

C r a c e c u m

Auckland University College Students' Paper

LIBRARY
AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
8 MAR 1955
AUCKLAND, N.Z.

Vol. XXX—No. 2

Auckland, N.Z., Thursday, 17th March, 1955

Gratis

What is Obscenity?

The question "What is obscene" has been brought prominently before the public by recent prosecutions in Great Britain, culminating in the trial of Messrs Secker and Warburg and their printer for publishing an obscene libel in the novel "The Philanderer", by Stanley Kauffman. We print below in abridged form the summing-up of Mr. Justice Stable, one of the most significant judicial utterances on the question of obscenity since Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's definition of the test of obscenity in 1868.

A jury of nine men and three women after a retirement of fifty minutes brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

Members of the jury, the charge against the two companies, whom you cannot see, and the individual whom you can, is a charge of publishing what is called an obscene libel.

The verdict you will give is a matter of very real importance, in its consequences, to the two companies and the individual. It is of importance to authors who, from their minds and imagination, create imaginary worlds for our edification, sometimes, for our amusement, and sometimes, too, for our escape. It is a matter of vast importance to the community in general, to the adolescent, perhaps, in particular, and, in addition to that, it is of great importance in relation to the future of the novel in the civilised world and the future generations, who can only derive their knowledge of how we lived, thought and acted from the literature of the age.

Your verdict will have a great bearing upon where the line is drawn between liberty and that freedom to read and think as the spirit moves us, and licence, which is an affront to society, of which we are all, each of us, a member.

Today's test

The test today is extracted from a decision of 1868, and the test of obscenity is this: Whether the tendency of the matter is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall. Your task is to decide whether you think that the tendency of the book is to deprave those whose minds today are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands the book may fall in this year, or last year, when it was published in this country, or next year or the year after that.

Considering the curious change of approach from one age to another, it is not uninteresting to observe that in the course of the argument of the case in 1868 the rhetorical question was asked: What can be more obscene than many pictures publicly exhibited, such as the Venus in the Dulwich Gallery? There are some

who think with reverence that man is fashioned in the image of God, and you know babies are not born in this world dressed up in a frock coat or an equivalent feminine garment.

This book is obviously and admittedly absorbed with sex, the relationship between the male and the female of the human species.

Two schools of thought

Approaching this matter, which throughout the ages has been one of absorbing interest to men and women, you get two schools of thought. At one extreme you get the conception, I venture to think, of the medieval Church—that sex is sin; that the whole thing is dirty; that it was a mistake from beginning to end and the less that is said about this wholly distasteful topic the better.

At the other extreme you get the line of thought which says that nothing but mischief results from this policy of secrecy and covering up, that the whole thing is just part of God's universe as anything else, and the proper approach to the matter is one of frankness. I suppose that the extreme expression of that view is to be found in nudist colonies.

And, I suppose, somewhere between those two poles the average, decent, well-meaning man or woman takes his or her stand.

Adolescent standards

Members of the jury, remember the charge that the tendency of the book is to corrupt and deprave. Then you say: "Well, corrupt or deprave whom?" and again the test: those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall.

Are we to take our literary standards as being the level of something that is suitable for the decently brought up young female aged 14? Or do we go even further back than that to the sort of

books that one reads as a child in the nursery? The answer to that is: Of course not. A mass of great literature is wholly unsuitable for reading by the adolescent, but that does not mean that the publisher is guilty of a criminal offence for making those works available to the general public.

Function of the novel

Members of the jury, I venture to suggest to your line of thought the function of the novel. I am not talking about historical novels, when people write a story of some past age. I am talking about the contemporary novelist. By "the contemporary novelist" I mean the novelist who holds up a mirror to the society of his own day, and the value of the novel is not merely to entertain the contem-



Rodin's "The Kiss" (1886) . . .

What did Mrs Grundy think?

poraries of the novel; it stands as a record or a picture of the society when it was written.

In the world in which we live today it is important that we should have an understanding of how life is lived and how the human mind is working in those parts of the world which are separated from us in point of space, and, at a time like today, when ideas and creeds and processes of thought seem, to some extent, to be in the melting-pot and people are bewildered and puzzled to know in what direction humanity is headed.

Lives of people today

This is an American novel, written by an American, published originally in New York, and purporting to depict the lives of people living today in New York. If we are going to read novels about how things go in New York, it would not be

of much assistance, would it, if, contrary to the fact, we were led to suppose that in New York no unmarried woman of teen age has disabused her mind of the idea that babies are brought by storks or are sometimes found in cabbage plots or under gooseberry bushes?

Putting ideas into young heads

You have heard a good deal about the putting of ideas into young heads. Really, is it books that put ideas into young heads, or is it nature? When a boy or a girl reaches that stage in life's journey when he or she is passing through that most perilous part of the journey that we call "adolescence," and finds himself or herself traversing an unknown country without a map, without a compass, and sometimes, I am afraid, from a bad home, without a guide, it is the natural change from childhood to maturity that puts ideas into young heads. It is the business of parents and teachers and the environment of society, so far as is possible to see that those ideas are wisely and naturally directed to the ultimate fulfilment of a balanced individual life.

Created by an author

You may agree that it is a good book, or a bad book, or a moderate book. It is at least a book. It is the creation of a human mind, and it depicts people created by the author in their environment. The subject-matter of the work is the relationship of the two sexes. If you look at the front page, you will see the text. It is taken from a Victorian poet, Browning:

"What of soul was left, I wonder,
When the kissing had to stop?"
and I suppose men and women of all ages have wondered that.

Theme of the book

The theme of this book is the story of the rather attractive young man who is absolutely obsessed with his desire for women. It is not presented as an admirable thing, or a thing to be copied. It is not presented as a thing that brought him happiness or any sort of permanent satisfaction, and throughout the book you hear the note of impending disaster. The book does deal with the realities of human love or of human intercourse. There is no getting away from that, and the Crown says: "Well, that is sheer filth."

It may be an error of taste to write about it. It may be a matter in which perhaps old-fashioned people would deplore the reticence that was observed in these matters yesterday. But is it sheer filth?

Now, there is another aspect of the book, and it certainly is not pretty. The author traces the moral thought of this

(Continued on page 7)

CRACCUM

The Editors accept as little responsibility as possible for the contents of this paper, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editors nor of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive.

STAFF

Editors - - - - - JIM TRAUÉ and DAVID STONE
 University News - - - - - CLAIRE LILLIE
 Sport - - - - - JIM HOLDOM, with ANN LUND
 Overseas News - - - - - ALLAN TAYLOR

with
 "CINCINNATUS," "MUGWUMP," and "JON."

Distribution - - - - - GERRY EDWARDS
 Typist - - - - - WENDY STRICKETT

"Profuse Strains Of Unpremeditated Art..."

According to the authorities, English is for all practical purposes the written language of this country. Furthermore the spoken language, which varies little in pronunciation vocabulary or idiom over the two islands, is recognized as a regional variant of received standard English. The New Zealand pronunciation of both Marlborough and Canterbury, so offensive to the English ear, is recognized as standard New Zealand English. Although of little importance it must be noted that both the vagrant American scholar and the migratory South Islander can detect a considerable variation between the 'San-Francisco-of-nineteen-ten' accent of Auckland and the cultured old-world accent of the southern cities.

The written language in New Zealand is the same in all respects, except for minor variations in vocabulary, as that written in other English-speaking countries.

Although the English speaking government clerk in India and his English, Australian or Scots, counterpart observe quite different phonetic values in their speech and would have difficulty in understanding each other in their respective spoken language, they can communicate easily in the written language. They all share a common set of conventions relating to the written language, its spelling, grammar and idiom.

If this is so, as the authorities hold, why is it that so few of the contributors to this paper share a common convention relating to spelling, grammar and idiom? A charitable explanation would be that the bulk of contributions comes from overseas students unfamiliar with our language as well as our customs. This explanation has the added virtue of plausibility. However an exhaustive analysis of the texts throws this explanation in doubt. No know language or combination of languages can provide a consistent basis for these variants in spelling, grammar and idiom.

The lack of technical ability in the writing of English, as distinct from the writing of good prose which is a rare ability, has received enough attention from the morally indignant to make further comment unnecessary.

This concern with the technique of expression is not to be construed to mean that we consider the language to be more important than the ideas expressed. To believe that the meaning and the instrument of expression can be so separated is a misunderstanding of the function of language. What we do wish to point out is that many correspondents are doing themselves and their ideas a disservice by their inability to write in English that is clear and unambiguous. A major failing is the lack of a critical faculty and an awareness of the use of words.

Editorial policy is to accept contributions written in any of the major recognized variants of the English language. Minor deviations from any of these will be considered, but the dialectal variants of a minority of one, in spelling, grammar or idiom, will receive the treatment they deserve.

Just a Thought . . .

The term "fresher" (or "freshman") is steeped in tradition and there does not appear to be very much that we can do about changing it, but there is something that we can do about changing the way in which it is frequently used.

Then new student at the University is soon made very aware of the fact that he is embarking upon something new and a little strange, and is often harried with such thoughts as "How will I fare?" especially when, looking about him, he is confronted on all sides by graduates and senior students (second-year too), all with the blase university look.

COLLEGE LIBRARY

Some recent acquisitions

- Conze, Edward.
Buddhism, its essence and development.
- Cooper, Martin.
Russian Opera.
- Crane, Robert J.
Aspects of Economic Development in South Asia.
- Farquhar, George.
The Dramatic Works, 1736.
- Garner, Sir Henry Mason.
Oriental Blue and White. [Porcelain]
- Gowing, Timothy.
Voice from the Ranks; a personal narrative of the Crimean campaign by a sergeant of the Royal Fusiliers.
- Gregory, William King.
Evolution Emerging; a survey of changing patterns from primeval life to man.
- Howes, Frank Stewart.
The Music of Ralph Vaughan Williams.
- Oxford University Exploration Club.
New Hebrides Papers; scientific results of the Oxford University Expedition to the New Hebrides, 1933-34.
- Russell, Sir Edward John.
World Population and World Food Supplies.
- Sellman, Roger Raymond.
An Outline Atlas of Eastern History.
- Wood, Alexander.
Thomas Young, Natural Philosopher, 1773-1829.

