



SOUTH AFRICA STANDS FIRM

Students oppose Govt. moves to impose apartheid in Universities

The South African Government have announced their intention of introducing apartheid (segregation) in the open Universities in South Africa so as to prevent white and black students from studying together.

Mr. J. H. Viljoen, Minister of Education, told the Nationalist Party Congress, meeting in September, 1956, at Pretoria, that legislation to enforce apartheid would possibly be introduced in the next session of the South African Parliament.

There are nine Universities in South Africa. Four of these do not admit non-white students at all. Rhodes University does not normally admit non-whites, while its associate college, Fort Hare, does not except in rare cases, admit non-whites. Natal University is segregated into sections for whites and non-whites. At the two remaining Universities, the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town, there is no segregation in regard to the admission of students, except that at Cape Town Africans (Negroes) are not admitted to the medical Faculty because of a long standing agreement with the University of the Witwatersrand, and at the University of the Witwatersrand a fixed number of non-whites are admitted each year to the medical faculty.

As Dr. Ellen Hellman, former President of the South African Institute of Race Relations wrote recently in the journal "Africa South," "there are four different types of Universities in this country, enough to accommodate every kind of personal bias."

Excluding the University of South Africa, which gives tuition by correspondence, there are approximately 20,000 full-time students in South Africa, of whom about 1,000 are non-white. About 10 non-whites study at each of the open Universities (i.e. about 5% of the student body). For a white population of approximately 2 3/4 million, there are about 100 students, and for a non-white population of nearly 10 1/4 million, there are about 1,000 students.

The Universities are autonomous bodies controlling their own affairs although as is the case throughout the world, they are heavily subsidised by the Government.

Malan's Apartheid Policy

The non-segregational policy of the University of the Witwatersrand has been in existence ever since the University was founded in 1909, and at the University of Cape Town, at least since the early years of this century (no figures on the ethnic composition of this University were kept before 1947). No objection was raised to the policy of academic non-segregation before the election of the present South African Nationalist Government in 1948. The two Universities came, in the course of time, with the University of Pretoria, the largest in the country. Staff, students and parents and others connected with the system have repeatedly declared themselves in favour of non-segregation. Nevertheless, when the present Government came into power they announced their intention of ending the "temporary" and "intolerable" situation at these Universities. The then Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan, made the first authoritative statement to this effect in August 1948 in Parliament. An attempt was made to represent the policy of the open Universities as being in conflict with the whole basis of education in South Africa and as causing intolerable racial friction.

These assertions were vigorously and consistently refuted by the staff and students of the Universities concerned.

At all the other English-medium Universities in the country, a fair number of staff and the vast majority of the students expressed their concern at the fallacies in the Government's policy and the assumption it embodied of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Universities. All 17 candidates elected to the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council in August 1956 declared their support for the non-segregation policy of the University, while at the SRC elections at the University of Witwatersrand 20 out of 22 candidates elected supported non-segregation. This strong University opposition evoked support from educational and cultural bodies, leaders of public opinion and the press in South Africa and overseas.

Between 1948 and 1950 the Government took a number of administrative measures calculated to restrict the handfuls of non-whites at the open Universities; entry permits necessary for South African Indians to enter the Transvaal to study at Witwatersrand were refused, the entry of non-white students from other African territories was prohibited, and the Government cancelled the bursaries given to Africans to study medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand. This

This article was prepared by the National Union of South African students in reply to a decision made by the Cabinet of the South African Government, in November last year, that it intended to establish separate universities for Africans, Indians and coloured people this year (1957).

last step resulted in the students launching the African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund, whereby money is raised in South Africa and throughout the world to enable African students to continue their medical studies at this University.

In December, 1953, the Government announced the appointment of the Holloway Commission "to investigate and report on the practicability and financial implications of providing separate training facilities for non-Europeans at Universities." The Commission were not directed to canvass the merits of apartheid in the Universities, but only the practicability of its enforcement. The Commission heard evidence from Universities and students all over the country and reported in February, 1955. The report made it quite clear that apartheid at the South African Universities was financially and practically unfeasible and emphasised the objections in educational theory which had been raised by some of the evidence presented.

Violation of Independence

It was soon apparent that the Government were not prepared to accept the findings of their Commission, and in November, 1955, the Minister of Education announced the appointment of an Interdepartmental Committee of Inquiry, consisting of four civil servants, to re-examine the matter. The actual proposal which the committee is to consider is one for the establishing of segregated

tribal colleges for non-white groups — Coloured (people of mixed races), Indians and two tribal groups of Africans. This proposal had been put forward by the Department of Native Affairs to the Holloway Commission and had been rejected by the educationists who formed this Commission, on the grounds that it would constitute a "material retrogression in regard to the University training of non-Europeans."

In February, 1956, in the Senate, the Minister of Education announced that the Government would introduce legislation "soon" to effect apartheid at the open Universities. This same Minister had stated at Pretoria on September 18, 1951 that "the Government agreed that it was desirable that the principle of apartheid should be observed in the Union's Universities, but could not agree to introduce legislation to enforce it. Such legislation would be a violation of the traditional independence of South African Universities."

Deputations ignored

In reply to a repeated request from NUSAS and the open Universities to the Minister of Education to receive a deputation to discuss University apartheid, Dr. Verwoerd replied that "the provision of separate facilities is the declared policy of the Government" and that therefore he was not prepared to receive a deputation to discuss the question seems to indicate that the Government are not prepared to take into consideration the opinion of the Universities concerned.

Ever since the Government started threatening to interfere in the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, students and staff concerned have used two arguments in reply — firstly, any enforcement of apartheid contrary to the wishes of the Universities would be a clear violation of the independence of these Universities; secondly, all the evidence from responsible persons intimately connected with the system of non-segregation in the Universities proves that non-segregation not only is a workable policy, but appears to be the best educational policy of South African Universities.

The independence of the University is a long-honoured tradition in the Western world. It has through long experience been found essential for the proper functioning of a University as a community of staff and students who seek the truth,

to ensure that there is no outside interference in the internal affairs of the University. It is accepted throughout the Western world that a University has four essential freedoms — whom to teach, how to teach, what to teach and who shall teach. Any dictation to the Universities in regard to any one of these freedoms must be seen as a possible forerunner of indoctrinated teaching. This is especially true in South Africa, where the Government are committed to a policy of separate and different education for Africans in the schools, as was conclusively proved by the Eiselen Commission report and the Bantu Education Act, designed to provide Africans with education "as an independent race" and to equip the Africans "to meet the demands which the economic life of South Africa will impose upon him" (Dr. Verwoerd).

The late Dr. T. B. Davie, Principal of the University of Cape Town, stated in his Hoernle Memorial Lecture in 1955: "There can be little doubt that it is the intention of the framers of the Act that the education of the African child shall be different from that of the European and further, that this difference shall establish and perpetuate an inferior status in the African in relation to the European." Those opposed to University apartheid fear that this inferior education may be the lot of non-white students at any segregated colleges.

Inferior Education

Most important of all, however, of the arguments which can be advanced for the open Universities, is the success of the policy of academic non-segregation as practised at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand for the past 50 years. Segregated Universities in South Africa, both white and black, are often noted for their suspicion of people of the other race and for their extreme nationalism. The open Universities, on the other hand, have made a notable contribution to better race relations in South Africa. Anyone conversant with South African problems will realize that what is most conspicuously lacking in the Union today is an opportunity for educated persons of different races to meet in a friendly manner and to discuss their problems objectively. The open Universities offer the only regular op-



—Auckland Star photo

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS stand holding posters outside the South African Parliament Buildings in protest against the Government's proposal to enforce the policy of apartheid in the South African universities.

