



CRACCU M

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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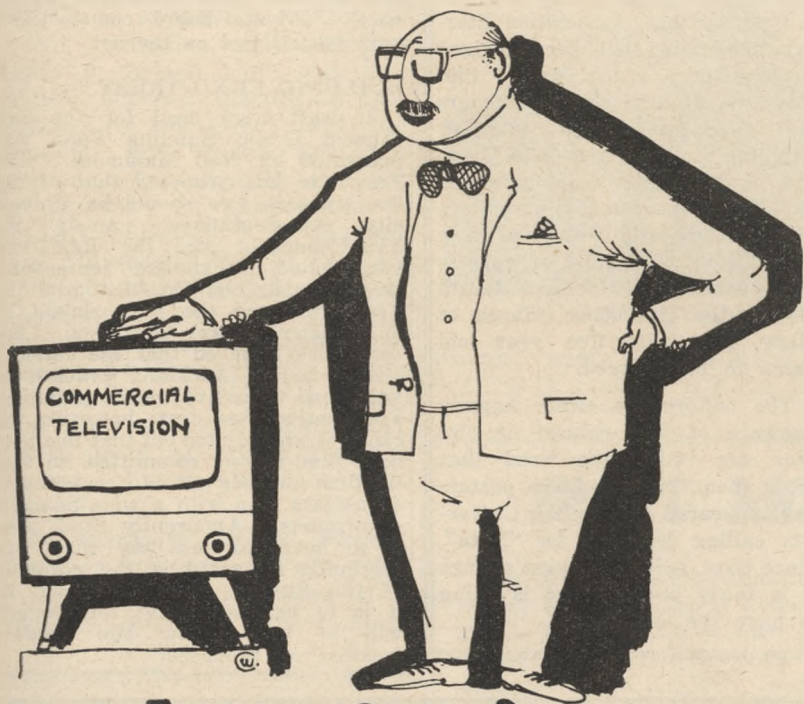
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THEM OR US?

State or Private Ownership?

Television, big brother to radio, film and newspaper, is the most compelling and persuasive of the mass media. This mechanical Cyclops has the power to mould the character of a nation; by this I mean that Television will tend to process and generalise behaviour and attitude through an awareness of its huge audience.

Furthermore, "the millions of the one eye" are highly malleable material and will expose themselves to its gaze with a frightening devotion. In Britain some 60 per cent of the adult population has a T.V. set in the home and, on the average, will watch it for three hours a day. In the period October-December, 1957, it was estimated that the weekly average evening viewing was 11.5 out of 35 hours transmission.



FRIEND OR FOE?

Here is a power to be used or abused and in this article I wish to show that one system of control, that of State control, is more likely to prevent abuse than another, that of control by private enterprise.

Who is to control Television in New Zealand? This question has attracted a great deal of discussion in the newspapers over the past month. We have had policy statements from both the parties. We have read screeds of rather shallow altruism from such notable business figures as Mr R. Horton, president of the Visual Investigation Syndicate (comprising the Northland Advocate; the Waikato Times; the Rotorua Post; the New Zealand Herald; and the Auckland Star); Mr R. J. Kerridge, president of Broadcasting by Telecasting (N.Z.) Ltd; Sir Arther Warner, chairman of directors of Electronics Industries (Melbourne); Mr E. H. Rhodes, chairman of directors of New Zealand Newspapers Ltd; and Mr P. J. Harris, president of the Associated N. Z. Chambers of Commerce. It is clear

that this star-studded attack on Labour's policy is a challenge to the place of Socialism in the Welfare State.

The Debate centres around the political and social implications of the two systems of financing a Television service. Under the State system it would be established and operated on licence fees (£10 per year) and taxes levied on T. V. Tubes (£5 per tube) alone; a private enterprise company on the other hand would have to depend on income from advertising. This means that as far as cost is concerned a State system would be both less expensive and more equitable. In this country advertising costs would be met by the businessman by increasing the price of his goods. Thus the burden of operating eventually falls on the customer, that is not just the set owners but the public as a whole.

The most common argument levelled against State control is that it abuses the freedom of the individual (Mr Boord will find out later on this year whether the Kiwis want to be free of dictators', writes a rather bloody minded correspondent to the Auckland Star). This is the capital-

ist's usual argument to divert attention from the hand he has in the public's pocket. The fact of the case is that State enterprise is less open to abuse by sectional interests than private enterprise. To quote Dr Sutch's excellent pamphlet 'The Economics of Television': 'A State operated system can be required by Parliament to operate in the public interest with regard to the needs of all sections of the community and all parts of the country—and this requirement can be made efficient. The operation of such a system while having to be efficient, would not need to be governed by the necessity to make a profit on its operation at all costs and thus it could maintain civilised standards.' p. 33. No one could say that the N. Z. B. S. for example was in the hands of malevolent dictators.

Advertising tends to subordinate the real purpose of Television, which is to provide education and entertainment, to the needs of the sponsor.

Apart from being an unnecessary drain on the economy (in both Britain and America more money is spent on advertising than on education) it dominates the whole character of the service and itself exerts a powerful and uncontrolled influence upon behaviour. Since a private television company naturally aims to make a profit and is dependent upon attracting sponsors for its programmes those programmes will be the choice of big business firms rather than of the public. Sponsors will want their programmes to be aimed at the hypothetical 'normal viewer' so that any interests that deviate much from the normal will be sacrificed. Thus classical music is almost unobtainable on U. S. radio networks. Nor does the state of U. S. Television stand as a recommendation for private enterprise. In an article for the English Listener, Marya Mannes described the fate of a play about racial tensions in a southern town and the persecution of a negro who had moved into a white community. Since the script was unacceptable to the sponsor, the writer was prevailed upon to change the central character and the locale. She goes on to describe the 'danger zones' which are 'roughly four in number; race; religion; politics and sex...' and 'if you cut these things or treat them in the most superficial and evasive manner, you cut out the core of our life and heart of our greatest subjects, comedians of their sharpest satire, poets of their richest indignations; and you deprive 60 million people of the exercise they need for intelligence.'

