods and styles in Purcell, Scarlatti, Brahms, Fauré, Ravel or Richard Strauss, M. Souzay never failed to convince us that he was living and feeling every one of his songs. His audience was drawn into the atmosphere of each from the very first note, and held enthralled until the last. Much of M. Souzay's ability to interpret springs directly from sheer technical accomplishment. For his voice is a beautiful flexible instrument, capable of many tone colours, and retaining an even vocal line throughout his great range. His sustained notes, whether in his clearly resonant lower register for the delicate mezza voice of his higher, were a delight to the ear. The long sustained top F at the end of Ravel's "Chanson Epique" left his audience breathless in admiration. M. Souzay's personality puts the finishing touch to his presentation. His confident, yet likeable and unobtrusive stage manner endeared him to his audience, as did also his willingness to sing encores, of which there were five.

It is possible to detect a slight difference in production between M. Souzay's higher and lower registers which could perhaps be remedied by a darker tone in the lower, but his production generally is so effortlessly resonant that it is difficult to entertain this criticism seriously. With such care does he treat his voice that not once in a demanding programme did he show sign of strain. Perhaps a more serious criticism is that M. Souzay did not, for many people, give enough volume for comfortable listening in the large hall. That he had the ability to do so was plainly apparent, but a smaller hall, of a size which Auckland lacks, would have given a more intimate atmosphere for the moderate volume that M. Souzay mostly employed.

One must admire M. Souzay's command of fourteen languages, of which he used six in this recital. His natural English suggests that he has no need to learn his foreign songs parrot-fashion. And his encore "The Stuttering Lovers," sung in a rich Irish brogue, was a delight. M. Souzay does make occasional operatic appearances, and these three arias, which were very warmly received by his audience, well justified his doing so.

But however talented the singer may be, it takes two to present successful lieder, and M. Souzay's accompanist, Mr Dalton Baldwin, a twenty-seven-year-old American, performed his part admirably.



Gerard Souzay

It was disappointing to see the Town Hall barely two-thirds full for a singer of the highest world class, whose equal will be unlikely to be heard again until 1961, when M. Souzay will give another series of recitals throughout the country. May that day not be long approaching, for well-performed lieder is too seldom heard in New Zealand.

—K. White.

Mummy, why does Daddy look so pale?
Shut up! Your father's in the All Blacks.

AN ALPHA FOR THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT

This year's French play was by a modern writer of light comedies, Max Maurey; his play, "M. Lambert, marchand de tableaux," was presented in the Hall by the French department on July 2nd and 3rd, and in Hamilton on July 4th.

The choice of play this year was most suitable — the French was easy to understand, the plot was not complicated and there was plenty of scope for the actors; the result was more than pleasing. Professor Keys, who produced the play, seems to have communicated some of his excellent theatrical abilities to his students taking part. One could have wished to see him taking part again; but it is also pleasing to see a full student cast for the first time. Specially worthy of mention in the cast is Mary Riches for her excellent accent (here showing up the others to some extent) and her easy, unselfconscious acting as a woman swindler. Elisabeth Thom, who was praised by last year's critic shows improvement since then in the role of Mme. Lambert. With R. J. Craig, in the title part as her husband, the "domestic discord" of the two, both

in front of the other characters and when alone together, was excellently brought out. W. J. Kirkness, as an "idiot of 20 year's standing" brought realism to his part. B. Gore, as the young director of a mental home, H. A. Richards, as a bogus prince, and Margaret Lindsay as Roberte, the doctor's female assistant, gave good support. The acting for the most part kept moving; this is essential for this kind of production, since if the French cannot at times be followed, there must be something happening in the stage to retain interest. However, this performance cannot be criticised for not being heard properly, as every word was clearly audible at the back of the hall. In addition, there was practically no work for the "souffleur," showing that the cast was actively concentrated on what it was doing. The sets were well done, especially that for the first act, which was detailed and must have given confidence to the cast. The costumes suited well the contemporary setting of the play. The audiences were good, but the second night's performance was marred by a few cat-calls from the gallery.

—S.A.M.

The LONG and the SHORT and the TALL

The New Zealand Players turned out for their recent tour with a play that leaves most entertainment that comes this way at a standstill. "The Long and The Short and The Tall" is a very fine play, and the Players succeeded in gathering a cast that could do it justice. This is the sort of play, and the sort of acting, that proves New Zealand can get out of the theatrical backwoods.