(Continued on page 3)



CRACCUM

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

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Why no representation for O'Rorke and Ardmore on Capping Committee?

TWO very noticeable omissions in this year's list of Capping Committee portfolios are the O'Rorke and Ardmore Engineering representatives.

It appears that the Capping Controller no longer finds it necessary to have direct liaison with that group of students, who in the past, have contributed more to the success of Capping than any other.

Among the mass of part-timers and the smaller group of home-living full-time students, the hostels form the only groups than can be quickly organised into such large-scale capping activities as float construction, collection, capping book selling, Revue stunts and Capping Band. In previous years Ardmore has produced the finest and most elaborate floats in Procesh. O'Rorke has always been the mainstay of collection and capping book sales.

This is not to say that the slight afforded to them by Capping Committee will affect their efforts in next month's Carnival. They will no doubt contribute as much as they have done in the past. But with direct representation on Capping Committee this can be far more efficiently interwoven into the Carnival organisation.

There appears to be no logical grounds for the Capping Controller's action in removing O'Rorke and Ardmore representation, and it should be restored immediately. If he was trying to reduce the numbers on an already large committee, then surely the vice-presidents could stand down, in favour of representatives of the two most active groups of students in A.U.C.'s Capping Carnival.

Revue on tour --- Is time opportune?

THE Executive has approved in principle a proposal that Revue go on tour to Hamilton and Rotorua, during the first week of the May vacation, and has given Capping Committee power to act.

It is to be hoped that Capping Committee will give very serious consideration to two aspects that such a tour will involve, before making a

final decision. For those taking part, Revue is a severe physical and mental strain, and the fact that it is now held in the same week as all the other Capping activities, does not make it any easier. When Revue finished last year, a large proportion of the cast and staff had had quite enough at the end of a thoroughly enjoyable week. To extend this into the holidays however, together with all the additional work and problems involved with touring, is asking too much of an already weary troupe.

It would appear that the idea of the tour is based on the happy one of student enthusiasm and the undoubted prospect of fun "on the road." But a little more serious reflection is needed. To go straight on tour without a break after Capping week is asking for trouble. Enthusiasm and energy are at a low ebb after a solid week of performance and such a tour would be downright agony. The danger of seriously overtiring younger members of the cast is just not worth the risk.

It can also be questioned as to whether Revue is a suitable varsity function to perform to provincial audiences. It is essentially part of Capping Carnival which is a strictly local function. Auckland, which has seen the Carnival for years, still receives it coldly, and one wonders what Rotorua and Hamilton—with no such experience, would think of a varsity Revue. It is an excellent idea to extend university activity into the province, but it should be a drama production or debating team that first represents the College—not Revue.

Dept. of Education's sense of values awry

THE Department of Education's treatment of the President of AUSCA, Peter Boag, has wider implications than are at first apparent.

As leader of the NZUSA delegation to the Sixth International Student Conference held last September in Ceylon, Peter Boag was granted leave of absence on full pay by the Mount Roskill Grammar School Board of Governors. In January the board was advised by the Department that leave with pay should not have been granted. Twice the board has unanimously reaffirmed its previous decision and twice the department has rejected this. At present negotiations are in progress between the board and the Director of Education, Dr Beeby.

The firm, almost dogmatic stand taken by the department, is paradoxical

for two reasons. First, the New Zealand Government is at present pursuing a vigorous South East Asian foreign policy, because it has realised that this area more than Europe or America is vital to New Zealand's strategic and economic stability. This is the area too where NZUSA is concentrating its international activities, as demonstrated by the establishment of the S.E. Asian Scholarship and the support of the Graduate Volunteer Employment Scheme, a policy which has the backing of the External Affairs Department.

Secondly, for many years now it has been established practise for the department to grant leave with full pay to all members of the teaching profession who are selected to tour with national sports touring teams, because they rightly regard such a person as an ambassador of New Zealand. Even Auckland sports representatives are paid half their salary when on tour. On what grounds then is the Department's stand based? Surely if the Government is prepared to support the scholarship scheme, one of its departments should be willing to grant full pay to one of its employees representing N.Z.

If a sport's representative can be an ambassador on full pay, then why cannot the delegate to an international student conference? We are a sporting country but culture must after all be at least as important as sport. If the Department of Education does not think so then it is a sad comment upon its sense of values. This case is possibly the first of its kind in N.Z., but it should not need any great departmental foresight to realise that a serious mistake has been made. If it is not prepared to review the position then the students themselves, through NZUSA, should take up the matter. Students and graduate teachers who are still members of the University have rights which must be zealously guarded at all costs. For the Board of Governors of the Mount Roskill Grammar School to bow down before the unrealism of the Department of Education would mean, in this particular case, an infringement of these rights.

COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Copy for the next issue of "Craccum" will close on WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL at 7 p.m. Please place contributions in "Craccum" box on Exec. Room door.

A. R. D. FAIRBURN

TUTOR IN ENGLISH
LECTURER IN THE HISTORY
AND THEORY OF ART
(1948-1957)

Though nobody would describe Rex Fairburn as an academic, he was a member of two departments at A.U.C.—for some years as tutor in English and more recently as lecturer in Fine Arts at Elam. Not to confine him to one kind of human action was characteristic; others will think of him as swimmer, boat-builder, raconteur, critic, painter, craftsman or fisherman. Above all, it is important that he was a very fine poet, and put into his poems, not only his own rich, ironic and generous mind, but his deep feeling for what New Zealand is. Poems such as "Dominion" and "To a Friend in the Wilderness" are permanent in New Zealand poetry.

Students probably knew him best outside the lecture room, at club discussions or as chairman at Curious Cove, when some outrageous word from Fairburn, on politics or art or some fashionable literary humbug, would make the evening live. Many too, will have conducted an important part of their education in gathering at Devonport, where everybody talked and some listened—more especially to Fairburn. They will have learned how to be devastating without malice, how to admire without sentimentality and above all how to talk to people of all ranks and professions without any sort of pretence.

When Fairburn first joined the staff of the College, he was impatient, and many are, with its obvious shortcomings. He had an idea of a university as a meeting place of vigorous and leisured minds, firmly based on the tradition humanities and sciences. His favourite word of praise was "civilized." The word meant for him an absence of cant, a passion for the facts, and a humane generosity. These are, after all, the academic virtues; and the possession of them made Fairburn a colleague from whom one was proud to learn.

Although I had come to admire A. R. D. Fairburn's poetry and feel some of the quality of his intellect, I did not know him very well until he joined the staff of the Department of Fine Arts in 1950. Up to this time, whenever we met we argued and disagreed about most things—particularly art and politics. Our relationship was marked by caution and upon occasion hostility. After he joined us at the school I got to know him intimately. It was then that I became really conscious of the robustness and gusto of his personality and the broad scope of his intelligence and awareness. I came to know that underneath all the brilliant wise-cracks, ribaldries and apparent irresponsibilities and throw-offs, there existed a generous, grave, cultured and sensitive human being. He brought all these qualities to his job of work as Lecturer in the History and Theory of the Fine Arts. Although he held very definite ideas about the different schools of thought and practice in painting and sculpture, he never allowed his personal prejudices to obtrude and he laid each point of view clearly, fairly and evenhandedly before his students. The number of students being small, he conducted all his classes as tutorials—very much so—free for all. I know his students felt that he had illuminated and deeply enriched their minds. As time went on he grew in stature in the scholarship of his subject.

He was, at one time, a stalwart supporter of "modern" or abstract art. As the years went on, he came to evaluate the classical school above all others. I think he believed there was a great need for a return to an art that was broadly communicative. He had no use for the esoteric, the exclusive or merely subjective. I admired Rex Fairburn.