One need not be socialist to realise that in this country State control means democratic control and that television is so powerful a medium that Parliament is the only body responsible enough to ensure that it is not abused.

NEW STUDENT BUILDING

Two of the rooms in the newly-acquired Students' Association hut are to be turned into a Senior Students' Common Room, for the use of students in their third year or above. The Executive plans to knock down the wall between Rooms 4 and 5 in Hut 7, and furnish it with comfortable armchairs. This will be a much-needed step forward, and should help to ease the pressure in the Cafeteria. It is hoped that eventually the whole of Hut 7 and Hut 2 which adjoins it, will be available for use as common-rooms.

For the time being, however, the other six rooms in Hut 7 are to be used by various branches of the Association. Craccum is now housed in Rooms 1 and 2, and Room 3 is to become the Sub-Committees Room, so that the various sub-committees of the Executive will be able to meet without disrupting Exec. Room. The Sports Clubs will have the use of Room 6, and the Societies of Room 7. Each club and society will be given cupboard space, and the rooms will be available for committee meetings. Room 8 is to be used by the religious societies, which for some reason acquire so much literature that they need vast areas of storage space. The vexed question of whether or not Socratic Society counts as a religious society caused the Executive a certain amount of trouble. It was finally decided that there would be enough tension in Room 8 already without adding an avowedly anti-religious group as well.

The fact that the University authorities have seen fit to turn over the hut to the Students' Association is a very welcome sign. The Council, thanks largely to the agitation of Professor Kennedy, has realized at last that the student block is not much more than a well-disguised piggery, and is taking immediate steps to provide improved amenities.

Easter

Tournament

Issue

See Inside



CRACCUM

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

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Odd Behaviour at Protest Meeting

When supporters of a particular point of view have to resort to sharp practice in order to convince their opponents, there is obviously something wrong with their case. If the truth cannot stand on its own, better let it drop.

The way in which certain of the city's leading men behaved at the protest meeting over Government House was, if not dishonest, certainly very near it. There are a lot of questions that have not yet been satisfactorily answered. Why did Mr Grierson deliberately misrepresent the Professor of Town Planning, and then refuse to listen to Professor Kennedy when he tried to correct him? Why was the Albert Park 'take-over' dragged in, that red herring so old that it stinks? Why were the University Council called "somersaulters" because they changed their minds over the site question, while Mr Robinson was described as an "honest man" because he had done the same thing? Why did the Mayor quote a figure of £5,000,000 as the cost of the Stanley Street area when the Block Plan does not take in Stanley Street at all? Just exactly how many telegrams were there in the 'bundle' that Sir James Gunson waved so briefly at the audience? Why did Mr Grierson suggest that the University Buildings Officer, Mr Gilmour Ellis, was buying up land on the Princes Street site in order to present a fait accompli? Why did the Mayor challenge anyone in the audience to a debate, and then find that it was beneath his dignity when students took him up? Why, at a public meeting, was no-one from the floor allowed to speak on the motion except Councillor Armishaw, who delivered his amendment from a typescript? And what about that phoney motion, which the Chairman declared carried without even counting the noes? And how did Sir James Gunson

afterwards have the barefaced effrontery to tell reporters that "the motion was passed overwhelmingly", and that "without doubt the meeting was behind the motions", when according to the Herald half of the audience of 700 were students, and when the Mayor himself anticipated a riot?

The most unanswerable question of all, however, is why men of the calibre of Mr Grierson are letting themselves get mixed up in affair like this, which can only be damaging to themselves in the long run. Mr Grierson must be perfectly well aware that when Professor Kennedy said that he could not guarantee that land adjacent to the Princes Street site would not be incorporated in the University, it was because he, as an individual, was not competent to do so. Mr Grierson must also know that the properties which Mr Ellis is buying on the Princes Street area are buildings which are needed urgently to fulfil present needs. He must know, too, that however hard Mr Robinson may like to wave irrelevant figures in the public's face, the maximum amount that will have to be paid for land on the Princes Street site is £1,500,000.

Since Mr Grierson must be aware of all these things, and must have known at the protest meeting that a number of the allegations that he made were simply distortions of the truth, his behaviour is inexplicable. It is impossible to believe that mere love of tradition and admiration of the royal family could lead a man so far as to compromise his integrity in public in this manner. Whatever his motives are, one thing at least is certain: neither he nor the Mayor, nor the Government House Protection Committee genuinely cares for the future of the University of Auckland.

EXEC. NOTES

Varsity Still Running

Date: Sunday, March 13th

NO INDIAN TOUR

N.Z.U.S.A.'s proposal that the Indian students at present touring Australia under the Indian Council for Cultural Relations should be invited to New Zealand was turned down flat. Neil Maidment, Vice-President, said it was not worthwhile our financing non-reciprocal tours as we have done in the past. Furthermore, the Indians are not travelling under a student scheme.

FIRST-CLASS FARES

It was decided that Easter Council delegates to N.Z.U.S.A. and N.Z.U.S.U. should be given first-class rail fares. Jonathan Hunt's original motion that they be awarded second-class fares was amended by Neil Maidment, one of the N.Z.U.S.A. delegates. It seems fair enough, since meetings start on Good Friday at 10.30, and the train does not get in until 9.30. Neil pointed out that the meetings last all day, and the delegates will need all the sleep they can get. The teams will travel second-class, but they will have a day to recuperate before Tournament starts on Saturday.

Date: Monday, March 21st

COMMITTEE MEMBERS RESIGN

Three members of Public Relations Sub-Committee, Felicity Maidment, Owen Gager and Jonathan Hunt, resigned through lack of confidence in the Chairman, Jolyon Firth. Their resignations were received with regret.

NEW ELAM REP

Ray Thorburn, who has been Elam Rep. on Exec. for the last two years, handed in his resignation as his term of office as President of the Elam Students' Association had come to an end. He is to be replaced by Malcolm Warr, who has been elected to the presidency in Ray's place. The Executive is very sorry to see Ray leave, because he has been a valuable and active member during his whole term of appointment.