Willis Hall, the young British dramatist, has his craft at his fingertips. And it is craft that makes the play. There is a lot of talk, hardly enough action to sustain the suspense, and yet the seams very seldom show.

The story itself is gripping, and the Malayan jungle of 1942 is the background for the underlying idea—the basic nature of human life. The theme is never preached, but reveals itself as the characters assert themselves. In some respects the play is worth looking at after *King Lear*. In both man is revealed by being separated from normal society, until all accretions are lost, and a man stands there as he is—nothing very much to rave about.

The earthy dialogue bowls along with few hitches, and the various dialects add to the colour. The impression created is that this is the real thing. That is what the play turns on. There is never the feeling that this is life adapted for the stage. The fact that it is so like reality is what gives it the immediacy to push into the audience, and not just whirl on in front of them.

The acting laurels went to Thane Bettany for his pommie odd-man-out. He plays the irritating, but well meaning Private Bamforth with energy and a

sincerity that made the difficult pathos scenes come across like a gunshot.

Anthony Groser has at last in the sergeant's part a chance to show his paces. He acts with a polished care that never looks like ostentation, and yet manages to hold the stage even when the script is—and it occasionally is—against him.

Stafford Bryne production gave the script its head, and he wisely arranged action as the partner, not the rival, of the words. But in a way the Players wasted their time, for the Auckland audiences, with their knack of ignoring the worthwhile, filled about one fifth of His Majesty's each night. Not that Auckland can claim all the distinction; the rest of the country did exactly the same. The tour had to be called off after two weeks in this city.

It seems that serious entertainment just doesn't go down in this country. Most of the time the New Zealand theatrical scene is so quiet you could hear a name drop. When one does, the whole pack takes up the bark, and people who haven't been to the theatre since the Cassons were here, and won't go again until the Wolfits come, motor out to see the Richardsons. That is all names, or ballet. We would all willingly clap ourselves into apoplexy over a pas de deux. It may be that ballet, the lowest form of art, is so very close to Rugby, the highest form of sport. The confusion would be understandable. It is never easy to separate aesthetics from religion.

But it's a bad thing when a tour like this must be called off in a country that is so proud of its education, and that spends heaven knows how much on cultural exchanges with any nation that manages to paddle canoes. Perhaps if the Players threatened to do an all white *Othello*, they could fill the theatre with demonstrators, at least.

Regrettable as it may be, there is not much that can be done about it. If people won't go to decent plays, that's all there is to it. No doubt when Sabrina wheelbarrows her bosom across the footlights next week, the audience's taste shall return with the water to its mouth.

—V.O'S.

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Comment on Local Affairs

CONTROVERSIAL GROUND

It was disappointing to see that the Auckland City Council was unwilling to make a stand on the All Black controversy. Yet this refusal to express an opinion is insignificant when it is compared with the distressing statement made at the Auckland Diocesan Synod. Here when a speaker condemned the fact that Maoris were not to be sent to South Africa the Rt. Rev. W. J. Simkin answered him with these words: "I cannot allow that. You are on controversial ground." (quoted Auckland Star 10/7/59). This dismayed me — if the common man cannot turn to the church for a lead in controversial moral matters where can he turn? The founder of the Christian religion died for His opinions. Yet here is a church leader weakly refusing to discuss an important issue, one with which the church should be vitally concerned.

ABOVE THE LAW

Recently, as readers will probably know, there was a Supreme Court decision supporting the right of parents to resist arbitrary zoning which decrees which school a child must attend. The reaction of the education authorities to this affirmation of the freedom of the individual was amazing. Far from taking the decision as a justifiable check to its power, officialdom blandly stated that new legislation might be considered to enforce school zoning. Such is bureaucracy.

EMPIRE LOYALISTS

The League of Empire Loyalists, that bastion of freedom, says that we should understand apartheid and that the sending of Maoris to South Africa is out of the question. They were quoted recently in the Herald as saying that it is "moral for a race to fight for survival." We can't help wondering if that applies to the dark races of Africa as well as to the whites.

A WORD FROM JOHNSON

I would like to quote from Dr. Johnson, who expressed a view applicable to the absurd attitude that, as race relations are not perfect in New Zealand, we should not criticise those in South Africa. He said: "To do the best, can seldom be the lot of man: it is sufficient if, when opportunities are presented, he is ready to do good."

