



# CRACCU M

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AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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## HARD-HITTING REPORT

### COMMITTEE MAKES SWEEPING PROPOSALS

As far as the authority which orders it is concerned, an investigation such as that just carried out into the needs and condition of New Zealand Universities can serve one of two functions. It can be merely a tactic for delaying or avoiding action, or it can constitute a genuine and necessary attempt to bring together information and authoritative recommendations prior to applying strong and prompt remedies. It is certainly to be hoped that the Parry Committee's work comes into the second category, and if so there is plenty in its Report to be seized and acted upon by the Government.

The Committee shows the most commendable ability to see the essentials of a situation and then hammer them home. Thus the insistence that the universities at this moment face 'an emergency', 'a desperate emergency', 'a crisis of the first magnitude'. It is pointed out again and again that New Zealand universities need not merely more money but more public sympathy.

A very great deal of the Report is simply collated commonsense. That is, what any number of people around our universities have been seeing and saying is required, has been collected and written down by full-time independent investigators, and presented to the interested public and the Government. To support assertions, they have quoted just the right number of statistics, which were not so widely used by the lay complainers, even if they were available. Beyond this, the Committee has expressed some more controversial conclusions all of which should be taken seriously though more than one will be widely opposed. The Committee greatly strengthens the recommendations it does make for more finance for Universities by the care with which it has examined all claims and the way it has purged all those it considers inessential or at all extravagant.

There is great stress laid in the Report on the theme that our future national development requires the universities to supply the maximum

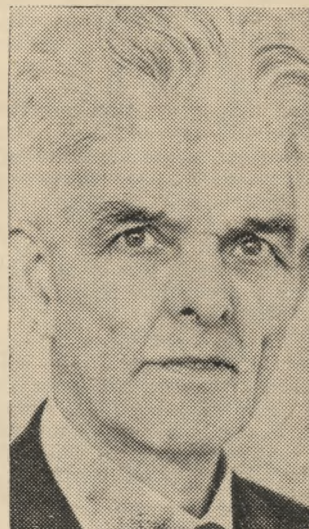
possible number of graduates. The Committee urges that university teachers must be prepared to take responsibility for the training of our technologists. These men not only need training in the technical and managerial fields, but also a 'conceptual' skill which can only be included within a university. For recommendations of this nature to be carried through, not only must the Government make available the necessary money and the public adopt a more enlightened attitude to higher education, but also the attitude of the university itself to the 'mass-production' of graduates must change. Some rethinking and even word-eating will need to be done, but the probability is that the university staff will respond to this call upon them as they have to others in the past.

Keen interest will be taken in the sections of the report dealing with salaries for staff and bursaries for students. The committee thinks the range of academic salaries

should be from £900 for a first year Assistant Lecturer to £2,800 for a full Professor and £3,300 for the university's academic head. The increases envisaged in the proposed new scale seem the minimum possible in view of the challenge from the implementation of the Murray Report.

The Report strongly criticises the present bursaries system. It points out, for instance, the unfairness of awarding more than half the money available to those students, only one-twelfth of the total number, who say they want to be post-primary school teachers. It also expresses disapproval of bonded bursaries of any type. It favours instead the establishment of a large number of bursaries awarded without strings, and graded according to merit, not future profession. And, in a worthwhile attempt to make university education easier for country children to attain, it recommends that the Boarding Allowance should be £100. (Bernie Galvin of N. Z. U. S. A. reveals that his body came out for £10 less). Furthermore, there should be no increase in tuition fees, the Committee maintains.

But the Committee considers that no bursaries or scholarships should be available for part-timers, for they can easily afford 'the slight cost involved.' There is more to it than that. The Committee has reached its



By Courtesy Auckland Star

Sir David Hughes Parry

conclusion working from two arguable premisses: that the university "must... have a membership that is for the most part, and during its student days, totally immersed in University has in the past tried too hard to meet the wishes of the part-timer, has gone too far in the other direction in taking an unmistakably tough line on this matter."

university life," and that "financial necessity is not the basic reason why so many attend the university part time." It does seem that the Committee, thinking as it does that the

Although the bulk of the recommendations are necessarily general in character, the Committee did also look at the problems of individual institutions, and some passages in the Report are of particular interest to Aucklanders. A few of these are extracted at random. Committeemen were disturbed at our "simply deplorable" conditions, and think it will be at least two student generations before there is any improvement. Regarding the new Hamilton branch, the suggestion is that the present arrangement continue for five years (thunderous applause from the English and History Departments?), and that the Teachers' College then become 'the faculty of education, and sub-faculty of arts, of the University of Auckland, all on the site at Ruakura.' Our School of Architecture should be further expanded to cater for all New Zealand needs in the immediate future. In 1959, 61% of Auckland students were living at home, 20% had had private board, 12% were flatting; the remaining 7% were in halls of residence. It is interesting also to note five promotions to Associate-Professorships here (thus almost doubling our total number) so soon after the Report suggested that there should be freer use made of this academic rank.

After Sir George Currie had read passages from the newly-published document to Congress in Curious Cove one memorable recent Saturday afternoon, he turned to the Prime Minister and reminded Mr Nash of a remark passed a year or so ago that education was one item for which necessary expenditure should not be can only pray that the Right Honour-grudged, even in times of crisis. One able Gentleman's attitude is the same now that it has come to the test.

—T.J.

### Dr. T. H. SCOTT

The tragic death of Dr. T. H. Scott while climbing Mt. Cook came as a tremendous shock to all who knew him.

In the late 1930's he attended Wellington Training College and at the same time began reading for a degree in Zoology. As a student, he took a keen interest in many clubs, especially debating and drama. No doubt his finest achievement in sport came with the winning of a N.Z.U. Blue in hockey.

During the war he was held in custody as a conscientious objector. On being released he completed his B.A., but the war years had inspired in him a new interest—namely the study and practical applications of Sociology. His experiences during this period clearly had a marked influence on his choice of M.A. Thesis, which was concerned with the effect of isolation upon a small community.

After graduating M.A. he took up the position of junior lecturer in Rural Sociology at Canterbury Agricultural College. His next appointment was to a lectureship



—By Courtesy Christchurch Press.

Dr T. H. Scott

in Psychology at Canterbury University.

The years 1952-54 saw him at McGill University, Montreal,

Canada, where he studied under Dr. D. O. Hebb for his Ph.D. degree. It was here that he played a major part in a team which conducted a series of important and now famous experiments on the effects of sensory deprivation.

In 1957 Dr. Scott was appointed head of the new Psychology Department at Auckland University. As well as his work for the students in this department, he also devoted much of his spare time to research. One of his works, carried out at the Ruakura Research Station and as yet unpublished, was concerned with temperament of dairy cattle. He sought to establish that placid cows have a higher milk yield than excitable ones.

During his years at this University he had a profound influence on all who were privileged to know him. His sincerity, his willingness and desire to help the students, together with his deep sense of understanding will always be remembered.

—R.A.



## Government Inertia Again

It is now over three months since the Report of the Parry Committee on New Zealand Universities was first placed in the hands of the Government. At the end of last December the Minister of Education, Mr Skoglund, announced that the Cabinet intended to read and discuss the Report, and would debate a course of action. Next month the Senate of the University of New Zealand, alarmed at the Government's silence, asked the Cabinet to examine the Report immediately. Mr Skoglund quickly assured them that: "My colleagues and I are anxious that there should be no unnecessary delay in considering the Report and deciding what action is required." Still nothing happened. When the Report was published in January there were further protestations of enthusiasm and support from Mr Skoglund, but so far nothing appears to have been done.

By the end of this month the Government will have settled its financial policy for the year, and Mr Nash will be going overseas to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. The proposals made in the Report will require a preliminary outlay of £1,444,514, according to the Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, Sir David Smith. As the Committee has already pointed out, the increased Universities' grant will not be out of proportion with New Zealand's growth in all fields of expenditure during the next five years. Nevertheless, the Government must make up its mind to allocate the first one-and-a-half million within the next month if any of the Committee's recommendations are to be implemented this year. One cannot help comparing the action of New Zealand's cabinet with that of the Australian Government in 1958, when the Murray Report was received and immediately adopted in full.

It seems that the Government is hoping to be able to treat the Report as a dead issue, and forget its obligations to the Universities once again. The only way in which it can be prevented from disregarding the Committee's financial proposals is by pressure of public opinion, which it cannot afford to flout in this of all years. The student body, which after all stands to gain a great deal if the Report is adopted, must take a definite stand in the matter.

This does not mean, however, that we should press for the particular aspects of the Report, that will affect us most nearly. The Committee did not intend that its proposals should be acted upon piecemeal, and it would be a grave mistake if this were to be the case. Rather we should do everything in our power to ensure that the recommendations are adopted in toto, and that legislation to this effect is enacted this year. The Cabinet must not be allowed to lull itself into inaction to the hollow ring of Mr Skoglund's promises.