Can't you find it?

In late years more and more students (and Staff) have needed our help in finding books, articles and information, general or particular, for their work.

A library, even of 90,000 vols., is pretty complex, and the "know where" of its catalogue, bibliographies and reference books is not easily or quickly acquired.

But it's a great help and saving of time to know the right way to go about things. This year we are lucky to have as Reference Assistant in the Library, Olive Johnson, F.L.A., formerly Assistant Reference Librarian, Columbia University, New York.

Anyone who gets "stuck" in using the Library should make use of Miss Johnson. If you are in doubt how to make even a start, then ask her first.

Olive Johnson is co-editor of the famous Guide to Reference Books) supplement to 7th edition), a contributor to various periodicals and the Encyclopedia Americana. Her desk is next the Inter-loan Assistant's desk beside the encyclopedias and bibliographies. She, or other senior assistants, will (by request) conduct small groups round the Library explaining its arrangement and services.

We suggest that the duty of all students, from second years to candidates for Masters' degrees, is not to stress that new students are "freshers", not to give them the impression, no matter how unintentional, that we are beyond their stage, but rather as *fellow students*, to help them all we can in becoming accustomed to their new surroundings and to what really amounts to a new "way of life".

This is one of the most important aims of Orientation Week, and it would be a pity if all the work done in Orientation were undone by the thoughtlessness of some students in their attitude toward the first year University students have a habit of stressing that they are no longer children and therefore should not be treated as such.

This should serve as a useful reminder to a large number of students who, by their pretentious attitude towards first years, do just the thing which they themselves object when on the receiving end.

First year students are, and must be regarded as matriculated students of the University of New Zealand. They are entitled to participate in all activities without being sorted out and eternally labelled as "freshers". There is no valid reason why they should not be accepted as equals by all students of the College. They are here to learn, and so are we.



Around the College . . . with "Mugwump"

There is no more news to report of major staff changes or big building programmes, so that this is a good time to mention a new College Council Constitution Act which will take its full effect in the Council elections in June.

The original College Act was passed in 1882 and has since frequently been amended, this being a final "tidying-up" For example, there will be six representatives of the graduates instead of the two M.P.'s instead of three; one representative of all the Auckland Secondary Schools (a new step); and three representatives from the Governor-General before.

Altogether, these changes, particularly the introduction of a representative secondary schools and increase in representatives of graduates, may change the balance of the College Council.

Even if they are "no longer interested in politics or students affairs", students at A.U.C. probably retain an inherent distrust for governing bodies, and will watch the results of the June elections carefully.

COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Copy for the next issue of "Craccum" will close on TUESDAY, 29th MARCH at 7 p.m. Please place contributions in "Craccum" box on Exec. Room door.

Thursday
EXEC.
The n
many of t
whole, th
Exec., like
Before
affiliation
ation for
atters at
ournam
Kevin T
ent Ball v
hurrah!
when we d
all, it is a
Theatre J
Peter Ge
after r
Ltd. H
His Ma
very fri
theatre in
Publicati
Nearer
nds to be
ions Re
nesses we
nesses r
ing e
the soli
a telep
nce.
Gowns c
Later, t
erter tr;
Executive
tion wa
for th
in the
robing
I will
and since
inter, I s
baskets a
est of c
are found
reason.)
World U
The appl
U.S. v
The aims
oney fo
and secon
will whi
students
ams may
universi
countr
ed to mo
I
ually de
rian H
W.U.S.
Boxing
Finally
plied f
oped int
everyone
of them
I am me
case. in
many stu

EXEC. NOTES

Boxers and Scholars

by Mugwump

The meeting of the Executive held on March 7th was well attended. Many of the members were still sunburnt from the vacation, and on the whole, the matters raised were interesting and sensibly discussed. Exec., like everyone else, is probably glad to be back at work.

Before discussing the two controversial topics, the application for affiliation to the World University Service, and the Boxing Club's application for an urgent grant, some minor, but nevertheless significant matters arose.

Tournament Ball

Kevin Treacey reported that Tournament Ball will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday. And how typical that at last when we do get to the Town Hall for a ball, it is a sports celebration!

Theatre for Revue

Peter Goddard, for Carnival, reports that after much dithering, J. C. Williams Ltd. have again refused us the use of His Majesty's Theatre for Revue. It is very frustrating that the only good theatre in Auckland is held by such a...

Publications Room

Nearer home, Peter Boag asked for funds to buy furniture for the new Publications Room. If only our aesthetic tastes were better developed, its very plainness might put us off using it for anything else besides "business". As it is, the solitary window and the absence of a telephone become of little importance.

Gowns at Exec. meetings

Later, the President moved that the former tradition of wearing gowns at Executive meetings be revised. This motion was passed with little discussion, but for the decision to wear the gowns only in the winter term. Since they will be robbing in Exec. Room itself, no-one that I will have the honour of seeing them, and since they are to wear gowns only in winter, I suggest they be allowed to bring blankets and warming pans instead (unless, of course, their winter resolutions are found to be of greater dignity and reason.)

World University Service

The application for affiliation to the W.U.S. was discussed at great length. The aims of the W.U.S. are first, to raise money for students in distress overseas, and secondly, to foster international goodwill, which includes helping overseas students at A.U.C. Superficially, these aims may coincide with those of COSEC, a university organization of non-communist countries, but A.U.C. cannot be affiliated to more than one body with the same aims. Discussion on the matter was usually deferred pending a report from Brian Horton about the activities of W.U.S.

Boxing Club delegation

Finally, a Boxing Club delegation applied for a grant of £57. This developed into a very lively discussion—everyone had a definite opinion, and most of them valid reasons for their opinions. I am mentioning this matter in detail because, in some aspects, it seems typical of many club applications for money.

Boxing Club has been defunct for some years, but A.U.C. has continued to enter a boxing team at Tournament, often untrained, and usually defeated. They now have 12 signed members, probably another 15 to come, and want £57, half of which is intended for trainer's fees.

As Peter Boag pointed out, the delegation did not deserve any attention at all as it did not bother to go through the usual channels. Neither had it shown signs of self-help as, for instance, did the Rowing Club by raising £50 before applying for a grant. It appears further that, in contrast to a £3 fee for outside clubs, this boxing club has a fee of £1 per year for training.

The delegation said "We must have training, and boxing is such an expensive sport," but as Brian Horton said,—there are plenty of expensive sports...

Those in favour of the scheme reminded Exec. that it is bound to help Tournament teams and that Boxing Club may be excused their disregard of the usual channels on the grounds that they need money at once.

Executive was about divided on this issue, but finally referred it to a special sub-committee.

What are you doing about billeting during Easter Tournament? Unless the present rate of offers for billets is considerably increased, there just isn't going to be any Tournament.

If you can help, please call at the Students' Association Office and complete a billeting form.

Even if you are not taking an active part, this gives you the opportunity to do your bit and to join in the thick of things—with free tickets as well.

SCIENCE SOCIETY

Despite all that's wrote on
The prote on,
No reason
Exists for the meason

However, light (quantised) is about to be shed upon this mysterious whatnot, and others, by Dr. John Wright. On Tuesday 22nd, in the Chemistry Theatre, at 8 p.m., he will lecture to Sci Soc. on "Particles". Despite Dr. Wright's assurance that even he doesn't know what he is talking about, all physicists, non-physicists, and othercists are encouraged to attend this meeting. Forget about the A-bomb, the H-bomb and the H-look, and get down to fundamentals. Will there ever be an M-bomb, with gunpowder, meson and plot? Hear our dynamic 25-jewel speaker; don't be one of the disappointed thousands who wished they had attended. A supper afterwards will enable you to recover from the shock of the disclosures.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

To the freshers:

As notice of the University Literary Society did not find its way into this year's Orientation Handbook, we take this opportunity of announcing ourselves. The Society holds its meetings every three weeks or so in the Women's common room or at members' homes. Various speakers are invited to address members on subjects of literary or general cultural interest, and meetings usually conclude with an "all-in" discussion.

Officers for this year are as follows: Student Chairman: C. K. Stead Secretary: T. MacFarland Committee: J. Barr, D. Clements, Joan McGregor, Rosalind Owen, G. Griffiths.

