



CRACCUUM

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

Vol. XXXI—No. 10.

Auckland, N.Z., Thursday, 19th September, 1957.

Price 3d.

NOVEMBER 30th — REFERENDUM ON THE STATE'S RIGHT TO HANG —

SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE

Must We Perpetuate In Peace The Crimes of War

36 States have abolished it

THE following States have either abolished capital punishment by law for the civil crime of murder or allowed it to fall into abeyance by a policy of reprieve. Some imposed capital punishment after the war on traitors and war criminals.

AUSTRIA — Abolished 1919 and restored under Dollfuss Government. Abolished 1938, restored 1945 and again abolished in June, 1950.

BELGIUM — Abrogated by disuse. No execution since 1863, except for one case in 1914-18 war.

DENMARK — Abolished 1930. No execution since 1892.

FINLAND — Abolished 1949. No execution since 1826, except during 1918 revolution.

HOLLAND — Abolished 1870. No execution since 1860.

ICELAND — Not included in new Republic's Penal Code in 1944.

ITALY — Abolished 1889 and again in 1948. No execution for murder 1877-1931.

LUXEMBOURG — Abrogated by disuse. No execution since 1822.

NORWAY — Abolished 1905. No execution since 1876.

PORTUGAL — Abolished 1867.

ROUMANIA — Abolished 1864. No execution since 1838. (Restored for political crimes 1938.)

SWEDEN — Abolished 1921. No execution since 1910.

SWITZERLAND — Abolished 1942. No execution since 1924. (Previously abolished in 1874, but in 1879 cantons given power to reintroduce it; 15 remained abolitionist, 10 restored death penalty, but only 7 executions in 45 years.)

U.S.S.R. — Abolished 1947. (Restored for some political crimes in 1950.)

WESTERN GERMANY — Abolished 1949.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —

Michigan: Abolished 1847.

Wisconsin: Abolished 1853.

Maine: Abolished 1887.

Minnesota: Abolished 1911.

Rhode Island: Abolished 1852.

North Dakota: Abolished 1895.

ARGENTINE — Abolished 1922.

BRAZIL — Abolished 1891.

COLUMBIA — Abolished 1910.

COSTA RICA — Abolished 1880.

DOMINICA — Abolished 1924.

ECUADOR — Abolished 1897.

HONDURAS — Abolished 1894.

MEXICO — Abolished 1928.

PANAMA — Abolished 1903.

PERU — Abolished 1900.

URUGUAY — Abolished 1907.

VENEZUELA — Abolished 1863.

QUEENSLAND — Abolished 1922. No execution since 1913.

NEPAL — Abolished 1931.

TRAVANCORE — Abolished 1944.

The Government has taken the tragic step of calling on the electorate to state yes or no to the retention of the death penalty. The fact that the referendum will be held in conjunction with the General Election, turns this fundamental moral issue into an electioneering football.

It is the duty of the intelligent voters of this country led, it is to be hoped, by the church and university, to counter the evil influences of political propaganda and fear campaigns to which the plebiscite is so susceptible.

Capital punishment was abrogated in New Zealand in 1935 and abolished in 1941 by the Labour Government, and re-introduced for purely policy reasons by the National Party in 1950. Ostensibly the argument for its reimposition was its value as a deterrent to would-be murderers. The figures for New Zealand (see Table) and for the 36 states who have long removed this obscene and uncivilised act of execution, prove that the argument has no basis in fact. The experience of these 36 states also shatters every other major argument for retention. In evidence collected by a British Royal Commission (1949-53 on Capital Punishment) that led to the abolition of the death penalty in the United Kingdom this year, these facts were conclusive. In all the states, the abolition of the death penalty has never led to any increase in the rate of murder; secondly, that murderers are no more difficult to deal with in prison than other long-sentence offenders; thirdly, that they do not "rot" in prison, but in many cases rehabilitate themselves, and when released, live useful lives; fourthly, that they are less likely to become recidivists than several other classes of prisoners; and fifthly, that they have very seldom been known to commit a second murder.

These facts are all the more convincing when the length of time that most of these states have abrogated or abolished capital punishment, is considered. What justification then has New Zealand, who believes herself one of the

of human life and the even more disastrous lowering of civilised standards that the world has lately suffered, has made it vital to the progress of society, that there be a new and intensified effort to restore and reinforce the dignity of human life.

Wars cheapen human values; the wholesale killings, mutilations and tortures of the last at first aroused feelings of horror, but gradually the very extent of the crimes against humanity began to blunt the reaction against them. With every new exposure of some devilish form of savagery the public mind becomes less sensitive. Inevitably the sanctity of human life ceases to be an article of faith and tends to be regarded as little more than an antiquated formula that no longer inspires the Christian world.

The argument that the public exposure to atrocities acts as a warning and a deterrent to potential criminals can only be justified so long as publicity does not accustom society to the existence of crime, or stir the dregs of cruelty always lying below the surface of human nature. Its unchecked acceptance, stimulated by press, radio, films and TV, leads to a dangerous gloating over horrors — and a lowering of the very standards it is desired to raise.

The morbid satisfaction expressed by a large proportion of the public at the hanging of a murderer in cold blood, is a primitive emotion more in keeping with the ignorance and brutality of the dark ages. Public anxiety against repealing the penalty is natural enough, but it is based on ignorance and a reluctance to study facts. The issue is shrouded in an alternating mixture of excited sentiment, and indifference. Official opinion has long supported capital punishment. But it would be surprising if police officers, prison governors and judges did not. They see the worst side of human nature, and their primary duty is the maintenance of law and order.

The death penalty must be abolished for the following reasons:

● Capital punishment is *not* a deterrent to crime. The figures in this, and 35 other states, prove it. The thing which most deters crime is not the brutality of the punishment, but the knowledge that it will certainly be exacted.

● Innocent men have been hanged for crimes they did not commit. Despite the safeguards and perfect fairness of our judicial system, we cannot escape the ineluctable fact that human nature is fallible, and that where the penalty for

a crime is irrevocable, there is no chance of redressing a possible mistake.

● Murderers are rarely criminals, and it is exceedingly rare for a murderer ever to have been previously convicted. Doctors and psychologists, in and out of prisons, agree with the findings of the Royal Commission that murder is usually an unpremeditated act, that at the time of the crime most murderers are in a disordered state of mind, and that it is usually due to a combination of circumstances in one person's life, which are unlikely to recur. Statistics for Great Britain for 1900 to 1948, show that 61% of known murderers were of unsound mind; a figure that incidentally proves that the death penalty is admittedly no protection against a very large number of murders.

● Hanging punishes not only the murderer but his family. Imprisonment brings shame; but hanging a horrible

THE following quotes are from debates on capital punishment during 1948 in the House of Commons and House of Lords.

Mr Sydney Silverman, M.P.: "After Hiroshima and Nagasaki . . . it may seem a very small matter whether half a dozen worthless human beings, who have themselves taken human life, should die or live. But surely it is the duty of all of us who value our civilisation not to depress still further those moral and spiritual values . . . at precisely this moment . . . when they are most in danger."

Mr Beverley Baxter, M.P.: "As an editor I have come to realise that the death sentence has made the murderer an aristocrat among criminals, and creates a false glamour defeating its own object. Europe is cursed with sheer physical brutality. Hanging does nothing but brutalise those who take part in it. . . . Let us say as a legislature; as people with responsibility — 'We will not kill.'"

Lord Rochester: "The death penalty is not worthy of a civilised state and it places on those who carry it out a burden we should impose on no one."

stain that should never be inflicted on the children of any man. The greatest punishment, and at the same time reformatory and giving a sense of responsibility, is to make a murderer responsible for the dependents of the person whom he murdered.

We ourselves, must reject and endeavour to persuade all others, the sordid ruthlessness of official killing in cold blood; and thereby reaffirm our unshakeable belief in the dignity and sanctity of human life.

THOU shalt not avenge nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

—Leviticus 19:18.

NEW ZEALAND MURDER RATE

12 years before Abolition		12 years since Abolition	
1924	8	1936	8
1925	6	1937	4
1926	13	1938	7
1927	13	1939	4
1928	2	1940	4
1929	6	1941	9
1930	7	1942	5
1931	13	1943	10
1932	15	1944	20
1933	22	1945	20
1934	16	1946	10
1935	11	1947	12

Total 132 Total 113
Note: Population increased 30% 1926-47.

most progressive welfare states, to retain the death penalty when so many governments in all parts of the world have abandoned it without any dangerous results.

The issue involved is more than a punishment for murder. While we sanction the state's right to take human life in time of peace, we violate the sanctity of human life itself. The terrible destruction

DEATH PENALTY CONCERNS—YOU



CRACCUM

with which is incorporated 'Wroccum', 'W.ollum' and 'Wreccum'

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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WANTED — AN ASSOCIATION OF STUDENTS

From University College to University; it is a pity that the change in status could not have been accompanied with similar ease by this Association's most urgent need—a change in spirit and outlook. A tendency toward stagnation is becoming increasingly apparent as the student body splits into confined groups with singular interests. Instead of a sound leadership over an association of students, Exec. now acts as keeper-of-the-purse for an association of clubs. Club presidents have a far more effective influence on thinking and direction than Exec. This is not to say that the flourishing club activity is bad. Far from it; for it reflects the traditional and everlasting student spirit of enthusiastic self-expression and thinking

But this enthusiasm must be given the opportunity of wider scope—not confined to narrower interests that fail to mix coherently. It is to Exec. that we must look for a lead toward achieving what this University has never had in present student memory—a student union that can think, act and work as one. But Exec. has become entangled in the over-efficient web

of its own administration. The portfolio system has shown itself a complete and utter failure in practice and a menace to the continued usefulness of the body it serves. A student council has become a divided league of portfolio holders each jealously guarding their own particular spheres and losing sight of the fact that they were all elected to represent STUDENTS—not the foibles of capping or Mrs Ritchie's sinks! The sight of members taking little interest in business at meetings until it directly concerns their portfolio is unfortunately a common one. Far too much time is spent in discussing matters that should have been immediately directed to sub-committees: and too little trust is placed in the work of these ancillary bodies. Student administrators complain of apathy in the Association toward the running of its affairs; but it is they who are apathetic—in ideas! If they stopped offering the uninteresting slavery that they are embroiled in themselves, and made it attractive, they would get the same enthusiastic response that favoured appeals for Craccum and Capping Book stalls, Capping, Social, Tournament

and House committees, and Revue. Similarly, complaints about the disinterest of the Auckland public toward the University are hardly fair when it is remembered that in a normal year the city only sees us for one week—during capping. Unless we perform the more expected functions of a students union and take a more active interest in civic and national affairs, we can expect a continued cool reception.

There is a need for more realistic handling of AGM's, an investigation into the possibilities of student councils, and a closer relationship between Exec. and its Association. But above all we need progressive initiative from our chosen leaders. For too long has Auckland shown itself in NZUSA as a conservative body far too anxious to create the "good impression" through the idea that the cautious questioning approach is the best one. We have played men of iron long enough—it is getting rusty in ideas and tactics. Let us throw off this cloak of self-centred interests, reaffirm the true functions of a students' association, and make the contribution to society that this University should make.

as one between far-sighted planning and 'mere expediency'. It is a choice between realistic acceptance of what can be rationally planned and expeditiously carried out, and a further march into the wilderness of indecision and fragmentation.

Whatever may have been said of Mr Algie's proposals for the 'Princes Street' site, this at least must be said now: that they were concrete, for immediate execution, and backed by a substantial grant of money. Can this be said for any of the other embattled schemes?

It is too late to seek, once more, a rational answer to the university's desperate problem, on the very site which it has occupied, not without honour to itself and to the city of Auckland, for so many years? Those who have the answer to this question in their hands—for the time being—are those to whom we now address it.

AROUND THE COLLEGE

● Middle Aged Spread

Various alterations which have been undertaken in Symonds Street are now either for use, or in the process of completion. The Anthropology Department has been transferred to 5 Symonds Street. Fernleigh has largely been completed, and part of the section which was renovated is already in use. Soon the library of the School of Architecture and the Town Planning section will be taken into the building as well. Over the street at San Remo, work has begun on its conversion for the use of the staff and psychology department.

● Sign on scientists

Students of the Science faculty will in future have to make preliminary application for entry to AUC, and this enrolment must be completed by the 30th of November, commencing this year. This applies to all students, whether they are freshers or not, and is similar to the measure which was taken some years ago and is still in operation at Canterbury University.

● Let there b light . . .

Really, the only thing lacking in the Women's Common Room seems to be the billiard table! Those quietly toning yaller walls, the subdued red curtains, the serried ranks of fluorescent lights—all 15 bars of them—the picture seems a little incomplete, somehow. But never mind, how suitable it is all the same, and so convenient for the women students!

... and b quiet!

Talking of the change the new men's reading room isn't all it could be, for the little quiet that was found before has gone and the steady tramp of feet overhead and the steady flow of voices outside is a little typing for the concentration.

● Strictly U

The other night a lecturer in Anthropology was giving a lecture on ancient Egypt in which he mentioned the extremely beautiful pottery of the Gergaan culture—oh how *veri* beautiful! With loving care he inscribed upon the blackboard the glorious outline of a plain

U

He rapturously described its two-tone colour effects, and to clinch the argument said baldly, "it had black lips and red bottoms."

THANK YOU

To the staff of Craccum I extend my grateful thanks for their untiring support and enthusiasm throughout the year, and especially to Murray Chapman, who continued his same stout effort after resigning as Co-Editor. The same appreciation goes to the staffs of Auckland Trade Linotypes, Acme Printing Works, Illustrations Ltd., and the Illustrations Dept. of the "Star." And to all students—thanks for reading it all and good luck in degree.

—Warwick Armstrong

Princes St. Defended

The following is the text of the letter sent to the College Council last Monday and signed by Messrs P. Middleton, M. Brett, I. V. Porsolt, V. R. Brown, A. W. Neal, E. A. Lawry, A. C. Marshall and Dr R. H. Toy—all lecturers in the School of Architecture.

Sir,

It must seem that a heavy responsibility is assumed by anyone who, at this stage, attempts to reopen the question of the future site of Auckland University College. As members of the university staff, we are fully conscious of this responsibility. But we feel we cannot remain silent without failing in our duty to college and public alike; more especially to the public, seeing that information is available to us which has not been published in any significant detail.

Among the ironies of the college's plight, is the fact that at this stage it appears to be widely assumed by the public that the controversy has been settled. There is no doubt that such an impression exists. Since the facts point to an entirely opposite conclusion, something by way of explanation and correction seems to be called for. Realities have to be faced, now or later.

On the public face of it, the situation may well look simple. The College Council has once more expressed a preference for Hobson Bay. The Government has begun a six-months investigation of the engineering problems at the bay. Some time early next year, it should be known whether the shadow of the Council's preference will become the substance of action by the Government . . . by whatever Government is then in office.

Two questions follow. We ask them here, because we fear they may not be asked elsewhere; or if they are asked, they may not be squarely and publicly faced. First: what, in reality, is the likelihood that the Government will reclaim the bay for the university? Second: assuming that the bay investigations produce a negative or inconclusive result, what then are the prospects before the university?

On the information given to us, we have

little hope that any Government will at this time—or within any time the university can dare to contemplate—undertake the Hobson Bay reclamation. As the magnitude and complexity of the project have been made clearer to us, we have realised more painfully the danger and doubtfulness of the course to which the university has been committed since the retreat from Princes Street.