## No Affiliation without Representation

How long can the Executive delay voting on an uncomfortable motion? It would seem, after the meeting on March 7th, that the answer is, indefinitely. Mr Cater proposed a month ago that the Rugby Club, under pain of disaffiliation, should be asked to protest on behalf of the Students' Association to the N.Z.R.F.U. concerning the selection of the All Black team.

After its first introduction on February 15th, the motion was left to lie upon the table because it was said that there was not sufficient time to discuss it. It was brought up again on the 29th February, when the Executive decided that an important matter like disaffiliation would require consultation with the Rugby Club committee.

This committee, which admittedly has only four students amongst its seventeen members, unanimously refused even to represent the Students' Association's views to the Rugby Union while stating that these views were not its own. This, however, was not enough for the Executive. Why should it be supposed, they reasoned, that the committee represents the club as a whole? This beautiful example of doublethink—as if the club did not elect its own committee—prevailed, and the matter was postponed once more until after the club's A.G.M. on March 8th.

Furthermore, the original motion threatening disaffiliation was amended to a simple request for representation, with no mention of the consequences if the club refused. This meant in fact that at the A.G.M. the members of the club did not fully realise what their actions might entail. It was, however, the responsibility of the committee to inform them that a threat of disaffiliation had been made, and to explain exactly what disaffiliation involves.

The Rugby Club's position is now practically indefensible. At the A.G.M. a motion was introduced proposing that the club should protest as requested by the Association. Realising that whichever way they decided, they would be faced with unpleasantness, the club chose the expedient course of not deciding at all. They refused to discuss the matter, wiped the motion off the books, and presumably went home feeling they had kept their hands clean. Even Mr Pearce must have felt a little disappointed at such feeble-mindedness.

At their next meeting the Executive will have no excuse for delay. Disaffiliation is a serious matter, but the Association has good grounds for feeling that the Rugby Club has let it down badly. After the A.G.M. it is clearly no longer a matter of forcing a minority group to change its opinions, since the club apparently has not sufficient courage to hold any opinions at all. Moreover the constitution, according to which non-students can have such an overwhelming majority on the committee, leaves much to be desired. Furthermore, unfortunate though it may be, the disaffiliation of the Rugby Club would have a far greater effect on the N.Z.R.F.U. than any verbal protest. According to the Students' Association constitution, to which the Rugby Club owes its very existence, a disaffiliated club must hand over all its assets. The Rugby Club's assets include not only the Training Shed and the grant from the Association, but also its share of the £600 given to the N.Z. Universities Rugby Football Union by the N.Z.R.F.U. The Rugby Union is notoriously sensitive where money is concerned.

The two sides of the case are perfectly clear. There is no doubt that the Rugby Club regards its affiliations with the Rugby Union as more important than its affiliations with the Students' Association. Since this is the case, it should not be permitted to carry the University's name any longer. Let us hope that by its next meeting the Executive will at last have had time to come to terms with its conscience.

### EXEC. NOTES

## Disaffiliation Delayed

At the meeting of the Executive on February 22nd, the last meeting before the beginning of term, the most important item on the agenda was a motion proposed by Mr Cater (Chairman, Men's House Committee), that the University Rugby Club, in accordance with the views expressed by a majority of the Students' Association, should write to the N.Z.R.F.U. stating its disagreement with the Rugby Union's policy in selecting an all-white All Black team.

If the Rugby Club was not prepared to do this, Mr Cater further proposed that steps should be taken toward its disaffiliation from the Association. Letters were received from the Students' International, Catholic Society, Socialist Society and an individual student in support of the motion. Mr Cater pointed out that the University Rugby Club is an ambassador of the student body and therefore must truly represent the views of the Association. Rugby Club seemed unwilling to accept the Olympic principle of no discrimination in sport, and was "openly arrogant" in suggesting that sports clubs were "closer in touch" with this matter than the rest of the student body.

Association President Mr Miller, who had vacated the chair, opposed the motion on the grounds that the Association had no right to coerce Rugby Club into making a moral decision, and that if it did so, he could not remain a member of the Association. Mr Miller proposed an amendment to the effect that a committee composed of the President and the Vice-Presidents should confer with Rugby Club over the whole question.

The President of the Rugby Club, who was attending the meeting, made it quite clear, through the medium of Mr Robinson (Sports Representative), that the Club had already discussed the implications of the motion and decided for the status quo. To hold a conference of the sort advocated by Mr Miller, would be, said Mr Robinson, simply a waste of time.

After some discussion the committee was increased to include Mr Robinson (Sports Rep.) and Mr Cater (Chairman, Men's House Committee). The motion was finally carried, by 12 votes to 1. Mr Hunt (Societies' Rep.) voted against the motion, and Mr Maidment (Vice-President) was in the chair.

### "Kiwi" Flies Again

Earlier in the evening it had been decided that the Association's literary periodical "Kiwi" should be published again this year, and the Societies' Representatives were authorised to call for applications for the editorship. Mr Firth (Business Manager), was heard to ask, "Would anybody be prepared to tell what good it does, anyway?"

### Streamlining N.Z.U.S.A.

Mr Maidment (Vice-President), submitted several excellent amendments (the words are Mr Hunt's), to the constitution of N.Z.U.S.A. which were all supported unanimously. Mr Maidment wanted the budgeting system improved to prevent raids on reserves, and the administration streamlined by reducing the members of N.Z.U.S.A. executive from 19 to 10. All this is indicative of Auckland's justifiably hostile attitude to the national association.

During the holidays a committee was set up to investigate the pros and cons of Auckland's continued affiliation with N.Z.U.S.A. The committee recommended that if the present financial system were not overhauled, Auckland should secede. The constitutional amendments presented by Mr Maidment are to come up at the Easter meeting of the N.Z.U.S.A.

## New Chairman for W.H.C.

Judith Mason, a History honours and Training College student, was appointed at the beginning of February as the new Chairman of Women's House Committee. The former Chairman, Jennifer Walls, completed her B.A. last year and has moved down to Wellington to train at Library School. The Executive ex-



Judith Mason

pressed their deep regret at her resignation, for she proved a very capable Chairman during her eight months in office. Judith Mason, who was a member of W.H.C. in 1958/59, has reappointed all of Jennifer Walls's committee.



## CRACCUM

The views expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the A.U.S.A.

EDITOR: Felicity Maidment

UNIVERSITY NEWS: Terry Power

OVERSEAS NEWS: Owen Gager

LITERARY AND ARTS: John Seymour

SPORT: Lindsay Nash

ADVERTISING: Ruth Baird

DISTRIBUTION: Judith Lessing

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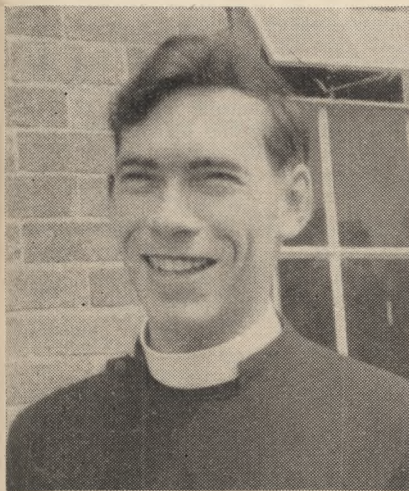
FILES: Pat Rosier

SECRETARY: Christine Davis



## New Anglican Chaplain

The Rev. Michael Houghton, who is Youth Organiser in the Auckland Diocese, has accepted the position of Chaplain to the Anglican Society. He lived in Auckland for many years (being educated at King's College) before going to England in 1949. He even has 3 units for his New Zealand B.A., and is hoping to take Education 1 this year!



Rev. Michael Houghton

In Cambridge he took his degree in Classics and Theology from Corpus Christi College. Even today he smilingly recalls failure in Greek.

Two years at Cuddesdon College just outside Oxford completed his necessary training for the ministry. He was ordained deacon at Portsmouth in 1954 and priest the following year.

For three years he worked in a Portsmouth parish; this provided him with invaluable experience.

Mr Houghton had been back to New Zealand while studying, as a steward in an immigrant ship and a greaser's peggy (washing dishes and scrubbing the deck) but he finally returned in 1957 with an English wife to work in the parish of All Saints', Ponsonby. At the beginning of this year he took up his present work, which covers the whole diocese.

## Training College Offshoot

### Hamilton Branch Opens

To most students at Auckland, this year will, no doubt, seem much the same as any other. But eighty miles to the south, the university has taken a most significant step in opening the new Waikato Branch College in Hamilton. The College is in Melville, a "suburb" about two miles from the centre of the town on the road to Te Awamutu.