A.J.C.F.

EXEC NOTES—

Asian Seminar at A.U.C.?

SUGGESTED DURING WINTER TOURNAMENT

The most important matter raised at the Exec. meeting held on March 25, concerned international student affairs. Later this year A.U.C. may have the opportunity of organising a Seminar in Auckland to be attended by delegates from the student unions of all countries in South East Asia. This Seminar will be essentially a "talk" meeting, and its most important result will be the broadening of the outlook of all those who take part.

Peter Boag brought up this topic for discussion. He said that in his view New Zealand must be accepted as a member of South-East Asia, as there is no other geographical area in the world to which it can belong. New Zealand's delegates to the International Conference last year had some success in persuading the Asian countries that New Zealand belonged;

now there is need for concrete action. This year's Asian Seminar was to have been held in the Philippines, but it now seems probable that the Philippine Student Union will be unable to organise it, and that an offer from another country would be well received. N.Z.U.S.A. Resident Executive plans to put New Zealand's name forward and recommends that the Seminar should be held in Auckland, at or near the time of Winter Tournament. It estimates the cost of running the Seminar at £65 per College. The Seminar would be a great honour for A.U.C., and a major break-through into South East Asia.

Peter Gordon said that the Seminar seemed to him a better plan than even a scholarship for an Asian student, as it would produce much greater and more diffused rewards in goodwill. The President had advised N.Z.U.S.A. that A.U.C. was willing to hold the Seminar, and was in support of Resident Executive's plans. This action on his part was ratified by Exec.

Revue on tour

Dennis Howell wanted to find out Exec.'s attitude towards a proposal to take Revue to Rotorua for three performances in the first week of the May Vacation. After discussion of the principle and of the financial issues involved in what for A.U.C. is something quite new, Exec. approved the principle of a Revue tour, and empowered the Capping Committee to take action.

EASTER TOURNAMENT PROGRAMME

For those who will be competing at Tournament for the first time, here is an outline of the usual programme. Competitors will receive their official programmes on arrival in Dunedin.

- Friday—Afternoon:** Official welcome, followed by Council meetings.
- Saturday—Morning:** Rowing, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Boxing preliminaries, Basketball, Defence Rifles.
- Afternoon:** Tennis, Cricket, Athletics, Basketball, Defence Rifles.
- Evening:** Boxing finals, Dance.
- Sunday—Tournament Church Service.** Some organised outing, e.g., picnic or bus tour.
- Monday—Morning:** Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Basketball, Defence Rifles.
- Afternoon:** Tennis, Cricket, Athletics.
- Evening:** Swimming, Dance.
- Tuesday—Morning:** N.Z.U. v. Otago.
- Afternoon:** Drinking horn.
- Evening:** Ball.

In addition there are sports dinners held on various evenings.

—Ann Lund, Murray Francis, Tournament delegates.

Exec. appointed Auckland's delegates to the Easter Council Meeting of N.Z.U.S.A.; they are to be Peter Boag, Allan Coulam and Peter Gordon, with Cliff Judd as accredited observer.

The chairman of Men's House Committee, Lindsay Nash, reported that lockers were now available for hire, as a result of repair work carried out by his Committee.

The maximum permissible size for posters affixed to Stud. Assoc. notice-boards has been increased from 18" x 12" to 20" x 15".

Student board to be investigated

As the result of a motion from Ian Pool, an Exec. sub-committee, consisting of Peter Gordon (convenor), Grace Li, Ian Pool and Bob Roach, was appointed to inquire into the board situation in Auckland. Ian Pool said that investigations which he had recently made had revealed a very bad state of affairs. The position of Colombo plan students was particularly grim, and a search for digs for the holder of the N.Z.U.S.A. Asian Scholarship had been a mammoth task. Exec. agreed with this view, and acceded to Ian's request for further investigation.

DECLINE AND FALL OF M.H.C.

New Committee Being Formed

At a meeting of Men's House Committee on Friday, March 22nd, the present Chairman, Lindsay Nash, announced his resignation. Over the past three years, during half of which he has been Chairman, Lindsay has given much of his time to House Committee; but at last the axe has fallen: he is consigned to the wilds of Otahuhu, or thereabouts, and cannot find the time necessary for his position. He has therefore decided to relinquish it, much to the regret of his associates on the committee.

At its meeting on Monday, March 25th, Executive (there's nothing succeeds like Exec.) appointed Mr. Owen Miller, the present Secretary, to the Chair. Owen has already been on MHC for two years. He

is student Chairman of the Modern Languages Club, and a keen and doughty leader of youth in the community. He can be trusted to carry on the work of his predecessor in guarding the interests of the (male) Student Body. His post as Secretary will be taken over by Andy Gurr, who will also act as Deputy Chairman.

You too can have a career like those of the distinguished gentlemen mentioned above! The dissolution of the old committee has left vacancies which should be filled by new blood in the form of first or second year students wishing to help their fellow men.

STUDENT ADVISORS

It was reported in the last issue of Craccum that Mr. Alan J. Nixon, former Lecturer in Psychology at the College, had been appointed Consultant Psychologist. This is incorrect. Mr. Nixon is now in private practice and consultation with him must be made in the normal manner of private clients.

The Editors apologise for this error and for any concern which it may have caused.

—Editors

Around the College

Princes St Expands

The Government have purchased Fernleigh Hotel for the University and this will be used as temporary accommodation for the School of Architecture. Negotiations are at present in progress for a special grant for the necessary alterations and furnishings. In addition, two properties in Lower Symonds Street have been acquired, and it is believed that these will house the Departments of Anthropology and Psychology, as well as providing seminar and staff rooms.

Extra Leave for Stan Brown

The College Council has granted an extension of leave to the Physical Education Officer, Mr. S. R. Brown, who is at present studying at the Illinois State University. Mr. Brown is studying for a Masters degree in Physical Education, which involves part time teaching and a thesis on the scientific aspects of physical fitness.

Assoc. Membership at O'Rorke

The College Council has adopted the recommendation of the Warden and Hostel Committee of O'Rorke and established Associate Membership. Applications must be made to the Warden and can be from either staff or students. It is intended that Associate membership shall be granted to those who desire regular weekend meals for a nominal charge and they will also have the use of common room facilities.

Lodgings Officer Retires

Mrs. T. S. Batchelor, the first Lodgings Officer to be appointed by the College Council to look after students' boarding problems, has now retired. Her term of appointment was from November to February, not a permanent one as has been generally believed. Mrs. Batchelor did an immense amount of work concerning the situation of student lodgings throughout the city and her findings will be of value in subsequent years. Names and addresses will now be held by Mrs. Moyer in the College Office.

Caf. not Forgotten

The College Council has not shelved the proposal for alterations to the Cafeteria which was mooted late last year. The scheme is still under active consideration by the Properties Sub-committee, especially the matter of cost as the capital expenditure will be considerable.

No Change in Chemistry Dept

Although the Chemistry Department has been divided into the Organic and Inorganic divisions each under a Professor, there will be no major or clear cut internal alterations as with the establishment of two separate departments. In essence Chemistry will still be a single department with two professors.

(Continued from page 1)

REPORT FROM SOUTH AFRICA

unity in the whole of South Africa such contact. Any move which presents this contact between students and of different races at the open Universities must be seen as a threat to racial peace in South Africa and eventually the whole continent.

The Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand have strenuously argued that the presence of non-white students has made the open Universities Universities. There can be no doubt facilities for non-whites and thus inferior education. This inferiority is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the poor facilities at the University College of Fort Hare (established in 1916) and the other Universities. Similarly at the University of Natal facilities at the non-white section (except for the Medical School) are much inferior to those provided for the white students. Throughout South Africa it is commonly accepted that facilities for whites should be superior to those provided for non-whites. In fact, South Africa is the only country in the world which, by a Separate Amenities Act, declared that separate facilities for non-whites need not be equal. NUSAS and the students of the open Universities go further, and support the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that "separate facilities are inherently unequal."

None of the arguments against the open Universities have been borne out in fact, and the Universities are defending their right to admit non-whites as students with every means in their power. We, as the representatives of over 10,000 South African students and in particular those at the open Universities, address this letter to you in other countries, in the hope that it will assist you to understand the threat of interference by the South African Government in the open Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, and that we completely oppose any enforced apartheid in our Universities.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

CRACCUM UNDER FIRE

Sirs,

What a vivid picture you paint (in your front page editorial of last issue) of continual miscalculations and lack of action which has been associated with this College on its Princes Street site. How sadly lacking in foresight were those who built the present Arts Block, and how much more so are those going to be who are bulldozing through the continuation on the site which has been shown empirically to be gravely deficient.

The Editors point out the intolerable conditions prevailing, and (by implication), suggest that even when finished (at some indefinite time), it will still be inadequate. Yet *Craccum* then goes on to urge a rapid completion of plans and buildings, which seems to me to involve some sort of double-think or inverse reasoning (if there be any reason in it at all.) They say, in effect, 'Look how inadequate the site has been, look how inadequate it is going to be, but let's get on with it anyway!' Obviously their conclusions (especially their last paragraph), are not based on the logic and reason of the facts contained in their own article. Presumably their conclusions are based on something else other than these things. Maybe it was merely (to quote), an "outburst of narrow-minded feeling." In fact the whole of the last paragraph is full of emotive language and inaccurate 'facts.' For example, what is the sentence concerning the 'educational functions' and 'ferro-concrete' supposed to convey? And further, one of the glaring mis-statements concerns the estimate made for the first building at Hobson Bay; I think if the Editors read the same newspapers and the same language that I do they will find that the buildings for a University would have been handed over after the World Fair proposed for 1960. NOT, in "twelve years time."

It seems that *Craccum* in this matter is the voice of only a very tiny fraction of what may be termed active student

opinion. I suggest that if this paper had been voicing student opinion, it could have considerably helped last year when a large number of students were trying to get some notice and support in representations to the College Council and the Govt. on the matter of Hobson Bay.

Finally, it seems that by keeping the College on the present site we are seeing a subtle undermining (through restricted entry) of the principle of the chance of higher education for all those who can possibly benefit from it. By supporting action on the present site, *Craccum* (unwittingly or not) is allying itself with such a move.

—Anthony Holman.

Editorial Reply

We would respectfully suggest that Mr Holman carefully re-read the front page editorial in the last issue. He will find that it deals not with the advantages or disadvantages of the Princes Street site itself, but with the proposed development of that site. We urge the rapid completion of plans and buildings that will cope with the unexpected enrolment increase. We did not say, nor imply, that the Princes Street site is inadequate. On the 31

acres available a university capable of accommodating 12,000 students could be constructed if the buildings were 10 storey instead of the intended 4.

It is the accommodation estimates of the new buildings in the Princes Street plan that are inadequate.

We do read the same newspapers as Mr Holman (there is little choice), but we do not swallow their statements as easily. The newspapers might believe that Hobson Bay could be drained, reclaimed, allowed to settle, levelled, and finally have buildings constructed on it—all within five years. It happens, in fact, to be a practical impossibility under the present economic and political set-up, quite apart from the engineering feats it would involve.

The science block to be constructed on this site will take six years to complete—it cannot take less built on Hobson Bay. Princes Street site exists. Hobson Bay is still three fathoms under the harbour.

Mr. Holman appears to have been blinded by the vista of Hobson Bay, so rosiely sketched by Mr. Fletcher and the N.Z. Herald, and fails to see the situation in its true perspective. He asserts that by supporting development of the

Librarian Answers Criticism of New System

Sirs,

Your correspondent Anthony Holman in saying that our change is a "question of the nature and purpose of a University Library", is right. Unfortunately his conception of that purpose, is I believe, wrong.

Both functions—the leading function and the reference function—have their place. For various reasons (including the dearth of similar libraries, the absence of residential facilities, the lack of study space in a library, and the fact that Janet and John often work best alone in the particular surroundings each prefers) lending books is an essential and worthwhile service.

Not all books should be lent on the same terms, however, for books in demand now (but not perhaps next month) need to have their loan periods curtailed. And that is just what we have arranged, namely, that books are available for loan according to the pressure of demand for them.

So far it is working well. Incidental advantages are less annoyance in renewing loans, fewer fines—and therefore more cups of coffee.

congestion which has occurred. The hours between 4 and 6 are by far the worst and there are few Arts students who are not inconvenienced by clashes at these times or who find eating an evening meal in the cafe impossible due to this over-crowding. Nor is it necessary! The Science Faculty, with a consideration for its students, arranges its timetables so that all but a few lectures take place before 6.00 p.m.

It is time this University gave a little more consideration to its Full Time Arts students by a better arrangement of timetables. For who can deny that this year's Arts timetables are very poorly arranged with an altogether abnormal bias towards the considerations of Part Time students to the exclusion and detriment of the Full Timer?

P. Watson

LECTURE TIMES UNFAIR TO FULL-TIMER?

Sirs,

I should like to bring to the notice of the student body a matter which they will have sensed in part if not realised in full—namely, the unfair treatment of Full Time Arts students in the matter of lecture times.

A glance at the timetable of almost any Arts unit will show a bias towards the evening for lecture hours. Thus in the Economics, Philosophy and Anthropology departments there are no lectures before 4.00 p.m. On the other hand, the Mathematics, Classics and Modern languages depts. have their lecture hours well distributed from 9.00 a.m. onwards. More fully, here is a chart, drawn from the timetables issued during enrolment, showing the number of lectures taking place during the college hours on the various days of the week.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
9.10	1	0	1	1	1
10.11	4	4	3	3	2
11.12	2	4	2	5	1
12.1	3	3	3	3	2
1.2	0	1	0	0	0
2.3	3	5	4	2	2
3.4	4	2	3	4	4
4.5	14	16	12	12	15
5.6	12	11	12	13	8
6.7	7	6	9	12	7
7.8	5	2	3	2	0

Here can clearly be seen the unnatural

Princes Street site, *Craccum* is allying itself with a scheme that will entail restricted entry. On the contrary; if Hobson Bay had been adopted as the site, the College would have had to remain jammed into its present miserable 7½ acres until Hobson Bay was ready. The Government would not have spent money purchasing land and accommodation in the Princes Street area to tide over the interim. The facts must be faced. The enrolment increases at the College allow no alternative but to expand the present site.

Sell Capping Book on Commission Basis?

Sirs,

In past years, the Editor of *Capping Book* has had little financial success to bless his efforts. Overall, sales have done little more than pay for publication.

Generally speaking, book sales must realize £1000 if costs are to be covered. Put another way, all books in excess of 10,000 sold (2/- each) represent a profit to the Association.

My suggestion is that the clubs of the College be invited to organize their members as *Capping Book* Sellers, working on a commission basis.

The system could work on the basis of a basic income of £1000. A percentage of all takings in excess of that amount would be handed over to clubs, in proportion to the number of books sold by their members.