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GIRLS

Did you know?—that 10%

discount is given to

University Students on

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The Store for Girls

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LET'S BE FRIENDS

Since 1947, in various European cities, there have been held, at roughly two-yearly intervals what have been called world youth and student festivals. These festivals have generally taken as their venue Eastern European capitals; they have always been sponsored by two organisations with headquarters in Iron Curtain countries, the World Federations of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. The festivals have, according to their sponsors, been motivated by a desire to encourage peace and friendship among young people, by enabling them to have contact with their counterparts in both communist and non-communist countries. For all of these reasons, the State Departments, Foreign Offices and similar whatnots in the West have generally labelled them communist; and sternly advised Western youth not to support them. And, as is usual, these warnings have had some effect; the major youth organisations in the West have dutifully kept their hands off.

This year, a seventh festival is to be held at Vienna in Austria, and the whole tedious business is being re-enacted. The British foreign minister has issued a statement to the effect that the festival is "designed to exploit young people for the purposes of Communist propaganda," warning British youth organisations against it. The United States Information Service has circulated a brochure which says "the 1959 World Youth Festival is being organised as a typical communist propaganda forum."

The major Austrian youth and student organisations have published a newspaper accusing any Westerners thinking of attending the Festival of being practically moral turncoats and vehemently protesting, for some reason which is not clear, against the fact that they were not asked their opinion about whether or not a festival should be held in their country. Most Western European student organisations have argued that this Austrian opposition damns the festival automatically, and have forbidden their members to attend it. And so the thing goes on in the old way, with, as usual, argument being replaced by red-baiting.

This is a pity, because Communists, however black their record may be in Hungary and elsewhere, do not always harbour sinister designs on the West, nor, when they do, do they always suc-

ceed in carrying them out. The Russian delegation to the Festival may be, and probably is, that outlined in 1958 by "Komsomolskaya Pravda", the Russian Young Communist newspaper — to "actively educate young men and women in the spirit of a Communist attitude to labour 'Soviet' patriotism, friendship between peoples, and proletarian internationalism."

But need we suppose that young people of the West are so easily indoctrinated with Communism that they have only to attend a ten-day festival under Communist auspices to emerge battered, brainwashed, and Bolshevik? If we are to rely on Communist sources there is evidence that the traffic of ideas is not so entirely one-way. A festival was held in Moscow in 1957 which seriously alarmed "Komsomolskaya Pravda." It said

that the Soviet youth could "not agree and completely accept what certain youth delegates from capitalist countries showed at the festival," and that young Communists must "battle against the penetration of ideologies, morals and customs harmful to us." If the Moscow festival was, as Mr Selwyn Lloyd says this one will be, "stage-managed by Communist-controlled organisations solely concerned to advance the aims of the Soviet Government," it is difficult to understand a campaign against the festival's influence in the Russian press. In a document issued to the author of this article by the American Embassy, it is stated that at the Moscow festival "the eyes of the Moscow citizens and Soviet delegates were opened by the evidence of the freedom of speech, the gaiety and prosperity of Western participants." If this is the case, why the opposition to the present festival — especially as it is being held in Vienna, rather than in a Communist-dominated country, so that there is less opportunity for pro-Soviet propaganda. Western ideas have not only filtered through the barrier of Soviet censorship at the Moscow festival — many Poles claim that one of the pressures that made for Polish liberalisation under Gomulka was the 1955 Warsaw festival. No matter how hackneyed the fact, no matter how often it is used as a cliché in Communist propaganda, it is true that when young people from both sides of the Iron Curtain meet together the result is increased understanding and a greater desire for world peace. This applies to young people from both East and West, no matter under whose auspices they may meet: the real force that defeats all propaganda is human contact.

It is particularly unfortunate that the West should be adopting 'an obscurantist attitude towards the Vienna festival, since there will be so many delegates attending from uncommitted countries. In the American Embassy material mentioned above it is estimated that the number of festival participants from Africa and Asia will be twice the number who took part in the Moscow festival, while Latin American attendance will be trebled. These estimates are confirmed by the details so far given by the Festival preparatory committee or organisations sending delegates: only Western European and North American delegates are conspicuous by their absence. These uncommitted people, whether they are right or wrong, believe that they will have a chance to meet ordinary young people from all over the world at the Festival. Are we to deny them this — and ourselves the chance of influencing them — by boycotting the festival? If there will be propaganda at the festival, we will benefit if we can be there to point this out — not otherwise. If the West lets its case at the Festival go by default, the élite of the have-not nations may well believe the West has no case.