The university has been given half the upper storey in a building which is at present being used by the new training college but will eventually become a post-primary school. This area contains a library, a large lecture room, two seminar rooms, an office and four lecturers' rooms.

The two subjects available are English 1 and History 1. The two lecturers in English are Mr P. W. Day, a past editor of CRACCUM, who is lecturer-in-charge, and Mr A. E. Brookes. Because history lecturers were unobtainable, this subject will be done extramurally from Auckland. However, the students will have the aid of a tutor, Mr A. C. McLean. Other staff are a full-time secretary-typist and a part-time librarian.

The library has been bought with a special government grant of £6000. The two thousand books have been chosen in Auckland by the English and History departments and processed and catalogued by special staff in the Auckland University Library. As well as providing an excellent background for the two subjects to be taught, it also contains the nucleus of a general library, with selected books on such subjects as science, philosophy and religion.

Enrolling was done Monday, 15th of February, and was supervised by two members of the Auckland University administration staff. Enrolments numbered 38 in English and 17 in History, making a total student roll of 48. (Seven students enrolled in both subjects). All students paid a Students' Association fee of ten shillings which will be put into a fund for future student amenities. As all but about 10 of these students are from the Training College, the timetable has been arranged to suit their hours. Lectures will be from 11.15 to 12.15

in the morning and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

When the present quarters at Melville are needed as a school in 1963, the university and the training college are to be developed on a 127 acre site at Ruakura, on the eastern outskirts of the town. As it is unlikely that the Government will change its policy of insisting that university education be open to all training college students, it must be accepted that, in spite of the vigorous opposition to its inception, the Branch College is a



Mr P. W. Day

permanent institution. In this case, there is much in favour of the Parry Committee's recommendation that the Branch College develop both as a sub-faculty of Arts to relieve the strain in Auckland and as a faculty

of education, incorporating the training college.

This, however, will probably not come about until the Government is prepared to spend much more on the universities than it is at present. Or there may be another by-election in Hamilton.

### Loss of independence

Perhaps the most significant thing about the new Branch College is that it brings the relationship between the universities and the training colleges sharply into focus. Because the standard of teachers in the schools directly affects the standard of the university, it is in the university's own interests to give training college students an opportunity to take university courses. However, when a university institution is established solely because of a new training college, it is very difficult for the university to maintain its own independence and to avoid being publicly regarded as merely an appendage to the training college.

Already, a large section of the community considers the primary function of an Arts Faculty to be the training of future teachers (and housewives). Unfortunately, this misconception is bound to be fostered by the present situation in Hamilton.

—R.G.M.

## HELP!

CRACCUM is your paper, subsidized quite substantially by your Students' Association fee. There is no reason why the same few people should write article after article when you are a perfectly literate person, and your opinions are as good as anyone else's.

There are still vacancies on CRACCUM'S staff. We are badly in need of a music critic and an artist to draw headings and line illustrations. Applications should be in writing, addressed to the editor, and left in the Students' Association Office.

## It says here . . .

### EXTRACTS FROM THE PARRY REPORT

"It is suggested to us that more attention should be paid at the universities, at the appropriate level, to New Zealand's own history, life and literature, the arts (with particular emphasis on design), economic problems, social organization, marine environment, soil science, and forest problems, to name only some from very diverse fields.

"If one compares the (library book) collections that are available to New Zealand students with those available to students at universities of similar size in the United Kingdom or the United States it becomes apparent that New Zealand students have not available to them working collections of a size regarded as essential elsewhere."

"... in so far as the universities foster such (scientific) discoveries and educate persons in scientific techniques, no employed person in New Zealand can afford not to be interested in university education although he may not wish to have, or cannot have, such an education for himself. It is a national responsibility."

"The expenditure required to give New Zealand a satisfactory system of university education is small, when compared with the country's present national income (about £1,000,000,000), its annual expenditure on capital investment (about (£250,000,000), or total expenditure by the Central Government (about £330,000,000). There can be no doubt, then, that if it wishes, the community has the capacity to meet what we think will be the reasonable financial needs of the universities in the next few years, even in the unlikely event that its income remains static."

"... what matters most in assessing whether a country is attempting to educate too many students at its institutions of higher education is not whether it has a higher or lower proportion of students than other countries but whether these institutions are producing a sufficient number of well educated persons to satisfy the country's requirements. This is clearly not so in New Zealand at present."

"It is our opinion that more generous general bursaries are required in order to induce more young people to forego immediate earning power and undertake full-time university study. This has special significance in a country like New Zealand where the differences between the salary which young people can obtain immediately and the salary which they can obtain eventually is not very great, and where there is an acute shortage of university graduates in so many fields."

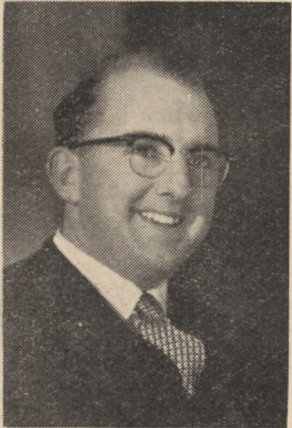
"No more than 20-25 per cent of those who enter the universities as full-time students obtain a degree in the normal three year period ... we think it unfortunate that intelligent students with reasonable work habits should come to regard failure as a normal part of their university experience."



## Our Association

(In this column, which is to become a regular feature this year, CRACCUM will attempt to place before the student body details of the work that is being done by the various sub-committees of the Association.)

Every fortnight, between March and October, "The Auckland Star" publishes a "Student Newsletter." This feature first appeared early last year, and consists of one main article on, e.g., the library, overseas students, tournament, etc., and several subsidiary articles and paragraphs. News of what students are doing and thinking about is thus given to many Aucklanders who know hardly anything of the University and who think of students as rather odd, idealistic, and even useless young people with little more to occupy their minds and time than cramming themselves into telephone booths and climbing the clock tower.



P.R.O. Jolyon Firth

The responsibility for this feature rests with the Public Relations Committee, headed by the Public Relations Officer, Jolyon Firth. Other members include the Students' Association President and some Executive members, Craccum's editress, and several young journalists. The committee was first formed late in 1958, and the Newsletter appeared the next year. The Newsletter is the committee's main work, and it is obvious that it is a perfect way of telling thousands exactly what is going on within the university.

Contributions for the Newsletter may come from any student, and the committee is keen to have in its ranks all those who feel they would like to write articles. Those who wish to do so should get in touch with the Public Relations Officer (Phone 20-359) or leave a note for him with the Students' Association's secretary.

In addition to the Newsletter, the Public Relations Officer and the President are responsible for all press announcements on the Association's behalf.

The Public Relations Committee, then, is an important part of the Students' Association, for it acts as a kind of advertising agency on behalf of all students. Adverse news of student activities is often given plenty of space in the daily press, especially during Capping Week, and with the wrangling over the site also kept well to the fore, the committee's factual reports of what students are doing does much to counter the rather poor opinion many Aucklanders hold of the University. The city does not, in general appreciate its University, but the Public Relations Committee, mainly through the Newsletter, is doing much to attract favourable attention to Princes Street and its students.

# What Price Freedom?

## Pitfalls of Private Enterprise

Be it hot war, cold war, or peaceful co-existence, the leaders of the Western and Soviet blocs are today committed to the view that their respective socio-economic systems are in competition with each other, in deciding who is winning this struggle of systems it is generally accepted that material or economic success is an important criterion. Thus if America has a slump this is one up to the Russians, and if the agricultural programme of the U.S.S.R. is a hopeless failure, the Americans can congratulate themselves.

If we do accept this analysis of the international scene, then we can have no doubt that we in the West are at the moment losing the competition, insofar as economic progress is concerned. The national income of the U.S.S.R. is increasing at the rate of 9 per cent per annum (American figures), as compared with a figure of about 3 per cent for the U.S.A. and 1.5 per cent for Britain. The Chinese economy is growing much faster than the Russian. The chief reason for this depressing state of affairs is not hard to find. The Russians and their allies are diverting a far larger proportion of their national income into capital investment than the West (more than 1/4 in Russia compared with less than 1/6 in Britain).

When these facts are put before Western leaders of the conservative type their defence is invariably couched in terms of "freedom," by which they mean not personal freedom, political democracy, free speech, etc., but "freedom of the market," our glorious, invincible system of private enterprise and uncontrolled markets, which is held to be ineluctably linked with the democratic way of life.

It is reasonable to defend our system against that of U.S.S.R. in terms of liberty and democracy, but it is another matter to assert that the so-called "free economy" is an essential part of our way of life. Before examining this doctrine, it is worth looking at its effects in practice, over the last 10 years in Britain and America.