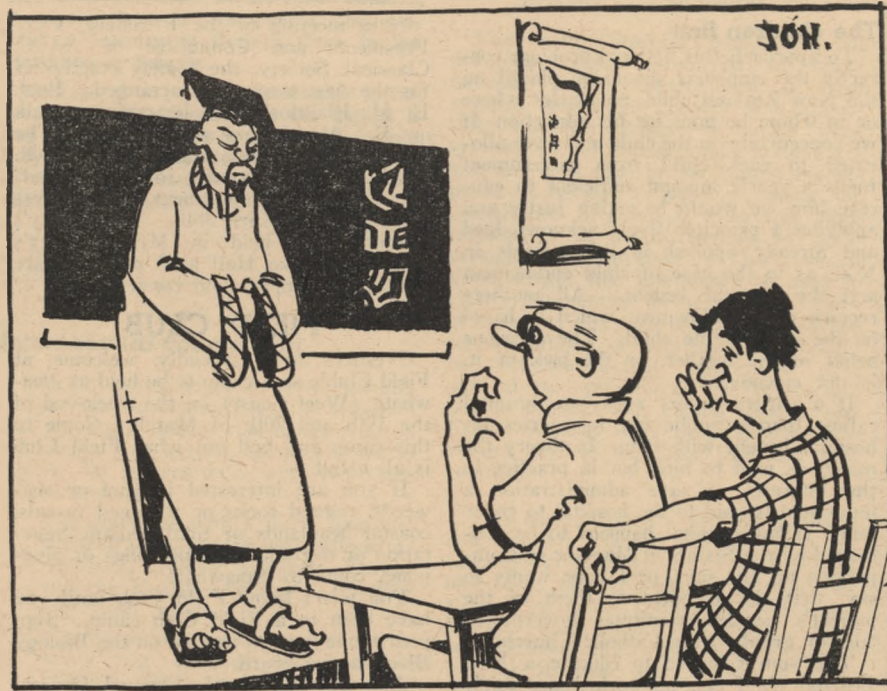
The society hopes that freshers will attend as many of these meetings as they have time for: there is no fee, no formal method of joining—just come along and hear the talks as they are advertised on the student notice-boards.

Our first meeting:

This is of special interest, as we have persuaded Frank Sargeson (accepted generally as New Zealand's foremost prose-writer since Katherine Mansfield) to talk about his experiences as a full-time writer in New Zealand. All students should be interested in the literature of their own country, and no-one interested in New Zealand writing can afford to miss this opportunity of hearing what our foremost practitioner has to say about the problems he has had to face. The talk will be entitled "Can a N.Z. writer live by his writing?" and will be given in the Women's Common Room on Monday 28th March, commencing at 8 p.m. We urge the Freshers to attend in force. A display of Mr. Sargeson's published works, soon to be arranged in the library, will give students who are unacquainted with his work an opportunity to see something of his achievement.

Kiwi:

Copy collected last year by the editors C. K. Stead and R. R. Dyer is at last in order for the printer. The departure of Rob Dyer for England a few months ago has slowed up the process of publication, but it is expected that this worthwhile collection of poetry, short-stories and criticism—probably the best of its kind from A.U.C. for many years—will be out this term.



"I think this is carrying Orientation too far!"

OPEN FORUM

Here They Come!

—LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

University Problems

Sirs,
I was very interested to read the discussion of University problems in the recent Craccum supplement, especially as, coming from England, I have seen something of the other systems mentioned.

I have been impressed by the way the A.U.C. degree course is so well adapted to the needs of the part-time students and those needing a broad degree, e.g. for teaching. But I would like to emphasize the advantages of the Honours B.Sc. course for students needing to specialize.

These are usually, of course, the able students who come to the University, having already attained a higher standard at school than those with the bare entrance qualification, and are fit to begin their University course at Stage II level.

It is recognised that teaching in Stage I must begin at a fairly elementary level for the sake of those studying the subject for the first time, and those not fortunate enough to receive adequate teaching at school. The Honours students, having begun at Stage II are then able, in their 3rd year to reach the "Boundary of Knowledge" and attain that more detailed knowledge than is required by the ordinary student in the Pass degree, but without prolonging their course to the extent necessary to produce a thesis for a Master's degree.

—June Willis.

Catholic Education and the State

Rugged, six foot two, fifty-one-year-old Dr. P. T. B. McKeefry has stirred up the biggest religious and political hornets' nest N.Z. has seen for a long day, with this: "no money, no fight" suggestion.

What the Archbishop said was: "We are tired of being fobbed off, and I say that should another war come, and if it is to be fought overseas, then my thought at the moment is that I would be inclined to call on our own men to stay at home, whilst they who deny us Justice here, can do the fighting overseas."

The Archbishop then is stating again that Justice is being denied the Catholic minority. The question then is whether a minority has any rights in a corporate state. In other words is the State all-powerful.

The moral law

In New Zealand the executive has recognized that there is a moral law higher than that of the State, and this is shown by the fact that conscientious objectors are tolerated. In other words the rights of minority are allowed even though the vast majority has declared otherwise.

This I consider has set a precedent. Thus my premise that a minority does have rights seems to be justified.

The initial premise believed by all Catholic parents is that there is a law of God and a law of State. If these clash then that of God is correct. No reasoning person will deny this. Now Catholic parents also wish their children to go to heaven and the best way of ensuring this is to give them a good sound Christian education, and this is provided in the Catholic schools.

Historical background

Previous to the 1860's the State recognized the fact that parents had the right to send children to schools of their own choosing, and Church schools were subsidized.

After the 1860's however the State declared that in the interests of a unified education system all education would be provided by the State, and it would be free, secular and compulsory. Catholics rebelled against the idea of secular education. They argued that children have a right to learn about God, and this should not be divorced from the education system. In other words the belief of his religion must be instilled in the child at the same time as he is prepared for the battle of life. According to Catholics religion is the armour of a persons character, and without the armour the person is weakened before he enters on life's battle.

The question now is, as the State has laid down a system of education for all, has the Catholic minority any right to ask the State to let them educate their children as they wish it. The State in its wisdom has said yes, and then at the same time has asked these parents to contribute to the cost of the secular schools.

Money for nothing

This may be good business practice as the State is getting money for nothing, but is the process just. Obviously the State is not entitled to this money either from a business or a moral standpoint. The real criterion should be whether the Catholic education system is beneficial to the State, and if so then the State should support that system.

Of course the Catholic education system has proved beneficial to the State both financially and morally.

The justice of the Catholics' claims lies in the fact that the State recognizes their schools and their education system. The real reason why governments have not returned the money that they are embezzling year after year is that few have the courage to return that money. Public opinion frightened some of the great men of our day to such an extent that they became subservient to it, losing all individuality, personal character and honesty.

The problem is not really a religious one, nor are Catholics seeking 'aid' or 'grants' from anyone, nor are they looking for charity. They are asking for nothing more than justice for their children.

The children first

To approach this national problem correctly the emphasis should be placed on the New Zealand child, no matter where or to whom he goes for his education. If we concentrate on the child and have allocated to each child from government funds a yearly amount sufficient to educate him we would be acting justly and applying a principle freely acknowledged and already applied in other fields in N.Z., as in the case of child endowment and the hospital benefit. All mothers receive child endowment which is based on the need of the child. The religious belief of the mother, or the lack of it, is not considered.

If a patient enters a private hospital rather than a public one he carries his hospital benefit with him. In theory the money is paid to him, but in practice in the interests of sane administration a lump sum is paid to the hospital to cover him. If the hospital happens to be conducted by the Sisters of Mary or of Compassion no one says, or I hope wants to say, that the payment to them of the patient's benefit constitutes government 'aid' or grant to the Catholic Church.

The sum required to educate a New Zealand child can be worked out fairly easily. If that sum were paid, in theory to each child, but in practice in a lump sum to the Education Department for

those attending public schools, and to the controlling bodies of private schools, we would have nothing more than justice for all the children in New Zealand, and another application of a principle accepted by all the people of N.Z.

Natural right

As I have stated parents (all parents) have a god-given right to choose the type of education to be given to their children. This natural right is included in the Declaration of Rights of the United Nations, in the drawing up of which New Zealand played a leading part, and which the government of N.Z. signed on behalf of the people of N.Z.

In the exercise of their right some N.Z. parents send their sons and daughters to public schools, others send them to private schools which are certified by the State. Catholic parents believe that their conscience binds them to give their children an education in which religion holds its proper place. To satisfy this obligation of conscience they have set up their own schools. It is from Catholic parents who carry this heavy burden for conscience sake, as well as from their fellow citizens where children go to public schools, that the education funds for the upkeep of public schools are raised by taxation.

The Catholic claim, and surely it is undeniable, is that all the children, and not only 65% of them, should share in the distribution of these funds, and that 35% of the children should not suffer a clear injustice merely because their parents exercise a natural right in sending them to private schools which are approved by the State, and which in the case of Catholic children also satisfy the conscientious requirements of their parents.

We ask for justice

In conclusion I would ask all readers to approach this question from the viewpoint of justice and not to cloud the issue with religious bigotry. In our beloved country, so young in history, old in its freedom, proud of its claim of justice for all the people, how can any of us, Protestant or Catholic, feel happy when the little ones of New Zealand are not treated equally at the time when they are being trained to be worthy of the New Zealand citizenship.

The most important factor is that Catholics are not asking Protestants to aid their schools but are asking them to help erase an injustice.

—Kevin Ryan.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY

At a meeting of the President, Vice-Presidents and Committee of A.U.C. Classical Society, the society's activities for the first term were arranged. Prof. E. M. Blaiklock will be giving a talk on 31st March, his subject being "The Myth of the Heroic Age". Mr. H. R. Minn who has recently joined the staff of the Classics Department, will address the society on April 28th. The society's meetings are held in Mr. Crawley's rooms, O'Rorke Hall at 8 p.m. and are followed by supper and conversations.

FIELD CLUB

Freshers are especially welcome at Field Club's next camp to be held at Anawhata (West Coast) on the week-end of the 19th and 20th of March. Come to this camp and find out what Field Club is all about.

If you are interested in surf or seaweeds, ragged rocks or wragged rascals, coastal headlands or total bedlam, vegetation or degradation, sing-songs or ping-pong, come to Amawhata.

You won't know Field Club until you have been to a Field Club camp. Sign your name now on the list on the Biology Block notice board.

Also coming up—the Annual General Meeting of the Club on Tuesday, April 5th. Bring along suggestions for this year's camps, excursions and lectures.



OVERSEAS STUDENT NEWS

... with Allan Taylor

Austria

Accompanied by an escort of motorcyclists and motorised police, Austrian students, Edward Edlitz and Norbert Wittasek, last November completed their triumphal entry into Vienna after having covered more than 52,000 kilometres around the world in a motorcycle and side-car.