It may be true that "the singing, dancing and sporting events (at the Festival) provide a smokescreen for a vast programme of political indoctrination." No Western publicity has explained how propaganda intrudes into these innocuous activities. But dare the West refuse to believe, that when contacts between men and women of all races, creeds and nationalities meet, something very much like the truth will not result? Dare they refuse to welcome the official opening of even one chink in the Iron Curtain? If the West believes at all in the ideology of freedom to which it pays lip service, it cannot believe that its ideology will be worsted at any festival where it comes to grips with another.

—O. J. Gager.

G—A—R—N

You didn't like my first column, did you? You didn't think it was even slightly funny. You drew yourself back in your chair and said: "We are not amused," didn't you? Well the hell with you!

Rumour has it that the new Student Union (why not Association, since when have students ever been united?) Building is to incorporate an extension to its cafeteria, in the shape of a stainless steel sty, especially for people who want to behave like pigs.

Ever noticed how many coffee-house philosophers there are around the town? It doesn't matter which basement you fall into, there they are — the earnest, tense, serious-faced young men and women who discourse at terrific length on What's Wrong With The World, and What They Think Ought To Be Done. Trouble is, they never seem to do it.

Variation on a Theme:
"What have you got in that bag?"
"Oh, nothing!"

"Let's see now — sawn-off shotgun, .38 Police Special, two sticks of gelignite, time-bomb mechanism . . . No nothing unusual here. You can go." Later . . .
"But he didn't know what I'd noticed in the secret compartment . . ."

Library Books!

I understand Debating Society is to hold a "Throw the Dinner Party" shortly. By all accounts, some people will be in good trim.

Heard in a debate the other day: "If the great German philosopher Nietzsche were alive today he'd be turning in his grave."

THIS WEEK'S LITERARY EFFORT
Dedicated to North Shore students.
As when a traveller, forced to journey back,

Takes a coin by coin, and gravely counts them o'er,

Grudging each payment, fearing lest he lack,

Before he can regain the friendly shore.
—19th Century Poet (Anonymous)

'Tis said that Grants' Committee passed a resolution that people should not be paid by clubs for doing posters, but that club members should do them. Does this mean the end of the Curnovian extreme of consciousness stuff, or of those garishly eye-catching Cineramic affairs over the door of the Caf? I hope not. Besides, I need the money.

That's all for now, as the corrupt Bugs Bunny would say — speaking of which — don't miss Big Brother's Broadcast — 1YD, Monday night at 8.

—Big Brother.

IMPERIAL
CROWN
DRAUGHT
ALE
THE BEER THAT PLEASES EVERYONE!

DIVISION or COMPROMISE

Over recent months there has been considerable interest aroused in the University over this question of Church Unity. Much of the argument and discussion has been, however, unprofitable and indeed has tended rather to obscure the issue. Many people do not realize just what Church unification would entail. It is all very well to speak glibly of uniting all Christendom in one church, as if all that needed to be done was to settle the minor disagreements of a few prelates. The matter goes far deeper than that. It is not merely a question of the Church leaders coming together and agreeing to abolish the individuality of their churches and effecting a compromise on the matter of doctrine.

Such a union, even could it be effected, which is highly improbable, would be far from satisfactory, and in fact would only add to the problems besetting religion today. On matters of religion there can be no compromise. A person must either believe completely one set of doctrines, or he must reject them. If he is content to accept what is agreeable to him, and reject the rest, then he is not a true member of the church. Christ on earth founded one church, and one only, and this church was to endure until the end of time. The Christian sects nowadays embody countless conflicting, and many contradicting doctrines. Obviously they all can't be right. God does not contradict himself. There must be one true church, and one only, and any sect or division of Christianity which is prepared to admit the possibility of compromise, no matter how beneficial that compromise may appear, is betraying a lack of confidence in its own beliefs and teachings, in short, a lack of conviction that it is the true church founded by Jesus Christ.