### Control of inflation

In these countries, as in New Zealand, a primary economic problem has been chronic inflation, that is, rising prices caused by more spending than the economy can stand. One way of overcoming this problem is to control and prevent excess wage increases, but this can only be done if trade unions are weak (as in Germany), or if they can be persuaded that restraint on their part will have the effects it is supposed to have. This would require Government planning and control of investments, etc., so as to ensure that growth, stable prices and moderately-increased wages were all balanced one against the other. But such a policy would negate the conservative dogma that the economy works best when left to itself, and consequently planning and control are out as an acceptable solution to the problem.

Another approach would be to cut personal spending by imposing higher taxes, thus curtailing excess demand for goods and services. But high taxation is also held to be "unfree," since it involves Government interference in the rights of the individual, and this is also unacceptable (unless, of course, taxation is needed for military purposes, when it is justified).

The alternative on which the conservatives in Britain and the U.S.A. fall back is the use of monetary policy to curb demand (i.e. the credit squeeze). By forcing the banks to restrict their lending they force firms to cut down on investment programmes, which lowers demand, creates "marginal" unemployment, and closes pressure on prices. However, since it acts on investment rather than consumption it retards growth and produces economic stagnation, as witnessed in the U.K. over the last few years.

Continual doses of deflation administered through credit manipulation has also had the effect of depressing the prices of industrial raw materials,

thus creating great difficulties for primary-producing countries in Africa, etc. This has had the advantage of improving Britain's terms of trade, and helping the conservative party win the election last year, but it also increases the danger of communism in underdeveloped countries.

Unemployment, recurrent recessions, slow growth, difficulties for primary-producing countries, all this has been the fruit of the need to preserve "economic freedom." Is it worth it? What does this freedom mean to the ordinary citizen? Does the fact that investment decisions are made by the interlocking directors' boards of General Motors and the other great corporations of the U.S.A. rather than by the Federal or State Governments make the U.S. citizen more free?

To quote Thomas Balogh (New Statesman — 12th December, 1959): "Economic freedom means in the main privilege of untethered decision for a few rather than basic personal rights for the many."

To assume on the one hand that our way of life incorporates pure democracy and complete personal freedom, and on the other, that political tyranny and police state methods are an unalienable part of the Soviet system is, in view of current trends, a dangerous way of thinking. To talk of personal freedom and the free enterprise economy as if they were the same thing is downright humbug.

—J. HOLT.

### STUDENTS OVERSEAS

## FRENCH STRIKE

Because of a delay in scholarship payments, students in Rennes, France, went on a protest strike. The first payments, due in November, were not made until January 15th. The strike was originally planned to last indefinitely, but it was eventually brought to a halt on January 25th, after the administrative council of the student representative body had declared that in the face of the events in Algiers, their problems were of only secondary importance.

### Students report to U.N.

Several New York colleges have set up a "Regional Committee for South West Africa" in order to raise funds for scholarships for South West African students. The main stimulus behind this committee was the interest aroused in the visit of three members of the U.S. national students' association to South West Africa in 1959, who on their return gave evidence before the Fourth Committee of the United Nations. They stated that the non-white peoples of South West Africa were "the world's most cruelly oppressed people." Their evidence reopened the South West Africa dispute before the World Court.

### Love-making in Japan

Japanese students' views on love and marriage were revealed in the Kinki University student newspaper, which recently carried out a poll of men and 35 per cent of the women had never considered love-making. Figures show that 8 per cent of the 43 per cent of the men and 22 per cent of the women were interested in principle, but had never had good opportunity. 20 per cent of the men and 31 per cent of the men admitted having a sweetheart. 13 per cent of the men and 4 per cent of the women turned out to be already engaged or married.

### Fund-raising bid

Students in Toronto, Canada, have organized a door-to-door collection to pay for additional buildings at the University of Toronto. So far 3000 students have brought in a total of eight million dollars, a little less than half of their goal of eighteen million dollars.

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# S. Africa v. the Sporting World

Part of the text of a talk given at Congress by Richard Thompson, Lecturer in Psychology at the University of Canterbury.

The decision of the N.Z.R.F.U. to exclude Maoris from the All Black team to tour South Africa this year has now been subject to sixteen months of public criticism. Looking back over this period, there is a feature of the controversy that merits special attention.

There is a sense in which the issue arising from the Rugby Union's decision is not only different to that of 1948, but also different to that of 1958 when the acceptance of the South African invitation to tour in 1960 was first announced.

Rugby Union supporters fail to appreciate this in claiming that a similar policy has been adopted on previous tours without causing much protest and in any case the question of racial equality should never become involved with sport.

Since the last tour of South Africa in 1949 the world has changed. On the one hand, new African and Asian states have emerged. This has involved not only a redistribution of power and responsibility but also a "vast" reassessment of the traditional relationships between peoples and races.

In consequence, many Europeans have become conscious of past failings and concerned that they should become more sensitive to human feelings in their relations with people of other races. On the other hand,

fort and African misery," has become generally detested.

There are today, however, very few ways in which the South African people can express their opposition to apartheid. Yet in international sport the South African authorities are vulnerable to external pressure, and sport has taken on a particularly important role in dramatizing the anachronistic nature of apartheid.

Father Huddleston and Mr Allan Paton have for some time suggested that this might be its achilles heel and that the opposition to racial segregation in sport is likely to be the most hopeful way of breaking it down in other spheres.

Certainly, the refusal of university sports teams to compete in the Deep South unless courtesy and security was assured for all players helped to break down the pattern of racial segregation in the United States. In a country like South Africa, where everybody "eats, drinks, lives and sleeps sport," this crack in the structure of apartheid is a serious one.

Until recently, sport in South Africa meant white sport with non-whites ineligible for selection in representative teams. The struggle of non-European sportsmen for recognition was hindered by the fact that their own sports organizations were limited on racial grounds to Africans, Coloureds or Indians. Today, however, non-European sporting bodies have for the most part combined into genuinely non-racial organizations and are in a position to exert more pressure.

The non-racial Table Tennis Board, for instance, after six years of negotiations was granted membership in the International Table Tennis Federation, the exclusively white body being expelled on the grounds that it could not represent its country.

## Non-racial body formed

In 1958 the South African Sports Association was formed to co-ordinate the various efforts made for recognition. It succeeded in having the President of Brazil intervene to cancel a Soccer match from which the "more obviously" non-European Brazilian players had been excluded, and in having Worrell's proposed cricket tour of South Africa cancelled on the grounds that his acceptance of the conditions of apartheid handicapped the struggle of non-European sportsmen for recognition.



By courtesy Auckland Star

## Worrell . . . stayed at home.

In 1958, a permanent body, the Campaign against Race Discrimination in Sport was set up in London under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Cape Town and the Chairmanship of Professor Ayer, the noted Oxford philosopher. This was the organization that was responsible for the petition to the Olympic Committee at Munich on racial discrimination in sport, appealing to the conscience of athletes.

The South African Government has not been indifferent to these developments. Non-Europeans sportsmen wishing to present their cases to international sports bodies have been refused passports, yet on the other hand there are concessions and privileges for those sports bodies willing to accept the conditions of apartheid. Nevertheless in 1959 the South African Government bowed to the Olympic Committee and in December it was announced that when the Egyptian Table Tennis team visits Johannesburg it will meet a team drawn from all racial groups. This will be the first time a multi-racial team has represented South Africa in international sport.

## Petition to Nash

The South African Sports Association has now turned its attention to the All Black tour. The policy of the Association must inevitably be to mobilize non-European and Liberal support in South Africa and non-European support throughout Africa and the Commonwealth. The South African Trade Unions appear to be moving, the Liberal Party has protested and the African National Congress is running a petition to Mr Nash. This is unlikely to convert

the Rugby Union, but may easily destroy the country's reputation for racial tolerance and equality.

In the present Rugby series between New Zealand and South Africa, not only are the touring teams of both countries selected on the basis of "Europeans only," though claiming representative status, but non-European players in South Africa are also excluded from participating in our tour either as players or in some cases even as spectators. As long as we are prepared to exclude our Maori players out of deference to apartheid, the question of our responsibility to non-white South African players and spectators is unlikely to be an issue. This is not the case elsewhere. British actors and musicians have for some years refused to perform in South African and Rhodesian theatres with a colour bar unless the contract ensures a certain proportion of performances for non-Europeans. The British Table Tennis team has already refused a three-month tour of South Africa because they were to have played against Europeans only. The world is moving on. Any agreement reached by the New Zealand Rugby Union and South African Rugby Board for future tours must now include equality for non-European players and spectators in South Africa if it is not to be subject to continued criticism both here and abroad.

## Letter to the Editor

Sir,—

All South African sportsmen condemn racialism and racial-discrimination in sport.