ACCOMMODATION UNSATISFACTORY

A report on the results of the accommodation questionnaire that was part of the enrolling rigmarole was presented by Societies' Secretary Andy Begg. Apparently the accommodation question is generally unsatisfactory. More students than can be provided for want to live in hostels. Total figures show that home is the most popular place to live in, with flats as second preference. Private board comes third, with hostels last on the list.

BUILDING FUND TRUST

A draft trust deed for the new Student Union Building Fund was presented by Neil Maidment. The Executive has proposed that of the five trustees, two should be University representatives, namely the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, two should be student representatives, namely the President and the Treasurer, and the fifth should be an outsider. Barry Gustafson (Liaison Officer) moved that the outsider should be an Auckland grauate of not more than five years' standing. The motion was lost, however, because, it was pointed out that this is to be a fund-raising committee, so that the fifth member should if possible be a business man with a wide financial connections. Apparently Stud. Ass. is to have far less say than was originally imagined in the planning of the Student Union building, so it is to be hoped that the Council will at least allow two student trustees as proposed.

Kiwi Gone to Roost

The Students' Association literary publication has been revived again after a year's lapse. Phil Andrews, who did English honours last year and is this year at Training College, and Mike Jackson, a third-year social scientist, have been appointed joint editors of what they call "Nota" and Exec calls "Kiwi". In spite of appeals from Jonathan Hunt and Judith Mason, the Executive refused to allow the thirty-five year old name to be changed.

The editors are either happily unaware of this refusal or else they are biting the hand that feeds them, because large posters have appeared all over the University calling for copy for "Nota". Since Exec. holds the purse strings it is fairly obvious who is going to have the final say.

New Year Resolution

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E A S T E R

All to Ask for Overhaul

The three Auckland delegates to the Easter Council meeting of N.Z.U.S.A., the national student body, will arrive armed with remits from the Auckland Executive, and intend to make it quite clear to other universities that Auckland is seriously dissatisfied with the present financial system.

Our representatives are the President, Owen Miller; the Man Vice-President, Neil Maidment, and the Treasurer, John Stevens.

Auckland will propose that N.Z.U.S.A.'s £1,000 South East Asian scholarship, which was not awarded last year because there were no applicants of suitable calibre, should become an undergraduate scholarship for the South Pacific, worth £350 a year, and tenable for three years. Canterbury has already intimated that they are willing to support a motion to

Our delegates will take up again a motion that was lost almost without discussion last Easter, to the effect that the financial levy made on each member association should not be assessed in proportion to student numbers. At present each University has to pay 2/7 per head to N.Z.U.S.A., so that Auckland, with by far the largest student population, pays more than anyone else. Since the benefits of N.Z.U.S.A. are shared equally, and not on a per capita basis, an undue financial burden is being placed on A.U. this effect.

Furthermore, with student numbers increasing every year, N.Z.U.S.A. will very soon, if it has not already, receive more

money than it can possibly use. Last year Auckland's contribution was £500, and the total



JOHN STEVENS

amount spent on N.Z.U.S.A., N.Z.U.S.U. and N.Z.U.S.P.C.

was more than the total grant to the affiliated clubs and societies.

The Auckland team will further recommend in connection with N.Z.U.S.A. affairs that the number of administrative staff in Wellington be reduced from 19 to 9. Auckland's executive, with a total of 16 members, deals with the affairs of 4,000 students. It is inconceivable that the comparatively small amount of work undertaken by N.Z.U.S.A. should require such an excessive number of officers, all of whom receive travel subsidies for the Easter and Winter Council meetings.

In December the Executive set up a committee to examine the question of Auckland's disaffiliation from N.Z.U.S.A. The committee reported that N.Z.U.S.A. undoubtedly had a function to fulfil, and recommended that the matter should be shelved until after the Easter meeting, by which time the levy system, which is Auckland's chief objection, will have come under review. Presumably if the other universities treat Auckland's proposals with as little consideration as last year, the Executive will take action on the question of disaffiliation.

SPORT AND PRESS MEET

The two Sports Representatives on the Executive, David Robinson and Jock Irvine, will be travelling to Wellington with the teams as delegates to N.Z.U.S.U. (Sports Union). The most controversial topic on the agenda is the question of the exclusion of Boxing from Tournament. The Auckland delegates will speak against its retention, because the A.U. Boxing Club only exists to send teams to Tournament. Submissions will be heard from the various Boxing Clubs before the Council comes to a decision.

A further matter to be discussed is the appointment of an N.Z.U. Blues selector. Nominations have been called for, and Sports Council will hold a vote to fill the position.

Tournament competitors should remember that David and Jock are in charge of the Auckland arrangements so that if anyone gets into difficulties, they are the people to turn to. They can be contacted through the Information Bureau at Vic.

Three members of Craccum's staff will be going to Tournament at Wellington. The editor, Felicity Maidment, and the Literary and Arts sub-editor, John Seymour, will be delegates to Press Council (N.Z.U.S.P.C.), while the sports sub-editor, Lindsay Nash, will be covering the Tournament as a reporter.

At the time of going to press, the agenda for the three-day Council meeting had not arrived, but it is more than likely that the question of Press Council supplements will be a major topic of discussion. The 'Student Summer' supplement which was distributed with the first issue of each university paper this year, is a new venture, and Press Council hopes to be able to persuade N.Z.U.S.A. that the Easter and Winter supplements should be produced in the same manner.

The President of Press Council, Don Kenderdine, one-time sports editor on Victoria's paper Salient, has just returned from the South-East Asian I.S.C. Conference, at which he represented New Zealand as Press Officer.

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Tournament is upon us once more, and as usual things have had to happen fairly quickly. The Rifle Club membership has been slipping for the past couple of years, but it is making a strong comeback, and we feel confident that a good place in 1961 tournament will be reached even if our effort this year is not particularly impressive.