One competent rough estimate places the cost of Hobson Bay well above two million pounds, if it is to afford the kind of site envisaged by those who have pressed for it. And this, without a penny spent on a single brick or a single university building!

What prospects remain? Few people seriously consider Bastion Point; and enquiries into its possibilities do not appear to commend it to reconsideration. Tamaki? All the arguments for or against this distant site have been heard. Will the Government agree to build there—and to build on the scale necessary to avert the disaster of fragmentation?

But there is another and greater cause for present anxiety. Across all the wilderness of half-chosen and half-abandoned sites, falls the shadow of more or less indefinite postponement. With interests and ideas deadlocked as they are, it appears to us all too probable that the choice of site may pass into the limbo of undecided issues for an indefinite period of years. Against this danger, we can offer only an urgent warning. We cannot but feel that at no time has the university been in greater danger of losing its best hopes of rehabilitation and its proper identity as a seat of learning.

This is a situation too serious for reproaches or recriminations. The present choice, in the face of realities—ignoring manoeuvres—can no longer be represented



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EXEC. NOTES—

In Ratifying Mood

Reported by Jocelyn Dorrington

On Monday last, Exec. accepted the recommendations of its Finance Sub-committee (oh, fine upstanding honourable men—Ed.) to approve the proposed budget for the NZU Press Council expansion, together with the apportionate college levies. At Winter Council Meeting NZUSA had approved the expansion scheme in principle but the financial aspect was referred to the various colleges for authorisation.

Cliff Judd reported that after a careful consideration of the Association's finances, Finance Committee had decided that AUC would be able to afford the additional £37 as set down in the Press Council budget. This will make a total annual contribution of £62. Peter Gordon added that the decision to support the scheme in toto was largely the result

of the exceptional reduction in *Craccum* expenses over the past year.

Arts Festival

Following Mike Freyne's report of AUC delegates to NZUSA Winter Council Meeting, Exec. adopted in principle the suggestion of an inter-college Arts Festival as outlined at the Council Meeting and decided that a sub-committee should be set up to investigate, the operative word being No. 42 in the current sentence. This motion was intended as a liberal one which would in no way restrict the decisions of the sub-committee. However, the festival suggestion was welcomed as an indication that the cultural societies—as a group—were equalling the strides made by the Sports Clubs as a group—as reflected in the proposed Arts Festival and Tournament respectively.

Murray Chapman thought that Exec. was also in a position to support the project financially. He pointed out at

some length that there will be money available from previous Tournament budgets—the new levy system will relieve billeting expenses considerably. Moreover, it appears that for 1958 our finances will not be wearing such heavy armour as in the past 2 or 3 years.

In Parenthesis

Introducing his report in conversational tone, Mike Freyne said that the AUC delegation to NZUSA Winter Council Meeting had proved itself a 'solid' one, a solidity which was appreciated by other colleges and by Res. Exec. One suggested description was 'the three wise men'—Mr. Gordon, the international expert; Mr. Young, the constitutional expert; and Mr. Freyne, in his capacity, at the Exec. meeting, of representative speaker, a modest insignificant third.

Grace Wragge resigns

The resignation of the Lady Vice, Grace Wragge (nee Li), was accepted with sincere regret. It will be extremely difficult to find a person of equal calibre to fill the vacancy left by Grace. She was first elected to the Executive in 1956 as Social Controller and became Vice-President this year.

Footnote

1. Supper was a pleasant interlude—as usual. The only non Exec. member present willingly washed up 15 cups and saucers afterwards—as usual.

2. This is the last report of an Exec. meeting that will appear in *Craccum* for some time. It might perhaps have proved more entertaining as a report 'on', but Executives are made to report 'to', and their actions 'of', not 'on'.

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE

Some time ago, the Health Department decreed that the Cafe had to be enlarged. Hence the general reshuffle which has taken place in the August Vacation.

It was decided that the best way to extend the Cafe would be by taking over the Women's Common Room, leaving the locker room and other facilities, but shifting the Common Room itself into the Table Tennis Room. This has been done in the Vacation—the Table Tennis room has been painted, lights and curtains in stalled, and the furniture transferred. In the old WCR, 68 chairs and 17 tables as addition to the existing seating have been ordered, and the chairs at least should have arrived by the beginning of the third term. Unfortunately, the manufacture of the tables will take longer than the chairs, so makeshift arrangements are being made until they are delivered. To cope with the increased use of the Cafeteria which this extension will probably create, the kitchen and serving area are to be extended, but as these alterations will require at least a month, the powers that be thought it best to defer them until the long vacation, when the Cafe is not required by students.

Big changes round here

In addition to all this, the three smaller rooms—the Men's Reading Room, Women's ditto, and Exec. Room have also been playing musical chairs. To make things easier for centralising files, records and bods, the Exec. room has been transferred to the Men's Reading Room, and vice versa. The beautiful boardroom table from Exec. room has been put in the WRR, so that this room can be used at night for bigwig meetings. Proposed improvements to the new Men's and Women's Study rooms include repainting and the hanging of drapes.

The only costs which the Student Assn. has so far suffered have been £40 for a dozen new chairs to go in the MRR, for which the Graduates' Association have most generously given the sum of 10 guineas, and £70 for 8 armchairs which is hoped will form the nucleus of a coffee lounge affair in the enlarged Cafe. The cost of all the major alterations is being borne by the College Council.

The perpetrators of all this wish to apologise to students who may be inconvenienced by these changes, but hope that they will realise the necessity.

Mary Stewart, W.H.C.
—A. J. Gurr, M.H.C.

curson. They slaughter the ceremony of Capping—mock degrees and University Pinks; and of Olympic games—mock-oats and torch-bearers, several in number.

In these men and women lives the University of New Zealand. Knowledge in this empty cove, in these plain buildings, away from laboratory and library, is sought for its own sake. A little can be done: minds opened to new worlds, fields sown with a few seeds. Friendships in six days are founded. Sun shines, stars and moon shine, sea slumbers, men and women sing, talk, think and live.

FUTURE EDITORSHIP

Warwick Armstrong leaves *Craccum* to return to a thesis. Similarly, Murray Chapman retires to Honours work and Exec. Sue Cox and Denis Taylor remain with the paper and at a recent meeting of Executive were appointed Editors for 1958.

AU STUDENTS! JOIN CRACCUM 58

Written applications for *Craccum* staff 1958 are invite d from interested students. Positions to be filled are:

SECTION EDITORS:
University News Editor
Overseas News Editor
Literary and Arts Editor
Features Editor
Sports Editor
Illustrations Editor

The Section Editors are responsible for soliciting material for their particular sections of the paper and the editing of it. A fairly wide knowledge of the section applied for is essential; and Section Editors must be prepared to contribute copy on occasions themselves. Some understanding of the working of a paper is an advantage.

REPORTERS

Reporters' duties involve covering events around the College and writing articles of local or wider interest. (Reporters may state which sections of the paper they prefer to be attached to.)

DISTRIBUTION MANAGER

The Distribution Manager supervises sales and subscriptions, despatches copies on the mailing list, and files incoming publications.

ADVERTISING MANAGER

The Advertising Manager looks after advertising contracts and accounts.

SECRETARY

The Secretary handles editorial correspondence and types out any written copy. (Ability to type is essential).

Craccum is a worthwhile student activity and offers an inside look into student affairs and matters of national and overseas importance. For those with an interest in the technical side or in some section of the paper, Lit. and Arts for example, or with a flair for writing, *Craccum* provides an opportunity.

Applications should include the following details: Name, address, telephone number, position you are interested in (if more than one, state order of preference), faculty and year, full-time or part-time, and any relevant qualifications. Address your application to the Editors and place it in *Craccum* box on (what is now) the Men's Reading Room door.

Applications must be submitted by 7 p.m. Monday, 30th September, 1957.

SUE COX and DENIS TAYLOR,
Editors, 1958.

Going to Congress?

APPLICATIONS CLOSE OCTOBER 11th

The mealong tolls the knell of deathlike sleep. The yawning herd winds slowly to their food. Heads ring with last night's songs and talk. They creep with converse slow to where are queued students of all kinds and shapes from all Colleges and all parts of both Islands and a few Australians who have dropped in while Travelling and Exchanging. As well there are the guest speakers, wives and their children.

Note how well, the special guests mix with the crowd. (There may be intellectual discussions going on over the breakfast table, but the scene couldn't be more gay). Besides the invited speakers there are several lecturers and their wives who have come in the ordinary way. See that young fellow you patronised in the Netball Game yesterday afternoon? He's Professor of Modern Languages down South somewhere. See that angelic girl in the glasses? She's married to the married Psychologist. Brilliant student, I believe. Don't let that arty bloke get too close, my dear! He's got a wife and three kids at home. You wouldn't think that comedian over there was an Anglican Minister, would you? That's the famous Peter Cape. In charge of religious broadcasts he is now. Wait until they put on his Curious Cove parody of "Under Milk Wood." Why are all the Aucklanders dashing off? Must have a Haka practice before morning lectures. College patriotism is all right if it doesn't impede higher things don't you think? I think I'll make my bed and sweep out this morning. Or get my hutmate to sweep the place out. You wouldn't believe it, but there were twenty-five beds in our little box last night.

The sun is higher in the sky. People with pillows are ambling by. One has a Sleeping Bag, I wonder why? The morn-

ing address is drawing nigh.

Who is it this morning? Anthropologist or Psychologist, Artist or Economist, Architect or Historian. We can be sure of one thing: it won't be dully academic. There will be Problems of Modern Society to get our teeth into. And some expert in the audience will lead counter attacks through the controversial regions of the talk. It's funny, as the week wears and I find it harder and harder to stay awake during the day. It amazes me how some can spend the afternoon on water-skis in the Cove, swim, or climb the highest mountain. I can only just stand a little archery, nethall or quoits before tea. Table Tennis and indoor bowls will do me. What's the fishing been like lately? The Rangitira looked beautiful in the sunset, did you see? I haven't written home yet. It reminded me.

The main thing is, the meals are good. We don't all play, we don't all think, but we all eat, voraciously. We don't all dance after the evening lecture, we most of us sing like gardenies in the dark after the power goes off. Some read poetry to each other by torchlight. Some argue. Some are nowhere to be seen. Stay up and see the dawn, see it from the hill-top. Break the glass of the warm night sea.

The University of New Zealand lives in these men and women. Ah, the wonder of it. Observe their reverence for tradition and ceremony. They climb the Captain - Cook - stopped - here-Memorial at Ship's Cove on the picnic day launch ex-

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—

M.P's Drivel on Birching

Sir,—Each session of Parliament brings with its record of remarks of asinine fatuity in the pages of Hansard, but I imagine that the student of Parliamentary debate will search for many a long day before he finds a remark of such gratuitous folly and sheer presumption as that made the other week by that Grand Old Mistress of the misspoken word, Dame Hilda Ross. We might perhaps have been warned by her celebrated 'fowl-house canard' of the previous session. Now she has set a new personal record by her weighty judgment on the recent 'Chicken-run' case. In the face of an admittedly foolish piece of juvenile clowning which led to the death of a young girl, all the Minister who allegedly represents the women and children of this country, can offer to supplement an apparently inadequate penalty, is the rather sadistic assurance that if she had her way the culprits would be soundly birched.

Now all the time the Court which heard the case she referred to was in session, our Dame was in Wellington, far from the scene of the hearing. She knows no more than anyone else not personally involved in the tragedy about the circumstances of the case. Her only document is the report put out by a Press Association which not so long ago almost congratulated Auckland's 18-

year-old trainees for spreading the aggression of their training onto the streets of this city, an Association notorious for its bias against anything not in line with the philosophy of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Yet she does not hesitate to add her quota of brashness with an irresponsibility which very nearly matches that of the people who take part in 'chicken runs'!

Apart from the barbarity of the punishment she mentions, and the tendency towards the usurpation of parental authority which it implies, what possible function can it perform in this case? Our Dame seems to have forgotten that the tragedy of the case is not that those who offended are perhaps being inadequately punished, but that a young girl who was alive not so long ago, is now dead. No amount of retribution can make any difference to the girl or indeed to her brother, or the other boy in the accident. Besides, the degree of negligence, though

greater in this case, is basically no different from that applying in many other equally fatal, but somewhat less juvenile, traffic accidents in this country. The type of risk taken is merely more systematic than that taken by the sometimes-sober, older and sometimes-wiser generation on our roads.

No words have been said about the degree of parental responsibility in cases of this nature. It will be many years before the problem of teen-agers fooling about in motor-cars reaches the potential danger that it possesses in the United States, where cars are cheaper and more expendable. Very few young people in this country can afford a car which will go fast enough to make a 'chicken-run' at all exciting, and those who can generally realize that what they have is worth keeping. It is the family car which is lent out without supervision that is the danger in New Zealand. It would seem that only a small amount of watchful-

ness by parents will be enough to keep most young people out of this kind of trouble. It is greater parental, and less Police discipline, which is needed in most juvenile problems, and this is no exception. We should be thankful that some of the more thoroughly foolish voices in what is supposed to be the repository of political and administrative wisdom, the N.Z. House of Representatives, will at long last be silent after the end of the present session. Veneration for the wisdom of age can never be mixed with complacency at the driveling of its dotage.

—Paul R. Kemp

THESE HERE WRITERS

Sir,—

Mr. Broughton ("Craccum," 14-8-57) has misunderstood the "lament" of the article "Can Students Write?" ("Craccum," 1-8-57). Mr. Richards is well aware that Student Writers do exist, having gone to the length of bringing a number of them together in his own home. But existence is not enough; he would like to see some action. Not just from the conscientious and enthusiastic few, either—let the wide and cautious fringe abandon some of their caution.

These words of Gustave Flaubert (not exactly a prolific writer himself) writing to Louis Bouilhet on the subject of literary disheartenment, are at least partially relevant, and might inspire certain of us:

—Damascus, September 4, 1850.

"... Are we fools, perhaps? Maybe so, but it is not up to us to say so, still less to believe it. However, we should by now have finished with our migraines and our nervous exhaustions. One thing is our ruin: taste—good taste. We have too much of it—or rather, we worry about it more than we should. Fear of bad taste engulfs a fog (a foul December fog that suddenly appears, freezes your guts, stinks, and stings your eyes), and not daring to advance, we stand still. Think how capacious we are becoming, how endless our criteria, our principles, our preconceived ideas, our rules. What we lack is daring. Our scruples make us like those poor believers who scarcely live for fear of hell and who wake up their confessor at dawn in order to accuse themselves of having had amorous dreams during the night. Let us worry less about the results of our efforts. Let us love the muse and love her and love her. The child that may be born is of minor importance: the purest pleasure is in the kissing.

"If we do badly, if we do well—what is the difference? I have stopped thinking of posterity—a wise move. My stand is taken."

"Craccum's" Literary Supplement and "Nucleus" are both in need of copy. Mr. Richards is far from blind to the presence of literary talent in our University. His article was an appeal for some proof.

—A Secunder.

SPOON FEEDING STUDENTSHIP

Sir,—

As a student who thinks a little about what a University education is meant to be, I have become a little disturbed at the amount of "coaching" that seems to be necessary for my colleagues under the Post Primary Studentship. One of the most important differences between Sixth form and Varsity is that the latter is essentially an individualistic education. We no longer depend on others to educate us; but now seek self improvement and study through personal effort. One of the tests of a good student is his ability to adapt himself to the new approach and find his own methods of study. It hardly seems possible for any first year student to achieve this if he is offered the same "spoon feeding" as at school. This is precisely what some students under Training College direction have been receiving. It is not only bad for the students concerned, but a slight to the lecturing staffs and a misconception of the principle of University education. If a student fails to learn in his first year that his progress through University depends entirely upon himself, and his capacity to establish a method of study best suited to himself, he will find it difficult later on; and worst still fail to appreciate the University's greatest benefit—the discipline of the individual mind.