Departing from Vienna the two students crossed South East Europe, Near East, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India. After visiting Ceylon, Hong Kong, Formosa, Korea and Japan they crossed for the North American continent. Having traversed Canada and the United States they returned to Europe by completing their tour of the world in Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Western Germany

The Hamburg University was founded only 35 years ago—at a time when democratic impulses were rallying economic, political and cultural forces after World War I. The city of Hamburg is first of all a commercial town, a town of dockyards and of ships—so took time for its citizenry to decide founding a university. For many years however, there had been Hamburg institutes of research, most of them connected with the city's world-wide trade. Today's university is noted above all its courses in world economics, ethnology, colonial history, shipping, tropical diseases and modern languages.

This university's particular openness and progressiveness for world affairs and its modern scientific atmosphere attract many students from abroad as well as from all parts of Germany. Whereas in 1919 the enrollment was 1,700 it is now 7,000 today. Four student-homes with 330 of them, the others live in lodgings throughout the city. In the course of 10 years, 108 professorial chairs have been established, and the entire teaching staff numbers 400.

Self-administration of the student body is particularly advanced at this university. It maintains close contact with the teaching staff and with the municipal authorities; it also runs a labour exchange for the thousands of students dependent on earning their way through university.

Turkey

A newspaper backing the ruling Democratic party has demanded that "measures" be taken to prevent Turkish university students from participating in politics or displaying their political sympathies.

The editor of the paper "Zafer" at the time had come to end an "anarchical situation" that produced such displeasure prolonged applause for the secretary-general of the chief Opposition party at the opening of Ankara University in November last year.

The editor said flatly, "No demonstrations can be made against the Government, nor can provocations for that purpose be allowed."

Supplement

PROFE

SOM

Profess

a new vog

months the

and Mr. Du

mission to

Churchill

however, t

history cou

There ha

raceful, but

World War, it

today was t

operation.

ly basis of a

e actual basi

The other

nally suspi

ought us close

ld be seen fo

ct of last yea

ld consider

tribution to I

hat are the

hat were t

efully co-exi

ere terms tha

order to make

was inadequate

side included

geographical

s of the Eas

ng to the oth

Then there

world" and "s

nker could not

liberation, tha

world. Agair

to talk of den

ism, which w

Communism

On the "other

ference as o

cluding Fasci

se areas tend

is difference o

and at least

ill liberalism

the speaker bel

ation was ha

allies "Democ

ask what was

the other h

ered the exten

ries had a

the belief of

C r a c e u m

Auckland University College Students' Paper

Supplement

Auckland, N.Z. Thursday, 17th March, 1955

Gratis

PROFESSOR W. T. G. AIREY

SOME PROBLEMS OF PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

Professor Airey pointed out that at the present time there was a new vogue for the term "Peaceful co-existence". Over recent months the term had been heard from Mr. Holland, Mr. Menzies and Mr. Dulles, and after Sir Anthony Eden had returned from his mission to Washington, it was stated in the press that Sir Winston Churchill "liked Eden's term, Peaceful co-existence." Formerly however, the term was familiar from "the other side", and its history could perhaps be traced as far back as Lenin.

There had been *co-existence* for a long time, sometimes it had been peaceful, but more recently, and certainly since the end of the Second World War, it had been a case of uneasy tension. The problem that faced today was to make co-existence the basis of a real peace with increasing cooperation. The speaker's earnest belief was that co-existence was the only basis of a long term peace, and that we should not forget that it was the actual basis of the United Nations Organisation.

The other tendency was towards mutually suspicious blocs which only brought us closer to war. This tendency could be seen for example in the Manila Pact of last year. We in New Zealand should consider whether this Pact was a contribution to peace.

What are the systems?

What were the systems that must peacefully co-exist? "East" and "West" are terms that were frequently used in order to make a distinction, but surely this was inadequate in that the core of the East included only a small part of the geographical West and many countries of the East could not be held to belong to the other system.

Then there were the terms "free world" and "slave world", but the speaker could not conceive of himself telling the Chinese, rejoicing in their sense of liberation, that they were not of the free world. Again, it was common among us to talk of democracy versus totalitarianism, which was intended to include Communism and Fascism.

On the "other side" they viewed the difference as one between capitalism (including Fascism) and Socialism and the areas tending towards Socialism. The difference of view is an important one and at least needs examination.

Can liberalism be preserved?

The speaker believed that the last interpretation was basically true. The sort of "Democracy" that was getting made a name for was in fact being defended. On the other hand this interpretation overestimated the extent to which the capitalist countries had a democratic element and the belief of their peoples in it. New

Zealand provided a striking example of this democratic element within a capitalist system. But if the core of the Western Bloc was composed of countries which had a liberal democratic tradition, would the bloc as a whole always remain so, and could the capitalist countries preserve their liberalism?

This supplement is the second of a series to be presented in the first term. With each issue, we are publishing one of the addresses delivered at the New Zealand University Students' Association Congress, held in January at Curious Cove in the Marlborough Sounds.

Because of its particular relevance to the present world situation and the impact it had on those present at Curious Cove, we fully recommend a report on the address given by Associate-Professor Airey of the History Department of this College.

—Editors.

International competition

Peaceful co-existence involved peaceful competition internationally; the situation was not static and the real dangers lay in the areas which were not politically determined. At present there were two committed areas:—

- 1 The countries with a fairly long and stable tradition of liberal capitalism:—U.S.A., North Western Europe and the British Dominions (excluding South Africa).
- 2 The Socialist countries and countries moving towards Socialism:—U.S.S.R., China, and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Between these two blocs were the undetermined areas:—

- 1 The Great Powers defeated in the last war which formerly did not have a liberal capitalist tradition and whose governments had been regarded during the Second World War as dangerous:—Germany and Japan. What was to be their future?
- 2 The colonial areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These included countries which had recently become independent or were at present seeking independence, and those countries which were threatened with imperialism (Latin America).

It was in these politically undetermined areas that there was competition and consequently a danger to peace. Germany today was completely divided and the attempt to integrate Western Germany into one of the two great camps offered little prospect of peace because it aggravated the problem of uniting Germany. Japan was already integrated into the Western bloc, but it was a fact scarcely accepted by the Japanese themselves, and in so far as it had been integrated, Japan remained a danger to peace.

In the colonial areas, however, such as Indo-China, there was a danger of internal conflict becoming international conflict. It was the great triumph of the Geneva Conference in 1954 that it had prevented this.



Professor Airey

Subversion in Western tradition

The term "peaceful competition of differing systems" referred to international peace. Co-existence of two systems within one country was impossible, and the struggle to decide what systems should prevail might involve revolt and civil war. In the Manila Agreements there was a clause providing for consultation in cases of what was often referred to in the discussions as "subversion and infiltration". There was a great danger that this would be used to justify intervention in the internal affairs of a country and even be made the excuse for allegations of aggression. It should be remembered that "subversion" was part of the tradition of the West; and Great Britain, the United States and France of today were the product of subversive acts in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

This matter raised a problem of ideas and frontiers. As Mr. Clifton Webb, till recently our Minister of External Affairs, had often observed, ideas could not be stopped by bullets. London, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris and Washington were centres from which ideas had spread, as well as Moscow; and if Ho Chi Minh was condemned as "trained in Moscow", he had also been trained in Paris while it could be said that Mr. Nehru was trained in Harrow and Cambridge.

A dubious distinction

The danger of intervention under the Manila Pact was bought out by the attached "Understanding of the United States", in which a distinction was made between aggression and Communist aggression. In the first case the U.S. agreed only to consult about action, putting non-communist aggression on the same footing as alleged subversion. Mr. Webb stated that at the Manila Conference Mr. Dulles had said that Communist aggression anywhere in the World—in which he probably included any form of expansion of Communist power—was a danger to the security of the U.S., while other aggression was not.

Siam was indicated by the speaker as a country under a corrupt military dictatorship, with a resistance movement in the north-west to which a number of disillusioned young Siamese liberals were resorting, where an internal revolt might be made the excuse for intervention by the Manila powers and even charges of aggression.

The rights of peoples

The tendency to confuse the expansion of Communist influence with aggression was revealed by the frequent use, in connection with the Manila agreements, of the words "to stop further communist aggression". In Indo-China, as in China, the historical record showed that there was no question of aggression; communist leadership had come to the front as part of a local movement, based on the experience of the people involved. It was fantastic to attribute every communist advance to a plot hatched in Moscow.

We should be clear that it was not a question whether we should resist aggression. Most people agreed that we should but we must also respect the right of a people to choose its own system.

Lenin's statement clarified

Reference was made to the charge, often made to justify American policy, that Communism did not believe in peaceful international competition of differing systems, but was a standing threat to other countries, summed up in the term "Soviet Imperialism." This was sometimes linked up with statement of Lenin that was quoted by Stalin in his *On the Problems of Leninism*. In this Lenin said that either the Soviet Republic or the Imperialist states "must triumph in the end. And before that end supervenes, a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet Republic and the Bourgeois states will be inevitable." As so often, this statement was treated without regard to its time and context. Stalin used it in 1926 to support an argument that Socialism could be built in one country though it would not be "fully guaranteed against intervention". Lenin made the statement in March 1919, in the midst of the wars of intervention, to emphasise that the Soviet Republic could expect a hostile world. Surely Lenin's prophecy was fulfilled—if in no other way by the Nazi attack.