As in most sports, practice time before Easter has been much shorter than that which we would desire, and so many of our members as yet have had no practice in two of the most important shoots, the 300 yards rapid and snap. Most of the team have been to a tournament before, and it has been the policy this year to choose a team whose members have had some experience in the way of tournament shooting.

The team is mainly drawn from the Ardmore Engineering School and these members are: John Blomfield, Ian (Gus) Grant, and Fred Tattam. This is Jim's and Ian's first tournament though Ian was a strong contender last year. Dave Salmon, also from Ardmore, is no new-comer to tournament, having represented A.U. in both Table Tennis and Shooting. Ray Ryan, also a member of last year's team has the Ardmore stamp too, but having graduated he is now earning a crust in the outside world.

Last but not least (we hope) come Jim Cooper and Nelson Procter, the Secretary and Club Captain respectively. This will be Jim's second representation and Nelson's fourth. Jim is a third-year Architect, and O'Rourke type, and Nelson is doing his B.E. Intermediate part-time with the Post Office.

Come what may, Riflemen usually excel in the Drinking Horn, and team members are rumoured to be in early stages of training. Finally let us hope that the wooden spoon never again graces the trophy cabinet (?) of the Rifle Club.

SWIMMING

Men

V. E. Atkinson S. J. G. Davis
A. Begg J. J. Hunter
J. Court G. Kyd
B. Cunningham G. Lowson
J. Sneyd J. Rewi
D. H. Peacock

Women

Philippa Black Helen Pearce
Penelope Cameron Stephnaie Tizard
Judy Nelson

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CRICKET

Peter Irwin Milton Kayes
John Nicoll Ivan Rowe
John Williams Robin Simpson
Ralph Byrne Dave Handl
Mike Cormack Mike Winterbourne
Jeremy Collinge Errol Chadwick

The Tournament side is one of great potential. One of the youngest ever to tour, it is probably also one of the strongest.

Peter Irwin (Captain) — Left-hand batsman, right-arm medium-pace bowler, Peter has made the Auckland Plunket Shield squad, and was an N.Z.U. rep. in 1956-7.

John Nicoll—Right-arm off-spinner and good lower order batsman who travelled to Australia with the 1958-9 N.Z.U. touring side.

John Williams — Right-arm fast-medium bowler, and a forcing bat, John has represented Northern Districts and was also a member of Auckland's Brabin Shield side last year.



MICHAEL CORMACK

Ralph Byrne—Wicket-keeper, right-hand batsman who is capable of runs on occasions. A 1959 N.Z.U. rep.

Mike Cormack—Stylish right-hand batsman, who has been known to get wickets with leg-spinners. N.Z.U. rep. 1959.

Jeremy Collinge—Right-hand batsman and a superlative fieldsman, Jerry was an Auckland Brabin Shield rep. last year.

Milton Kayes — Another Brabin Shield rep. who has also played for Auckland, Milton is a sound left-hand opening bat, and a promising bowler.

Ivan Rowe—Solid right-hand bat, reserve wicket-keeper, Ivan has registered several fine performances this season.

Robin Simpson—An efficient right-hand opening bat, one of the club's most prolific run-getters in the recent season.

Dave Handl—Aggressive right-hand bat, and a brilliant cover fieldsman.

Mike Winterbourne — Promising right-hand fast-medium bowler, Mike is on the fringe of senior status.

Errol Chadwick—A right-arm off-spinner who recently made a very workmanlike job of his senior debut.

ATHLETICS

Men

A. Aston D. Monds
D. Baragwanath W. Moran
W. Belcher P. Murdoch
M. Blamires D. Patterson
R. Hamilton G. Philpott
M. Jakich M. Qionibaravi
M. Jordan B. Robinson
A. Kirkness S. Ross
J. Lees A. Tohill
L. Low J. Webber
K. MacKinlay D. Willoughby
B. McNeil D. Willmott

Women

Maureen Barclay Alison Long
Judy Dick Margaret Murray-
Allison Graham Lee

With a N.Z.U. team travelling to Australia in May, the Tournament Athletics should provide many highlights. The Auckland Athletic team is well up to the standard of the past two seasons and should retain the Athletics Shield, as well as furnishing a large number of the athletes to tour Australia.

Barry Robinson, the national 440 yards title and record holder, is again competing and looks almost certain to take the 220 yards and 440 yards titles. Gary Philpott and Tony Aston, both finalists at the national meeting, will likewise be prominent in the 880 yards and 440 yards respectively. K. MacKinlay and D. Willoughby are Auckland's main hopes in the distance events.

Former national title holder Wayne Belcher will be hard to beat in the 120 yards hurdles, while Phil Murdoch could take both the high jump and pole vault titles. Veteran Doug Monds looks the most likely prospect in the throwing events.

The Women's team is not as strong as past seasons but Alison Graham and Maureen Barclay are the mainstays.

Last year the Auckland 4 x 100 yards team smashed the N.Z.U. record and strong teams in both this and the 4 x 440 yards team could further reduce the N.Z.U. times. Regardless of track and field results, the Auckland athletic team is certain to perform in the highest traditions socially.

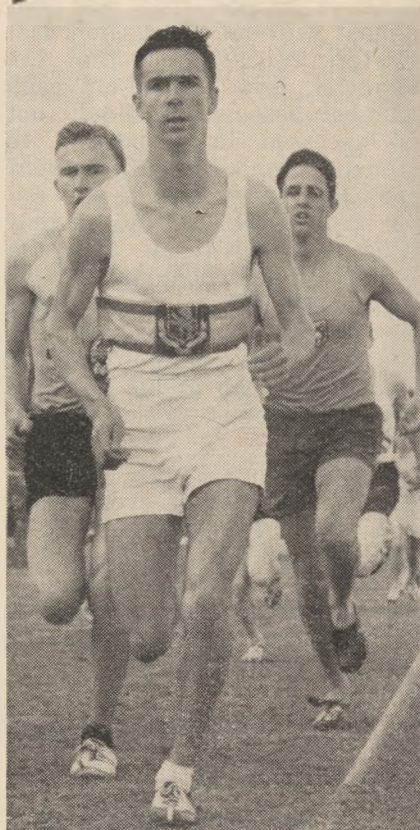
YACHTING

The yachting trials were held at Howick where a record number of 32 trialists assembled to contest the Auckland University Yachting Representation for Tournament. After a closely fought final and a good day's racing in general, Nick Wilcox emerged as the winner. He has selected as his crew his brother, Mirhael, and Warren Blake.