Let's look at it this way. At the moment *Capping Book* nets the Association very little money. Not because it is impossible to sell the books—but because insufficient sellers are available. Obviously, some incentive is necessary. It shouldn't be (Canterbury sell 30,000 without any incentive), but it is. If this scheme sells 15,000 books, and clubs are given 40% of all takings over £1000 the clubs will net £200 and the Association £300. Better than we get at the moment, is it not? And, if the club members really rally round for their own as well as some one else's benefit sales could well reach 20,000 or more, which would double the above figures, to the advantage of all. If the latter figure was attained, the apportionment of the profits could be even more in favour of the clubs.

—J. Holdom.

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Bad Manners in Lectures

Sirs,

One thing which never fails to shock me in this institution is the consistent rudeness by the majority of students towards their lecturers. The rustling of papers and the noise of people walking out in the five minutes or so preceding the end of lectures is disgusting behaviour. This is most apparent in the larger classes, and it does not matter how interesting the lecture is either.

Perhaps if lecturers were to assert their rights and throw a few fines against manners might improve.

"Nemo."

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MURRAY CHAPMAN INTERVIEWS—

First S.E. Asian Scholarship Winner

WASISTO SURJOTININGIRAT

The first student to come to New Zealand under the South East Asian Scholarship scheme is an Indonesian graduate in Mathematics, Wasisto Surjotiningirat, from the State University in Gagadgahmada. He is studying advanced Mathematics for an M.A. at Auckland.

This scholarship is a further step in the promotion of closer liaison between New Zealand and S. E. Asian students which has been the special concern of NZUSA since 1954.

In its original report the investigating Sub-committee said: "It is impossible to assess such incalculables as friendship between students of different countries, but if overseas students come to this country and become members of our student body, and then return to their own countries with feelings of friendship for the people they have studied with, and studied under, the establishment of the scheme will have been worth while. . . . The founding of such a scholarship would be an expression of goodwill in a practical form, by our student body towards the students of another country which would result in an immediate benefit to one student in that country." That this course is achieving the results which NZUSA hoped for can be gauged from Wasisto's own remarks. "I should like to express my appreciation to the students of New Zealand for the scholarship, and only hope that I can be the bridge of closer contact between New Zealand and Indonesian students."

All students contribute to Scholarship

The S.E. Asian Scholarship is of £500 for two years, with a possible extension for a third. Every student in the Dominion, whether he knows it or not contributes to this, since each of the Constituent Colleges pays a predetermined amount into the scholarship fund—money which comes from the student fee paid at the beginning of every academic year. The Trust Fund stands at £1000, of which Auckland, Otago, Canterbury and Victoria contributed £220, Massey £70, and Lincoln £50. Due to the interest of the New Zealand Government return air fares are paid by the External Affairs Department, while the World University Service working through the National Committee of Indonesia handles the selection of graduates.

Wasisto, or Sis as he is called, first enrolled at the State University of Gagadgahmada in 1949, graduating B.A. in Mathematics and Physics in 1953. While an undergraduate he served on the Student Senate—the equivalent of our Executive—where he was in charge of Education. At his University the Senate is comprised of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller (broadly a Student Liaison Officer), and two portfolio holders concerned with Education and Sport. After graduating

Sis spent two years as Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics until 1956 when he went to Yale for eight months on a Fulbright Grant. In America he studied advanced Mathematics, and also spent a month at the Syracuse University which is more like AUC.

As a student from a country which has only recently realised the necessity of a continuous stream of graduates for its continued development, Sis was impressed by the public standing of the University in America. Private grants are being made all the time, and at the highest universities such as Harvard and Yale these are, by N.Z. standards, huge. At Yale for instance, a group of graduates, the Alumni, grant \$5 million annually towards its development. The integration of overseas students too has to be seen to be believed. At International House every country represented at Yale has a student boarder, and lectures and get-togethers are arranged by the numerous student clubs and societies. Sport forms an important part of the academic year, especially the football season which lasts from September to December.

The Universities of Indonesia on the other hand were undergoing a period of rapid expansion which contrasts markedly with this solidarity which Sis found at Yale. In 1949 there were only 500 students in the whole of Indonesia. Seven years later there are nearly 10,000, an increase of 2000%. Of these between three and four thousand are studying law and political science under Government bursaries of £170 per year, equal to over £330 in Indonesia because of the different cost of living. Similarly the State Universities are growing rapidly in size, as different from the University of Indonesia which was established by the Dutch and concentrated upon Medicine and Engineering.

'Varsity expands in Indonesia

At Gagadgahmada a new university is being built and will be completed in 1958. Financed by the Government, it is modelled on the European system of seven departments—Law, Medicine, Arts, Engineering, Science, Agriculture and Education, and is being built away from the city centre so that there will be room for the envisaged expansion in the near future.

What impressed Sis most at Yale was first, the University consisting of two

autonomous parts—the College and the Graduate School; and secondly, the conservatism. The two separate institutions which together comprise Yale result in a certain amount of difference between the Undergraduates at the College, and the Graduates at the Graduate School. The College courses are all of four years, and in his first year the undergraduate is a Freshman, the second Sophomore, the third a Junior and the fourth a Senior. Whereas the College students are the Executive leaders, sports champions and social butterflies, the Graduates studying for their Masterates are hard-working and take little part in student affairs. The conservatism stems from



Wasisto Surjotiningirat

Yale's establishment by a religious group, the fact that it is one of the highest and most important of the American Universities, and because of the resultant high percentage of wealthy students there.

Throughout Indonesia it is the respect with which the teaching staff is regarded and the free study system which is striking. The standing of both lecturers

and professors is very high and students address them as either father ('pak') or mother ('ibu'). The free study system is unique in that a far greater self reliance is placed upon the student than at Yale or Auckland. Students do not have to attend lectures or write essays or seminars, while the final examinations may be sat before the end of the academic year if the student is satisfied that he has covered the course. Should he fail then he can sit the finals just the same, and if he passes he can advance to another stage.

Asked if he thought NZUSA and NU-AUS policy of creating goodwill in S.E. Asia was having the desired results, Sis said that the advances which both these student unions had made there was exceeding Indonesian expectations. New Zealand and Australia had fortunately chosen the best method to achieve their aim—practical help. Whenever Europeans offered money the Indonesian immediately became suspicious. Teachers and scientists who were being exchanged through the Graduate Volunteer Employment Scheme with Indonesia, and who were prepared to accept Indonesian salaries which offer the Americans and English were not, thus created a closer liaison between Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. At present at Gagadgahmada there was an Australian Engineering Graduate, Mr. Whitfield who is training Chemical Engineers. It is in this practical way that goodwill between New Zealand and the South East Asian countries can be fostered, in preference to monetary grants.

Salaries were much lower than in N.Z.—professors received about £720 a year. This however is more valuable because of the low cost of living. A family of five with two servants lives for £60 a month, while the cost of board in student dormitories averages £7 a month. The salaries are therefore worth twice the quoted value in New Zealand currency. In addition the position of the student and university staff in the community had to be considered. The student is regarded as the future leader of Indonesia and in a village is considered to be an expert in everything. "To be a student is already a position in itself," remarked Wasisto.

While at Yale Sis danced the Javanese Classical Court dance many times for clubs and societies. He found that this was one way of fostering closer relations between Indonesia and American students, and hopes that he will be extended the same opportunity while in New Zealand.