There was no suggestion of forcing Communism on other countries; and Lenin had what might be called conservative views on the suitable occasion for revolution, for which the conditions existed when not only the oppressed class could not go on in the old way but the ruling class, also, could not go on in the old way. Evidence of the peaceful intention of the Soviet Government was also contained in Stalin's last important work *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.* This was not addressed to the outside world as dust in their eyes but to the members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He said that there was as much danger of war between the imperialist powers as between the Socialist and Capitalist Groups, and that the aim of the Peace Movement was not to spread Socialism, but to rally the mass of the people for the democratic aim of keeping peace. In sum, peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition of differing systems involved freedom for a system to expand in any area, not by aggression, but by peaceful vote, or, in some circumstances, by revolt or civil war without external interference, in which case there is an appeal to the verdict of history.

The attitude of the West

Ruling out the few war-wishers, and considering the great number of ordinary people who would fight only because they

believed they were defending something precious, the speaker held that the main cause of mutual fear and distrust between the two groups was the attitude of the West to the East, or more exactly of the 'limited West to the non-West. This also involved the attitude of capitalist, or parliamentary, or liberal democracy—which should not arrogate to itself the unqualified label "democracy"—towards the Communist movement. It also involved the attitude of a formerly dominant area towards an emergent area—and the emergence of Asia was the greatest fact in the world today.

Comparison between countries as to which had the best way of life was deprecated. The valid comparison was between the past and present of a given country, taking account also of future prospects. But, with this in mind, there should be of those outside the Western tradition more attempt to understand the position and there should be a new look at ourselves.

The West tended to treat its values as if they were absolute—universal and permanent. For instance an examination question asked whether the Germans in 1918 "Were fit for liberal democracy," as if liberal democracy were a final standard by which all should be measured. It might have been more suitable to inquire whether in 1918 liberal democracy was a suitable instrument for furthering the development of the German people in peace and freedom.

Product of historical conditions

Actually Western values and ways were a product of particular historical conditions. The West had developed economically ahead of the rest of the world. When it had faced internal tensions, it had proceeded to dominate the world by imperialism. Wakefield, Chamberlain and Rhodes were called in witness, the last having said that if you did not want bloody civil war you must be an imperialist. The West's was a privileged position, comparatively comfortable and well-fed, typically middle-class and bourgeois. Such conditions obviously could not be generalised for the whole world. The security of Western ways and values was actually being undermined by changes that were taking place in the world.

The forms or organisation of popular struggle in the East had been influenced by their entirely different background and conditions. Factors that had inclined them towards communism were the lack of a strong middle class and the need to carry on a joint struggle against semi-feudal internal oppression and foreign imperialism. Communist leadership had produced results where others had failed, the most notable example being China.

The West tended to be highly individualistic, regarding freedom and democracy as being left alone, rather than collective participation. This was a product of a middle class struggle against aristocratic and monarchical restriction. But some of the prized freedoms of the West required examination as to what they meant in practice for the mass of ordinary people—freedom of the press was a case in point. Western individualism tended to mean a great deal of concern about relatively few individuals and less regard for the many. For instance, Western intellectuals showed far more concern for the possible injustice of the Slansky Trial in Czechoslovakia than the contemporary scoring of so many Mau Mau killed in Kenya each day.

In the collective type of democracy mistakes were no doubt made involving injustice to a few individuals, but the system was animated by a real regard for the many individuals. How much regard for the sanctity of the individual personality was revealed by a survey of the advertisements or of the films, radio, and comics that we accepted as part of our daily life.

Different intellectual approach

The two systems involve a different intellectual approach to the question of democracy. The Western approach was based on the idea of men being unconditioned rational beings, able to use their reason as an instrument to control their destinies. Their concept of democracy was as a political instrument by which they could change their other conditions as they would. It was a system of voting and so forth. They talked of free elections, as a cure-all, as if elections were held in a vacuum and not in some kind of existing socio-economic framework that conditioned people's behaviour.

The other view was that, though men were rational, their thinking was conditioned by the existing social structure. Expansion of democracy, leading to the capacity to think in human terms rather than class terms, required a breaking through of existing conditioning circumstances. Democracy was a process in which politics were not prior to economic change, but politics and economic factors were interwoven. When men made a break through their present conditioning and created a new social order they would also begin to think differently. In this process the industrial proletariat, allied with peasants and intellectuals, was the key class because of the historical conditions.

Lenin said "the proletariat, even when it forms a minority of the population (or when the class conscious and truly revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat forms a minority of the population), is capable of overthrowing the bourgeoisie and of then gaining numerous allies from among the mass of semi-proletarians and petty bourgeois, who otherwise would never in advance favour the rule of the proletariat, would not have understood the conditions and aims of the rule of the proletariat, and who only by their subsequent experience become convinced that the dictatorship of the proletariat is inevitable, proper and legitimate."

To illustrate, the speaker cited an example from Ralph and Nancy Lapwood's book *Through the Chinese Revolution*, where an old Chinese peasant accepted his poverty and the landlords exploitation "Because Heaven decreed that way." He also referred to the Lapwoods' description of an election in Yenching University where the final process was the submission of a list to the voters. It revealed that in the process of deciding on the list there was a real participation by the electors, and a real contact between the electors and those who ultimately were to represent them.

The Western intellectual

The speaker suggested that university life and thought were also historically conditioned. In the West there was a tendency to think that objectivity demanded a lack of enthusiasm, aloofness, and the elevation of doubt into a virtue—an attitude of mind which R. H. Gretton has described as "middle-class to the the core." It was claimed that knowledge was pursued for its own sake, whereas the speaker said he loved knowledge for what people could do with it. The univ-

ersity tended to become a little world itself, even if it were on an international basis. A German professor who spent the war years in England had said that the Oxford way of life was wonderful—if your conscience could stand it.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan's satirical definition of the "right kind of political education for the Labour Party", could be taken as typical of the Western liberal intel-

"He is a desiccated calculating machine who must not in any way permit himself to be swayed by intuition if he sees suffering or injustice. He must not allow it to touch him, for that would be lack of proper education or self-control. He must speak in calm objective accents and talk about a dying child in the same way that he would talk about the pieces inside an internal combustion engine."

The lack of any central belief was recognised as a problem in university by some, such as Professor Moberg in his book *The Crisis in the University*. Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who had recently visited New Zealand.

By contrast, the universities on the other side" worked within a framework of belief, which was claimed to be based on living experience. Within that framework there was plenty of scope for research and criticism. The work related to all aspects of life and had measure up to the demands of a society. In this setting, some of the problems of university life that had been discussed at Congress did not arise.

Asian studies, covering languages, literature, and history in the broad sense, should be included in the University of New Zealand, as well as Russian studies.

The struggle for peace

In conclusion the speaker quoted the following passage:—

"The struggle for peace is a struggle for meeting, discussion, understanding, across frontiers, not merely geographical but of the spirit. We must learn, . . . modest regard for our own ideas, patient and wide-eyed understanding of the ideas of others. The task of meeting and understanding lies today before all of us working for peace, whatever our point or organisation. If we do not succeed the fault will not lie with those opposing war, for we are stronger with ourselves." And he put forward a basis for all international relations, five principles agreed on by Mr. Aneurin Bevan and Mr. Chou En-lai, and subsequently accepted by the Prime Minister of Burma. They were:—

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- (2) Non-aggression.
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- (4) Equality and mutual benefit.
- (5) Peaceful co-existence.

Willis Airey, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Rhodes Scholar of 1920), is Assistant Professor of History at Auckland University. He has travelled widely and has written several books and pamphlets, including *A Short History of New Zealand* (with J. B. Condliffe), and *Britain and World Affairs* (with R. H. Rayner). Professor Airey was for some time President of the N.Z. Institute of International Affairs.

UT OMNES UNUM SINT

The 1954-55 Summer Conference of the New Zealand Student Christian Movement, held in Dunedin was attended by about 170 delegates, nearly 50 of whom came from Auckland—not only from the University but also from the Auckland and Ardmore Teachers' College, Trinity and John's College.

The theme of the Conference was "God and human action" and studies were based on a booklet prepared by the Rev. Dr. McKenzie. It aimed to show that the problem of ethical conduct is resolved so much by enquiry into the "Good" by reference to conscience or natural law, or even by taking the Sermon on the Mount as the absolute standard, but as a framework of reference the revelation of God as witnessed to in the Old and New Testaments. The problem of action is seen there as obedience to the will of God. This means acceptance, and the fact that God has justified our conduct towards our neighbour the fact that God has justified us in Jesus Christ.

Abusi criticism

The rather extreme point of view presented by Dr. McKenzie on several matters was by no means meekly accepted by a large number of the delegates. Similar to Dr. Frank Nichol's tutorials on the Sermon on the Mount stimulated a great deal of disagreement and the speaker was at times hard pressed to defend his position.

Evanston

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Salmond, lecturer in Christian Education at Knox College Dunedin, spoke at the Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Evanston and tried to give an account of the background of some of the churches represented, especially of those in Africa and in the countries behind the Iron Curtain. He then outlined the main issues discussed at Evanston.

The Church in India

Miss Freda Wilson spoke on "The face of the missionary in South-East Asia today". Christianity in India is no longer regarded as something imposed by the ruling race. In the United Church of India missionaries are no longer workers but co-workers with Indians. Sixteen of the fourteen bishops and the Moderator are Indians.

Miss Wilson mentioned some of the difficulties under which Christians in South India labour—restrictions against the entry of foreign missionaries, increased government control of Church schools, costs, and a revival of Hinduism. There is still a place in South India for missionaries who will not give offence to the government and the customs of the people, and who are prepared to be co-workers and not masters. Miss Wilson asked whether we as New Zealanders realized our fortunate position, and how little others had when compared with ourselves.