As yachting is an official Tournament sport this year, and as Auckland is of course, the premier yachting centre in New Zealand, we are hoping, come hell and Wellington high water, that our crew will pull it off this year. Apart from a notoriously determined effort from Vic. last year, the old salts from the far South have pretty well had it their way in previous contests. This year's crew with Nick Wilcox at the helm and Peter Nelson, the sea lawyer, should be capable of subduing in one way or another the most skilful opposition and adding valuable points to the Auckland University total.

YACHTING TEAMS

Nicholas Wilcox—Michael Wilcox
skipper Peter Nibon—
Warren Blake delegate



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AT WELLINGTON THIS YEAR

MEN'S ROWING

Charles Booth
Hugh Calder
John Makin
Perry Kennan
Tom Wallace
Galry Cave
Roger Brown
Peter Hansen

Neil Paton
Tony Hilton
Barry Mowne
Alan Wilson
Stan Walker
Tony Noyes
Graham Coxhead
Douglas Haigh

The crew representing A.U. at Easter are an eight, two fours, and a double sculls. All these crews have been training since the beginning of March, and some members have been rowing most of the season. The eight has started in the open eights in two regattas and had a spin over two miles against the North and South Auckland provincial crews, showing great improvement over the last two weeks. They are "big enough and ugly enough to do better." The four has done exceptionally well, having won the maiden fours at Ngaruawahia and been in the stern of the University maiden eight which won at Karapiro among a strong field.

The eight is being coached by Kerry Ashby who chases them up and down the river every morning in a sea-craft run-aboot. The fours are being coached by that lad straight from the backwoods of Canada—the only 'Mok' Mataga. Charlie Booth, Hugh Calder, and John Makin (N.Z. Blue 1959—Rowing and Drinking) in the stern three seats have been there for three years now. In five seat is Perry Kennan who had a lot of experience with West End Senior last season. Four is Tom Wallace, a big strong novice who, along with Garry Cave in three seat was press-ganged into the crew to pull the three old-timers in the stern up the river. Rodger the Dodger ST. CLAIR Brown seems to have settled at last in two seat after trying every other. The bowman is Peter Hansen, who successfully fought off all comers to hold his seat. Pete rowed for Victoria for two years before moving up to Training College.

The redoubtable, unbeatable, un-silenceable four consisting of Neil Paton, Tony Hilton, Barry Mowne and Alan Wilson have been abused by the starters at Karapiro and Ngaruawahia, but have gone on to win, and are going to be darn hard to beat at Tournament.

The other four, Stan Walker, Tony Noyes, Graham Coxhead, and Doug Laigh have all given the club good support during the season. The doubles crew will be Stan Walker and Alan Wilson from the fours.

BASKETBALL

This year for the first time at a Summer Tournament we will play the new international seven-a-side basketball instead of the nine-a-side game played at all past Tournaments.

Last Easter we won the basketball series and with the help of a luxury unknown in recent years—a court to practise on—and enthusiasm, we hope to repeat last year's effort.

The team again this year is a mixture of veterans and newcomers. Of the latter only one, Joan Hollay, is a fresher, only one of several very keen and promising first years', all of whom could well have been included in a larger team. Other newcomers to a Tournament side are two ex-Training College students, Pani Witana and Ngaire Houia, who work well in the centre and are very welcome additions.

The veterans of the team must surely be Diana Colgan, Norma Atcheson, Judith Dick and Alison Long. This quartet will be playing together this season for the third year in succession and together with Diana's sister Rosemary form the backbone of the team. Although Rosemary was out for the greater part of last season with a broken leg, she seems to be back with as much bounce as ever and as Club Captain is busy organising practices and "get fit" campaigns for the rest of us. If everyone is as fighting fit as Ro hopes they will be, last year's performance may well be repeated.

Women's Basketball Team

Judith Dick
Diana Colgan
Joan Hollay
Rosemary Colgan
Judith Musgrove

Ngaire Houia
Pani Witana
Sandra Hurt
Norma Atcheson
Alison Long



JOHN LOBB

TENNIS TEAM

Women
Christine Drummond
Margaret Robbins
Judith Potter

Men
John Lobb
Graham Roberts
Barry Pratt
Barry Trubovich



WOMEN'S ROWING

Although women's rowing is not part of the official Regatta programme, each local club has perpetuated the contest, begun in 1955, of holding an invitation race during the Tournament Regatta. Last year crews came from Canterbury and Victoria Universities.

For the first time it has been possible for Auckland to train two crews for Tournament, mainly because of the use of a boat from nearby Saint George's club and also because we have more to draw from than in previous years.

Our number one crew has been training for over a week now, and is coached by Mary Chamberlain, holder of a double blue for rowing from A.U.

The stroke is Alison Battley, who was reserve for the crew who were training for Australia until illness struck. She rowed in several regattas this season including the N.Z. Championships at Picton on March 5.

In three seat is Gillian Turner who rowed at Whakatane Regatta last Boxing Day. A very capable oarsman in this position.

Gay Parsons who gained her B.Sc. last year, is a very neat rower, so enthusiastic that she travels from Milford every morning.

Bow is Lynette Skelton, the most experienced rower, who was in the crew which beat Canterbury and Victoria crews last year, and that which won the Wood Cup at North Shore Regatta last December.

Reserve is Anne Hadfield who rowed in our last two races and is very good.

The number two crew is not decided yet, but we hope that Marie Lawton who came up from Timaru to row in the Australian crew, will help out by stroking. Ann Hadfield will probably be three and some novices of this year are well in the running for the other positions. Colleen Elliott (A.U. Blue 1958-9) unable to row because of an elbow injury, will coach this crew.