We are at present conducting an uphill fight, under desperately difficult conditions, to remove this evil from the field of sport. We have been immensely heartened by the opposition of so many New Zealanders to the racialistic Rugby tour of South Africa in next year.

May we appeal to those who have not protested yet to do so? They will be serving sportsmanship in New Zealand, in South Africa and throughout the world.

There are two manifest dangers in this tour:

1. It will aggravate the racialism which infects South African Rugby and South African sport as a whole:
2. It will spread the infection to New Zealand and, by implication, to international sport.

We trust that New Zealanders will tirelessly prosecute their fight to a successful conclusion.

We hope, too, that many others elsewhere will care sufficiently about the ideals of sportsmanship and fair play to support us in campaign of protest.

South Africans, you may be assured, will play their part to the fullest possible extent.

Yours, etc.,

D. A. BRUTUS,  
Hon. Secretary,  
South African Sports Assn.  
Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

(The South African Sports Association, to which are affiliated some eight national organizations, was set up in 1958 to further the efforts of non-racial sporting groups in South Africa towards international recognition. Today it has a membership of more than 70,000 people, irrespective of race or colour.—Ed.)



By courtesy Auckland Star

## Huddleston . . . Rugby an Achilles Heel

encroachments on human liberty in South Africa have enormously increased. In consequence, the policy of apartheid, interpreted by the Archbishop of Cape Town as "white com-

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## BOOK REVIEW

# The Art of the Essayist

In the midst of the increasingly confident demands made on the reader by recent vigorous New Zealand writings the muted tones of the light essay may go unheard. This would be a pity for the literary musings of J. H. E. Schroder in "Second Appearances" have much to offer.

The book presents a form of writing which has, regrettably, declined in popularity. Today we see little of the genial commentary on literature and society which developed from the work of Addison and Steele.

The art of the essayist, as skilfully demonstrated by Mr Schroder, is an extremely difficult one to analyse. Leisurely yet acute, polished yet warm, easy and charming yet not superficial, lively and lucid, essays such as these require a deftness of touch. An informal manner is cultivated, yet beneath this lies informed criticism and good taste—the professional man of letters appears before his public as an amateur. He shares the delight which his reading has occasioned and reflects on what he has read with the air of one who enjoys "a bit of gossip about books." This phrase (which is the author's own) indicates that there is no room in these essays for the aloof superiority of the critic or the tightly argued theory of the scholar. Yet, equally important, this very personal mode of writing must not degenerate into an empty coziness. A delicate balance must be maintained, and it is in the striking of this balance that the unique art of the essayist lies.

## Appreciative criticism

The most important feature of "Second Appearances" is a feeling for literature, a rich appreciation implicit in every page. I stress this, for I believe that in a university appreciation can readily be ground under-foot in the rush to the volumes of critical analysis and scholarly interpretation. The principal reason advanced by the author for republishing these pieces is that, since they

first appeared, "criticism . . . has taken a violent philosophical and technical turn." Mr Schroder's essays eloquently question the dominance of such criticism. However, his appreciation is never blind: he states that "Rapture is a part of reverence; understanding is another which deepens and harmonises it." A recognition of this fact is the key to the author's approach to literature. At the heart of each of these essays lies "a wise enthusiasm."

The pieces in this volume vary in depth and approach. Some are very slight—a discussion of spoonerisms or long sentences for example. Some merely collect things—interesting quotations and literary anecdotes. Many reveal the author to be a sound and sensitive critic, thoughtful and widely read. In most we see him savouring his reading and the intimacy of the essays permits us to share his enjoyment and reflections. The unsympathetic critic, the critic who cannot appreciate this pleasantly human form of writing, might complain that the author tells us nothing. But we must catch his pipe-puffing, contemplative mood and absorb his delight in fine writing and his love of books.

## Intrusive journalism

It must be admitted, however, that on one or two occasions Mr Schroder misses the mark—notably in the essay on John Neild, an eccentric whose money built Balmoral Castle. This strikes the reader as an intrusive piece of journalism. A more serious criticism of the volume as a whole is its shortness. It may not be etiquette to criticise an author because his output is limited, but here this does constitute a very real weakness. A much longer book is needed if we are to absorb fully the author's relaxed, meditative mood. This is, indeed, "a slim volume."



J. H. E. Schroder

Yet the glimpses we do get of this genial mood, make the collection a pleasant and rewarding one, valuable for the "wise enthusiasm" which illuminates its pages.

—J. A. Seymour.

## NEW LIBRARY BOOKS

Among the new arrivals at the University this month are a number of additions to the library. A member of the library staff has supplied the following list of titles that will probably be of wide interest to students:

Sternberg, Fritz, 1895:

The military and industrial revolution of our time. (Revised by the author and translated from the German by E. Fitzgerald). (1959).

Rice, David Talbot, 1903:

The art of Byzantium. Text and notes by David Talbot Rice, photographs by Max Hirmer. (1959).

Page, Denys Lionel, 1908:

History and the Homeric Iliad. (1959).

Bentley, Phyllis Eleanor, 1894:

The Bronte Sisters. (Revised edition). (1959).

Ridler, Anne (Bradby), 1912:

A matter of life and death. (1959).

Brisville, Jean-Claude, 1922:

Camus, 4e edition (1959).

Rolland, Romain, 1866-1944:

Robespierre; drame en trois actes et vingt quatre tableaux. Varley, William Jones, and H. P. White.

The geography of Ghana (1959).

Peacock, Ronald, 1907:

Goethe's major plays. (1959).

Boccaccio, Giovanni, 1313-1375.

Boccaccio on Poetry. In an English version with introductory essay and commentary by Charles G. Osgood. (1956).

Holst, Imogen, 1907:

Henry Purcell, 1659-1696; essays on his music. (1959).

## BOOK REVIEW

# Order from Chaos

Sir Herbert Read is not only one of the best-respected of modern critics, he is also by far the most influential. Because of the volume of his work and its sheer readability he has contributed more towards a general intelligent understanding of the modern movement in art than any other critic.

Patrick Heron, former New Statesman critic, said of Read "that he alone has squarely confronted the inchoate movements and revealed an order in seeming chaos." This latest addition to his works is in this respect perhaps the best he has written and it will probably stand as one of the most precise and intelligent short analyses of modern painting for many years to come.

Largely confining himself to an accurate and objective description of artists and movements, Read has refrained from encumbering his work with the usual "cute" theories found in his more erudite works. The inclination towards cinemascope generalisation is most wisely subdued.

## Uncertain ground

The first five chapters are the best; the sixth seems to me to underestimate the importance of the Bauhaus and overestimate that of the De Stijl groups, and the last, "The Origins and Development of an Art of Internal Necessity," which deals with neo-expressionism or tachisme shows the author to be a little uncertain of his ground. Referring to the theories behind "action painting" Read weakly justifies his enthusiasm by claiming that "there is always a chance

that the accidental is also the archetypal—that the spontaneous gesture is guided by archaic instinct." It is an observable weakness in Read's work that he reverts to a rather dissipated psychological mysticism in his overweening desire to "interpret."

The publishers, Thames and Hudson, already have a reputation for well-presented, reasonably-priced art books (notably those on Picasso, Van Gogh and Klee) and this addition is no exception. The reproductions are of a fairly high standard—they are if anything rather on the brilliant side. They are generally well chosen and the standard works which appear in many surveys of modern art are avoided without incurring misrepresentations. For myself, I would have preferred at least one coloured reproduction of Vlaminck, a better Tobey, better Jackson Pollacks, and more of Braque.

All in all it is a most worthwhile publication at a most accessible price. It is interesting to note in conclusion that Henri Hayden's cubist still life which belongs in the permanent collection of the Auckland Gallery is included in the handy and comprehensive "pictorial survey of modern painting" which is an appendix to this book.

—W. CURNOW.

## THE DECADENT

He sat at coffee  
Couldn't stir.  
He sat and spooned  
His dreams at her.

He'd start a poem,  
Then switch to prose,  
Or use a toothpick  
On his nose.

He'd watch the people  
Amble in  
And strip their souls  
To shivering sin.

And when their crimes  
He'd thought upon  
He'd let them put  
Their clothes back on.

Bosoms he knew  
As knew by rote  
The toggles on  
His duffle coat.

Then Decadence  
Made features wan.  
His eleven thirty  
Bus had gone.

—D.K.



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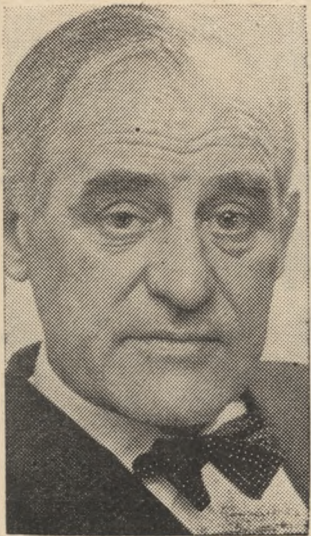
## WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

## A Challenge to the West

## NEW LIVES NEEDED

A recent visitor to Auckland was Odd Nansen, son of the Norwegian explorer, who has probably done as much as any other single person in Europe towards alleviating the position of displaced persons and refugees.