—George Stevenson.

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

Sir,

In view of the fact that there are now 3,000 university students attending lectures, and most of them use the route through Albert Park, it is about time that a pedestrian crossing was brought into existence in Princes Street. Traffic in the street is becoming heavier, and has a tendency to travel very close to the 30 m.p.h. limit at most times. A crossing would slow the traffic and help to make students' lives a little safer. Not so long ago I witnessed the aftermath of an accident outside the University where a pedestrian was knocked down. There could quite easily be others.

—A.W.R.

May we recommend a good optician. —Editor.

Library-a Bear Garden

Sir,—

As a student with experience of University libraries, both in the other Colleges in New Zealand and in Australia, I have come to the conclusion that AUC's library would more appropriately be called a bear-garden. The serious study of academic literature needs a little peace and quiet to go with it, and no library is worthy of the name if it lacks such an atmosphere. Whether it is a library with the facility for study, or a noisy room where one collects a book and gets out as quickly as possible, depends entirely on its users. At present the simple courtesy of silence seems hardly to exist. Instead of reading, a large proportion of students occupy chairs to discuss trivialities that belong more appropriately to Common Room and Caf. Then there are those who try the semi-courtesy of whispering; blissfully ignorant that they sound like leaky air compressors that can be heard fifty feet away. The worst offenders in this respect are freshers and nuns. Then there are those stairs, smack in the centre. The majority of students would sound a lot quieter if they tried falling down them.

Most librarians are trained to keep

silence in their libraries and of course to observe it themselves. Perhaps AUC's never learned. The racket that seems to generate from the counter is appalling and uncalled for; and as for quietly asking rowdy users of the library to curb their bad manners—it is either "not part of their job" or has never occurred to them.

Then there is this crazy system where books are taken out for a whole term. The system would be admirable in a down-town book-borrowers' club but quite out of keeping in a University library. Its prime function is reference, and you cannot get this if the books are permanently off the shelf. If you want a book they say, ask for it. But how on earth does one do this if you don't know what to ask for. The librarians will always politely direct you to the catalogue, a very comprehensive one it is true, but like all catalogue substitutes hopelessly inadequate. It is a pity that a convenience for librarians should be perpetuated at the expense of the best library service for students.

Finally in my list of grumbles is the sudden alteration of the tables. It is an excellent idea to try and increase seating capacity, but there is a limit. Free access to the shelves is impossible on the lower floor when the library is in full use, because the jam of readers round the tables blocks the alleyways.

But the chief fault with the library lies with the people who use it—for the sake of degree, LET'S HAVE A LITTLE SILENCE IN HERE!

—Shut-up Eccles.

CORRECTION

Sir,

Since the error is already spreading, may I correct a statement made by Mr. Richards in the issue of 1 August?

It was not R. A. K. Mason who said that (whereas his generation of students took a keen interest in the events and ideas of the time) students of today sit around in dark rooms listening to gramophone records. It was A. R. D. Fairburn, and the occasion was when he visited Christchurch in 1947. I could give you my source, but that might make the remark seem more important than it is.

I do not say that the remark is not worth thinking about.

—W. H. Pearson.

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R. Kemp

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RS

D. Assn.

Ever Read Craccum?

So you want to join *Craccum*? Well if you're prepared to spend plenty of time and effort for little reward save personal satisfaction then you're just the person the paper wants. Similarly, if you can stand watching the Executive giving the Editor his annual rap over the knuckles for putting his fingernail over the line.

There is more to producing a *Craccum* than chewing the end of your pencil, writing furiously for an hour and having your minute of glory in print. Each issue represents about two weeks' work, and for some of the staff even longer. Writing begins at least a week before copy closes, which is a week before the publication date. While this is in progress the preliminary planning for the next number has begun. And for at least two weeks after publication the sales money has to be collected, advertising accounts sent out and exchange copies posted. The staff are therefore working on not one *Craccum* but on three. The technical teddy boys might well remember this as they hunt for the odd typographical error in this issue.

What is all this time spent doing? Let's detail the production of *Craccum* and find out. At least two weeks before the issue appears there is a Section Editors' meeting to discuss content and who will write articles.

Not all the issue can be planned in this way however. Obviously at least one page must be left free for what "comes through the box," especially the letters which are an integral part

of any student paper. Although the Section Editor will write copy, his main job is to edit and more often than not a reporter interested in that particular topic will be given the task.

Comes the copy closing date and all the material is ready for typing. A tip for the aspiring copy writer—always put the most important point of your article in the first paragraph. If you're reporting a battle between Science and Religion it has never appeared in print before, and therefore should be treated as news. A reader quickly loses interest if he cannot find out what he is reading about.

The next step is to tell the linotype operator down town in what type the article is wanted. This is called marking off and is done by the Editor on the typed copy. Most of *Craccum* is in eight point *Oldstyle*. At the linotypes, words become real as they are transformed into lead "slugs." From a tray of these a proof or galley is taken.

By now half way has been reached. Paste-up is next, and the Section Editors, together with one or two of the more enthusiastic reporters, can say goodbye to a Sunday afternoon. Here the galley proofs are read and the different copy

on the galley cut up, and allotted to the different pages. But this is only the beginning. Sustained by numerous cups of Sherpa-like tea, the Section Editors aim at making their page as interesting as possible. In doing so they come up against many exasperating problems. If there are too many short pieces on the page it is too bitsy; put the block on the inside column and it is too unbalanced; plan the page geometrically perfect—and it is boxy. The aim is to produce a layout that is pleasing to the eye and that will attract the reader to those things the Editor considers most important. There is more editorial policy in layout than all the editorials put together!

Compositing
Paste-up completed by the Editor choosing type-styles for headlines and typing lists of sub-heads. The following morning the finished paste-up or "dummy" is used as a guide by a compositor for transforming the galley type into pages, supervised by the Editor. The pages are read a second time by the Associate Editor and the last bugs extracted. (he hopes!)

Comping takes two days and then the two four page formats, or formes, are sent to the printer, a day later *Craccum* will hit the stands. Add to all this lack of sleep and regular meals and it will be seen why an Editor and his associate must have an iron constitution and a stable stomach.

Total the number of hours which have gone into that issue. Now you know why enthusiasm and dependability are the pre-requisites for *Craccum* staff. The

student who finds both *Craccum* copy and a Stage III essay due in at the same time usually sits up all night in an endeavour to complete both. You don't have to be a Winston Churchill, a Susan or an Oscar Hammerklavier—only have the ability to hand in copy at the date the Section Editor wants it.

The rewards? Intangible but several. A staff member can always feel that he has helped to publicise a part of Varsity about which the reader may not have been aware. We may be here to gain degrees but certainly widened contacts are a necessary adjunct. This publicising may be an attempt to right a wrong—50% of total common room expenditure for the year spent on eight coffe lounge chairs for instance. Or the protest may have wider implications, such as the Government's attitude to bursaries, staff salaries and the University in general. Then there is the opportunity of making new friends. And of course that cup of tea and biscuits at paste up. . .

Tournament Triumphs



Pete Aimer winning the cross country event for the second year in succession. This was perhaps Auckland's greatest individual triumph at Winter Tournament Auckland has also won the cross country teams' event.

DEBATING CLUB

AGRI PLOUGHS IN CULTURE

In Princes Street, in Princes Street,
The little students play,
And one Young Farmers' Club they found
Up Matakana way.
Debating Club is active
In the vacation time of year.
The bus is filled with students,
The students filled with
The bus sets off for the country,
The country quakes, for who's
To stop a bus full of students
And the students full of . . .
The bus unloads its students,
(Two drunkards fight a duel)
But the students that are loaded
Have to stop every mile to defuel.
The bus at Matakana
Drives up and then it stops.
The bus unloads its students,
The students unload the hops.
The Church Hall doors are open,
The farmers' cars outside
Stretch into the distance,
And here comes the bride?
Oh no it is no wedding,
No wedding it is at all.
It is the Young Farmers in their dark suits
Come to the Church Hall,
The notice on the wall inside
It says Mothers Please Stop
Your Children from Damaging
Sunday School Property.
Yes, bring your kids up
Like Christians fairdinkum,
God-fearing and diligent,
For a five-figure income.

The Chairman, coy Young Farmer,
Clears his throat aloud,
Shuffles from foot to foot,
Surveys the roaring crowd,
Reads from the Y.F.C. rules,
Strictly adhere to, relating
To the system of points
And the conduct of debating,
Announces the subject for debate:
That N.Z. could support
10 million people comfortably
(Or words to that purport.)
Introduces then the leader
Of the affirmative team,
A bright-eyed Young Farmer
In silk tie and Brylcreem
The leader of the farmers
Then speaks his careful thoughts
Punctuated by remarks,
Requests, replies and by retorts,
Alternate with the student team
The three Young Farmers speak:
Your Balladeer's notes were brief,
But off the cuff (and tongue in cheek),
These arguments were their chief:
Develop your backward industries,
Like tourists," says one "and sea-
grass.
Shellfish is a great delicacy.
The atom age is here." We pass . . .
None on to another point:
"Take Mr Holland," one cries,
And up speaks bold BELL BRIGHTEN:
"Never heard of him," he lies,
"Our potential" we're told, "is some-
thing
Terrific in this line,
And we hope it may remain

Better." (W.EtsmEn gives a whine.)
"Not all of us can afford
Varsity" one confesses,
"So our approach to life is quite
Different, God bless us.
"It's all very well for the speakers"
(Dark sideways looks)
To quote from books."
Yes, the Varsity team had—
I'm sorry to have to say this—
Had actually quoted statistics—
Oh Mr Holyoake, save us!
And look how the Varsity team,
O look how they are dressed,
One in a suit, one sports coat, yes,
But a duffel-coat isn't the best.
And see how Michael Broken goes
Stomping up and down
And shouting too, and laughing,
Insincere. Oh such a clown.
But this is far from being
His worst crime, isn't this?
He introduced new material
In his summing-up business.
Oh bring on the judge and the supper,
Announce the total marks—
"The farmers had the upper
Hand, they've won the day," he barks.
And what a glorious supper
The wives put on that day,
And what a glorious supper
The students put away.
But it's back to the bus, Cater, Sin-
clair,
Broken, and all in consternation,
For Debating Club has lost
Its (what?) good reputation.
In Princes Street, in Princes Street,
The students live, they say,
But one Young Farmers' Club they found
Up Matakana way.
—OSCAR HAMMERKLAVIER.

*Prize for the first solution delivered to our office here—one cardboard replica of a glass of *.

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Nov. 15



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Miss A. Macdonald

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Chiam See Tong (CUC)

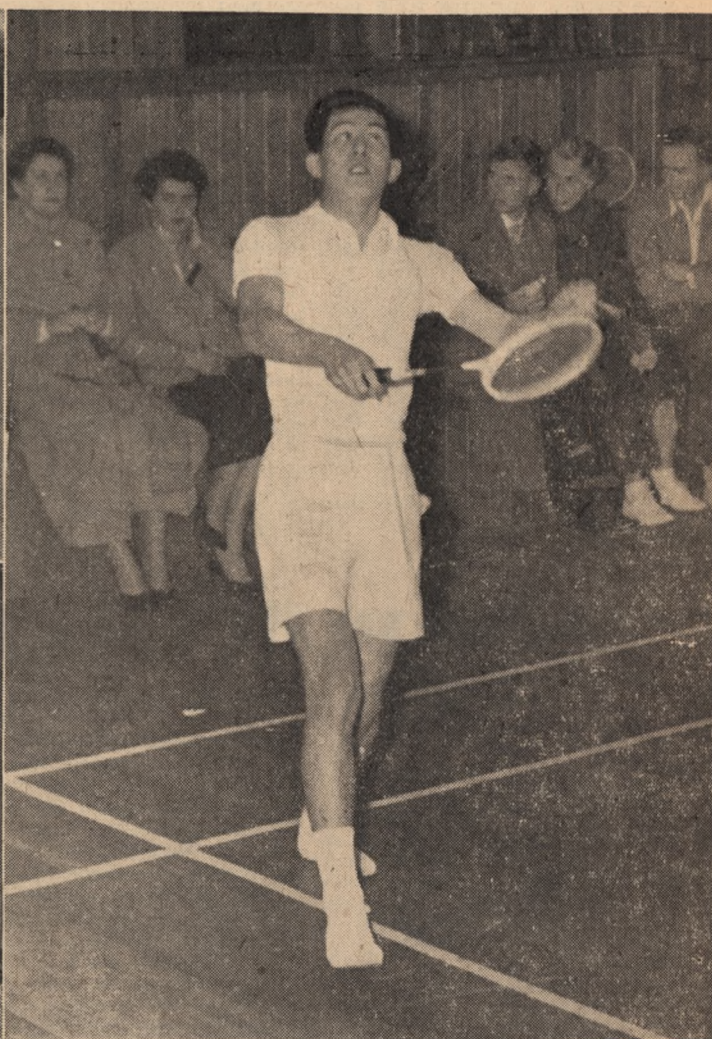
Golf: P. J. Page (VUC)
K. G. Smythe (AUC)

Basketball: D. T. Hunt (AUC)
I. A. McRae (CUC)
R. D. Salt (CUC)

Fencing: M. A. Sharpe (CUC)
M. Tait (AUC)
Miss M. Tilby (OU)

Smallbore Rifles: B. J. Bradburn (VUC)
F. J. Burton (OU)
I. V. Newton (VUC)

Swimming: J. A. Stewart (CUC)
A. V. Hill Trophy for the athlete who most nearly achieved a Blue—B. Maunsell.



Trophies

Tournament Shield—AUC
Dixon Trophy (Harriers)—AUC
Shackelford Cup (N.I. Harriers)—AUC
Carmalt Jones Cup (S.I. Harriers)—OU
Scrymgeour Trophy (Harriers)—P. Aimer
Fencing Shield—VUC
I.C.I. Shield (Shooting)—VUC
Seddon Stick (M. Hockey)—AUC
Burt Cup (Golf)—K. Smythe (AUC)
Balmacewan Cup (Golf)—AUC
Canterbury Cup (Golf)—K. Smythe (AUC)
Pember Reeves Stick (W. Hockey)—OU
Soccer Shield—AUC
Table Tennis Shield—AUC
Drama Trophy—AUC
Joynt Scroll (Debating)—AUC



Top left: 'All shook up', says Diane Carr (AUC). Auckland were second in Women's Hockey and won the Men's event.

Top right: Ron Wang playing for AUC. Auckland was second in the badminton shield.

Left centre: Sue McBeth (AUC) says 'it's all bull', but the fact is that AUC only filled third place in shooting.

Bottom left: Terry Cockfield (AUC) playing for NZU. Auckland won the table tennis with Victoria second.

Bottom right: Micheal Tait, left, (AUC), makes a lunge at Bob Binning, right (VUC). Victoria narrowly won the fencing shield from Auckland.