Even if such a compromise could be effected, and this could not be done without a large proportion of Christians renouncing their faith, what good would have been done? Certainly everyone would profess the same faith — a heterogeneous mixture of doctrines culled from a multitude of conflicting sources, with no proof of divine inspiration and guidance which must after all be the hallmark of the true church. The doctrines of the Combined Church would be purely arbitrary, dependent solely on the authority, or rather the relative persuasiveness, of a group of men — mere fallible human beings. The union of the churches would in this case be purely a matter of policy, a sort of "gentleman's agreement" to further the spread of Christianity, without taking into account whether or not the form of Christianity served up from this stew of doctrine was valid, or even Christian at all. It is not enough for a religion to be acceptable to man, it must be acceptable to God as well.

It must be obvious then, that compromise is not desirable. It is certainly not practicable. Nothing could ever induce the three main divisions of the church to compromise, since that would involve admission that no one of them is wholly in the right, which they are not, and never will be, prepared to do. Compromise then, is neither desirable nor practicable. The alternative is for one church to be accepted as the true one, and all other sects to abandon those doctrines which do not coincide with those of the chosen church. This is logical enough, since obviously there can be only one true church, but who is to decide which is the true church? And even if someone could be found sufficiently impartial, and possession sufficient authority over the entire world to say "This is the true church. This you must believe" — how are you going to persuade the millions of followers of other sects to admit that have been believing in error for centuries? The alternative, although far more desirable that a compromise is also far less practicable, since it involves not an admission of partial error, but of total error from those sects which differ radically from the chosen church.

Another theory is that all Christian Church should be abolished and a new one with an entirely different character created, in which everyone should believe. Apart from the fact that there is no reason to think that everyone would renounce their old ideals, and eagerly embrace the new church merely because by so doing they would be uniting Christianity, what reason have we for thinking that a Christian Church, instituted by man, without any divine revelation or guidance, could succeed better than that founded by Christ, the son of God. The idea is absurd.

It must be obvious then that the union of the churches can never be effected through the instrumentality of man. But this need not mean that Christians will never be united. Christianity will never have fully achieved its purpose, the purpose for which God originated it, until not only the Christian sects, but all the peoples of the world are united in Christ. But this can only come through divine intervention. But God gave us free will, and while we continue to exercise that freedom against the will of God, unity will never be achieved. It should be remembered that once the Christian church was united, once all Christians held the same beliefs, but because of our free will it was split up into the major divisions we know today. The fragments that split off the true church had no common binding force, no integral faith, so they continued to divide, and gave rise to the multitudinous sects we know today. But the integrity of Christ's teaching remained, and will always remain, the essence of true Christianity is still there if we can only find it, and so long as all those who want to can be members of Christ's church, what need have we for unity? After all, salvation is personal, not collective, and as long as we attain salvation, does it matter how we come by it?

—A.L.K.

NEWS COMMENTARY

By T. J. POWER

There must be plenty of "I told you so" remarks to be heard from ex-colonial administrators in London over the recent developments in Ghana's domestic politics. Not so much because of the declared intention to become a republic, although that two must hurt some people. But it is the increasingly authoritarian character of Dr. Nkrumah's administration and its intolerance of opposition which must be disturbing to anyone with any degree of sympathy for the causes of African independence and responsible democracy. The trend is fairly easily explicable. When a colonial territory is struggling for liberty, it is natural for active politicians to work together for the commonly desired goal. Then when independence does come, there is one triumphant and strong party, not the two which are essential for the proper functioning of parliamentary democracy. And we must remember that the ruling Convention People's Party in Ghana is not composed of those professional middle class men with cultured accents and business suits who were regarded by English administrators as showpiece products of British colonialism and the natural leaders of their country. The most enthusiastic supporters of the cry for "Free-dom" were the "Standard VII boys," so called from their (primary) level of education. It is hard to escape the conclusion that in these young lower-middle-class urban dwellers such democratic virtues as tolerance and maturity were at least overshadowed by naivete and romanticising tendencies, if nothing worse. It is not far from a start on such basis to the event of the immediate past, the persecution of the opposition Dominion Party which culminated in the arrival of its leader Dr. Busia with his family in London, apparently for an indefinite stay. The whole course of events must make all the more arduous the taking by the Colonial Office of already tremendously difficult decisions. On the one hand it has to contend with the

possible permanent alienation of Africa of it does not meet the clamour of the Africans for independence immediately if not sooner; on the other it clearly feels that far more time and training is needed before the Negroes are ready to run their own affairs as well as everyone wishes they should be run, and these feelings are inevitably reinforced by apprehension about the Ghanaian situation. But of one thing we may be sure: while there will certainly be mistakes in administration in the future, including possibly errors as shameful as that of Hola and as big as those suggested by the Devlin Report, there will be no British Algeria in the future, no catastrophic attempt to deny the principle of eventual independence and to impose the opposite by massive force of arms. The policy of granting self-determination has been formulated and will not be revoked.