He is at present Chairman of the Norwegian National Committee of the World Refugee Year, and government representative on the Nansen Medal Award Committee, set up by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 1954. He spent a day here last month meeting and addressing representatives of CORSO, which is handling the World Refugee Year Appeal in this country.



By courtesy Auckland Star

Odd Nansen

The motive behind World Refugee Year is not simply one of Christian goodwill. Since we have laid down certain human rights in the United Nations Charter it has become a duty, and not merely a matter of charity, to respect them. Of the 8,000,000 displaced persons in Europe at the end of the last war, 112,000 are left today, still stateless and thus without legal claims to any sort of protection. Before the U.N. set up World Refugee Year in 1958, it seemed as though those people might as well be dead, for all the rest of the world cared. As Mr Nansen put it: "A cry has gone up for fourteen years and has not been answered. The peace of death is not the sort of peace on which we intend to build the world today." For fourteen years thousands of people have known no home apart from a single room off a long corridor in a refugee camp. Some of them manage to maintain their dignity as human beings, but many degenerate in the face of despair.

With sufficient finance, Mr Nansen says, the remaining camps could be closed, and their 22,000 inhabitants locally assimilated, in which case they would need housing, medical care, vocational guidance and so on. The plans are made, all that is lacking is money. Local assimilation means of course that there is great pressure on certain European countries, Austria

in particular, for the problem of refugees is not a static one. In addition to the displaced persons who entered Austria after the war, 200,000 Hungarians have arrived since 1956, and there are people crossing the borders from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland every single day. A great many of these have emigrated overseas, but under the strict immigration laws of this and other countries, only the fit and the youthful are wanted. Some 42,000 disabled refugees thus have no chance of a new life abroad. It is lucky for them that Austria is not as fastidious as we are.

## COLD WAR CHARITY

Aristotle once argued that one of the reasons why Communism was evil was that, if all property was owned in common, it would be impossible to exercise the virtue of generosity. This is no doubt the justification of the present appeal for the World Refugee Year.

A large number of refugees have fled from Communist-dominated countries to the West, in the mistaken belief that there they would be treated as human beings and generally be better off. Of these refugees, 112,000 in Europe, a similar number in Hong Kong, and four million in South Korea are living in very bad conditions, in the squalor of official and unofficial refugee camps where they remain because no major Western country will accept them as immigrants.

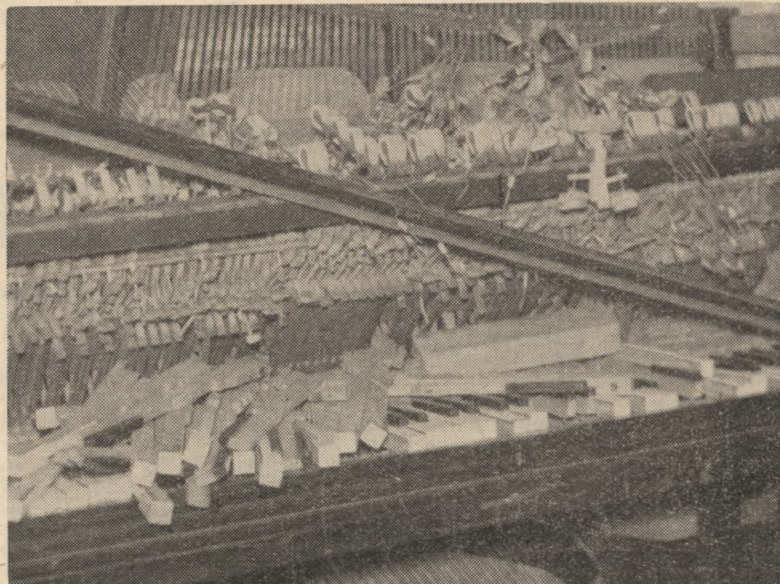
In the countries from which they came they could at least earn a living. Here in the West many of them, particularly those who are disabled in various ways, are unable to. If we are not careful their situation may be publicised by Communist

agitators, and other refugees may be dissuaded from risking their lives for freedom. On the other hand, it might set a bad precedent if any government were to interfere in the free workings of the economy to help these people. This would be a threat to freedom. If we acted in this way, we should be fighting Communism with the weapons of Communism, instead of standing as a bastion of freedom amid a sea of totalitarianism. Therefore, in the World Refugee Year, we are asking individuals to do what societies cannot, to prevent any misguided pseudo-humanitarian attempt to give state aid to refugees, by helping them through the generosity of private individuals. In this way refugees can be assimilated into the countries in which they live at present, without any inconvenience to those governments, or any interference with the freedom of their peoples. In this way, too, the virtues which are most important in a free society can be upheld.

If people do have to suffer a little more than perhaps they might, they should remember that it is their suffering which enables others to be virtuous. The refugees, indeed, suffer, because everyone must suffer so that others may do good, and the ways of God be fulfilled. I have never understood why atheists do not see this argument, which is an indubitable proof of the Divine Providence.

A few ungrateful refugees, so rightly denounced by John Gordon, the English editor, actually demonstrated against conditions in refugee camps after their flight from Hungary in 1956, now know the folly of ingratitude. We are not giving them anything that is their right when we place them in refugee camps. It is pure charity, which we need not give if we do not want to. However, now that the refugees are in a position where they have no choice but to accept what is given to them gratefully, I hope every reader who reads this will dig deep in his pocket when the appeal collector calls on April 30. He is, after all, helping the victims of Communist oppression. People live live under free New Zealand government could never suffer as these people have.

—O. J. GAGER.



This was a piano! Its present state may have arisen accidentally or deliberately, no-one seems to know, but however it happened, the damage was caused by students.

It is deplorable that a small minority of students can deprive the majority of the pleasure that this instrument could have given, and also involve their money in any repair or replacement that will be necessary.

I would like to bring to everyone's attention the fact that the Executive is prepared to take the strongest action against anyone who is found causing wilful damage to any of the Association's property.

BOB CATER, Chairman, M.H.C.



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DRAMA

# Simplicity from the Schwartzwald

"I, Bertolt Brecht, come out of the black forests.  
My mother brought me to the cities early on  
As I lay in her body. And the chill of the forest  
Will remain with me till my life is done."

As a literary figure Bertolt Brecht has begun to hold in German literature a position ranking with Kafka and Thomas Mann. Gaining a reputation, first as a poet, then as a playwright, he startled classical scholars by his contempt for the old forms and devised a form of literature which for him more closely expressed the spirit of Germany after World War 1.

A harshness and cynicism is apparent in his work at that time, most notably in his best-known piece "The Threepenny Opera" written in 1928. Other works, such as "St. Joan of The Stockyards" have a complicated form and are obsessed with commerce and big business.



Bertolt Brecht

However, towards the end of his playwrighting career he reverted to a simplicity and economy of language and plot, and from this came three of his best plays—"Mother Courage," "The Good Woman of Setzuan" and "The Caucasian Chalk Circle." They all contain the elements of what I will call good Brechtian theatre. They are simple—they are essentially for an audience. To this end he makes sure, in the latter two plays at least, that the audience follows the ramification of the story by having a commentator. Future action is revealed before it occurs in order that the audience may have time to think and wonder whether the actions were inevitable.

In this way the audience is intended to have an intellectual interest in the action of the play and is deliberately prevented from becoming emotionally involved.

The playwright wishes the audience to follow every argument and piece of reasoning in the play. Therefore when there is a danger of their becoming carried away he will "break the mood" by introducing a song, or a spoken chorus, or a piece of heightened prose or verse, into the normal flow of action. In this way

a constantly varying pattern of action and spoken word is being presented to the audience.

No scenes last too long; different characters are constantly being introduced. While the story remains essentially simple, the author's various ideas regarding human relationships and motivations are presented relatively painlessly to his audience.

It has often been said that Brecht has given us plays with "social significance." This is only true insofar as the social attitudes present in his plays may be emphasized or played down. Either way, the play if it is a good one still remains essentially a work of pure theatre and its success as such, social messages notwithstanding, will be the final criterion on which its value will be assessed.

—G. Prendergast.

## TO THE MAYOR

### ON HIS UNIVERSITY DECISION

"We'll move it," said Fletcher.  
Said Herald: "You betcher.

The fellow who's got his  
Foot down on squotis

Whose motto has been  
'Keep Princes Street clean',

Is Robbie, the criezche  
Straight out of Nietzsche.