Photos: BILL ROWNTREE

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A PHOENIX INFREQUENT

It is easy and common for the editor of a collection like this to make himself ridiculous by talking knowledgably about questions such as the intellectual stagnation of the university. I shall limit myself to a few technical remarks for this reason. **Craccum** presents this **Supplement** for what it is—the recent literary work of AUC students (or one per cent of them)—not as the equal, better, or inferior of any past publications. It is primarily intended to give enjoyment to the other ninety-nine per cent; and secondarily to give the authors a chance to reach a wider public under fairly rigorous conditions of selection. I have had to advertise fairly heavily and the response suggests that even more would be worthwhile. In this respect I wish to thank Literary Society; especially for their change in outlook since the special **Supplement** last year. Concerning the form of the **Supplement** I would like to say that, although a permanent booklet is more desirable, quality of work, costs, difficulties in printing stories and pictures, and the final lack of sales, make this impracticable and unjustified. This **Supplement** has three advantages—the presence of

stories and pictures, more contributions, and less expense. Nor is the layout too unpleasant; even the unfortunate necessity of running-on verse lines. Finally I would like to mention a few points of possible usefulness to writers. First, an editor can better understand a poet if he submits more than one poem. The editor can often make a more judicious selection than the writer himself. Secondly, short story writers might note that their discipline in relentlessly cutting essentials is often sadly lacking. Stories filling two **Craccum** pages (as one contribution would) are out of the question in most periodicals and occasional publications—however good they are. Thirdly, one does not have to be an Elam student to produce fine art. The single contributor to this **Supplement** is not. And lastly I want to encourage writers to contribute to Messrs. P. Crookes and W. Curnow's very worthy attempt, at their own labour and expense, to provide this college with the **Nucleus** of a regular and reliable literary paper. I should like to acknowledge my grateful thanks to Mr. M. K. Joseph and others who have read and offered opinions on the manuscripts.

Down

After we said goodbye
I walked through the park
And down those steps which are
Too short for one-at-a-time
And too long for two-at-a-time
Down
To the street, where
The condemned houses, long derelict,
Had just been demolished
(Paul and I watched whistling
And singing men hammering them
Down).
The soil was turned over
And smoke trembled from a heap.
This was behind a plain wooden fence
With a padlock on a plain wooden
door.
Then to the library
To return a novel
And to sit below street level
Looking up at a window
That looked up at the sky.

—Max Richards.

Pythagoras' Metempsychosis

"Infinite riches in a little room."
"It strikes a man more dead than a
great reckoning in a little room."
The room is narrow, brown, and still.
Books in ranks stand passive on one
side,
the writing-desk abandoned;
only the hearth shows life in glowing
red.
A quiet room, one huddled globule in
eternity,
its nucleus one soul of animation,
stretched motionless, enclosed;
feet arrogantly reach out for the fire.
A candle at his elbow shines
steadfast in light, holding one small
sphere
in bright illumination.
On pale walls blue-flickering flames
throw dancing shadows, dynamic
wreaths of dark.
Outside the night is cold; motion sus-
pended,
a hostile planet shrouding the agon-
ising pearl,
this red-brown room of sullen sunless
air.
The flies hang waiting on the walls;
a cold thrill tingles in the corners from
the light,
where eyes gleam. Breathless above the
fire
the arms of the clock sprawl wide
across the dial.
Rigid is the figure on the hearth,
his restless fingers clutching one brown
tome

JERUSALEM

From "The Long Way Home"

HERE in Jerusalem I am staying at the Christ Church Hostel (Anglican). Today, on the advice of the authorities, we are remaining most of the time inside the gates owing to the general strike and demonstrations in protest against the Suez Canal Conference in London. As I have seen it so far, there has been little trouble apart from a bit of shouting, etc., mainly by children. This morning I went to the Franciscan Monastery and obtained a certificate testifying of my visit to the Holy City. This is a souvenir I shall value greatly. On my way out I was stopped by a small group of youths who stated to me that Nasser is a good man, whereupon to avoid trouble I agreed, then informed them I was not English and proceeded on my way without further ado . . .

In the latter part of the afternoon an English schoolteacher and myself went for a walk through the Armenian quarter, the ex-Jewish quarter, out the Bab el Magharba (Dung Gate) to the Church of St. Peter "In Gallicantu" (at the crowing of the cock), built on the site of the palace of the High Priest Caiaphas on Mt. Zion. It was to the carved rock dungeon under the house of Caiaphas, after His betrayal on Thursday evening at Gethsemane, that Jesus was taken. There are now steps into the dungeon but originally the prisoner was lowered by a rope through a circular hole in the roof. At a high level on one wall is a window through which the guard could watch the prisoner, while on the adjacent wall is a long sloping vent up to the ground level through which the prisoner could be interrogated. The Church inside is very colourful with some beautiful mosaics. From the Church we went down the uncovered flagstone street which almost undoubtedly was the path taken by Christ as He was led from Gethsemane up to the house of Caiaphas. It is terraced and runs from the pool of Siloam up to the top of the actual Mt. Zion . . .

This morning I spent mainly on the Mount of Olives. At the foot of the slope on my way up I visited the Grotto of Gethsemane, next to the Tomb of the Virgin. It was here that Christ was supposed to have been betrayed by Judas with a kiss, and also probably where the disciples slept while Jesus suffered the Agony, as it is only a short way from the rock. On the way up the Mount just above the Russian Church is the Franciscan Church of Dominus Flevit (the Lord wept). It is here that tradition says Jesus wept over Jerusalem and foretold its destruction. Apart from this fact, what impressed me greatly is the arrangement of the Church. The altar is at the end of the Church away from the slope and instead of a section of stained glass or picture there is a rectangular section of clear glass which gives an extremely impressive view across the Valley of Cedron of the City of Jerusalem.

On top of the Mount of Olives is the little Church of the Ascension. This marks the spot where both Mohammedans and Christians believe Christ ascended into Heaven. It is circular and only a few feet across. The Church goes back to Crusader times and at a later date a Moslem Sultan added more to its height in the form of a mosque to show the agreement of the Christian and Islamic faiths. Inside the Church is a rock from which Christ ascended and on which is the time worn impression of the footprint He supposedly left.

of indiscriminating knowledge,
one figure dancing round the maypole
of the mind.

This man, in this the room,
shutting out devils, shutting in hell,
twisting his passions through a bone-
dry skull.

This the man of earth, air, fire,
alone in his majesty, gigantic
in a miniature, solitary world,
Colossus cramped for space.

This the man that in his study sits.

—A. J. Gurr.

Eleison

Christ walked, with a slow sad step
On the brown cobbles by the mud
houses,
Till he came to a door. And the choirs
of men
Sang man's vain praise in the highest
form
That they know to a man in a poor
street,
By stained walls in the sun's heat,
And the anthem was less than the
sandal-dust
Rising to melt in the kiss of the scorch-
ed wind.
Some small thought took me, not to a
dim room
Or a wet road where a tide of lust
Swept the night, nor by a dusty win-
dow
Where smoke and cups heard the
snickering voices
Retelling the past—elbows and necks
Craning to whisper behind the backs
Of the frowning listeners who might
hear;
But a grass slope lay where the last
light
Divided the dark, and where it was
darkest
I looked up, smiling in prelude, and
she lay
Beside me. And across the low fence
was a field
And a line of winter's trees, but a mist
rose,
Like the wraiths of a thousand Penel-
opes weeping a warning,
And the grey trees were bare and were
cold.
While I slept, the wind moaned,
Cold, and deathly, heralding,
Rattling the sashes,
Wood lowered, bumping
On some chill vault wall.
And the wind moaned on the field.
And the mist breathed on the trees'
Bare skeleton smiling branches.
And though Christ knocked on the
door,
And Man's voice rang in praise, yet I
feel still
The cold and the damp mist, twirled
at my throat,
Plucking the brief, soft warmth from
my heart
Ice-fingered.

The sad face smiled at the door
And I looked up in answer, hearing
the knocking.
But the mist-shrouded trees in the
night-wind
Moaned as they asked, "Who knocks,
calling
The living?" and I heard the steps
fade.

—W. S. Broughton.

It Makes Us Go Round

It makes us go round
All the world's on stage, or in the
wings,
Some frosted with fear, some warm as
a whore;
In front the shining hero-tenor sings,
And lends his grimy sentiment to the
poor.

—A. J. Gurr.

The Companion

Simply because she had the sound of
river waters.
The young grass aglow, and the wide
sway of sky
Always before her mind from the
time she lived at home.
She was enabled to stay on year by
year
In a place where the cracked pave-
ment could scarcely sprout
Even a weed, and sparrows were hard
put
To find food, a place few strangers
wandered into.

Round the corner from life, down the
sink steps,
Under the slime-damp arch, and into
the dark hall;
Groped up the stairs and drew the net
curtains
Over the light on Miss Agatha; such
brightness
Is dreadful, and too strong for one
about
To die these thirty years! What did
you see out there
In the world almost beyond my
memory?

I saw the sparrows fluttering, and the
white cat,
Mangy, asleep in the sun. From the
roar
Of life beyond our street I heard the
bell ring on
The workboy's bike, and the postman's
whistle.
Such things are of little import—pull
the blind closer—
They strike like the light without, and
if
The room were darker I should merge
into its wood—

Do you hear me! After my death I
shall
Remain in this room, and I will not
have it changed.
This room has bounded me for thirty
years—

Summer Evening Idyll

Tonight the sky was almost purple
with few clouds
Of bright pink and yellow-tinted green
Reflecting there above the beauty of
this vale —
And as the last rays sank, and as the
world relieved
Took refuge from the heat in coolness
walking forth,
The tiny animals who hide among the
grass also walked out,
Content to hear the dying sounds of
the mower-fiend
Replaced by countless crickets filling
all the atmosphere
With their cheerful monotone which
brings
Joy to the unlit heart and warmth
To the unlit hearth.

—Dion Stuart

from Wonderful Whitianga

In Soldiers' Paddock. Fair and square
On the kickoff mark, the Needle,
where
Names who died are drilled and dres-
sed.
Alphabetical order is best.
Two sides out of four are blessed.
There's time enough to fill the rest.
Greater love hath no man than
To die for his tribe in someone else's
land.
Their name liveth for evermore. All,
The umpteen privates and the lance-
corporal.

—Max Richards.

INFINITE RICHES

Shell

When last our voices tossed
Laughter along sand,
The to and fro of every wave
Singing drowning hair,
That only spread into amber weed
When we dared to look;
And there, from the fingers
Of tide that crept along
The sand in a winter sun,
Never in thought,
But islanded away from care
I took a rounded shell.
It was so warm and smooth,
That it seemed to spin
The sun and wind and sea
Into one small thread;
Almost as if in that short time
I had held the summer.
Surprise caught at my hands,
For this, I said, was never

Complete until this moment;
And always at this shell's
Curled mouth, will be songs
That speak its shape and colour;
Promise carved in waterlight
Of things not otherwise than now.
—Annette Hall.

Council of Elders

The silent boy takes refuge on dry
ground,
Sees platitudes obscuring wrong and
right
With muddy paws in a wordy-wooded
night.

His telescope is held up wrong way
round
For distance lends proportion to the
view—
With it, however, an infra-human hue,
Proscenium, and sovereigns dethroned.

Thus ends a period of umpteen years
Of prising words in childish secure
tears.
Dam-busting time leaves words and
speakers drowned.

—Max Richards.

Confession

All we like sheep have not gone astray;
We have kept every one to the same
narrow way.
Treading the same path every day.
Oh no Mister Shepherd, we have not
gone astray!

All we like sheep are woolly and white;
We nibble grass from dawn's early
light
Till it's time to lie down and sleep at
night.
Oh yes Mister Shepherd, we are woolly
and white!

All we like sheep have plenty to say;
And if anything strange should come
our way
We bah in chorus, and run away.
As you know Mister Shepherd, we
have plenty to say!

All we like sheep are quite content;
When we die we shall go where the
other sheep went,
Following them still through the firm-
ament.
Ah yes Mister Shepherd, we are quite
content!

—M. P. Jackson.

Omnibus Edition

The woman, stern as her permanent
wave,
Frowns, squeezes rosebud lips, and
gives
Her attention to the glossy covered
book.
It is a tale of war and torture.

Look,

How her black gloves clasp her victim,
(A fair-haired damsel) on the cover
(Torn for the moment from her lover
While the Gestapo bash and kick him).
This woman on the bus
Has had a dull day at the office
And compensates for her frustration
By perpetuating the cruelty of a
nation.

—Max Richards.

—ICARUS.

GREY SMOKE

I USED to travel by train. It was pleasant, comfortable, and I was impressed
by the air of complete satisfaction my co-travellers habitually wore. I was
perfectly happy on the train — it was only occasionally late — and my friends
told me I was beginning to wear that same much-desired look of contentment.

That was until the jammy-faced man got on the train one day. He got
on at the station after mine and for months on end never varied his habit.
I know because he nearly always sat opposite me across the passage. As with
the rest of us, that seat came to be regarded as his own. I think he was a
foreigner for he had that clear rimless-spectacled look that foreigners so
often have. But I don't know because I never heard him speak; though he
often used to whisper in a sort of precise consonantal manner — "good morn-
ing" to me and a few other seat-squatters nearby, and half-audibly to his
newspaper as we rattled along in the train. All the while this exertion con-
tinued he would pull out his jammy cheeks in a sort of confirming approval.
Bill used to call him Puffing Billy — but he was always one to call everyone
else by his own name.

Our jammy-faced friend had the 'evil eye' I'm sure. One of his eyes
might have been glass; but it glinted with wicked light and did nothing to
dispel the mad-foreigner look about him. It was some months after he started
travelling by our train that I began to realise his eye was slowly but irre-
vocably fascinating me. It wasn't hypnotism because I still had full control
over my actions — at least almost. Soon after he got on I would feel a strange
sensation come over me as I gazed helplessly through that square-paned
window into a soul which seemed to tell me something of the weird immensity
which Priestley calls 'time alive'. This evil (or was he benevolent?) genius
had brought something inconceivable which I didn't want and couldn't
escape from into my life. I still haven't defined it satisfactorily to myself; but
that doesn't affect my story.

I came to realise that 'grey ones' existed and that they were busily
engaged greying the world — but I couldn't for the life of me decide whether
he was a grey one trying to convert me or else a normal one trying to save
me from being greyed.

Then I missed my train one morning. It was just the usual late-night
wife-overslept affair; but the following morning the atmosphere on the train
was completely changed. I realised I could not afford to miss it again. It
was as though the medium at a spiritualist's seance had not been there for
his clients. The genius's eye burned brighter than ever warning me that my
attendance was absolutely essential to the continued existence of our group.
I mentioned it to Bill later; but I could see from the look he gave me that
he thought I was off my rocker. So I shut up — but he must have told the
others because they all looked queerly at me that day.

Then I missed my train on purpose — and the anguish I experienced
convinced me the genius had a strong hold. But I could not face him on the
morning after. I caught the later train and settled back in my seat as the
locomotive pulled out of the station. I sat up with apprehension; wasn't that
a face peering in the window at me?

Grey limbs clutched about my carriage and took their fingerhold at the
open window. The unquiet ruckatucka of the wheels fascinated me and I
watched the bright silvery hubs through the floor as they rotated like worlds
of a remote cosmos, turning, not only about each other but within themselves.
And the kissing of the steel-back rails was as the momentous turning of the
newspaper page. Then the grey came down again clawing at my window and
clutching to get at my soul. I heard it whispering along the outside in con-
firming approval — peering in at me with its steam-beady lens-hidden eyes—
chuckling, beckoning.