N.Z. and Asia

Mr. Gordon Troup, Liaison Officer at Canterbury College, in an address on South East Asia outlined the main problems of the area—economic, cultural, biological and military. Mr. Troup condemned New Zealand's apparent lack of interest in the welfare of these countries and the meagre amount contributed to the Colombo Plan in spite of N.Z.'s comparative prosperity. It is better to counter the advance of Communism by giving assistance to the threatened countries than commitments such as the ANZUS Pact which could involve us in war at the expense of a "trigger happy pilot."

Germany

Dr. H. H. Rex, Professor of Church History at Knox College Dunedin discussed the work of the German Evangelical Academies in social reconstruction since the war. Previously the Lutheran Church concerned itself almost solely with the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the sacraments.

This new movement is an endeavour to bring people to adopt a Christian attitude towards politics, economics and personal relationships.

Devotions

The devotional life of the Conference was of a very high order, largely through the efforts of the Chaplain, the Rev. D. D. Thorpe. As well as daily devotions there were several special Conference services—a service for the World Student Christian Federation with the regular congregation of Knox Church, an inspired Watchnight Service conducted by the Rev. Father Perkins, O.G.S., warden of Selwyn College; and the closing service with Dr. McKenzie, General Secretary of the Movement.

The highlight was the united thanksgiving held on the grass reserve between the Anglican and Methodist Churches after the separate Communion services on Sunday morning. The two congregations led by their clergy and ministers reunited on the reserve and in thanksgiving extended the right hand of fellowship. It was an act symbolic of a fundamental unity in Christ in spite of divided communions.

The interest taken by citizens in Conference activities was truly astonishing to Aucklanders.

An unusual feature of this year's Conference was that it was not confined to one site as has been the custom in the past. Men were accommodated at Knox College, women at Arana Hall, devotions were held in All Saints' Church, and lectures, studies and other activities were centred in the Students' Association buildings at the University. While this arrangement had certain disadvantages it enabled numbers to be unrestricted, so that a large group had the opportunity of meeting together for a week's study, prayer and fellowship. R.C.J. and P.G.F.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB

The International Relations Club extends a warm welcome to all students, not only to those who are new to the university, but also to those who have not been able to attend our functions previously. It is our hope this year to extend our membership beyond those students who are majoring in History, and to encourage an interest in international affairs throughout the College.

Importance of aims

We feel that world affairs have become, more than ever before, of vital importance to everyone, irrespective of their academic interests or of their political outlook. The International Relations Club caters for everyone because its aims are of importance to everyone. It provides the opportunity and atmosphere for free discussion of international affairs, and seeks to achieve a better understanding of and sympathy for the views of other peoples.

The Club is not a political one, and everyone has the right to put forward their point of view and is assured of a sympathetic hearing.

Officers and Committee

The President of the Club is Professor W. T. G. Airey, Associate Professor of History, and the members of the staff of the History Department are active supporters of the Club as Vice-Presidents. The Student Committee, which together with the above mentioned officers, is elected at the Annual General

Introducing . . .



President . . . Mate Frankovich



Men's Vice-President . . . Peter Boag



Women's Vice-President . . . Joan Frost

The students of this College are members of the A.U.C. Students' Association which exists in their interests, to co-ordinate the various student activities, and to encourage the sports, cultural and religious clubs.

The Executive committee of the Association, elected annually in August by the student body, is comprised of four women and eight men students. The Executive is the governing body of the Association and all matters of administration are carried out by its members and their sub-committees.

As the members of the Executive are merely a list of names to a good majority of the students, we are publishing here photographs of the President and two Vice-Presidents of the Association.

Meeting of the Club, is as follows: Mr. Leo Pointon, Chairman, Miss Audrey Pine, Secretary, Misses Barbara MacKay Erica Cowan and Jenifer Tole, and Messrs. Terry Andrews, Colin Bickler, and David Stone.

The Club holds regular meetings through the year with guest speakers and panel discussions; in each case time is provided for questions and open discussion. During vacations, evenings are held in members homes and are open to all who wish to come along.

Programme for first term

The tentative programme for the first terms is as follows:

Monday, March 14th at 8 p.m. in the Women's Common Room:

Mr. Clyde MacLaren, B.A., B.Com., who has recently returned from West Africa, will speak on current affairs in that region.

Monday, April 4th at 8 p.m., in the Women's Common Room:

A combined meeting with the Student Christian Movement and the Socialist Club at which Professor Airey will speak on "New Zealand and South East Asia."

Tuesday, April 26th at 8 p.m. in the Women's Common Room:

A panel discussion on current affairs in the United States by members of the History, English and Geography Departments and an American Fullbright Scholar stationed at the College.

We would like to stress that all are welcome to attend these evenings and it is hoped that, with a wide representation of students, this year will be an interesting and successful one for the International Relations Club.

Vacation evenings

Three evenings were held during the long vacation and there was an average attendance of about twenty.

The first was held at the home of Professor Airey at One Tree Hill, when Mr. Trevor Wilson, Junior Lecturer in History gave a penetrating commentary on the official report of the "Convention on International Relations" held in Auckland last year.

The second evening was at the home of Mr. Norman Thompson, M.A. Graduate in History, who presented the results of many weeks of research into the documents relating to international disarmament since the end of the Second World War.

The final vacation meeting was again at Professor Airey's when Mr. Colin Bickler spoke on the Arab-Israeli situation in the Middle East. Having recently visited the area, Mr. Bickler was able to give us an interesting commentary.

We are indebted to Professor and Mrs. Airey and to Mr. Thompson for their kind hospitality in opening their homes to the students and thus making the vacation evenings not only possible but so enjoyable.

For the Committee,
David Stone.

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY . . .

"THINGS DO NOT CHANGE; WE CHANGE"

The first quarter of 1955 has brought little change in the basic post-war pattern of a world divided into two major camps. Although outwardly the policies of the two main powers have altered little as regards the avowed intention of each to "liberate" the satellites of the other, tension has eased in the matters of "border incidents".

Occurrences which in the immediate post-war years would have secured world-wide attention as likely to provoke another war are now regarded as commonplace and counted among the normal hazards of peace time operations.

An increasing acceptance of the realities of the situation together with the internal problems and changes that are taking place in America and Russia, have improved the international picture to such an extent that Sir Winston Churchill has been able to assure the House that there is no immediate danger of world war. Whether or not this is more wishful thinking on the part of an elder statesman who is about to retire and who has taken the utmost pains over the last ten years to impress people with his peaceful intentions, it does appear that the danger of conflict has become rather remote when the potential tinder-box crisis made a move to reorganise the Council of Ministers of the Supreme Soviet.

Formosa

The question of Formosa is, at the very best, an awkward one, and with both sides having committed themselves so deeply that they cannot withdraw without serious loss of face the best one can hope for in the immediate future is that, as happened with Berlin, the attention of the world is drawn elsewhere and the authorities on the spot left to work out their own salvation.

The recent move in the Security Council to attempt some sort of reconciliation in this matter ended as expected, with China insisting that the trouble was purely internal and therefore no concern of the United Nations. This attitude was entirely consistent with Chou's previous statements on this subject, and the incident closed with nothing accomplished apart from America diligently pointing out that she was once again on the side of law and order and hence could not possibly have any warlike intentions in any direction.

One crowded hour

New Zealand gained a brief moment of glory in the headlines of the world as the country that proposed the move in the Formosan question, but that can be accounted for by the fact that Sir Leslie Munro was then Chairman of the Council and could call the necessary special meeting, and besides neither the delegate nor his Prime Minister had ever shown themselves at all deviationists from the policies of the United States nor the United Kingdom (in that order).

Now that the armaments race between America and Russia has resolved itself into a dead-heat with both sides ready to launch H-bombs at the other at a moment's notice, it is not surprising that both these countries have been forced to concentrate recently on their internal workings.

Russia

In Russia the merry-go-round set in motion on the death of Stalin has moved on another place and Malenkov who had been responsible for the removal of a number of rivals, among them the powerful Beria, has himself moved out and seems to have been replaced by Nikita Khrushchev. Although little is known about his background nor of the details of his work in the Party before his elevation to the Presidium, Khrushchev is generally considered to hold the balance of power in the Kremlin, not only because he has been the most outspoken of the ministers, but because two years ago he took over the post of First Secretary of the Communist Party from Malenkov, the post occupied by Stalin and which he used to gain the leadership after the death of Lenin.



Khrushchev

The new economic policy

Whereas in America, and many of the other Western countries, change of personnel in the government is followed by a change of policy, especially in internal affairs, the reverse often seems to be the case in Russia. On this last occasion alterations intended to change the concentration of the economy from consumer

and "luxury" goods to "heavy" goods, i.e. armaments, steel production, etc., had been heralded for some time, as well as continued criticism of the agricultural programme, notably by Khrushchev. As expected, someone's head fell, and the head was that of the Premier, Georgy Malenkov, the man who had introduced the new economic policy when he succeeded Stalin.

These struggles for power after the death of a dictator, with all the purges and confessions of guilt and incompetence, seem to our eyes rather harsh and unnecessary, but they are really but the cruder version of the democratic system where the deposed leader tries to accept with as good as grace as possible "the will of the people." Hopes that this may be the forerunner of a breaking-up in the Soviet system are but wishful thinking, for the system has withstood purges much more drastic than this and has survived.

America

In America as well changes in the internal system seem to be taking place behind doors as closely locked as those of the Kremlin.

From recent indications it appears that President Eisenhower is making some serious moves to establish himself as the head of the Republican Party—the Party on whose platform he came into office. At last he seems to have realised the necessity to make some move to maintain his position as National Hero.

Whatever virtues Eisenhower has had, and they appear to be many, his unwillingness to take a firm stand in his dealings with his party has meant that his policies have not had the support in Congress that they should have had. It has been little use Eisenhower as a Republican President trying to follow a middle of the road course when people like Senator Knowland, Republican leader in the Senate, spend their time making inflammatory statements about the necessity of dealing firmly with all opposition and of using nuclear weapons at every opportunity.