OVERSEAS STUDENT NEWS

CAF. CRITICISM — IN USSR TOO

Sharp criticism has recently been directed against student restaurants at numerous colleges. It was stated that the meals in many cities are inadequate, lacking in flavour and expensive. The selection of plates left much to be desired also; at an institution in Rostov, for instance, the students had to eat cheese sandwiches for weeks on end because nothing else was available. The large quantity of alcoholic beverages offered, on the other hand, induced some newspapers to ask whether the term "pub" would not be more fitting for these student restaurants. Meals for students are especially bad in the dormitories. On Sundays the inmates have, as a rule, to be satisfied with leftovers which accumulate during the week, as no fresh food is delivered. The Komsomol organisation states that the students themselves are to be blamed for the continuance of these unfavourable conditions, as they do not muster enough energy in demanding a students control of the administration of student restaurants. (Vestnik vysshej shkoly, Moscow).

Students emigration to Canada and N.Z.

In a survey carried out at Bristol University 40 per cent of the students interviewed said they were thinking of emigrating. A recent survey carried out in Cambridge by "Varsity" revealed that 38.9 per cent of the men and 49 per cent of the women were considering emigration. Canada seems to be the most popular choice of those considering emigrating. New Zealand and Australia were

chosen by many students, other chose East Africa, Central America and USA. Dissatisfaction with their chances in England was one of the reasons for emigrating. The students who consider emigrating thought there was a wider scope for enterprise abroad, with quicker promotion and better pay. Some were going on political grounds, or for the sake of a change in their way of life. (Nonesuch News, Bristol).

Expulsion threatens students who complained of "lousy food"

Thirty Massachusetts Institute of Technology students face arraignment on charges growing out of mass demonstrations against what students called "lousy food." The students face "possible expulsion" for the riots, which occurred March 3, school officials said. (UP).

Manchester Students "Rag" London

The afternoon of March 1 found numerous groups of Manchester students thumbing furiously at various points along the high-road to London. They took part in an interhall and society hitch-hike race, organised by Montgomery House, Manchester, in connection with "Rag". London University Union had been contacted with a view to secure their premises as a finishing point. But once in London the battle for glory was not over: teams had to carry out several other tasks before victory was theirs. The tasks involved collecting the signature of a Manchester MP and a copy of a national daily newspaper signed by the editor. (News Bullentin, Manchester).

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Tschaikowsky Unleashed

by Colin Crisp

A complete programme of Tschaikowsky was enthusiastically received by a packed Town Hall at the National Orchestra concert last week. There was a late start but any impatience was swept away as the performance began.

The soloist was Ricardo Odnoposoff whose recent tours of Europe, Japan, the Philippines, and Australia had produced many ecstatic press reviews: it was a real pleasure to find that he completely fulfilled all expectations.

With the National Orchestra under James Robertson he played the *Concerto in D* for violin and orchestra, and in the playing of it revealed himself completely in sympathy with the composer. Particularly there was great beauty and delicacy in some of the soft orchestral passages

such as in the canzonette. Odnoposoff's understanding is no doubt due in part to his Russian parentage. It is worthy of note that a number of world-famous violinists of our day are Russian or born of Russian parents—Mischa Elman and Yehudi Menuhin spring to mind.

In technique no less than in expression he is a true virtuoso, as testified the utter silence of the audience and the fluency with which he presented a concerto originally considered unplayable. Tone, rhythm, and clarity were faultless; and his precision in high rapid notes was astonishing. His success bodes well for the solo programme he is presenting here.

However the orchestra too acquitted itself well. Its presentation of Tschaikowsky's *Symphony No. 5 in E Minor* was splendid, the audience especially enjoying the well-known slow movement. The symphony itself, like Beethoven's *Fifth*, was written with the idea in mind of fate and her influence on the destiny of man. The fate theme intrudes in each movement just as a state of hope and peace has been reached, finally, however, appearing in a major key and resolving

into the triumphal march which rounds off the symphony.

Though the entire work was exciting, perhaps it was not so much enthusiasm as ignorance which caused certain of the audience to applaud rather embarrassingly at the end of the first movement. Surely they can take the trouble to find out just how many movements a symphony has.

Fifth Symphony

Another member of the staff of this paper, who is very enthusiastic over the *Fifth Symphony*, writes of it: "To me the period at the conclusion of last century and the beginning of this marks a



Ricardo Odnoposoff

peak of particularly exciting symphonic composition. Two well-known such examples are Franck's *Symphony in D Minor* and Dvorak's *Symphony No. 5 in E Minor*, both of which have the same sort of intensity and splendour as Tschaikowsky's. I felt the Orchestra's presentation of this symphony was with incomparable taste and restraint. The delicate little flutings among the sombreness of the bassoons, the brilliant horn solo by Peter Glen, the rhythmic waltz for strings, and the irrepressible power of the last movements, all pointed to a complete understanding of the music. Even the soft passages, delicate and precise, still gave the impression of immense power conserved behind the outward sounds. I must say I agree entirely with the "fate" interpretation by the writer of this article. But Mr. Robertson never let the orchestra loose into unrestrained emotionality. Franck's only symphony calls for similar treatment, and I remember the Orchestra performing it with equal confidence last year, so the out-

standing popular success of this performance was not exactly unexpected."

James Robertson never one to let himself be bound by convention, arranged the three-item programme in a suitably original manner. First came the *Fifth Symphony*, then, after an interval the solo item, with the *1812 Overture* to conclude. This pleasantly unconventional arrangement was in grave danger of falling flat after the violin concerto. Fortunately however any doubts on the audience's part were swept away in a glorious blast of sound as the brass band, bell effects, sawn-off shotguns, and even electric flashes were unleashed — the concert ending in triumph with everyone exhausted and a pall of gunsmoke drifting over the players.

—C.G.C.

MIAMI MORALS

You were my dream:

Once, when the dream was young,

And heart unbruised, you came:

You, the moonset of each slow day

Sure as the sun's uprising, stirring love's sleep among

The sterile hotel sheets, white sprawls of ease;

Where dry-iced hearts once sowed the soft-sea breeze

A happy time? Sure lady, time soon passes;

The hurricane's coming:

Take off them pink sunglasses.

—PAUL KEMP

INTERVIEW WITH DR OWINGS—

MAN FROM OKLAHOMA

Visiting Lecturer in American History

Do you kick when you have to pay Stud. Assn. fees? Do you loathe the five o'clock fury of traffic roaring up Symonds Street, the smell of diesel fumes? Would you like to live at a residential University along with 10,000 other students of assorted sexes, in a little University town all to yourselves? The University of Oklahoma is the place, and Professor Donnel M. Owings is the man to tell you all about it. Here for nine months under the Fulbright Plan, Dr. Owings is at present giving a series of lectures on American History to A.U.C. students.

Craccum caught him as he was preparing to give the first of these and asked him to say something about universities in the U.S. He surprised us right from the start.

"The System at your University," he said, "is rather like that at Harvard"—Craccum's opinion of Harvard dived to zero immediately — "of course there are differences, but in general you are both based on the English university system. Most of our Universities are based on the system of the German Universities, though of course there have been modifications over the years."

This, we found out, meant many more that "the system" also meant a far larger lectures in each subject and a greater more frequent tests, too, so we guessed reliance on lecture material. There are staff, something of a sore point at N.Z. universities. Getting away from the more academic side of campus life, Dr. Owings talked about Fraternities, Sororities and Independent Student Bodies, all of which, miraculously, are optional as far as joining them is concerned. But there are very few "free-lance students" who do not belong to one or other of the organisations.

"The University itself is State-endowed and completely residential," he said. "We adhere to the traditional policy of locating Universities away from the

centre of city life." Your reporter cheered. "The actual campus is situated in the small town of Norman, a few miles out of Oklahoma City, which is about the size of Auckland."

We asked him about State assistance to students.

"Yes, we do have many scholarships and awards," he said, "some from the government, some from private citizens, and, in the sciences, many from the large industrial firms. But in general the student has to make some outlay as well. Everyone is encouraged to attend University, however, our aim is to turn out as many informed citizens as possible, together with the essential leavening of serious students and scholars most of whom, unfortunately, are rather lopsided personalities."