When I was well enough to return to work I felt obliged to travel on
my old train. The others looked queerly at me but when the foreigner did
not appear I sat back with relief. Short-lived complacency! No sooner had
the train started than down came the grey again, whispering, clutching, fas-
cinating — chuckling, beckoning. Then I heard the ruddy-checked grey
whisper. It spoke softly, almost caressingly: "Why don't you come outside?
It's nice out here. Come on." And wistfully: "I'm lonely by myself."

Bill and two others hauled me back as I stepped outwards into the black-
ness of the tunnel . . .

I don't travel by train any more; and I'm beginning to feel my good
old care-worn self.

IN A LITTLE ROOM



—Drawing by B. Paul

The Ant Who Couldn't

(adapted from *The Zoo*)

I was sitting in the cafe the other day and saw a young man gazing at the table-top, and on his face one of the most diabolical leers I have ever seen:

There, across the table, goes a frustrated ant,

For the last ten minutes, I've been driving him mad.

He was sitting on the top of an advertising card

When he spied a lady ant, looking lone and sad.

She was squatting on the table, just about below him,

So he started down the card with mischievous intent.

He'd nearly reached the bottom, slightly breathless,
When whoops he was at the top again,
with direction rather bent.

For with one swift movement of my supple wrist,
I tipped the card completely upside down,
And watched the insect wonderingly realign his sights
And begin the course again with perplexed frown.

In sadistic frame of mind and idle speculation
Twenty-seven times this action I repeated.
Till I saw the little animal fast approaching tears
So I let him hit the deck and smartly beat it.

With tired legs and happy smile, he struggled ever onwards,
His mouth puffing open, and nearly overcome with glee.
But I'm afraid he's feeling worse now, in fact definitely disgruntled,
For that supposed lady ant turned out to be a flea.

So insects all, I leave you now
With this one sobering thought —
Look before you leap, my friends,
So that you don't get caught.

—Max Richards.

—B. G. Faville.

Comb, Come Home

My dear, the night you came to dinner
You left this flimsy little comb.
Indeed, I could not have a thinner
Excuse to come here to your home.
You planned it, if the truth
Be spoken.
May I keep a tooth
As token?

NOTE ON THE DRAWINGS

Scraperboard is a white clay surfaced card on which the design is drawn in Indian ink. Only the large areas of white are left uncovered by the ink, and the finer portions of the design are scraped away with a sharp instrument, leaving the finest gradations as white lines. The texture can vary at the will of the artist, and has a close affinity to wood engraving, which it resembles.

Though capable of great freedom in treatment, scraperboard drawings have proved a successful medium for such work as machinery, tools and kitchenware drawn for reproduction by commercial artists. The clearness of contrast between black and white and the sharpness of the edges of the cut lines make for perfect reproduction by the line block process.

—B.P.

Left-Bank-Sandringham

"Hello Rhoda! Hedda daaavling!
Leave your things here in the hall.
You've met Davill, Edgah, Terreh?"
(Was it Cannes or Timaru?).
"Well now sweeties what's your poison,
Whisky, Vodka," (or home-brew?).
"Oh my God give me a gin dear,
Love your mobile, 'dore your Cézanne"
(Easy-Terms and all so new).
"Terreh turn the radio up,
Come on everyone let's dance.
Down your drinks, roll up the carpet,

Rock or Belafonte DO!"
We'll dance and prance
In loveador pants,
We'll be ultra arty-smarty.
Duffle-coats we'll don a' plenty.
We'll be Sandringham-Left-Banky.
Forget tin roofs and Pinex walls,
Forget the wash-house 'hind the door.
Don't kick the driftwood off the floor.
Remember only to forget
That you are really not quite THERE.
—David Warton.

The Boy on the Deck

THE boy had a grey-blue suit on and he smelled of beer. He kept looking along the deck-rail at me and then out to sea. I clung close to the pole supporting the deck.

"Hello," he said. "Can I just talk to you? You don't mind my leaning here do you? You don't mind?"

He had come up to the other side of the pole. I could smell the beer.

"No. Should I mind?"

"I got to talk to someone. You look kinda nice to talk to," he said. "Gee, I'm scared. I'm real scared."

"I got to go away. I'm going down to Lyttleton and there I've got to get on a boat. I don't know the fellas on the boat. I don't know how they're going to treat me. like. Don't know."

"Been on a boat twice before. Round the world you know. Got on all right with the fellas there but I don't know how this bunch'll treat me."

The boy's hair was duck-shape cut and side-ways. I could see puffy lips, red eyes, a nervous tapping hand. He was big, gutter-brawn, but lonely, sad, afraid, wanting a talk-mate, wanting . . .

The wind from the sea was sharp and Wellington's lights glittered dimly across the headland. The sea swell putted the boat.

"I like the sea. Get's you you know. Been home over a month now. Don't like leaving my sister. She don't get on well with my Dad. He thinks she's got too many airs and graces. Works in a factory, makes nice money too. Says she's going to get a job as a salesgirl. Nice manners, she's got."

"I hit my brother the other day too. Acting the pig, he was. But this here boat in Lyttleton. What's your name, honey? Here I'm talking away like a fish and I don't even know your name and probably don't want to listen anyways."

"Sue," I said. "And I don't mind you talking."

"Sue. That sure is sweet. Sue cidy sue, eyes are blue, eh? Got a boy-friend?"

"Yes. I reckon so. Religious sort of chap. But just a friend."

The boy started, suspicious. "Don't try and convert me," he said. "None of that."

Beyond the boat the heads shadowed to pin-width lines and the sea was a cavernous drifting waste between the Islands . . . between the seawet rock of land and the small tough seaman's world . . . the world of little boats, and the men who were immigrants and who lived in a past that was England or Ireland or Scotland, the men who grasped life like a coil of rope and looped it to the ports of the land, but the loops often broke and the ship and the men drifted again on the sea.

The boy talked on. I watched the sea, the hollow of God's hand, watched the vibrant fertile sea, the steamer bungling into the hollows, and the people huddled on decks.

The boy talked, nice talk to soothe you to sleep. Maybe I ought to go in. The woman in the cabin was middle-aged and asleep, bark-like.

"Here I give you my guts," the boy said. "I give you my guts and I don't even know you. You're that easy to talk to. When I've got something inside me I can come and talk to someone like you. Never talked to a decent girl like you before. You don't mind my giving my guts do you?" He laughed, crushed lips across his hand, jerked sideways. "Must have had more than I thought," he said.

Then: "How'd you like some supper?"

"Got to go to bed," I said.

Over to the deck door I went, and up to my cabin. The boy was by the rail. Then he followed, not understanding, wanting, scared to be alone.

I went into the cabin and locked the door. The boy stood against the door. I could hear him breathing. And I was afraid to go out again.

—SUE RENSHAW.

The Avenue

The warm sun shines this winter
After the frost
Has held her morning banter
And unafraid
Has muddled to his lust
Her icy maidenhead.
The air is clear of chimney smokes.
The bright dawn
Has seen the last of paddock spooks
That rose
White in the shine of the moon,
Before the milkman's eyes.
The day is clean, the morning cat
Lies on the step

Dreaming of peccadilloes in the night,
Watches the dogs
Fresh-nosed from scouring the rubbish-heap
Lift natural legs.
Into the street where the dogs have been
The council truck
Noses and stops, eager to maintain
Order and the Decent Thing.
To chase rats from their lurk,
Disturb rude birds at evensong
The pruning's finished, and the load
Of twigs drives out to Burning.
In bare trees the minister may read
Of Belsen and the Judgement morning.

—Paul Kemp.



—Drawing by B. Paul

Muriwai

Sea on sand has intimate communion.
Looming out from the loose-piled
band
Of hillocks slides the flat-curved
beach,
Away from the arid dust-heap where
I watch,
Down to her doom in the sea, gray
sand
To green sea in a white fighting
union.
It is a barren copulation.
Over the sprawling levels pours the
wind;
Gulls crowd the sky, grey floating ash
in air,
Looking for lesser carrion, unaware
Of the straining sand below, whose
arms will never find
They can never encircle the formless
ocean.
Landscape lyrics, to be unsentimental,
Must have sex, which is rather
detrimental.

—A. J. Gurr.

Luna Trinitas

Beyond the mountain, large and red,
It hung on air like a balloon.
A man came up to me and said
"That is the moon."

An idiot with St. Francis' face
Stretched out his hand and said "you
see
That pendulum that swings on space?
Friend, that is me."

Then some fanatic proselyte
Came, and with a solemn nod,
Said, "O what a holy sight,
For that is God."

And then a wise man with a beard
Looked and smiled and spoke to me.
This was the wisdom that I heard,
"It is all three."

—V.

A LETTER TO A
YOUNG WRITER IN
THE UNIVERSITY

My dear young friend,
Be honest. And for the love of
Mike ignore all the fools who write
about "writers" in the columns of
this paper. The people they're
trying to talk about don't exist; you
do. But there's no need to prove
it by disappearing into print, or by
going round trying to live up to it.
Some girls' fathers have shotguns,
even today, despite what my friends,
Denis Leaveher and James K. Shy-
ster, have to say.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. Jews-harp.

P.S.—Please don't send me any of
your poems. If you have to send
them to someone, try Miss Ngao
Harsh, who has been getting good
money out of the N.Z. Loosenher for
that sort of thing. Or better still,
show them to another student. He
might know the girl and should be
able to warn her family. Remember
the little rhyme:

There's always tomorrow
Begorrah.

Villanelle

He sings alone in air
And woos her glance with wild
Truth that she might hear.

She moves yet seeks to dare
The sun with love while
He sings alone in air.

His song he will not bear
The listening moon to shine
Truth that she might hear.

She calls the stars to share
His sigh and yearns desire
He sings alone in air.

With softened voice so rare
In heavens he turns to smile
Truth that she might hear.

Beloved she leaves with care
And weds the earth to pine
He sings alone in air
Truth that she might hear.

—M. Bagley.

A Happy Little Poem for
one of a certain family

Read it they said, read it and see
The noble defence of our learn'd
Varsity.

Read all the verses and laud to the
skies

The words of one so informed and
wise,

Whose idle whim, and clear pure
nature

Made him attack our lean hungry
hucksters.

See how he slathers the mean haggling
Shylocks

And mercenary shopmen — see how he
mocks.

Yes, I said tearfully, I most certainly
must

Read this great poem, this epic of lust,
Composed by a man so pure deep
within

Who loathes old Scrooge's money-
loving kin.

He touches my heart — aye, he does
lock it

'Gainst those loot-hungry men who
love only their pocket.

Accordingly with carefree step.

I tripped to the cafeteria,

Demanded a copy, obtained the same.

And had 'Ye Hysteria'.

For nine short stanzas of the foregoing
preaching
And a rather bilious billing,
For a cheap hunk of paper folded in
half,

I had to pay one shilling! ! !

—T. R. Icked.

Lovesong of
Hephaestos

Comfort closer feel my heat within
Feel my humours rising from the
depths

Of subterranean passages — the homes
Of countless worms. The central
warmth

Will keep you happy. Fold

Your arms be not so cold

Around my bosom — you may rest

And comfort me. The boilings of my
heart

Shall not burst forth to overpower

You as you sleep on trustingly —

My fire burns and consumes

The envy of my deadly fumes

Which tonight of all shall not have

Dominion over you. Feel my dull red

Heat and feel my dull red heart which
dies

Grumbling at the cursed bane

Of unexpressed agony and pain.

—Dion Stuart.

The Carnations

MR. BRAMWELL walked out of the dusty little shop, which, for some
reason known only to the proprietor, sold both groceries and High
Grade Clothes for Gents.

Mr. Bramwell was experiencing a faint glow of satisfaction. He had
asked for soya bean oil (he was a vegetarian) and Eltham cheese, and had
been inwardly gratified to find that the grocer had neither. It was his custom
to demand, each week, two unusual commodities and then to spend a pleasant
half-hour in berating the long-suffering shopkeeper for not stocking these
necessities of life. The grocer, to avoid another castigation, would buy quanti-
ties of the required article, and was invariably infuriated to find that Mr.
Bramwell had, next week, no intention of buying what he had desired so
ardently last week. Only the fact that the nearby Mental Home would buy,
and feed to its inmates, almost anything, saved the grocer from nervous
collapse.

Simple pleasures of this nature kept Mr. Bramwell happy, and his glance
was benign as he surveyed the main street of Te Kaha. It was, at the time,
populated only by several lamp-posts, a model A Ford and numerous dogs.
Mr. Bramwell walked a hundred yards past these and entered the suburbs.
He stopped, as usual, outside a charming little brick residence, happily named
Toby Villa. Its owner, Mr. Rothman, was not in sight: Mr. Bramwell leaned
contentedly over the white picket fence and began, with the aid of his stick,
to root out young carnation plants. As he had expected, Mr. Rothman arrived
shortly afterwards and asked, not unnaturally, "What the hell are you doing,
Bramwell?"

"Jim," replied Mr. Bramwell, in a tone that was at once sad and
reproachful, "Jim, if you plant your carnations this thick, you simply can't
hope to get them anything like mine. It's sheer greediness, Jim."

Mr. Rothman said nothing for several seconds, as he was a fastidious man
and disliked overworking his epithets. Mr. Bramwell waited until the choice
had been made, then went on his way grinning. He almost liked Rothman
... Mr. Rothman, on the other hand, did not like Mr. Bramwell at all.

That evening, in fact, Mr. Rothman had thought of so many pearls he
could have imparted to Mr. Bramwell when they had met earlier that he
decided to go and cast them immediately. As he was putting on hat and coat,
however, the primaevial lyrics of the IXV Request session were interrupted by
the announcement that a young man had escaped from the neighbouring
Selenite Mental Home. Mr. Rothman decided that there was really no hurry
about his outing.

As most of the district knew, two things had originally caused the escapee
to be removed from society. The first was that he considered himself (wrongly)
to be Peter Pan. The other reason was, that, in this character, he had, with
the aid of a hammer, done in a neighbour, whom he regarded (also incor-
rectly) as the infamous Captain Hook.

The young man was captured next morning, but by that time the damage
had been done. No more would Mr. Bramwell annoy the shopkeepers, or
enrage Mr. Rothman. His body was found near the Home: his end had been
hastened by several blows from a hammer.

The general opinion among the citizens of Te Kaha was that it was
providential that Mr. Bramwell listened only to IZB (he liked to sneer at
the commercials) and thus had not been prevented from taking his usual
constitutional that night.

The police, able and efficient as they are, never found the fatal ham-
mer. This did not surprise Mr. Rothman, for he had decided that he no
longer needed it, and had, accordingly, buried it under his carnation bed.
He took, at the same time, the opportunity of thinning out the young plants
which were (he thought) really far too thick.

—A.G.M.

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY STUDENT PRESS COUNCIL N.Z.U.S.A. WINTER COUNCIL MEETING



SUPPLEMENT

Arts Festival at Last

VUC's PROGRESSIVE INITIATIVE BECOMES REALITY IN MAY

NZUSA have accepted Victoria's invitation to hold an Arts Festival during the May vacation, 1958, provided that the budget and programme were approved by all Colleges. Since Drama and Debating could be more sensibly included in such a Festival in preference to Winter Tournament, Council has requested the opinion of the two Councils concerned on such a transfer.

"Cultural Club committee members, many individual students, a Training College Executive member (for Training College part time University students) and members of staff were approached on this matter," said Miss G. Jackson (VUC and Res. Exec.), who presented the suggestion on behalf of the Victoria Students Association.