WOMEN'S ROWING TEAM

Alison Battley
Gillian Turner
Gay Parsons

Lynette Skelton
Anne Hadfield
Marie Lawton

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COMMENT

A pleasantly reassuring picture appeared in our papers recently. We saw Mr Nash, in his capacity as Minister of Maori affairs, posing benignly with Maori trophy winners at Whangamata. And this only a short time after his refusal to commit himself on one of the most important tests race relations in New Zealand have faced recently. With unenviable skill he has remained sitting on the fence in spite of the storm created by the All Black tour issue. If such a storm as this could not dislodge him from his perch and force a definite declaration, surely nothing will.

The criticisms of our social services by Mr. Douglas Robb deserve particular attention. We must be aware that an enormous sum is spent on these services, (£181.8 million in the financial year now ending) but few analyse this expenditure. Mr Robb believes that New Zealanders are getting "too little for too much." Further, he considers that our health service is incomplete. "Some day," he says, "a rationalization of the many schemes embarked on in too easy-going and uncritical a fashion are going to be faced." Mr Robb is to be thanked for questioning our smugness regarding our social services. It is to be hoped that his challenging references to our "costly mediocrity" in such fields will be noted by New Zealand's politicians.

Worthy of note is the harsh, direct criticism of our libraries made by Mr J. Harris, a librarian with overseas experience. Compared with those abroad New Zealand library buildings are pathetic, he said. He criticized the fact that there is still no building for the New Zealand archives and also pointed out that both the National Library Service and the university libraries are seriously hampered by lack of space. It is important for us to have these deficiencies brought to our notice. A fine library can, and should be a reflection of civic pride. The state of our libraries is, perhaps, merely another example of the woeful shoddiness of many of our civic buildings. Surely a country such as ours is capable of providing adequate library facilities?

Capping Comes to Life

After what must have been an almost unprecedented number of fits and starts, Capping is now well under way. In December Capping Controller Chris Gillies was censured by the Executive for his negligence in the matter of appointing a Revue Script Controller and Producer, and a Capping Book editor.

In fairness to him, however, it must be admitted that there seemed to be a dearth of talent available for Capping this year.



CHRIS. GILLIES

Brian Kennedy, who did English honours last year and is this year enrolled in the law faculty, was finally appointed Script Controller, and "Cineman" is now all but complete. The position of Revue Producer proved more difficult to fill, but in February the job was given to Colin Broadley, with Peter Morgan as his adviser. Colin, who is at present a reporter on the New Zealand Herald, toured last year with the New Zealand Players' production of "The Importance of Being Earnest". Peter

is well known as an actor, and is the founder and producer of Auckland's latest theatre group, The Company of Four. "Cineman" has been cast and is in rehearsal at pre-

sent. Leading roles are being taken by Clyde Scott, Rae Pritchard, Simon Hart and Helen Jackson-Thomas.

As no editor could be found for Capping Book, the Executive has appointed a committee of four to do the job. The members are Jonathan Hunt, Brian Drew, Christine Davis and Terry Power, who will be grateful for any copy. Capping Book is to be printed by the Pilgrim Press once again. Mr Chapman of the History Department has been asked to act as advisory censor.

Segregated University Speaks

(Pub. Fort Hare University Press 1959.

Dewey number 378.69
F73)

At a time when the two major public issues before students are attitude to racial discrimination and the future of our university system, nothing could be more timely than a booklet containing important views on racialism as it affects South African Universities, albeit printed half in Afrikaans and bearing the non-best-seller title *Comments on Proposed Legislation Affecting the University College of Fort Hare*. Unfortunately, the legislation in question is not any longer just 'proposed', it was bulldozed through at the end of the 1959 session of the House of Assembly by the use of some startling new Verwoedian parliamentary procedure. (For details see Sept. 1959 Round Table.) The declared purpose of the Fort Hare Transfer Act, 1959, is to 'assign the maintenance, management and control of the University College of Fort Hare to the Government of the Union of South Africa', and mention of a few of its provisions shows just how much of an authoritarian state our sister Dominion has become. The Minister of Bantu Education not only appoints the Council, but also actually decides which members of the staff are to be allowed to sit in the Senate (Provisional Board); he has complete power to govern numbers taking any given course and to ex-

clude any student; he can even act on any whim he may have to change the establishment's name.

Fort Hare used to be a notable example of the harmonious integration of all races of South Africans. Now the student population is to be restricted not merely to non-Europeans, but to certain specified groups among them; in fact it is to become a tribal college.

In the face of this outrageous bullying, the College's response is remarkably restrained. But on the essential principle it is quite unambiguous: 'We do not accept that a compulsory rigid division between Europeans and non-Europeans in University education is either necessary or desirable'. And there is no need to go into emotive language to explain why 'only a small number of African students manage to proceed overseas for university training', or what phenomenon accounts for 'the relatively poor economic circumstances of non-white students'. The document goes no further than to 'view with misgivings' the little matter of being 'reduced from the status of an autonomous university to one closely controlled by the Government'; the system of control itself is simply 'viewed with considerable disappointment'.

It seems hardly realistic to expect that non-white South African protests against Nationalist oppression can always be so moderate. And the fewer Fort Hares there are, the more Sharpevilles there will be.

—T.J.P.

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Sciarts and Ardmorons

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What should a university education be, academically speaking? Many Auckland students, while not able to give precise answers to this, are at least pretty sure that we are a long way from the ideal here, and that deficiencies are not caused solely by the absence of physical facilities. One of them on which variations are constantly being played is that even if it is unfortunately true that our future professional lives are going to be spent finding out more and more about less and less, there is still no need for higher education to be exclusive and specialist. The attitudes expressed here, while they will probably find some measure support from others, do not pretend to be representative views of the faculties to which the contributors belong, though CRACCUM hopes they will stimulate more discussion of this question in its columns.