The parting of the ways

According to American opinion Eisenhower has given up attempting to remain on good terms with all wings of the party (Knowland, McCarthy, etc.) and has decided to re-organise the Republicans for the better.

One example of this change would appear to be American reaction to the withdrawal from the Tachen Islands. Until recently this move would probably have produced strong reactionary cries of Retreat! Surrender! in the press and in public speeches. Thanks in large part however, to the skilful handling of the matter by the President and the Administration the American public this time adopted a much more sensible attitude and faced up to the situation with a minimum of preliminary commotion.

If Eisenhower is to establish himself as true head of the party it will probably mean that he will have to stand for President again in 1956. If he does he will be fully aware this time that the position means much more than a mere figure-head and that personal arrangements and the desire to keep the golf handicap as low as possible have to be ignored when national considerations are at stake.

TRAVEL AND EXCHANGE
SUMMER VACATION
1955 - 56

We print below the initial plans for this year's Student Exchange scheme.

Air charter

(i) Thos. Cook & Sons Ltd., Travel Agents, have been appointed our agents and will be responsible for chartering an aircraft to take students to Australia in December and bring them home in January. On the return the aircraft will carry a similar number of Australian students. No dates have been fixed for departures as these have to coincide with the most suitable date for both our own students and Australians.

(ii) All applications will be passed on to NZUSA with a registration fee of £1 with each application. No application monies will be payable to NZUSA. Applications will close with NZUSA on 30th June 1955 or an earlier date if notified.

(iii) On closing date NZUSA will supply Thos. Cooke with the names and addresses of all applicants. Colleges through their local offices will contact applicants and arrange for the collection of fares, documentation and issue of tickets. From discussions with Cooks they have indicated that fares would have to be paid approximately two months before departure but this is not final.

(iv) To ensure success of this year's "charter", NZUSA has decided to allocate each College a particular number of seats.

Major Colleges	12 seats each
Massey	4 seats
Lincoln	1 seat

In the event of any College receiving applications in excess of the "quota" these must be recorded in chronological order and preference will be given to these applicants should a quota application withdraw from the Charter.

Should any College receive insufficient applications, any excess from another College will be transferred to the first College's quota. Cooks have assured us they will endeavour to make suitable travel arrangements for any applicants placed on the Chartered aircraft. If numbers on both sides of the Tasman are sufficient, they will endeavour to charter a second aircraft.

Apart from the initial contract Cooks will:

1. Collect all fare money and issue tickets.
2. Issue the necessary customs and clearance application, publicity and luggage tags.
3. Handle insurance for travellers, travellers cheques and incidentals.
4. If desired make bookings for international travel to place of departure.
5. Arrange bookings for travel in Australia if desired.

(vi) *Cost:* Last years enquiries indicated that the return fare would be approximately £32-34. No appreciable increase is anticipated this year.

(vii) NZUSA reserves the right to nominate point of departure and in such matters has the final say.

(viii) *Important.* No contract has been signed with Cooks and all plans are subject to Cooks obtaining a charter from TEAL. If TEAL cannot supply an aircraft they will endeavour to secure a charter in Australia from QANTAS. Such a charter would require the authority of the N.Z. Government. If no charter is obtained, parties travelling in groups of 10 or more receive a 10% discount on fares.

Sea travel

Similar arrangements regarding sea travel have been made with Cooks. NZUSA will issue application forms and notify Cooks of applicants and their requested sailing dates.

EXCHANGE
ORIENTATION

ORIENTATION PLAY ...

Melodrama Upheld

... REVIEWED BY DAVID STONE

If ever anyone had to swallow his own words and eat humble pie as well, it certainly must be me. After a number of spirited arguments with Producer, Neil Smith, on the merits and demerits of the choice for Orientation Pay, I was still unconvinced that it was the play to do. "Who on earth wants to see some third-rate Victorian melodrama?" I scoffed.

Now that I have seen the finished article, I can say no more than I have never missed this "third-rate Victorian melodrama", missed a real treat in live theatre. The A.U.C. Dramatic Society's Orientation production must surely go down as an unqualified success and all people concerned are to be congratulated on the hilarious results of what must have been many weeks of unremitting hard work.

The outstanding feature of the production was the way in which it fulfilled its aim of "recapturing some of the flavour and atmosphere of the Victorian theatre." It succeeded in this right down to the finest detail—a great deal of careful study must have gone into the planning of the production as a whole. And what a thrill it must have been to the person who was responsible for all this work to see the audience spontaneously throw themselves to the winds, and join in the fun with hisses, boos and hurrahs!

The producer too

Yes, I think the real "star" of the play was Neil Smith, the Producer, and in case there are any who are still in the dark as to the real identity of the man who gave us the inimitable Theatre Manager ("Utility Gent"), it was Percy Pugh, but the producer himself. Mr. Smith would be the first to remind us that a producer can do little or nothing if he has not the material, and it was certainly very difficult to spot a major flaw in the cast, even on the dreaded first night; I must admit that I failed to notice any.

More vigour needed?

With a rather critical eye, one could say that the two leads could have been more vigorous in their work. Not that their interpretation was amiss, but rather that they failed to carry it through, and lagged a little in pace behind their more spirited colleagues. Graeme Nixon as that "vilest of villains", William Corleone, began his performance with all the flourish in the world, but tended to relax a little too much as the play proceeded. Patricia Goulding, too, gave us a charming performance as the ill-starred Maria Marten, but had she been just a little more pathetic and a good deal more demonstrative, she would have toned in more with the production as a whole. Nevertheless, both showed a genuine flair for their roles and a possible deficiency in gusto would do nothing to detract from the advance they both have made in their dramatic work.

Gillian Davies again

Of those in the supporting roles, first place must go to one old hand and one new, Gillian Davies and Terence Dowling. Miss Davies followed up her brilliant performance in last year's "Love for You" with an even more delicious performance as Marie Marten. There is no self-consciousness about this actress, but there is certainly much that is spontaneous—her ease of sheer good fun never failed her.

Terence Dowling in his first appearance for the Society as the bumpkin, Tim Bobbin, showed a **delightful flair** for what the programme called "low comedy." His hesitancy was well timed and his remarks had the added worth of spontaneity. On one point I am a little undecided, but in any case, what may have been self-consciousness as to the use of arms and legs passed quite well as a natural gawkiness in the character.

Even if they were inclined to forget their dialect occasionally, Gillian Davies and Terence Dowling provided the performance with a good deal of its frothiness.

Well in character

Sharing in this good humour were Geoffrey Fuller and Joan McGregor as Mister and Dame Marten. Both sustained their characters very well, and Mr. Fuller in particular was a sheer joy to watch right from his first very well conducted entrance.

Colin Bickler's performance as the old gypsy, Ishmael Lee, showed an abundance of energy and his haunting was suitably ominous.

Sprinkled spice

There were a number of delightful touches sprinkled liberally throughout the production which gave it a character of its very own: the operatic death of Ishmael Lee and the "dead-pan" oath of vengeance sworn by his tribe; the reconciliation of Maria and her parents carried out in the pseudo-Russian manner; the repeated "I knew it all the time" from the blustering Tim Bobbin, bringing reminiscences of Anthony Quayle's Falstaff uttering the same line in similar circumstances; these are just a few that come to mind.

Ingenuity abundant

Ingenuity was there, too, in the camera-projected cell bars of the last scene, the great doorway effect in the barn, and even in the sandwich-board man who paraded in the aisles between acts.

A review of the production would not be complete without reference to the musical contribution of Ian Sinclair-Ross whose piano background set the appropriate moods, and the hilarious ballad rendered by Noel Lynch, John Geddes and David Nightingale, which just about brought the house down.

The costumes (Yvonne Guy, designer, and Jean Armour, wardrobe), were excellently done, and the decor (Nan Manchester and Harry Turbot) was all it could be, and more, on a stage which Professor Musgrove once referred to as "a hiatus between two pianos". The lighting (John Wright and Laurie Colebrook) too, with the possible exception of a very awkward last scene, was handled more than competently under the conditions. Finally, Wallace Armstrong with his 'gram, provided us with some very convincing howling winds, owl hoots and gun shots—the last mentioned almost lifting the entire audience off their seats.

Worth their salt

Once again the A.U.C. Drama Society has "pulled one out of the bag," and it is to be hoped that this play proved to be considerably better attended than did last year's major production. The society has shown a lot of courage in taking the stage again so soon after last year's half-empty houses which were enough to have discouraged most companies.

It is up to the students to support their own dramatic society. This is not just a duty for its present high standard is maintained, the Society is well worth seeing in action.

BOOKSTALL

Second-hand books may be bought and sold at the Bookstall in the Table Tennis Room during the following hours: 1 p.m. - 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. - 6 p.m. daily.

INDEPENDENT INTELLECTUALS

The Annual General Meeting of the Society of Independent Intellectuals was held on Wednesday 9th March. The minutes of the previous A.G.M. and the financial report were read by the secretary Mr. Quealy. The President, Mr. Delves, in his annual report said the year 1954 had been very successful, although limited by the small grant.

He hoped that having proved our value in eliminating student apathy and in view of our increased program for 1955, this year's grant would be increased. Lectures on several interesting topics will be held early in the year and the popular "Thought for the Week" program will be extended, in spite of comments made by some people who cannot offer anything better. A small library has been started.

After the election of officers for 1955 there was a general discussion on topics such as the world calendar and a newspaper reading group.

The 1st lecture will be "Optimum definition with hand-held cameras".
—Secretary-Treasurer.