"The proposal met with encouraging enthusiasm, clubs were very willing to take a major part in programme planning, and could in the event of only small visiting groups, be responsible for a larger share of the works presented," Miss Jackson added.

Victoria suggested that the Arts Festival could be composed of Literary, Music, Fine Arts and French Club contributions. At the same time it was evident that each Festival should not be bound by arbitrarily presented material. First, part of the Festival's success would be its variety. Second, if for instance, students in one year wanted to read French poetry and in the next collect casts for an exhibition of classical sculpture, they would be free to do so.

Similarly, if a College was not interested in any one of the Festival activities in any one year they would be free to ignore it. "The absence of compulsion would go a long way towards ensuring the absence of shoddy work," explained Miss Jackson. "This means necessarily that the Festival could not be competitive—rather culture for culture's sake."

Preliminary suggestions from clubs at Victoria were then outlined. The Literary Society thought poetry readings, literary discussions, and a publication,

with contributions from each College, after the style of "Experiment" could be included. In addition Wellington's poets and writers, who were interested in University affairs, would possibly assist to ensure that such a Festival was a success.

The Music Society was prepared to guarantee contributions from two Chamber Music combinations, a Madrigal and a Choral group. Even though no Fine Arts club existed it was felt that sculpture, modelling and paintings could all be exhibited. Several photographic enthusiasts had also indicated their willingness to show their work. The French club had asked that plays and poetry readings be included.

In view of such student interest Miss Jackson explained that a tentative estimate of the time needed for a Festival had been made. Music had been allocated from two to three sessions, Drama two, Debating two, Oratory one and Literary two, with Fine Arts taking the form of an exhibition open throughout the Festival. Some of these sessions would necessarily overlap.

Turning to the expenditure involved in running such an Arts Festival, Victoria pointed out that it could operate on a Recovery Account basis as for Winter Tournament. In 1956 for instance the total loss on Drama and Debating was over £50. Run in a way similar to inter-college activities the loss would not be substantial.

Public interest should be encouraged and with Wellington lacking Auckland's Festival there need be no reason to budget for a loss. "Indeed, a profit seems likely, in view of the fact that inter-college activities would have a greater attraction to the outside public," added Miss Jackson.

The advantages far outweighed the disadvantages of the proposed scheme, and Miss Jackson urged Council to give it a year's trial. Drama and Debating for instance would lose nothing by being dissociated from Tournament for one year. Team sizes could be increased, and the association with Arts' rather than Sports' activities remove the present incongruity.

On the other hand the need to produce a play earlier in the academic year meant a decrease in the time available for preparation.

Most important, such a transfer would contribute towards relieving the billeting problem. "It is becoming increasingly difficult each year for colleges to run a Tournament and lack of billets, often in-

volves the host College in considerable expenditure over Tournament," added Miss Jackson.

Mr. P. J. Gordon (AUC) stated that Auckland was not prepared to support Victoria's proposals because the Association's finances would not permit it. If Victoria held the Festival clubs willing to compete might be assisted, but at the same time Auckland could not support an Arts Council.

AUC refuses financial support

Miss Jackson pointed out that the loss on Drama and Debating would be merely transferred from one recovery account (Winter Tournament) to another (Arts Festival). Thus the only additional cost would be for the administration of the Arts Council. Mr. Gordon reiterated that the delegation could not agree to an Arts Festival on a Recovery Account basis, but conceded support of such a Festival in principle.

N.Z. University Students' Association

President: Mr J. D. Dalgety.
Vice-President: Mr B. V. Galvin.
Hon. Vice-President: Mr P. W. Boag.
Secretary: Miss G. Cooper.
Treasurer: Mr P. S. Stannard.
Travel and Exchange: Miss G. Jackson.
Assistant Travel and Exchange: Mr B. Hulme.
Sports Officer: Mr A. D. Robinson.
Public Relations Officer: Mr R. N. Turner.
Records Officer: Mr D. Jamieson.
Resident Executive: Mrs D. J. Stone (A.U.C.), Mr N. Kingsbury (C.U.C.), Mr W. E. Woods (M.A.C.), Mr H. Templeton (O.U.), Mr E. A. Woodfield (V.U.C.).
Auckland University College: P. J. Gordon, M. J. Freyne, A. W. Young.
Massey Agricultural College: A. Bryant, J. Ripley, J. Young.
Victoria University College: C. J. C. Marchant, B. Shaw, Miss G. Jackson.
Canterbury University College: M. A. Pickering, Miss W. Ashton, D. D. M. Stewart.
Canterbury Agricultural College: T. Daly, H. Cox, I. Burnett.
Otago University: W. H. Dawson, D. Barker, G. D. Kerr.

He felt that Drama and Debating were being pushed out of Winter Tournament and feared that the Festival might develop into a third tournament. Its success would mean that other colleges would have to act as host in future years. In the event of Auckland being involved their financial position would not permit this, he explained.

The Chairman, Mr. B. V. Galvin (Vice Pres. Res. Exec.), ruled that Auckland would not have to bear financial responsibility, after Victoria had agreed to sending the programme and budget to other Colleges for their approval. The two general motions, one accepting Victoria's invitation, the other referring the scheme to the Drama and Debating Councils, were then passed.

some concern the slow but steady decline in numbers of the Association's strongest supporters. This decline had been the result of the widespread publicity of student behaviour at Tournaments and was aggravated by last year's 'mix-up' with Travel and Exchange arrangements.

"The relationship between AUC and the public," stated the report, "has for many years been tenuous; at a time when we are doing our best to improve them our efforts are being foiled by the disappointing lack of small courtesies on the part of visiting students."

Referring to the cost of billeting, Mr. Gordon pointed out that there were three

(continued on page two)

BILLET PROBLEM TO BE TACKLED

'Find Yourself a Billet Scheme'

All Tournament competitors as from next Easter will be levied five shillings to meet the host College's expenses of finding billets. This was decided by NZUSA at its August Council meeting. A move by Otago to increase this sum by a further five shillings was vigorously debated and finally defeated.

The question of billeting was first raised when Mr. W. H. Dawson (OU) presented the Easter Tournament accounts for this year on behalf of Otago. Tournaments were costing us too much money, he said, mainly because of billeting. The numbers requiring billets would increase in the future and the billeting problem seemed almost insoluble. A billeting levy would thus encourage competitors to arrange their own billets.

Sports Exec to prepare report

Later in the meeting at the recommendation of the Sports Sub-Committee, NZUSA asked the newly constituted Sports Executive to draw up a report on billeting in consultation with College executives. This will be presented at the Easter Council meeting.

Mr. A. D. Robinson (Res. Exec.) the Sports Officer, pointed out that he had been directed to present this same report to this meeting. However the loss of some experienced members of Resident Executive, together with the marked lack of enthusiasm shown by College executives in discussing the position in their own centres, had meant that the directive could not be complied with.

Two important matters needed consideration, said Mr. Robinson. The first was whether financial aid should be sought for one or both of the Tournaments from the Internal Affairs Department. "If we can obtain financial assist-

ance many of the difficulties which face us in the increased size of Tournaments will be overcome," he added. Secondly, should a means test be instituted for competitors at Tournament. For instance those willing to stay at hostels and willing to pay a certain amount extra should be encouraged to do so.

Otago, Auckland and Victoria circulated billeting reports at the meeting. "The primary concern in billeting visiting students," said Messrs Ian Short and Graeme Valpy, the Billeting Controllers for Easter Tournament, "must be to abide by the preferences of the citizens who are assisting the University in this big problem." Many people found billeting a Tournament competitor an enjoyable experience, others needed more than two years to forget their displeasure.

At Otago roughly a third of the visitors were accommodated in the many student flats and hostels. Whereas in the past hostels had been willing to take a certain number of the Billeting Controller's choice, now wardens demanded that resident students sponsor a competitor.

In this way the abuse of hostel accommodation by visiting students would be eliminated yet there would be no decrease in the number of billets offered. "The responsibility for behaviour would then be on the resident students and not on the Host College as a whole," the Billeting Controllers commented.

Auckland's report, presented by Mr. P.

J. Gordon (AUC) on behalf of the Billeting Sub-Committee, dealt mainly with the method and cost of finding billets. For an Easter Tournament 350 competitors had to be accommodated, at Winter this figure rose to over 450. It was felt that most of the billets should be supplied by the students of the college, particularly members of participating clubs and societies. This Winter Auckland's quota was only filled after extensive appeals to the public. "We feel very strongly that it is in no way incumbent on the public of Auckland to provide accommodation for Tournaments," remarked Mr. Gordon.

Because of this great dependence on the public Auckland had watched with

Sports Union - Union for Sports?

A Sports Union responsible to NZUSA, with control over all sport in the University of New Zealand, including the general supervision of sports tours and the direction of Tournaments, has been established.

Council agreed with the Sports Officer of Resident Executive, Mr. A. D. Robinson, that such a Sports Union was the best means of bringing the Easter and Winter Tournament constitutions more into line with one another and of putting sports tour on a more formal basis.

The draft constitution and rules for the Sports Union, at first called the Council of Sport, were circulated to Colleges for comment before Council met. All with the exception of Auckland, had either approved the scheme in principle or else suggested minor amendments.

Auckland on the other hand had objected to the establishment of such a Union and had forwarded a remit suggesting that an Assistant Sports Officer be appointed to help the Sports Officer. In addition they had proposed that a sub-committee of not more than four members be set up should the Sports Officer feel the need of extra assistance.

"The idea of a Sports Union has been put forward several times in the past."

N.Z. University Student Press Council

(Affiliated to the New Zealand University Students' Association, Inc.)

President: D. J. Stone, Immediate Past Editor, "Craccum", A.U.C.

Secretary: R. W. Armstrong, Editor, "Craccum", A.U.C.

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Supplement: Edited by R. W. Armstrong and M. Chapman. Chief Reporter: Jocelyn Dorrington, with Jennifer Hames, Corallyn Rae, Ian Beattie, Denis Taylor.

remarked Mr. A. D. Robinson (Res. Exec.). "I have been concerned primarily in creating a body that will work, that is responsible to NZUSA and under its overall control, and a body that is not a departure from the existing structure of control of University sport. The intention of this constitution is not to change the structure of control of University sport but rather to rationalise and simplify the present chaotic system or lack of system," he added.

The main change envisaged was that all sport would be brought under one constitution and under the control of one committee. At present there was a Tournament Committee for each Tournament, and hence there was no continuity between Tournaments. Nor did a Tournament Committee have any control over such contests as skiing, or in the conduct of sports tours. This work of controlling and co-ordinating University sport thus fell to NZUSA, work which because of the rapid expansion in its other activities it had no longer the "time

nor the specialised knowledge to perform adequately."

The proposed Sports Union would therefore be better equipped to look after all aspects of University sport, with the notable exception of Rugby Football, said Mr. Robinson.

NZUSA would have a close control over the Sports Union's decisions in any matters concerning finance. In the case of Tournament finance the committee of the Host College would be directly responsible to NZUSA, but in all other sports matters the Union would be autonomous subject to NZUSA control. In this way members would be given a greater sense of responsibility, while better qualified persons would be attracted than had sometimes been the case with Tournament Committee.

Referring to the establishment of a Sports Executive modelled on Resident Executive lines, Mr Robinson explained that this was the logical sequence to the rationalisation of the system. Three or four qualified members, as opposed to the present Sports Officer, were needed to conduct the volume of sports business which was the result of larger Tournaments, more frequent overseas sports tours and numerous inter-college sporting activities.

A sub-committee of Resident Executive members was not feasible because of the increased amount of work in spheres other than sport. Nor did Resident Executive meet frequently enough to make the immediate decisions so often necessary for the proper running of University sport.

Such a Sports Executive would thus be able to supervise sports tours closely, especially the financial side, and keep colleges informed; co-ordinate the sporting activities of Colleges between Tournaments; assist in resolving disputes between college Sports Councils; and make investigations for the Sports Union upon eligibility for Blues. This Executive would consist of a President, (also a member of Resident Executive), a Secretary, and two Vice-Presidents who would be elected at the annual general meeting of the Sports Union.

Turning to the appendix dealing with the system of points for Tournament Shield, Mr Robinson noted several changes. Easter Council meeting had recommended that an investigation be made. He had consequently looked for a system that was fair, easily applied, and uncomplicated that would bring widespread support from the Sports Councils and would not create endless difficulties and controversy.

"Only one system will fulfil these criteria," commented the Sports Officer, "namely the system where every sport is placed on an 8:4:2 basis for the Tournament Shield, while allowing each Sports Council to work out its own inter-

nal points system to determine the places."

The present points system was based upon two principles — first, allotting points in proportion to the number of players; second, allotting points equally to all sports. Such a system was unsound because of the constant conflict between these two principles. The only solution then was to base the points system on one principle alone, and there were several that could be used.

First, the allocation of points could be made according to the numerical strength in the University; second, to the general standard in the University; third, to the amount of effort required or time taken in the contest at Tournament; fourth, to the length of time the sport had been admitted to Tournament.

Not only did difficulties arise in allotting points according to the number of competitors in a contest (one of the present methods), but the principle itself was unsound. Why should sports be allocated more points according to numbers when these were determined primarily by the rules and customs of that sport outside the University, Mr. Robinson asked.

"Tournament Shield should be awarded for all round sports supremacy, not supremacy in a small minority of sports which have a larger number of competitors because of their rules," he remarked.

Equality of sports in the winning of points for the Tournament Shield was thus the only answer, because it was

INTERNATIONAL—

Where Britain goes . .

Despite Victoria's protest against expenditure of student money outside the S.E. Asian area, Council have decided to support the proposals for a Commonwealth Student Conference. It is hoped that Messrs P. W. Boag (AUC) and B. V. Galvin (Res. Exec.) will be able to give NZUSA more details when they return from the Seventh International Student Conference.

Because the financial situation would mean that travelling costs could not be met by NZUSA, it has been suggested that such a conference could be held either before or immediately after an ISC. Its scope was as yet undecided but it was possible that such topics as Travel and Exchange, which were directly related to student life and a seminar type study of some particular student question, would be included.

A Commonwealth Student Conference would be an ideal means of establishing contact and consolidating existing relations with other members of the Commonwealth, particularly those who had just attained independent status, or were about to do so.

Mr. B. V. Galvin (Res. Exec.), who introduced the proposal on behalf of the International Affairs Sub-Committee, pointed out that many members of the S.E. Asian area were also members of the Commonwealth, and hence relations with these National Unions would also be furthered.

"In concentrating our attention on South and South East Asia," said Mr. Galvin, "we should not neglect our position as a member of one of the few multi-racial groupings that does exist, and so fail to take the opportunity which this membership provides to establish closer contact with other National Unions."

Commented Mr. G. D. Kerr (OU): "Without wishing to appear a 'blind imperialist', we feel that Commonwealth relationships are more important than those in S.E. Asia."

Mining student WUS Scholar

Mr. Mihaly Polyak, a 22-year-old mining student from Viene, has been selected as the first World University Service Hungarian Bursary holder. This information was included in the WUS report presented by Council's representative, Miss Diana Mahy (OU), to the August meeting of NZUSA.

At Easter the Dominion Committee de-

cided to offer a bursary "of up to £250 for the first year, and amounts to be decided on for subsequent years for a Hungarian refugee student immigrant to NZ".

The WUS Field Office of Viene had supported Mr. Polyak's nomination for three reasons. First, he was a straightforward, reliable and serious-minded young man who would make a success of the opportunity offered; second, he had been refused admission to University because of his father's opposition to the existing regime; and third, his eldest brother was already on his way to the Dominion.