Peter Lorimer is doing Maths in his B.Sc. last year he took the Arts unit Political Science. He writes:

The students of the Sciences must gain an understanding of the results of the studies of the humanities and the student of the humanities must gain an understanding of Science. As the major problems are those of the impact of Science upon the world it would seem that a very sure knowledge of the scientific method and its results is required by anyone wishing to do basic thinking on the problem. As this can only be obtained by a rigorous study of the technicalities and theories of science it appears that we can only look to the Scientists for an answer. On the other hand a vast knowledge of Philosophy and Politics is required by anyone who would undertake to synthesise Philosophy and Science. The qualifications needed by someone to undertake a synthesis of Science and Religion makes me boggle. Still there was a Thomas Aquinas.

It would, of course, be exceedingly naive of me to think that I can suggest a way in which a solution to these problems can be found. However I do not think it too presumptuous to point out some ways in which our present University courses are ignoring the problem, or to investigate possible improvements in these courses. In our Universities at present there is a distinctive dichotomy between the Arts and Science courses. As the regulations stand at present a candidate for the B.Sc. degree may choose from the subjects of Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Geography and the candidate for the B.A. degree may include up to three Science units in this course. This latter opportunity for Arts students to study Science does not seem to be utilised to the degree that it might, however. Thus we find that the Science student is prevented from including Arts units in his degree and the Arts student does not make use of the opportunity that he has. It is just these differences that are continuing the breach between Scientific thinking and the thinking in Philosophy, Religion and Politics, and if anything preventing the possibility of a solution of the difficulties.

As the Science degree stands at present, it is considered to provide a technological training in the theory of Science. There is no training in an abstract Philosophy of Science. For example, a Science student is not put into a position even to begin to answer such Philosophical questions as "What is Science?" — Why should I study Science? — or such Political questions as "To what practical uses should Science be put?" These questions are of importance.

If the problem is considered large enough, something could possibly be done by instituting compulsory Arts units in the Science course, and compulsory Science units in the Arts course, but the objections are, I think, overwhelming. Compulsion in a University course is in itself a bad thing and more compulsory units in a Science course would make it unwieldy. The common effect of compulsory units is to prevent otherwise quite able people from graduating. Evidence for this is shown in

The following originally appeared as an editorial in the April - May 1959 issue of *Enginuity*, the Ardmore students' paper, under the title *We Need a Broad Education*:

Exams are getting harder each year. Consequently those of us who get there have to work harder to do so. This requires time and so we have less time to study such things as Philosophy, Music, Economics, Psychology, Political Science and any of the other subjects which go to make up a University Menu. We are thus becoming a race of bores. Go to any Engineering-Type Party (mixed) and the guys are shy, backward and inevitably lurch into discussions (in typical, narrow-minded attitude) of what glorious things we do at Ardmore, and what great guys we all are. An outsider at one of these gatherings would (and I am informed that outsiders do) get the impression that we are uncultured animals.

We can leave this place with a B.E. after our names — a University Degree — but the majority of us will have no University Education. We will have a technical training, but no idea of culture, and no qualification to meet people with other degrees on the same intellectual footing.

This is happening in similar institutions to Ardmore throughout the world, but is twice as bad at Ardmore since we are isolated from the main student body by the factors of transport, distance, time and finance.

Those of us who wish to overcome this defect in our intellectual diet can try to remedy it, and do so to a small degree of success. It has been suggested (in Australia), and is a practice (in America), for undergraduate engineers to have to take some Stage I Arts Units. If this idea were to take hold in N.Z., I doubt if the present Government would follow up on it. A Government which has bulldozed the University site into Princes Street would certainly not worry about the quality of the Varsity Graduates of its country.

So there we have the picture. The Government won't help us, the University don't care, the students (except the few) are oblivious of what is happening to them, and society is each year expected to engulf more and more Technical bores, in the true sense of the word, Ardmorons.

the application of the regulation for a compulsory language unit in the present B.A. course.

However the opportunity to take other types of units would seem a necessity in any degree course. I think we must leave it to the individual student to make the fullest use of any opportunity given, although this is a notoriously ineffective way of doing anything.

At present the least that can be done for the Science student is to allow him to take some Arts units in his Science course if he should wish to. As the regulations stand this is forbidden. He must be allowed to include in his course and if this is to be an effective study, the inclusion of a subject to at least stage II seems imperative. Thus I would advocate that the regulations be changed so that a Science student may include, at the least, two Arts units for B.Sc.

Chairman of Men's House Committee, Bob Cater, has almost completed a B.Com. and has this year enrolled in the Arts faculty. This is what he thinks:

In the quest for a University Education rather than merely a degree qualification, the B. Com. student is, perhaps, rather luckier than the student in some other faculties. In his degree he must take English or a foreign language and must also take at least one other arts or science unit. In addition to this he has the option of doing a third arts or science unit in place of an accounting one. Economics, to at least Stage II, is required for a B. Com. also, whilst he may if he wish, major in this subject instead of accounting.

The B. Com. graduate, therefore, in the course of completing his degree can have done up to six units (half the degree) in subjects acceptable for an Arts degree.

This is certainly more liberal than the course offered for any other technical degree, and is equally certainly, most desirable. What remains, however, is for Commerce students in general, to take advantage of this liberality. Fare too many students in the Faculty of Commerce are interested in obtaining only the Professional Accounting qualification, or, even if they seek a B. Com., they take the alternative units which are valid for the Professional qualification, instead of those outlined above.

How much more worthwhile it is for them to take advantage of the golden opportunity offered to them to gain, during their few years here, a real University education which should produce liberal and broad-minded citizens, balanced in their views, and fully intergrated into the world around them. Is the extra year, necessary to gain the Professional qualification after graduation, too high a price to pay for this return? I think not.

Segregation and Students

Negro students in the southern states of the U. S. A. have begun peaceful demonstrations against segregation in university facilities. Their action has been endorsed by the U. S. A. national student union

Scholarships Suspended

The Ivory Coast government has suspended the scholarships of Ivory Coast students in France who are unsympathetic to their government. The Ivory Coast student union has been deprived of the right to administer Paris student hostels and distribute support money, and a new, government-endorsed union has been organised.