Hope yet, till the bay's  
Specially appointed"—like Jeyes.

King Pin of the New Age.  
His triumph was sewage.

—D.K.

## COMMENT

It is disappointing to see that the government has not yet carried out its promise to declare Waitangi Day a national holiday. New Zealand needs to develop a sense of individuality, a sense of nationhood. The commemoration of the treaty day would significantly focus attention on the birth of our country and hence help to produce a national consciousness. If it would perform this function it is surely more important than the various anniversary days celebrated throughout the country, and certainly more important than the race meetings to which Mr Nash paid homage in giving the reasons for the delay in declaring the anniversary a national day.

☆

Though I do not feel qualified to discuss the introduction of television into New Zealand, I do feel that this powerful medium should be administered with the utmost care. As has been seen in other countries, T.V. can have profound social effects. It is disturbing to think of the immense impact which it could have on our society. I wonder whether State control will produce men of wisdom and vision able to guide this potentially vast influence on New Zealand life.

We have become accustomed to the spectacle of the majority of our leaders huddled in a wretched crowd blind to their moral responsibility. It was therefore heartening to read that two prominent men have made unequivocal statements on the All Black tour issue. I refer to the impressive declaration by Mr E. B. Corbett and the clear assertion of opinion by our mayor, Mr D. M. Robinson. They are, as public figures, doing no more than their duty, but in the atmosphere of shirking which surrounds the question even this becomes courageous.

☆

Statement in the recently published "Descriptive Atlas of New Zealand" concerning race relations: "Sport has long been a unifying agency, and there are few All Black teams . . . without a leavening of Maori players." Well, well, that is nice, isn't it?

☆

Four university trampers recently returned from their holiday dismayed by government control which frustrated their attempt to view the Milford Track. They were informed that they had to stay in the huts provided by the hotel corporation and without reservations for these they were not permitted to set foot on the track. As the corporation

owns each end of the track there was nothing the students could do. This rigid control of a scenic spot is deplorable—surely such travellers should be free to holiday as they please.

☆

A statement which needs no comment is the admission published recently that the post of High Commissioner to London has been vacant since March, 1958, and that of Ambassador to the United States since September, 1958.

☆

For those who like their humour to be of the more obvious variety, might I recommend recent leaders in the "Herald" on the University site problem? One announces with breath-taking blandness that the City Council's submissions on the issue are "unanswerable," while another hysterically terms University dwellers "Princes Street Squatters." The doggedness and persistence of these editorials is really remarkable. Incidentally, one of the paper's editors, Mr O. S. Hintz, when asked why his paper gave little space to the All Black tour controversy, replied that the "Herald" disliked tedious repetition. This seems rather inconsistent.

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SPORT

# Vacation Exercises

While the intellectual brain over the vacation has been busily mixing concrete and metaphors, much University brawn has been taking prominent part in a variety of sporting activity, ranging from New Zealand representation in several fields to the less publicised but still intensely competitive Curious Cove congressing Olympics. Most have Summer Tournament at Vic. in mind, some look towards national titles, and a few turn eyes even further to Australia, England, and Rome.

Captain of the University eleven, now a mere six points from the top of the championship table, all-rounder **John Sparling** has had a hectic holiday. He has been well amongst the runs, tweaked his off-spinners to some effect, fielded brilliantly, and also found time to be an industrious vice-captain and captain of the Plunket Shield side. His selection in the first unofficial Test side was obvious.

In the news too was **Milton Hayes**, left-hand opening bat, one of the brighter stars in a rather lack-lustre Auckland Brabin Shield team, while **Bob McKinnon**, **Don Hunt**, **John Bull**, and **Peter Morris** figured in trial elevens.

New Zealand honours also went to science student **John Court**, now in Australia with the Olympic questing water polo team. Surf-swimming **Jim Sneyd** is quite prominent, as is the apparently respectable A grade Newmarket water polo team, harbouring,

ment periphery of unofficial sports, but flourishing in local regattas over the vac. with **Colleen Elliott** and her sirens making good preparation for their projected Australian tour. The male oarsmen are said to be training well towards an Easter peak, in what, we have not yet heard!

Again winning N.Z. representation in Lawn Tennis, former accountancy student **Brian Woolf** leaves late this year with **John Lockington** for a European jaunt. John's sister, **Helen Arts** faculty second year, scored a somewhat surprising but highly meritorious victory in the under-nineteen girls' national event at Lower Hutt during January, the first Auckland University belle to do this for five or six years. Like Swimming, however, the Tennis Club exists on paper only; alas, as visions of Hobson Bay fade across Hippocratean roof-tops.

## Impressive athletes

Among the athletes the position is much more cheerful. By virtue of their second placing in the recent relay and metric championships, the University has fair claim to be the second strongest club in Auckland, somewhere (if not close!) behind the all-powerful Western Suburbs. While the list of Auckland reps. from track and field in general is most impressive, the middle-distance runners in particular catch the eye. **Barry Robinson**, challenging too in the shorter sprints, bids fair to retain his 440 title. **Tony Aston**, **Simon Caughey**, and **Gary Philpot** (N.Z. 880 Junior record holder) are all running well, while the Junior 4 x 1 mile team, headed by Auckland champion **Keith McKinley**, turned in a brilliant record breaking performance in the relays. **Dave Leech's** Hammer title was a record throw too.

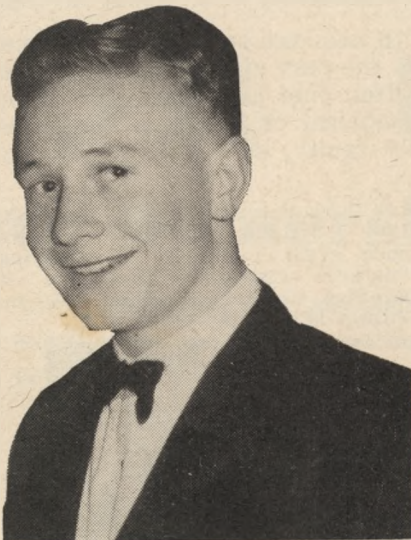


Helen Lockington

however, six ex-university swimmers. In fact, the University Swimming Club for economic reasons has transferred in toto to Newmarket, no doubt adding a little leaven to the suburban loaf.

## Women rowers

Swimming strongly too (occasionally) is the women's rowing team, once again relegated to the Tourna-



Judoist Blackman

Probably the least conspicuous but (apart from our summer football fanatics) the most energetic group over the holiday was the Judo Club. Twice and sometimes three times a week they sweated under the strict care of coach **Gerry von Cuylenborg** (a second Dan black belt) working towards their orange belts, which they hope to have by Easter. Led by club captain **Chris Blackman**, a member of the winning Auckland Academy team in the recent North Island Championships, this bunch of some ten enthusiasts is aiming at the New Zealand Championships and the University Tournament, where Judo is for the first time an official university sport.

Footballers are at it already; some of the Soccer boys under **Phil Vis-kovic** have been keeping fit with indoor basketball. There has been little news about the university members of the All Black squad, but if they have been doing their long-term press-ups and wind-sprints, we offer them sympathetic admiration. Whether or not we approve of their going is another matter!

—L. NASH.

## Overseas News Commentary

by  
**Jonathan Hunt**

The launching of the first moon rocket, Mr Khrushchev's visit to the United States, and the British General Election—all these have been outstanding events of 1959. The year 1960, however, will most probably be dominated by the issues, results, and effects of the Presidential, Senatorial, and Congressional elections in the U.S.A. The new President will have a leading hand in shaping Western Policy towards the East and Afro-Asian countries over the next four years.

Looking back over President Eisenhower's eight years, it must be admitted, even by fervent Republicans, that the period has not been one of great success. Indeed the bunglings of Eisenhower and his chief henchman, Dulles, have allowed the prestige of the U.S.S.R. to rise at the expense of that of the U.S.A. In his State of the Union message in January, 1958, Eisenhower claimed that it was his purpose "to intensify efforts during the coming two years . . . to the end that the rule of law may replace the obsolete (sic) rule of force in the affairs of nations." This most commendable aim, unfortunately, has remained little more than a pious aspiration. Admittedly Mr Khrushchev came to the U.S.A., and Mr Eisenhower himself has globe-trotted to countries (such as India) once considered leftist and not worth worrying about. But all the thorny problems remain as far from solution as ever. China still has not been recognized by the U.S.A. and can thus afford to be belligerent and practise brinkmanship while still getting some sympathy from the Afro-Asian block. The martyr is always pitied, no matter how much at fault he is.