Mr. Polyak would arrive on the "Sibayal" with the final draft of Hungarian refugees and it is hoped that he would be able to stay at Carrington, one of the Dunedin hostels, for the remainder of the year. Special tuition would be arranged should his command of English not be high enough. Next year he would study mining at Otago.

Council then approved in principle the establishment of the Sports Union on the motion of Canterbury and Lincoln, and Auckland withdrew its remit. Mr P. J. Gordon (AUC) said that Auckland agreed with the general sentiments behind the proposal but objected to certain details.

The Chairman, Mr. B. V. Galvin (Vice Pres. Res. Exec.), interrupted and ruled that because of the importance of the matter lengthy discussion was warranted and thus a sub-committee should be set up. This was subsequently done and the recommendations received later by the meeting.

Mr E. A. Woodfield (Res. Exec.), Chairman of the Sub-Committee, noted that the majority of the amendments to the draft constitution referred to the procedure for the conduct of sports tours. The sub-committee considered that a 6:3:1 point system for Tournament Shield was better than the 8:4:2 basis which the Sports Officer had put forward. This recommendation, together with several others, was carried and the constitution of the Sports Union adopted as amended.

Council recorded their appreciation of the time and effort which the Sports Officer, Mr A. D. Robinson had put into the proposal for the Sports Union, and of the efficient manner in which the case had been presented.

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Billeting Costs Rocketing

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major items of expenditure — accommodation, food and advertising. Acting the Host in a fitting manner and keeping up the College reputation could be rather devastating to the Host College's finances. The large expenditure was not recoverable and was, from Auckland's point of view, pure loss. This Winter Tournament for instance the total estimated cost for billeting was £330, of which accommodation and food accounted for over £100 each and advertising £50.

Auckland therefore suggested six remedies. First, participating clubs had to realise their prime responsibility to provide the majority of billets. Second, since the maximum that could be accommodated had been reached, Tournament status should not be granted to any fur-

ther teams so that numbers would remain constant.

Third, individual sports should compete among themselves to retain their places. Fourth, the aims of some teams should be kept in close check. Fifth, because little co-operation was being received from some participating clubs, the Tournament Controller needed stronger control over Home College clubs.

Sixth, other inter-College activities concurrent with Tournament, such as Rugby League near the end of this Tournament, should be discouraged because of the loss of potential billets.

"Whatever happens it is clear that some changes must be made simply because Tournament is becoming too expensive to be maintained by the resources of the Home College alone," Mr. Gordon concluded.

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OVERSEAS STUDENTS—

Complaints Over Entry

"The difficulties and anomalies faced by overseas students have been simplified and exaggerated," said Mr H. Templeton (Res. Exec.), when presenting a report on the entry difficulties of Overseas Students to the August Council meeting.

"The entry of Overseas Students is not an easy problem," he added, "and its success depends on the co-operation, not only of the Government and University authorities, but also of the students themselves."

At the Easter meeting of Council a resolution had been passed directing NZUSA and the University of New Zealand to investigate this problem in conjunction with College executives. The terms of reference were (i) Fijian students, (ii) Colombo Plan students, (iii) students from other Island groups, and (iv) other private paying students. It was hoped that this would lead to the appropriate Government departments being approached in an endeavour to improve and standardize such entry conditions.

Entry permit valid for a year

A student entry permit was initially made valid for twelve months and renewable subject to satisfactory progress, said Mr. Templeton. Applicants had to obtain (a) university approval for admittance, (b) written guarantee of accommodation, (c) birth certificate or paternal deed, (d) bond to ensure that the student would not become a charge on the State, (e) Deed of Covenant, which was easily arranged through a Bank, (f) an undertaking not to marry or work without permission.

Taking the first of these as an example it could be seen why the University was forced to apply conditions for entry. As an academic body concerned with standards and overcrowding the University found it essential to be able to interview all overseas students and to check their language and technical qualifications. In effect ad eundem status was seldom refused.

"It is reasonable for both the Government and the University to be able to control their intake," remarked Mr. Templeton, "the Government for reasons of immigration policy, finance and health; the University for academic and special reasons."

Mutual benefit

Both bodies realized the value of having overseas students in the Universities and followed what in their view was as simple a procedure as possible. "If its conditions are fulfilled there should be no difficulties," he added.

The various colleges had been approached by the International Affairs Sub-Committee to see whether they could assist in the investigation. Otago and Victoria had no complaints. On the other hand both Auckland and Canterbury had complained about the dilatoriness of the Department of Labour in dealing with study and re-entry permits.

Auckland had pointed out that delay in granting the initial application could cause the loss of a full year's study in that it could not be lodged until the November of one year in order to enable study to begin in the next. With some replies not being received until May one year's possible study was wasted.

Without specific examples such complaints could not be completely answered, Mr. Templeton pointed out. However the Department of Labour resolutely denied this general charge of dilatoriness. Both Fijian and NZ Government authorities emphasised the need to apply for entry permits as soon as the November examination results were known. In spite of this many students failed to apply until February and University officials were frequently asked to accept late applications.

Difficulties of administration meant that the Labour Department often did not act as quickly as an individual would like. However, many cases, often involved ones, were dealt with and the failure of applicants to fulfil all the conditions

did not help matters.

Colleges had also complained about the Department's refusal to give reasons for the non-renewal or cancellation of permits. This had happened only twice in the last six years; once for a student who had not completed his degree after seven years, once for what was generally thought to be political activity.

This seemed to indicate that the failure to give reasons did not affect anyone greatly. "It is not policy for an administrative department to give reasons for a decision; it has to administer and not interpret and give reasons for the law," commented Mr. Templeton.

The dislike by some students of the threat to cancel the Study Permit included in an information sheet sent out by the Fiji Education Department, whereas the permit was actually issued by the NZ authorities, was also mentioned. It was essential for both the Fijian and the New Zealand departments to know what a student was doing. It was wrong for students who had undertaken to study

accountancy to enrol for a medical course. The conditions of entry had been set out and it was nonsensical to equate such a condition with a threat.

Summarising the opinions of the International Affairs Sub-Committee, Mr. Templeton said that the regulations had a basis in reason. Most of the difficulties seemed to have arisen because entry conditions had not been fulfilled. Such complaints directed simply at the regulations themselves could not be supported therefore.

"Difficulties will undoubtedly arise, if only because each applicant is different and cannot be fitted exactly into general regulations. But such problems can best be solved individually rather than by altering regulations," concluded Mr. Templeton.

Deportation threatened

Mr. P. J. Gordon (AUC) agreed that entry difficulties were best considered in individual cases. He quoted instances of Fijian students having difficulties in obtaining entry permits and being threatened with deportation without adequate explanation. Although it was suggested that this matter be discussed with the Education Section of the Department for Island Territories, Council decided that the matter could be more efficiently handled from time to time when it proved necessary.

College Executives were also asked to prepare and forward to Resident Executive a draft brochure for the use of Overseas Students in New Zealand. Delegates were shown Auckland's effort which contained information on Orientation, Tournaments, Capping, Elections, and Congress, together with an article by two women students from overseas on the typical day of an AUC student.

Congress on a tight rope

Congress Chairman for the 10th Annual Congress at Curious Cove is Dr. T. H. Scott, Head of the Department of Psychology at Auckland. Mr. A. P. Holman, the Congress Controller, informed Council of this when he was presenting his interim report. "There is no doubt that this man with his very keen mind, sense of humour and wide range of interests will make an excellent Chairman," he added.

Applications, with deposits, will close on October 11th. The tariff had been increased by one shilling to one guinea per student per day. The reason for this was that this year marked the end of an era in the financial position of Congress. Mr. Holman explained that during the first few years Congress had made a profit which was transferred to a Congress Reserve Fund. In recent years increased costs had been only partially met by increased fees.

Thus whereas Controllers at one stage budgeted so that this reserve did not have to be used, recently the fund had been drawn upon "as a means of cushioning the continually rising costs." As a result of the deficits of the last two Congresses there was now no Reserve Fund, yet the budgeted deficit for next year's Congress was £238. However it was possible that this would be reduced by as much as £50.

"It seems that there are three alternatives," said Mr. Holman. 1. To increase Congress fees even further by another £1/7/6, making the total rise for Congress £1/17/6 per student. This would mean for example that the total cost of seven days at Congress for a Victoria student would be nearly £10.

"2. For the four colleges to bear this amount between them; approximately £45 each.

"3. For a subsidy to be sought from College Councils or the Senate, on the grounds that Congress is an educational and cultural activity."

The first alternative the Controller considered quite out of the question because many students might be debarred from attending on purely monetary grounds. "To pay transport costs, fees of from nine to ten pounds and forego a week's work would be just too much, no matter how keen the student," he explained.

Mr. B. V. Galvin (Res. Exec.) pointed out that Council had decided in 1955 that in the event of a deficit each College would share the loss proportionately. There was thus no need to consider the three alternatives, he said. Mr. M. Freyne (AUC) felt that a list of Coun-

cil decisions relating to the control of Congress should be compiled and circulated to all Colleges, and moved accordingly.

Referring to the Congress Controller's third suggestion, Mr. Freyne recommended that each College apply to its own



Dr Scott

College Council for a subsidy towards Congress. Mr. B. V. Galvin vacated the Chair and expressed concern over the motion. An approach to the Senate was impossible and an application to the individual College Councils unnecessary. What would be the position, he asked, if one College granted money and the others did not.

Mr. C. J. C. Marchant (VUC) suggested the approach could be tentative and unofficial, while Miss G. Jackson (VUC) thought the motion should be reworded. She felt it would be better for the College Executives to approach their own Councils individually. Auckland's motion, amended to a general recommendation to Executives to investigate means of subsidising Congress, was then passed.

Roster for Sports Tours

Council have recommended to the Sports Union that they draw up a roster system for projected tours during the next few years. This decision followed a suggestion from the Sports Sub-Committee which met under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. A. Woodfield (Res. Exec.) to consider the question of sports tours, with special reference to finance.

Earlier the meeting had added the following clause to the amended constitution of the Sports Union: "For the better implementation of the financial clauses (relating to sports tours) it is essential that a measure of long term planning be introduced by Sports Councils contemplating tours."

This same problem had also been mentioned by the Sports Officer, Mr. A. D. Robinson (Res. Exec.) when presenting his report. During the second half of August two NZU teams — Women's and Men's Hockey — were touring Australia. A problem that had arisen with these tours had been the tremendous size of the estimated expenditure. "It places a huge strain on the resources of College Executives when two tours of such size take place simultaneously," he remarked.

A number of points needed consideration therefore — should there be only one tour at one time; should a roster system of tours be introduced; how much should team members pay of the expenses; how much financial assistance should be given by Executives and how much should the Sports Councils organising the tours pay of their own way.

Mr. C. J. C. Marchant (VUC) suggested that after the tour budget had been approved by NZUSA there were two ways by which an overseas tour could be financed. On the one hand a percentage of the cost could be divided equally between the four major colleges, the remainder to be raised by sports clubs concerned in proportion to the numbers selected from each college club. By this method then a constant proportion of the tour cost was borne by the Colleges.

In the second suggestion on the other hand the amount the Colleges were required to find did not alter, irrespective of the tour's cost. The extra finance required for an expensive tour consequently had to be found by the college sports club concerned. In this case therefore a fixed sum per head per member was arrived at and divided equally between the four major colleges. The remainder would be raised as in the first suggestion — by the College sports clubs concerned in proportion to the members selected for the tour.

It was reasonable for the cost to the individual clubs to be borne in proportion to the members travelling, said Mr. Marchant. In this way the weaker clubs with no members were not penalised and the stronger clubs with several representatives had an added incentive to raise the money.

Levy on clubs

Near the end of the meeting the Sports Sub-Committee presented its recommendations on the Draft Constitution of the Sports Union to Council. The most important alteration was the method of levying the appropriate college clubs for NZU overseas sports tours, which closely resembled Victoria's first suggestion.

The Chairman, Mr. E. A. Woodfield (Res. Exec.), explained that the sub-committee considered that 40% of the total sum to be levied should be borne equally by the Colleges. The remaining 60% was to be raised in proportion to the members selected for the touring team.

Council adopted this recommendation and thanked the sub-committee for its detailed and lengthy consideration of the draft constitution of the Sports Union, the billeting problem, the conduct and organisation of overseas sports tours and the position of certain sports such as drama, boxing and yachting in Tournament.

This supplement has been published by the New Zealand University Student Press Council and printed by the Acme Printing Co., 126 Vincent St., Auckland, C.I.

This is the fourth of a series of supplements informing students of the activities of their national union, NZUSA. It is not the official report of the meeting.

N.Z.U.S.P.C.—

Press Bureau Scheme

Press Council will publish four internal and four external bulletins for the use of College Editors and Executives in March and April next year, in addition to the usual Easter Council meeting supplement. The £60 expenditure thus incurred is to be proportionally paid by six constituent colleges — £13/10/0 for each major and £3 for each agricultural college.

NZUSA decided on this course after the President of the New Zealand University Student Press Council, Mr. D. J. Stone, had outlined proposals for the expansion of Press Council activities. To obtain maximum standard of publication in Press Council Supplements it was necessary to have a centralised agency, with specially appointed staff and a regular printer. This cannot be achieved with supplements being produced in various centres at different times and by College editors who already have to supervise publication of their College newspapers," added Mr. Stone.

Detailing the publications which would be published by the proposed national student press bureau and information centre, the President of Press Council said the number of supplements would be increased from three to five. One of these would feature a specially prepared report from the delegates of each year's International Student Conference.

At present the only reference to the delegates' report appeared in the supplement of the Council meeting at which it was discussed. "It is in the best interests of NZUSA," remarked Mr. Stone, "for the students to be informed as adequately as possible about these conferences." The remaining supplement would be held in reserve for some outstanding student topic of the year, for instance the Asian Student Seminar in 1958.

The bulletins were an innovation. These would be both internal and external, and would be sent to College editors and Executives from February to September inclusive. At present both editors and Executives received a flood of overseas student papers, magazines and bulletins. Few had the time to go through all this material.

College Execs to benefit

On the other hand the bureau would provide a regular monitoring service of overseas student news (internal bulletins) and NZ student news (external bulletins). In addition, by co-operating with the Public Relations Officer of Resident Executive, this bulletin service would also be in the nature of public relations.

Because of the extended activities some alteration of the existing organisation

was necessary. It was proposed that Press Council should be modelled on Resident Executive lines. An Executive consisting of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, two Associate Publication Officers, Assistant Secretary, and Honorary Vice Presidents would be situated in Wellington. This would be the administrative arm and would conduct Press Council business between Tournaments. "The centralisation of the Council in

TRAVEL & EXCHANGE—

Charter may be Lost

Insufficient applications from students wanting to travel to Australia under the NZUSA Travel and Exchange scheme had delayed the final details of organisation, said Miss G. Jackson, the Travel and Exchange Officer, when presenting her interim report to Council. Miss Jackson and her assistant, Mr. B. Hume, were appointed by Resident Executive subsequent to Easter Council meeting.

Arrangements had been made with Thomas Cook and Son for a Charter plane for the 14th and 15th December, 1957, and February, 1958, at the cost of £2,500. The question of group travel could not be considered until it was known whether the Charter could be filled or not.

Miss Jackson explained that Easter Council meeting had directed that should numbers be insufficient by October 31st to fill the Charter, group travel had to be used. On the other hand since it seemed some students might wish to return late in February, the possibility of group travel would have to be investigated.