Your reporter took his leave, feeling rather ashamed that a state only as old as our own Dominion should have got so far ahead of us in its attitude towards education in the universities, and wishing that New Zealand's semi-socialist government would do something to catch up where we once led the world.

—Paul Kemp

Quote: Quizzed about his accent Dr. Owings replied: "Embarrassed. I'm afraid."

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CAPPING CARNIVAL

The Programme

Tuesday, May 7th: Opening night of Revue.
Wednesday, May 8th: Capping Book on sale.
Thursday, May 9th: Procesh and Collection.
Friday, May 10th: Graduation Ceremony, Capping Dinner, Graduation Ball.
Saturday, May 11th: Last night of Revue.
Sunday, May 12th: Flake

The Committee

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All students interested in the vacant positions should apply to Capping Controller, Dennis Howell, c/o Exec. Room, or phone 45-910 (bus.). Experience is not essential and the positions do not demand a great deal of time.

BASKETBALL'S ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

By the look of the large attendance at the A.G.M. the prospects for Basketball this year are very bright.

Last year we had a most enjoyable season and fielded two teams in the A.B.A. Competition. This year we hope to enter three teams — Senior A, Senior Reserve, and Senior B.

This can only be done if members attend practices and let us know who is willing to play. With competition games starting the Saturday after Easter it means that all teams must start practicing now. Intensive practices are being held at the moment:—

Every lunch-time 1-2 p.m. outside cricket pitch.

Monday to Thursday 5-6 p.m. at Seddon Tech.

Saturday mornings 10-12 a.m. at Auckland Girls Grammar School, Howe Street.

These practices are not only for Tournament but for all players. So attend whenever you can. The Saturday morning

one is the most important.

Any person wishing to play this year can ring:—

Margaret Broad 11-023
Barbara Evans 11-023

or leave a note for Ann Hunter via W.C.R. notice board. Best of all turn up at a practice.

We extend a welcome to all new members and hope they will enjoy themselves this year.

Remember, you need some relaxation from swot, and outdoor Basketball is the perfect answer. It keeps you fit and takes your mind off your worries.

If the thought of so many practices has scared you off remember that this is only preparation for the beginning of the season. They are not nearly so numerous after competition starts.

The more members we have the better club it will become — SO COME ONE — COME ALL! PLAY BASKETBALL!

Fencing offers many opportunities

Have you ambitions as an actor or actress? Do you want graceful movements and carriage? Do you want to reduce that extra Summer weight? Above all do you want to be fit? You do? Then



Sue Cox

A promising young fencer who represented Auckland at Christchurch last year.

fencing is the answer. This year we are fortunate in retaining Brian Pickworth a well known Auckland fencer, as coach of the club. Prominent in Provincial Fencing Brian captained the winning Auckland team in the National Championships and is himself National Foils Champion.

Last year the A.U.C. club participated in the Provincial Banner matches and also in the two "Jean Louis" Handicap matches. These interclub activities we hope to continue this year as well as tuition in the Special Training Group for Auckland's promising younger fencers.

This April an Australian University Team will begin its tour of the N.Z. Universities with a match in Auckland. This should be an interesting match and a chance to test our organisation as host for the N.Z.U. Winter Tournament in August. There should be plenty of work and fun for all club members in these two University events.

Club nights are Mondays at 8 p.m. in the Table Tennis Room. All you need is a pair of sand shoes.

Suez Crisis Discussed at I.R.C.

Dr. Northey and Mr. Sim of the Law Department and Dr. Pflaum of the Philosophy Department formed a panel, chaired by Dr. Sinclair of the History Department, at the first meeting of International Relations Club for 1957.

Dr. Sinclair began the discussion by asking Mr. Sim whether he considered Egypt justified in nationalizing the Suez Canal. Mr. Sim replied: "In my opinion, nationalization was quite within the bounds of international law." Dr. Pflaum disagreed: "Although it was legal, Egypt broke a 'gentleman's agreement.' There was a tacit understanding that the status quo regarding the Canal would remain after the Convention of 1888."

Dr. Northey said that when the truce expired, both the United Kingdom and

BADMINTON

The 1957 season starts at 9 a.m. on Saturday, 6th April, at the Dominion Rd. Methodist Hall.

For inquiries ring Wendy Strickett, 30-750 or 556-920.

Mostly Sporting

While the men fall out of the Executive picture, Ann Lund carries on. Sports secretary is a demanding portfolio, and all those preparing for tournament ought to be thankful that she assumed control in time to restore order amidst the chaos.

By the way, the rowers seem to appreciate Ann Lund's work, for every member of the eight nominated her as their billeting companion—whacko!

Warren Travers isn't going to Tournament? Gee, there won't be half as many 'shambles' this year, will there, Trav? Never mind, Don Porter has been hard on your heels on the track, so may be he will replace you in more ways than one.

I am told that only 4% of the students in France participate in sports. Perhaps the University authorities have this in mind in the plans for the new university site.

Dianna Fussell has arrived in Auckland: Fencing and other activities will benefit from her enthusiastic support.

Heard that John Wragge had his recent article on the N.Z.U. v. Australia Tennis Tests widely published in Australia. A feather in the cap for Craccum, and well done John!

The Athletic Club is to be congratulated on their well organized championships. The most outstanding performance was that of Cliff Ormsby, who broke the national shot put record. A splendid performance, and a good omen for tournament.

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ATHLETIC CHAMPS.

by Judy Johnson

The championships, held at Sarawai Park on Saturday the 30th March, went off in a smooth fashion, thanks to a competent team of officials. It is probable that the stimulus provided by the N.Z.U. athletic team's tour of Australia in 1956 was partly responsible for the great success of the meeting.

One N.Z. record was broken, and another equalled, when *Cliff Ormsby* put the shot 48 ft. 7½ inches to exceed the former national mark by 8½ inches, and when *Barry Robinson* streaked over the 220 yds hurdles to equal Dutch Holland's time of 23.8 seconds. *Robinson* flew away from the rest of the field in the 100 yards, to record the excellent time of 9.8 seconds. In the 4 x 110 yards men's relay, when the combined faculties team were down 10 yards on the last leg, he streaked past his opponents, and broke the tape. *Robinson* was narrowly defeated in the long jump by *David Norris* who soared a distance of 22 feet 5½ inches to take the title, and who won an easy victory in the hop step and jump. *Ian Sim* looked fit as he sprinted past his rivals to win the 440 and the 880 yards.

In the mile event, held on Wednesday, *Porter* and *Mihaljevich* battled out a great duel, with *Porter* taking the honours. *Mihaljevich* turned the tables on *Porter* in the 3 miles when, after the two had shared the lead from the gun, he surged past *Porter* in the home straight to score a clear win. Versatile *Ron Player* performed well to win the javelin and discus titles, while *Bossleman* figured prominently in the discus, shot put and hammer events.

Shot put and javelin records smashed

The women's sprints this year drew the biggest fields ever. As in 1956, *Colleen Moran* ran away from the others to win all three, but unfortunately she is not eligible for Tournament. Second home in the 75 yards was *Ngare Westbury*, who also provided one of the highlights of the day when she hurled the javelin 133 feet 6½ inches, breaking the Auckland record by several feet. *Ngare* also spun the discus out over 110 feet, and heaved the shot 35 feet 6 inches, both national class records. She will be a valuable asset to our Tournament team. As well as a runaway victory in the hurdles, *Judy Johnson* gained placings in all the other events.