In late 1957 there was shown around New Zealand a British film propagandizing the new Prime Minister's forthcoming Commonwealth tour. As an attempt to inspire confidence in the principal, it was ghastly. Mr MacMillan spoke long and nervously and hesitatingly. He was clearly embarrassed by the camera, and was embarrassing to look at; he did not know what to do with his hands or his notes or his moustache. One was left thinking that Rab was never like this, and wondering how on earth such a man had come to get to Downing Street. Less than two years later, there is certainly some answer apparent. Mr MacMillan's talents obviously extend well beyond instituting Premium Bonds. Just how important his efforts towards the achievement of a lasting peace are, we cannot possibly judge at this time. But it is pretty clear that in May he foresook the opportunity of leading the Conservatives to the then almost certain achievement of a third General Election victory in succession (which, of course, may well still be gained), so that he could the better pursue the goal.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT EAST COAST LAND USE

Recently the "New Zealand Herald" had published six articles on "The East Coast Land Problem." Land deterioration and European depopulation were highlighted as the problems, and the blame was laid firmly at the feet of the Maoris. In all the articles it is stated that the Maoris are neglecting land which was formerly highly productive. Although Maori farming is partly to blame for deterioration, to suggest that it is the major cause is incorrect. In fact the outstanding cause of deterioration, and thus the major problem—namely soil erosion—is only noted in passing.

The picture is a stereotype and like all stereotypes it contains a basis of truth so overlain by myth and prejudice that the truth is almost indiscernible. Fragmentation of Maori land ownership and Maori mismanagement are found, but I hope to point out that while the former is more specifically a Maori problem, the latter is by no means their monopoly; that is, that Maori farmers are as good, and as bad, as their Pakeha neighbours.

Fragmentation of Maori land is due to two causes. Firstly, by custom land ownership is an inherited right which every Maori upholds. Secondly, this inheritance is bi-lateral (i.e. from either mother, father, or both parents). Thirdly, this traditional right has remained, and with the rapid increase of Maori population the same area of land now has many owners, all through inheritance, where formerly there were only a few. This system is similar in a number of respects to the feudal three-field system where land was in separate small plots and became fragmented. Overall control was, of course, tribal, not manorial. While fragmentation is a nation-wide problem it is on the East Coast that some of the most serious attempts to change the system have occurred. Sir Apirana Ngata amalgamated much land around Ruatoria and other areas — a fact overlooked by the Herald.

I have said that fragmentation of Maori land and mismanagement by both races are causes, but those two causes are underlain by a far more serious factor which is caused by ignorance, rather than mismanagement — namely, soil erosion which is the most outstanding feature of East Coast was broken in by burning the forest, souring pasture among the stumps, then grazing. This in itself is conducive to soil erosion but consider these further points. Firstly, much of the area is dissected hill country with intense local relief; seriously, much of the rear is underlain with weak rock which either ouze in a soggy weak rock allow the rapid development of deep gulleys with their attendant fans (which can be seen in almost any valley on the "Coast") when the natural cover is removed. Thirdly, the East Coast is an area of heavy, destructive downpours of short duration. Fourthly, the stock-carrying capacity of the area was over-estimated earlier so that overgrazing was

common — and the decline in stock numbers because of the induced infertility is in many ways due to this. Fifthly, fertilization, particularly of super-phosphate, was uncommon until recently when aerial top-dressing became a standard method for fertilizing areas hitherto almost closed to top-dressing except by hand.

Is Maori mismanagement a factor in the continuation of deterioration? And if so should Maoris be allowed to farm their own land? In 1956 I did a land-use survey of 40 square miles of country immediately to the north of Gisborne. Except for a few Maori families on the fringes of Kaiti suburb the land was European owned and farmed. It was less rugged, for the most part, than the bulk of the land to the north and is farmed by long established people who are wealthy and who generally employ sound and progressive methods (one of the stations, 5,000 acres in size, was the central stud stock-rearing farm, for a group of large-sized family-owned farms one of which is 25,000 acres). According to the classification used most of the pasture was of third-class (i.e. browntop and danthonia important grasses) and a considerable area was weed infested. These farms were little different from station between Kaiti and East Cape — whether Maori or Pakeha.