. . . and Granted

The Philippine government is offering training grants and scholarships to Asians for nuclear studies in the new Philippine Atomic Centre at Quezon City.

Exchange of Visit

The Youth Council of the U.S.S.R. and the British National Union of Students recently agreed to exchange visits to their respective countries between April 1960 and March 1961.

West German Congress

A general congress of West German students was held in Berlin from April 4th to 6th. The theme was "Farewell to the Ivory Tower" and subjects discussed included unity of educational methods, study abroad and student participation in politics.

Scientific Progress

Chinese universities are making considerable progress in scientific research. Peking University has done important new work in advanced mathematics, organic catalysis, photosynthesis, and palaeontological strata.

Expansion Elsewhere

A Swedish Committee on the reform of higher education has urged that universities generally be expanded to cater for from 40 to 50 per cent more students. More facilities for education in technology, science and mathematics are urged.



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WHO'S RIGHT?—WHO'S WRONG?

The recent Sino-Indian border dispute was represented in the Western press as a flagrant piece of Chinese aggression. China, it was claimed, had violated the first of the Five Principles agreed upon by Nehru and Chou En-Lai at Bandung in 1955, and invaded Indian territory. This could not be squared with the principle that stated that China and India would have "mutual respect for each others' territorial integrity and sovereignty."

That there was a large measure of wishful thinking in these allegations—indeed a wholesale acceptance of the Indian point of view—was clearly evident from the fact that several New Zealand newspapers, while condemning China's action, published maps on which the stated "areas of violation," LONGIU in particular, so unfortunately appeared on the Chinese side of the frontier.

This fact in itself, however, was not conclusive evidence that no aggression of any sort had taken place on the part of China. Either one of two things was possible: firstly that there had been



MR. NEHRU

an almost universal cartographical error in favour of China, or secondly, and indeed most likely, that there was some real doubt as to where the actual Sino-Indian border was.

It was repeatedly claimed by Chou En-Lai in his correspondence with Nehru during the dispute that this was in fact the case. The McMahon line which India claimed to be the boundary, had been the product of the Simla Conference of 1914 between

Britain, China and Tibet, but had never been fixed with the agreement of the Chinese government. The Simla Treaty had never been formally signed by the representative of the Chinese people, and since 1914 there had been considerable Chinese and Tibetan hostility to what was referred to as "imperialist" attempts to push back the frontier to the McMahon Line.

BORDERS UNDELIMITED

Nehru for his part, though claiming that the McMahon Line had "sufficient" authenticity, could not deny these facts. British cartographers had even accepted the McMahon Line; official maps published in India in 1938 had shown the Sino-Indian border in the East as corresponding to the old traditional (though not accurately delimited) boundary on Chinese maps—i.e. on the southern side of the Himalayan foothills. In the 1951 and 1952 editions, although some alterations had been made, parts of the boundary were still indicated as undelimited.

Nehru's main argument centred round three points. Firstly he claimed that the McMahon Line which had been the official border for years formed a "natural boundary, corresponding with well-defined watersheds", secondly that the land south of the McMahon Line claimed by China was really Indian land by virtue of the fact that it had been occupied by Indians for some years; and thirdly, that Chou En-Lai in spite of his dislike for the name "McMahon Line" carrying as it did memories of British imperialism had in 1955 and 1957 expressed a certain willingness, subject to agreement with Tibetan authorities, to accept the McMahon Line as the frontier. It should be noted that arguments of a similar nature to these were advanced by both sides concerning the boundary between Ladakh and Sin Kiang and Tibet on the western side of Nepal.

Briefly, then, the argument was between China on the one hand claiming a "legal" or traditional right that had in no way been impaired by an official international agreement, and India on the other hand claiming right by virtue of occupation, geography and verbal agreement. Neither argument, I think it must be agreed, is entirely convincing, and in this light, use of the term "aggression" to either side would seem to be a little presumptuous.

The other major point of interest that emerges from the whole thing is this: Why did China choose 1959 to air a long-dormant interest in the land immediately south of the McMahon Line? Undoubtedly this was a by-product of the new Chinese regime in Tibet. It appears that there have been minor disputes between Tibetans and Indians on the frontier for some years. The Tibetan graziers of the area have long felt the need for the sunny southern Himalayan foothills for summer pasture. When the snows melt, a "first-in, first served" battle between Indians and Tibetans has been the regular thing.

With the advent of Chinese control in Tibet, however, came two things: firstly, a strong government willing to support the Tibetans in their demand for some permanent settlement



CHOU EN-LAI

in the area—especially when it could be argued with a fair degree of reason that the land did in fact really belong to them, and secondly an understandable renewed interest in this northern area by Indian troops.

What might have expected to happen did in fact occur; both sides accused the other of "invasion". These accusations, however, were considerably more damaging to China than India, because of the fact that China was the party desiring a change in the status quo, i.e. Chinese rather than Indian occupation of the 40,000 square kilometres south of the McMahon Line. And change of the status quo, especially when it involves the replacement of control by a capitalist government with control by a communist government, and irrespective of whom that land in question may belong to, can always be represented in the Western Press as "Communist aggression".

TWO SANE MEN

While the Indian Conservative parties have made the whole incident a convenient rallying point against the Communist threat from Kerala and other near-Communist states, and Eisenhower has made a tour of India bemoaning his past treatment at the hands of "Communist aggression", two men have kept the whole incident

in its right perspective. Nehru has not allowed right-wing pressure on American banana skins to make him abandon his neutralist foreign policy, and is anxious for a quick solution to the whole problem. Chou En-Lai, while voicing his contempt for the great burst of political emotionalism evoked by the incident in the Indian press, has continually made constructive suggestions on how to settle the dispute—his most recent being to fly to Delhi on April 19th to discuss the matter.

—M. E. R. Bassett

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Barbara Skudder,
Chairman, Cafeteria Committee.

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