Results were as follows—

MEN

100 Yards:
1 B. Robinson (9.8s), 2 R. Hume
220 Yards:
1 J. McLaren (22s), 2 D. Robinson.
440 Yards:
1 I. Sim (50.4s), 2 J. McLaren.
880 Yards:
1 I. Sim (1m 59.4s), 2 A. Aston.
1 Mile:
1 D. Porter (1m 32.4s), 2 L. Mihaljevich.
3 Miles:
1 L. Mihaljevich (14m 54s), 2 D. Porter.
120 Yards Hurdles:
1 R. Oetghen, 2 A. Divich.
220 Yards Hurdles:
1 B. Robinson (23.8s—N.Z. record), 2 R. Oetghen.
440 Yards Hurdles:
1 A. Divich (58.2s), 2 R. Oetghen.
Invitation (800 metres, scratch):
1 Hinton, 2 Morris.
Invitation (2 miles):
1 Scott, 2 Magee.
Shot Put (Record attempt):
1 C. Ormsby (48ft 7½in—N.Z. record), 2 M. Bosslemann.
Javelin:
1 R. Player (146ft 5½in), 2 W. Martin.



Colleen Moran

Winner of three sprints titles.

High Jump:
1 M. Cormack (5ft 8in), 2 D. Norris.
Pole Vault:
1 A. Packard (9ft 4½in), 2 K. Glucina.
Hop, Step and Jump:
1 D. Norris, 2 B. Prendergast.
Broad Jump:
1 D. Norris, 2 Robinson.
Discus:
1 R. Player (115ft 4in), 2 M. Bosslemann.
Hammer:
1 J. Koeffoed, 2 M. Bosslemann.
WOMEN
75 Yards:
1 C. Moran, 2 N. Westbury.
100 Yards:
1 C. Moran, 2 J. Johnson.
220 Yards:
1 C. Moran, 2 J. Johnson.
80 Metres:
1 J. Johnson, 2 L. Bentt.
Long Jump:
1 Malapata Moihwi 2 J. Johnson.
Javelin:
1 N. Westbury (133ft 6½in), 2 J. Johnson.
Shot Put:
1 N. Westbury (35ft 6in), 2 J. Johnson.
Discus:
1 N. Westbury (110ft 5in), 2 J. Johnson.

If the present enthusiastic trend were to continue, Varsity would be able to field a team next season capable of holding its own against other Auckland clubs, while this year at Tournament, A.U.C. has every hope of repeating its tremendous 1956 success at athletics.

Athletes and friends, don't forget the picnic at Murawai, April 7th. For details, see the notice board.

Rowers in Training

With Tournament only three week's away the University Rowing Club is in full swing. An eight and two fours are now in full training for what is their main competitive event of the season.

In general, the season so far has not been, what one would describe as entirely successful. Perhaps the best effort was at Ngaruawahia, where the eight led the other five maiden crews until the last quarter mile. Unfortunately, their boat was obstructed by another crew moving down to the start and this check cost University the race. However they finished strongly to gain third place.

Des Matanga is now stroking the eight and has played a major part in building the crew spirit which has never been higher.

This year's Tournament crew will neither be as strong, nor as experienced as those from other colleges. Nevertheless, their combination should give them a definite advantage.

OLYMPIC COACH FOR WOMEN'S CLUB

The A.U.C. Women's Rowing Club is away to a flying start again this season, with a programme of coaching for novices on Saturday and Sunday afternoons at Panmure, and a crew in full training for Easter Tournament.

The Club has been extremely fortunate in gaining the interest of Mr. Eric Craies who coaches the West End Rowing Club and the Auckland Provincial Eight, and also coached the N.Z. Eight which was to have gone to the Olympic Games. Mr. Craies has undertaken to coach the Tournament crew this year, and the experience these girls are gaining under his tuition will be passed on directly by coaching new members and so establish a sound, winning style in the Club from the beginning.

Three new members went for their initial row on Saturday, March 16th, and greatly enjoyed the experience, not only in the skiff, but also on land where Senior members and new-comers together, carried out their own boat maintenance work. These girls starting now, stand in a good position to represent the College in a crew at Christchurch next Easter.

If there are still girls interested in joining our small but keen Club, come along to the Varsity Club shed in Armeian Road, Panmure, next Saturday or Sunday afternoon or ring Mary Freeman or Margaret Wetherley at the Girls' Friendly Society Hostel, Wellesley Street East, Phone 42-362.

CRICKET REVIEW

The cricket season for this year has almost come to a close and the time has now come when a review can be made of the various teams in the club's performances and comparisons made with past seasons.

The Seniors, captained by *Don Hunt* did not perform as well as had been hoped, the reason being due, perhaps, to the failure of the recognized batsmen to score consistently. They were also hampered in their bowling by the lack of a really fast bowler, the brunt of the at-

tack being borne by spinner, *John Sparling*, and medium power, *Bob McKinnon*. Special mention must be made of these two, whose performance led to John being picked for the Plunket Shield team and the Australian game; and Bob included in the Auckland Training squad on several occasions.

The Seconds had a fairly successful season and in fact did best of all the four Varsity teams. They finished third in their grade, but were prevented from being as strong as they might have been, by the fact that on many occasions they had to fill vacancies in the Senior team. While it is necessary to always field a full team in the Senior team, it is rather unfortunate that it should be done at the expense of lower grade teams. On many occasions the players who have been promoted for one game fail, because they are playing out of their grade and lose their confidence. Consequently it is several weeks before they find their form again and can justify themselves. There are exceptions to this of course and *Brian Jonnasson* can be classed in this category. Promoted half way through the season, he made several good scores for the Seniors. Other second eleven players to have successful seasons were *Arthur Young* who has not played seriously since he left school some years ago, *Mike Batchelor* and *John Nicoll*, all of whom have incidentally made the team for Tournament.

The outlook for the next few seasons appears to be reasonably bright with a number of young players in the Seconds now, improving all the time and those already playing Senior cricket gaining in experience which is so important when you are playing against men like *Rabone Hayes* and *Wallace*.

A word in conclusion about the lower grade teams. These had a poor season, losing more games than they won. They were afflicted by the same trouble as the Seconds having to fill vacancies in higher teams, but in spite of this they enjoyed themselves.

SPORTSVIEW

Club Officers have responsibilities

Last issue I suggested that students had a moral obligation to play for Varsity, provided a place was available. This time I want to discuss the responsibilities of clubs to members and prospective members, in providing and servicing those places.

The responsibilities are largely those of organization and enterprise.

One of the advantages offered by Varsity clubs is that of a lower subscription, made possible by Association grants. Yet my experience on Grants Committee told me how few clubs submit fully satisfactory applications. Accounts also are frequently incomplete or inaccurate.

Tournament is another incentive. Yet clubs frequently do little to ensure that their members get the best opportunity.

The Assiliation cards, that all students complete, contain provision for the marking of interest preferences. Last year, so far as I know, only one sports club made use of the cards and over fifty people attended the first field day, more perhaps than ever before.

Before this year opened, I rang most sports club on Peter Gordon's suggestion, for cloister publicity during Orientation Week. As readers will have noticed, only a very few clubs took advantage of the offer.

Why is it that an N.Z.U. Blue, prominent in Auckland sporting administration, told me he was getting the old chaps into his club, to ensure efficient organization? The present senior officers (students) are now well past twenty-one, yet are rather more dilatory in execution of their duties than most.

These are matters for all club members. Too many students want their sport for nothing. They refuse to accept the responsibilities that go with membership. They should assist their officers to the best of their ability.

And they should ensure that the people who contract to run their affairs do in fact do so.—J. Holdom.

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