The Herald writer noted a decline in Pakeha population, an increase in Maori population, and a decline in certain industries and in stock numbers. The Herald did not, however, point out that the decline in local processing industries is common elsewhere with a resultant centralisation, that with the failure of the fattening of stock in marginal land areas such as the "Coast," there is usually a shift to a more extensive stock-rearing system involving fewer animals and huge migrations of store stock to lowlands for fattening, that these lowlands

(Waikato, Manawatu, etc.) are now rearing much of the stock which they fatten, and therefore require less store stock, and that with a more selective market the fat stock must be of far higher quality than the hill country sheep which were formerly slaughtered at works situated on the "Coast." This last reason and the failure of fattening were amongst the causes for the closing of freezing works on the coast. Similarly, dairying involving as it does the transport of bulk products to shipping, is placed in a very tenacious position in isolated areas where suitable land is small in size. In

quoted for areas in Matakaoa County deviate considerably from those published in the 1956 census: Whakaangiana has, according to the article one European Settler. The census gives the Maori population as 96 and the total as 13. Allowing for people who are Pakehas in terms of the census but Maoris culturally, the difference would still be greater than one. Paradoxically, the article notes that "The last major group of Europeans on the land in the North is off the Waikura road near Oweka Valley . . . The combined Pakeha population in these two localities is one person in the census! Here are two checkable facts both of which are inaccurate. A critic naturally asks: what else is incorrect?"

Other side issues are Maori Housing, inverse Colour bars, etc. A feature which is as much in need of criticism but which is harder to attack is the use of certain phrases which resemble facts but which really are opinions based weak foundations or which ignore the other half of the question.

Three such statements which leap to meet the reader are: "They say it would be hard to find a paddock of Maori land in these Northern areas in good condition." . . . "As far as Tokomaru Bay once productive neglected sheep country . . . etc." (After



By courtesy N.Z. Farmer.

An example of gully erosion of weak mudstones.

both cases export was by coastal shipping which has declined in importance today — everything entering or leaving the coast must be transported over second-class roads.

At the start I referred to inaccurate statements and the inclusion of side issues. These were evident throughout the articles. Let us take some examples of side issues. Firstly, the accusation that Maori children bully Pakeha children at schools. This has been answered by the head of Tiki-Tiki M.D. H.S. but I should like to add that from my own experience (of short duration, I regret) and from the replies I have received from teachers, Pakeha and Maori, when I have asked if they noticed this when they were teaching in the area. I should say that such an accusation is unsoundly based or very harmful. Incidentally, the children of two Pakeha teaching families of my acquaintance who attended schools at which their parents did not teach had the very best of relations with Maori children. It is worth noting that the parents, in both cases, mixed freely with Maoris. On the other hand some Pakeha families hold themselves aloof from the Maoris adopting a master-servant attitude to their employees who are the only Maoris they make close contact with; a factor which naturally causes the Maoris to be critical. Secondly, the writer states that "Some (Europeans) fear what they call a Maori cry 'Get the European off the Coast.'" This side issue, implying that Maori demagogues are at work on the Coast has no basis.

Nextly, some of the population figures

discussing the "Several thousand acres" which "are beyond recall" in Matakaoa County—the most northerly of the predominantly Maori counties): and "he (a Mr Wood who landed on the coast in 1895) "says the Maori is a natural artisan rather than a natural farmer." Taking the first of these examples "They" refers to unnamed "Agricultural experts." Apparently "They" forgot to mention also that it would be hard to find any paddock in these northern areas in first-class condition. In the second case two things should be noted. Firstly, south of Tokomaru Bay Maori population declines in proportionate importance; but, perhaps this is merely coincidental. Secondly, the conditions of the land does not significantly alter as the example I gave from the edge of Gisborne City would indicate.

In conclusion, I hope that this criticism has refuted some of the statements, opinions and factual errors made in the articles. The East Coast is a marginal area for agriculture which is faced with immense problems caused by over-estimating or inaccurately assessing the potential of the area in the past. To state that the cause for the failure of farming and related pursuits is a racial one is prejudicial and, in fact, quite apart from the true situation. One final point, I am quite sure that these articles have unfairly harmed many Maoris on the East Coast. I trust that it is the incomplete research of the writer which gave rise to the publishing of such articles and that it, therefore, in no way reflects the policy of the Herald towards the Maori people.

—D. I. Pool.

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