The German problem, the Israel-Egypt problem, the Vietnam problem, the Laos problem—all have advanced no further toward settlement in the last few years. But perhaps Eisenhower's greatest failure has been to do nothing about replacing the "obsolete rule of force." The H-Bomb problem is not as bad as it was in January, 1958: it is far worse. In 1958, there were three nations with nuclear weapons, yet by the end of this year this number could well be doubled. France has tested the Bomb, and the latest proposals indicate that West Germany will also join the ranks of the mass destructionists. This will inevitably cause the U.S.S.R. to consider giving the Bomb to some of its satellite powers, or even China. The United States of America must bear major blame for this state of affairs, as it is within her power to stop testing and manufacture of the Bomb, and lead the way towards disarmament. By not giving European powers the Bomb, and dismantling some bases in England, they could ease world tension, and make it certain that there will be a 1961 in the earth's history.

The elections will thus be viewed with great interest by the world. If one believes in the principle of peaceful co-existence, then the ideal President would appear to be Adlai Stevenson, but unfortunately he has two things against him. One is his intelligence and far-sightedness—earning for him the name of "egg-head." The other of course is that he has stood twice and lost twice. Richard Nixon looks most certain to win. But he is a Dulles rather than an Acheson, a conservative rather than a liberal.

For the Congress and Senate, the Democratic party is the obvious choice for New Zealanders who accept the philosophy of the Welfare State. The Republican party, the party of big business, has rarely been in power in Congress since the war and when they were, did nothing. The Democratic party, incidentally, are also actively engaged now in breaking down segregation and the results, if not startling, are at least encouraging.

## CAVE CARNEM

Beware thy new world's serpent, child,  
Beware thy classroom's dreams,  
Beware the foetid breath of lust,  
Be where they'll hear your screams.

Beware the drinking students most,  
Who have to quench their parch,  
Maidens of February, beware,  
Beware the brIdes of March.

## PRAYER OF THE ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN

Let it be recorded, lest we forget he  
Prays, "Make me a man but not yeti."

## ZOOLOGY

Zoology, that counts the teeth of swine,  
And multitudinous bees in turpentine.





# The Scientist and his Contemporaries

The first of two articles by Peter Lorimer, a Maths honours student at A.U.

I can only restate a platitude in remarking that Science has changed our world beyond recognition. It is a phrase hawked by editorial columns of newspapers and spouted by politicians. Their reasons for using it are obvious, but in their statements we either find an ignorance of the problems that science has presented to mankind, or a wordy avoidance of them.

Indeed science has presented to mankind some new problems, and these are not being faced. On the part of the more educated members of the community we often find an escape into some sort of reassurance, either philosophical or religious. These attitudes, however, are essentially faulty, as I will attempt to show later.

In particular the picture of the white-coated scientist working in his laboratory while the outside world abuses his discoveries for their own foul ends must be avoided in reality at all costs.

The political problems presented by the scientific revolution are evident to most people. The threat of total annihilation of the human race is an ever-present possibility. The advent of gunpowder made some people sure that the end of the human race was in the offing. However, the immensity of the physical demands necessary to annihilate whole populations with this weapon ruled out such a possibility. The same handicap does not apply to a power with atomic weapons, as the means of delivery are now available, and automatic reprisal by another power also ensures the wiping out of the offending group.

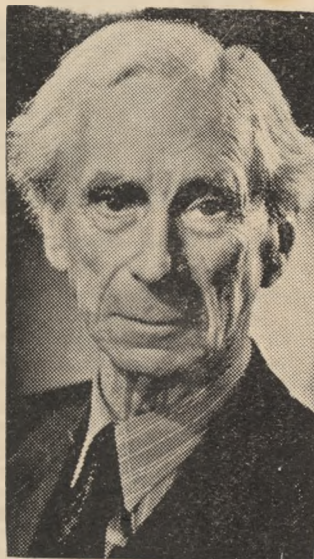
## Radiation Dangers

The effect of atomic radiation upon our reproductive set-up is something that is at present poorly understood. As knowledge now stands it seems evident that radiation does produce a change in the intricate structure of the genes and chromosomes of our bodies. There have been a high percentage of congenital idiots born to those subjected to the effects of fallout at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and studies of localities with a high level of natural radioactivity have also shown a greater incidence of congenital diseases than is usual. It has been pointed out that radiation may also have a beneficial effect on the human race. This objection has been met, I think legitimately, by Professor Linus Pauling in his book, "No More War," where he likens the effect of radiation upon our genital organs to the effect of firing a bullet through an alarm clock. The bullet may cause the clock to keep better time, but then again it may not.

The possible impact of science on our civil liberties has been pointed out by George Orwell in his book, "1984", by Aldous Huxley in "Brave New World," and by Bertrand Russell in "The Scientific Outlook." With those references as authorities, I need say no more about the scientific control of citizenship.

All these threats are easily avoided, it is said, by the "use of a little natural restraint" in the application of science to politics. This reply seems all right as it stands, but I do

not think it really answers the question. Mankind has always shown such great reluctance in applying "natural restraint" that one is tempted to doubt whether such restraint is natural at all.



Bertrand Russell

The impact of science upon philosophy and religion is not as immediately evident as the impact upon politics, but it is just as great. The time has come when Bertrand Russell can say that "no philosophy can ignore the revolutionary changes in our physical ideas that men of science have found necessary; indeed it may be said that all traditional philosophies have to be discarded, and we have to start afresh with as little respect as possible for the systems of the past." As far as the professional philosopher is concerned, this means a revision and a rewriting of philosophy, a less difficult task than that of the student of religion, whose cherished beliefs are being contradicted or shown to be improbable by the findings of scientists. Differing views on the theory of Evolution are well-known. A more serious conflict is that over the nature of man. The results of science are tending to show man as a searching, scuffling, largely ineffective animal, though certainly more effective than other animals, while most religions show man to be a god-like creature, possessed of a potential mastery over himself and his environment. These two views seem incompatible. The religions tend to look on each man as an individual and ignore the dynamic evolutionary part of his being. It may be objected that man has reached an ultimate on the evolu-

tionary scale and thus that such judgements are valid. However there seems to be no evidence for such an attitude.

As suggested above, the attitude of the scientist who is wrapped up in his own particular field and is prepared to leave politics to others is defective, for the scientist has a certain political responsibility merely because he is a scientist. He has a place unique in the modern world. On him depend the armies of the world for their weapons, and many of the people of the world for their food and very future. He not only has a definite responsibility to supply this food, but he also has a responsibility towards the people of the world with respect to the way in which the weapons he manufactures are used. If he wielded his power as he might he could decide on the life and death of nations. His power is as great as that held by large business interests in such an economy as the United States. Yet in contrast to the large business interests, the scientist is in the main unconscious of his power, and the results of his labours are used as though he did not exist.

Whether it is a good thing that the scientists do not exercise the power they have at present is a moot point. One the one hand we cannot pretend to live in a democracy while any such group has great power, but on the other hand this power could be used wisely, particularly in opposition to other groups wielding power at present. However, playing in power politics does not make for the advancement of scientific work.

An acceptable working solution of the problem science has presented to religion does not seem to be forthcoming. There are several points of view taken by Christians. Some try to assimilate many of the findings of science into their religion by a reformulation of their fundamental doctrine. In this way science becomes a necessary part of man's existence. Others completely ignore the impact of science on religion, a point of view which is by no means restricted to

those who are ignorant of the findings of science. A third attitude is to retreat into Fundamentalism, a belief that everything in the Bible is necessarily true. Of these views, the first, I think, must end in failure, as there are some things in which science and the Christian religion appear to be in contradiction. The facts of science can be looked at in "a new light," but this usually means an avoidance of the basic problem. The second attitude is obviously unsatisfactory. The third is no doubt, very comforting to the holder and, if properly presented, a belief that is internally consistent. But on the other hand, it leads to a denial of much of the basis of science; for example, Genesis implies a denial of the theory of Evolution.

The attitude expressed by the scientific atheist is no better. Having arrived at a disbelief in God he becomes very hostile to the assurances of the Christian churches and their supporters, and a reaction sets in against anything that a Church has ever taught or done. The complete Hebrew civilisation is dismissed with a sweep of the hand. This group has its official expression here in a periodical, "The New Zealand Rationalist," although the title is singularly inappropriate. It is hardly the place to look for rational beliefs.

Thus we see that the prevalent attitude is one of self-assurance, both on the part of the supporters of religion and its detractors. It is unjustifiable to condemn religion out of hand or to ignore most of the basis of science. There is some worthwhile thinking being done on the evolution of a new religion based on science and existing religion. A main object is that it should be world-wide. Professor Julian Huxley was reported in the press recently in support of such research.

As a summary of the answers that have been given to these problems we may notice that there is a difference of interests between the scientific specialist and his friends, the political, philosophical, and religious specialists. This has led to views that should not be held by either side. Indeed some of these views cannot be held logically anyway.

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