OBSCENITY (continued)

man back to his childhood, where the unhappy relations between his mother and father left a sort of permanent bruise on his personality.

Then it goes on to describe the pitfalls of slyness and filth into which the unhappy adolescent, without the guiding hand of a wise parent or the example of a well-ordered, decent home, stumbles; and you will have to consider whether this author was pursuing an honest purpose and on honest thread of thought, or whether that was all just a bit of camouflage to render the crudity sufficiently wrapped up to pass the critical standard of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The sum total of thought

The literature of the world from the very earliest days when people could write represents, so far as we have it today, the sum total of thought of the human mind. Literature sacred and literature profane, poetry, prose, varied civilisations and varied times; the sum total of thought of the human mind throughout the ages.

Are we going to say in England that our contemporary literature is to be measured by what is suitable for the 14-year-old schoolgirl to read?

A risk

I do not suppose there is a decent man or woman in this Court who does not wholeheartedly believe that pornography, filthy books, ought to be stamped out and suppressed. They are not literature. They have got nothing. They are just filth, and, of course, that ought to be stamped out. But in our desire for a healthy society, if we drive the criminal law too far, farther than it ought to go, is not there a risk that here will be a revolt, a demand for a change in the law, and that the that at the moment we can exclude and pendulum may not swing too far the other way, and allow to creep in things keep out?

CATHOLIC SOCIETY

In accordance with the Cath. Soc's. custom an inaugural mass for the scholastic year was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday March 6th and was attended by a large number of graduates, under-graduates, freshers and well-wishers of the Society. After breakfast in the Zealandia Club Rooms the president Mr. P. Dowd read his report of the society's highly successful activities for 1954 and Rev. Fr. Leary representing Rev. Fr. Butler, the college chaplain, who was unavoidably absent, gave a short address on the need for the integration of our spiritual and scholastic lives. Mr. B. W. Hare, lecturer in Education, spoke on behalf of the vice-presidents in wishing the society and the students every success in 1955.

In the evening a spirited Annual General Meeting was held in the Women's Common Room and the following were elected officers for 1955:—
President: Mr. M. J. Freyne
Secretary: Miss L. Quinn
Treasurer: Miss P. Harrap
Committee: Misses P. Barr, M. Budge, Messrs I. Barker, K. Ryan, K. Reid, G. Clarke.

Plans have been laid for the society's activities for the first term; these include a combined study and social week-end at Knocknagree, Oratia, a picnic, a social evening, a talk by Rev. E. Simmons and a coffee evening.

—G.W.C.

WAIT FOR IT

Capping Book will be on sale, May 5th.

SPORT

They Were Not Interested

On this page is a report covering the tour of the Australian Universities' Swimming team. This team was as fully representative as was possible, and contained many fine swimmers, one or two of whom were up to Australian national standard. The tour occupied almost all the month of January, and covered most of New Zealand.

The organisers of this tour were the officials of the A.U.C. Swimming Club, headed by Trevor Eagle, a student who has done a great deal of work for his fellow-students over the last few years.

The Australians competed in a carnival in Auckland. The number of students, other than members of Swimming Club and friends, who were present, was estimated at twenty. Probably a few unrecognised scholars were watching, but the total number, in an estimated attendance of about 1,000, was very low.

One Executive member was present, in the capacity of a friend of a competitor. Executive, as a body, took no steps whatsoever to appoint a representative to officially welcome our Australian neighbours to this city and country on behalf of the student body of A.U.C.

Senior members of the College staff were not available to welcome the team. Swimming Club officials were obliged to ask the President of the Auckland A.S.A. to stand in for University leaders. Many thanks to him, but it was not his job. It was rather an ignominious position in which the swimming officials found themselves.

Dr. Thompson certainly seems to have been correct in his analysis of the student character. It might be quite a good idea if he took the College officials in hand as well.

—J.H.

TOURNAMENT

Support your College at this year's N.Z. Inter-University Easter Tournament. Show an active interest and encourage your representatives by attending these sports:

ATHLETICS

BOXING

BASKETBALL

CRICKET

SHOOTING

ROWING

SWIMMING

TENNIS

This year we are holding the N.Z. Varsity Easter Tournament in Auckland. Easter Tournament began in Christchurch 1902 consisting of Athletics, Tennis and a debate. Since then more sports have been added till now there are eight sports to be catered for. These are Athletics, Swimming, Boxing, Tennis, Basketball, Rowing, Cricket and Shooting. The Tournament is a 'varsity show' and it needs everybody's support to make it a success.

There are many aspects of Tournament. There is the social side, the bringing together of fellow-students from all parts of the Dominion to exchange ideas, to make friendships and to consolidate that spirit of comradeship which should bind all University students in this country. There is the organisation of Tournament which entails much effort by the hosts. Tournament, besides being a happy occasion of considerable importance in the sporting and social spheres, is also a most important manifestation of

student co-operation and consolidation in N.Z.

Over the Easter period for approximately six days Auckland will have an influx of about 300 students from the other colleges. Billets must be found for these people, so ask all your friends and parents to billet them. If you can do anything in this line see Mrs. Chisholm at the Students' Association Office.

For Tournament Committee,
Murray Francis.

WATSONS PRINTING HOUSE LTD.

Easter Cruise with
Canoe Club

The Waikato's thrilling rapids, majestic gorges and spectacular thermal activity combine to make the Canoe Club's Easter cruise the most attractive of the season. The 50-mile run from Ohaki Village to Maraetai includes the little visited up-river thermal area of Orakei Korako, the Ohakuri, Atiamuri and Whakamaru dam sites, and the Whakaheke, Rainbow and Ongaroto Rapids. This will be the last chance to enjoy the sights of Ongaroto Gorge, with its rock walls towering 1,200 feet above the river, before it is flooded under Whakamaru Lake.

Shelter is available each night and the chartered bus carries all gear to each stopping place. The cost is £3/10/-.

Further coming events are as follows:—

March 19-20: The Ngaruawahia Regatta followed by the Waikato River Cruise to Rangiri. Transport will be available for rigid canoes. Cost—18/6.

March 27: Leigh and Goat Island Sunday excursion in conjunction with the Auckland Spear Fishing Club. Cost—10/-.

Further information can be obtained from:—

Jim Mason—Phone 70-365 (Res.).

John Penney—Phone 32-995 (Off.).

Jack Storey—Physics Department.

or from any Committee member.

Indoor Basketball

Hi team, and a special greeting to Freshmen and to Freshettes. We season will be in full swing in a month's time, and if you're wanted to be 'on the ball' when the games then now is the time to start your favourite hook-shots, and get up on the fundamentals.

But a special word to those who like to play the fastest team game in the world. Last year the Men's 'A' ranked third in the YMCA League 'B' team did very well in their and the women's team won their competition. Special commendation go to the women's as most of them had not played Indoor Basketball last year and were shooting like 'veterans', at the close of the season. So Freshers, experience is not the important feature in playing the game if you're willing to learn and find self handicapped with bad ball then don't worry for at the end of the season you'll be dribbling the ball on the court like Marcus Haines (Stan Brown).

Stan is coaching again this year and prospects will look especially bright. We have a number of new players, without experience (just a short time the 'A' squad will be strengthened year both by last year's squad, and or two N.Z.U. players).

All present and intending members asked to watch the notice board for notices, and if desiring any further information, to see Stan Brown, or contact Ina Bowman or Barry Keogh at O'Rorke Hall. Remember: "Make your basket count."

—G.O.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS

Tour of New Zealand

by Ann Lund

From both the social and the financial point of view, the tour was an unqualified success, and the swimming was of a very high standard. The weather favoured the tourists, and they had good success at all their carnivals, in many of the smaller centres hitherto passed attendances.

The team spent six days in Auckland after their arrival, and were lavishly entertained by Bob Leek's sister, and Murray Francis and Shorter. The first carnival was held at the Olympic Pool the evening they left for Hamilton.

Trevor Eagle, as liaison officer, Murray Francis, John Hamilton, and Bob Leek, all N.Z.U. representatives, travelled with the team on the tour through the smaller centres. Places visited before the first test at Wellington were Hamilton, Rotorua and New Plymouth.

Generous hospitality

The team were accorded a civic reception by the Mayor in Wellington, and were entertained by the Australian High Commissioner and the Wellington Swimming Centre. They also competed in a surf carnival at Taita.

At Palmerston North, the team stayed at Massey College. Elsewhere, throughout the tour, the members were billeted in private homes. They thus met many more people, and the financial saving was considerable. While there, the team met members of the N.Z. Players, including the male lead, Keith Michell, himself an Australian.

Second test at Christchurch

Following the civic reception in Christchurch, the teams were entertained by a leading firm at dinner, the management of the Savoy Theatre at the premiere of 'Long John Silver', and the C.U.C. Swimming Club in the Stud. Ass. rooms.

Dr. Alan Johnson, one of the presidents of the A.U.C. Club, presented a magnificent trophy for the biennial between swimmers of the two universities, and this was won by Australian Universities. It was suitably filled with champagne by Dave Weir, C.U.C. president, and N.Z.U. were supreme in the Drinking Horn contest.

After both teams had been entertained by the Taylor's Mistake Surf Club, the N.Z.U. team was disbanded.

Successful carnivals

Carnivals at Westport, Greymouth, Roxburgh, and Dunedin had excellent attendances, and the Australians won the water polo games against provincial teams.

Top-ranking New Zealand swimmers who swam with the team at various carnivals included Winnifred Griffin, Ina Roe, and Jack Doms.

Record broken

Trevor Eagle, during the first test, broke the 220 yards breaststroke in 22 minutes under Jack Doms' previous record.

Thanks are due to all those who made the tour such a success, and Trevor Eagle to be congratulated on its very successful organization.