Resident Executive felt that the Charter may have to be postponed, said the Chairman, Mr. B. V. Galvin (Vice Pres. Res. Exec.). Much money was involved and drastic action might be needed in that the Travel and Exchange scheme was not fulfilling its purpose. Miss Jackson pointed out that publicity in Australia had been good.

Wellington," remarked Mr. Stone, "will ensure the most economic and efficient service and also conduct a close liaison with NZUSA."

Turning to the financing of the scheme the President of Press Council pointed out that this would be by a levy system. Of the estimated £230 required each year, about £125 was already being paid indirectly by College Executives. The additional cost of £115 thus covered both kinds of bulletins and the two additional supplements.

Finally, the whole system would be under Council's annual review. Each Easter Press Council would present a report and financial statement on the previous year's activities.

NZUSA has approved the whole expansion scheme in principle and the matter has been referred to each College Executive for ratification of Council's decision. This ratification would allow a temporary application of the scheme on a trial basis until Easter 1958 when the matter will be reconsidered at the next NZUSA Council meeting.

The NUAUS Travel Director, Mr. B. Lucas, had sent the Australian universities a 'blurb' and as a result most of the college newspapers had featured the scheme. AUC drew the attention of delegates to a front page article in a recent issue of "Craccum" by three students who had travelled to Australia, and offered to compile an information sheet for applicants.

Noting the varying number of applications from different colleges — there have been 11 from CUC and none from Massey — Miss Jackson commented that the college quota system was much more satisfactory than a 'first come first served' basis. Council agreed and a motion to this effect, moved by Victoria and seconded by Auckland, was passed.

It is possible that a group of Canadian students from the University of British Columbia will visit New Zealand in either the summer of 1957/58 or in 1958/59.

The Travel and Exchange officer explained that she had received a letter asking what arrangements were made for groups of students who visited the country and had replied that the same facilities accorded to Australian students would be available to a Canadian party. "I also promised to help with tour and travel details within the country if I was able, and arrange meetings with groups of students in New Zealand," she added.

support Victoria and Canterbury.

Exam fee report

Council have directed Resident Executive to prepare a report on examination fees and their allocation to various uses, to be referred to College executives for their recommendations.

At the Easter Council meeting delegates had asked Resident Executive to present the students' case whenever the question was discussed by Senate. This matter had then been deferred from the February Senate meeting to allow the presentation of a report so that the fee increase could be investigated.

Mr. N. Kingsbury (Res. Exec.) reported that after meeting Dr. Currie the Education Sub-Committee felt that there would be no rise in examination fees this year. When such a rise was contemplated the Vice-Chancellor hoped to give NZUSA prior notice.

One matter that Council could well consider, said Mr. Kingsbury, was post-graduate scholarships. At present these were financed from examination fees. Mr. Kingsbury put forward two questions for consideration: should the number of opportunities to study overseas increase in proportion to the increase of student numbers, and did students want an increase in the number of post-graduate scholarships sufficiently to support having examination fees raised at the same time.

PRO'S REPORT

Resident Executive has begun a concentrated publicity programme through the newspapers, Government Information Service, radio, and such organisations as Rotary, said the Public Relations Officer, Mr. R. N. Turner, when presenting his report to the August Council meeting. In this way both present and future activities of NZUSA, especially those in S.E. Asia, would gain greater prominence, he said.

The press had been supplied with such items as Council's action concerning South African University segregation, the renewed efforts to obtain a seat on the Senate, and New Zealand's application for the Asian Seminar, all of which had been published. Articles on NZUSA had been prepared for such periodicals as VUC Council's "University News," while the COSEC News Bulletin and Student Mirror had reprinted several items.

Within the University regular bulletins of Resident Executive meetings had been sent to College newspapers, as well as two special articles both of which had been published in the Tournament issue of "Craccum."

Dealing with radio publicity, Mr. Turner said that the NZBS seemed willing to broadcast a summary of the Association's international activities. This, and a possible interview with the S.E. Asian scholar Wasisto Surjodiningrat, would take the form of a talk or background item to the news. The Broadcasting Service were also keen to receive items of news suitable for the 9 o'clock news bulletin.

Mention was also made of the interest in NZUSA affairs, particularly the educational and international, by many organisations whose help might prove valuable in the future. "Some of them would welcome more news of NZUSA activities, ... some would like to be addressed at luncheon meetings and other functions by an NZUSA officer," explained Mr. Turner.

NZUSPC NOTES

Political questionnaire

A questionnaire has been drawn up and sent to the four main political parties contesting the general election in November — National, Labour, Social Credit and Communist. Containing questions on agricultural, educational, internal and external affairs, it should prove of great interest to students when the replies are published in the final issues of College papers for the year.

Censorship Report

Two Reports were presented to the Council, dealing with censorship in College papers and the possibility of sales to the public. The censorship report was a summary of the regulations existent, and relations between, editor and Executive in each College. Ranging from complete independence of action (Chaff MAC), almost complete (Craccum AUC, Canta CUC, Cacin CAC), to more restricted control (Salient VUC, Critic OU), censorship and its associated controls show wide variation, but happily, in those papers where applied, is not excessive.

Sales to the public

Sale of student papers to the public was carried into practical effect last term by Critic (OU). Largely as an experiment to test public reaction, the paper was placed on sale at several bookshops — but the result has not been very encouraging.

Congress Officers

Mr. M. Chapman (AUC) and Mr. D. M. Lenihan (OU), were appointed Congress Press Officers to be responsible for the publication of a four page supplement recording discussion at Congress 1958.

Training College Editor

Present at the meeting as an observer was Mr. Arthur Fryer, Editor of *Newswheel*, the newspaper of Palmerston North Training College. Mr. Fryer is the first Editor of a Training College paper to take advantage of Associate Membership of the Council.

PACIFIC STUDIES EXTENSION URGED

Due once again to Auckland's interest in Anthropology, Maori and Pacific Studies, NZUSA have decided to support the expansion of Pacific Studies in all existing departments, particularly in the study of Polynesian culture and languages. Letters are to be sent to the College Councils, the Department of Island Territories and other relevant organisations informing them of Council's decision.

This extension had not taken place earlier due to the lack of trained personnel and of written material, said Mr. P. J. Gordon (AUC). These no longer existed. At Auckland for instance two members of the Department of Anthropology, Dr. B. Biggs and Mrs. H. Woolston, had been trained in Hawaii. Recently too there had been a number of good textbooks on Pacific studies published.

Council also resolved to support the establishment of Maori as an alternative unit to a foreign language requirement in all Colleges, such a unit to be taken extra-murally. Both Canterbury and Victoria pointed out that Maori was accepted as a foreign language.

Support for Vet. School

NZUSA is to strongly recommend to the Senate that a School of Veterinary Science be established in New Zealand. The location and nature of such a school however delegates decided lay outside the

scope of the Students Association.

Two motions of principle were before the meeting—one from Lincoln, the other from Otago. Mr. W. H. Dawson (OU) pointed out that Otago strongly supported the basic idea that a Veterinary School should be established in New Zealand. If Australia were to close these specialised schools NZ would be 'out on a limb.' The cost of travel to and from Australia, together with additional expenses incurred through a veterinary student being forced to leave the country, all had to be considered, he said. The general motion of principle was then passed.

Otago then attempted to move that the site of such a school would best be the Taieri Air Station, but the Chairman ruled that to discuss further details lay outside the scope of NZUSA. Lincoln intimated that it wished to move its second remit which stated that a Veterinary School would be best situated at the Canterbury Agricultural College in association with the School of Agriculture.

Victoria moved that Council pass on to the next business, and was supported by Canterbury. Speaking against the procedural motion, Mr. W. H. Dawson said that Council could discuss material aspects of the Veterinary School as a means of implementing the general motion which had just been passed. The procedural motion was then passed, after Massey had indicated that it would

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JOYNT SCROLL

M.A.C. AGAIN

The Joynt Scroll Debating contest under the able chairmanship of Professor Blacklock was very lively indeed with a receptive audience interjecting hard. Although the standard of speaking was fairly high some speakers clearly did not know what they were talking about. Thus CAC, which had the easier case in the subject "that Anglo-French intervention in Suez was unjustified," lost much ground by the fact that both speakers, though certain of their opinions, lacked either the logical powers or eloquence to carry them off. Thus their VUC opponents, and particularly Mr E. W. Thomas, by impassioned and logical speaking, gained second place in the contest (and Thomas was third among individual speakers). Likewise Misses F. Jones and E. Allo of CUC must have lost heavily on their weak delivery and argument. It was rather hard on these two for the bickering to increase; but others had learnt how to turn it to advantage and the remaining lady speaker actually thrived on it.

This was Miss P. O'Regan of OU, who, with an excellent speaking voice, a

real sense of the dramatic and of the rhetorical question, and from the Christian view, successfully contended "that nuclear tests should be abandoned" and won herself second place. Her partner Mr G. Berman was capable but his technical knowledge combined with cultured voice tended to give him an unappetising goody-goody appearance. OU, which came third, was unfortunate in debating against the strong team from AUC. However much I personally deplore Mr Hamilton's bombastic bluff, redundant humour, and often downright impertinence, he undoubtedly is a capable speaker with well-disciplined actions and intonation. He fully deserved his first place and, with Mr P. Williams, AUC's first speaker with enough discipline to speak well within his time limit—a very effective way of showing one's conviction in a debate. There remains to mention only one team, that of MAC, which in my opinion and the opinion of others did not receive fair treatment from the judges. Mr I. Beattie, if not demonstrative, was the clearest, most logical, and most solid speaker of the evening. Mr J. Kerr likewise gave a clear presentation not lacking in humour. Their case, the most difficult of the three debates, against CUC was "that the modern state is assuming social organisation which is rightly the prerogative of the individual." —Cicero.

TOURNAMENT DRAMA

Surprising Decision

Knowing something of the past records of C.U.C.'s Dramatic Society, it was neither surprising nor to be thought presumptuous, that for this year's Tournament, it should tackle *In Camera* by Jean-Paul Sartre, but nevertheless, it was disappointing that the success of the production was marred by faults which could have been corrected with little effort.

Dramatic intensity is the play's merit and the degree to which this was achieved is in relation to the extent to which the producer allows the symbolism and the atmosphere to be stressed in his interpretation. To sustain any is difficult, for the stage is held by three characters for a very long time; and there is a tendency to stress the morbidity of the play which tires the audience. This is what happened in Murray Alford's production. From the beginning Cyde Scott as the Valet, gave an excellent entry, setting the atmosphere, but which was followed too rigidly by the cast. Much more could have been done with contrast, especially in the role of Estelle which was taken by Deirdre Boyes. Estelle is a beautiful, heartiness woman. In the production, she was neither beautiful nor a woman — she was a girl, inclined to swallow her words and be too taut. She could have made more use of gesture and facial expression. It only required a better frocking, more maturity and elegance on her part to provide the contrast required between her and Inez, who was played by Elizabeth Bromley. She was excellent, but her

all-important appearance was spoiled by a hair style quite out of keeping with her character, as was the powder compact Estelle once produced, out of keeping with the play — one of whose significant external points is the absence of mirrors.

In contrast, V.U.C.'s *Man of Destiny*, by G. B. Shaw, was a much simpler play to attempt and better carried out in its details. As Napoleon David Vere-Jones was very good. The long speeches between him and the Strange Lady could have been cut with advantage, or would have been better, had more consideration been given to the attitudes and movements of the two players.

From a practical point of view, O.U. made an excellent choice when it chose Thornton Wilder's *The Happy Journey*, which required no properties other than some chairs and a platform. The placing of these by the Stage Manager in view of the audience was effective, and throughout the play was handled naturally and with ease, which goes a long way towards making it a success.

Margo Carrigan gave an excellent portrayal of Caroline; as Mr Kirby, Marie Heenan was good, although rather inconsistent, and as Pa Kirby, Richard Templeton could have been made to look considerably older. The miming was good during the journey, but weak on either side of it.

Although the theme of *Machine Song* by A. E. S. Coppard is now old and hackneyed, much credit goes to Tony Courtney for the life he infused into his production by a careful and effective use of lights and staging. This production was far ahead of *The Man of Destiny* and *In Camera* in that it did not lag; This contrast could have been even more outstanding if a better use had been made of gesture and variation in the pitch of the voices, especially in that of Joe, whose part was taken by Gabriel Prendergast. The concentration on the technicalities of the production rather than the characterisation—although the latter is symbolic—made the whole too artificial. The climax where Joe smashes the machine was well done, but the subsequent speech by Joe was very lame.

It was unfortunate that John Thompson was unable to adjudicate, for one's faith was naturally lacking in adjudicators who expected a low standard of performance from we students and expressed their amazement when casts remembered their words, while they, themselves, employed some shocking grammar. However, their decision in placing A.U.C. first, was one held by most spectators, although for second placing *The Happy Journey* was a much better staged play than *A Man of Destiny*.

"Cracuum" is published by the Auckland University College Students' Association, Princes St., Auckland, C.I., and printed by the Acme Printing Co., 126 Vincent St., Auckland, C.I.

Robertson Reassessed

I feel that it is up to some magazine in this country to express the appreciation of the people of New Zealand on Mr James Robertson's work as conductor of the National Orchestra. Parliament evidently considers that the following statement is a reward for Mr. Robertson's hard work: "We would be mean if we did not pay tribute to James Robertson, who is leaving the orchestra after his three-year term; for the way he has improved the orchestra." *Tribute my hat—more of an insult!*

The greatest possible tribute, I think Mr Robertson would agree, is not in the words of an ignoramus politician nor from the pen of a cliché-spouting critic but in the spontaneous appreciation of the music he has presented at public concerts. Thus I am not going to concern myself with unreliable estimates of how much better the orchestra is now than before Mr Robertson's appointment. Such comparisons are paltry and unnecessary; for the real indication of a person's work lies in those things tangibly achieved.

Mr Robertson's most obvious achievements are in the Orchestra itself. Its repertoire has been increased, past the popular concert works, to new and stimulating works — the complete *Brandenburg Concertos*, Britten's *Les Illuminations*, works by N.Z. composers. In 1955 the Orchestra made its first venture with a choir (during the Auckland Festival) in Finzi's *Immortality Ode* and Delius's *Appalachia*. Since then the full orchestra has accompanied choirs in such diverse works as Britten's *Five Tudor Portraits*, Tchaikowski's *Eugen Onegin* and Verdi's *Requiem*. Also the extent of the repertoire has been increased by the acquisition of the new Goff harpsichord and the contra-bassoon. It is certainly due to Mr. Robertson's good sense and interest that these improvements have come; and it is his personality that has drawn some excellent executants to the Orchestra — notably Mr. James Hopkinson.

The failure of audiences to attend National Orchestra concerts, particularly

in 1955-56, I do not think attributable to anything but a periodic attack of complacency or apathy on the part of the public. Certainly the standard of the concerts was no lower. And attractive prom concerts and youth concerts were held. However much the music of the 1812 *Overture* appeals you the effects of authenticity must rank highly among Mr. Robertson's triumphs. But such a triumph will not attract the same audience to hear Lilburn. I suggest no remedy; indeed the problem seems to have solved itself with 1957's improved quantities of audience.

One of Mr. Robertson's brightest achievements is the New Zealand Opera Company, unfortunately situated in Wellington, but nevertheless of great merit. This is his brainchild and the singers, plus reduced orchestra, have worked hard under his direction. The best works so far produced are undoubtedly the Menotti group—*Amahl and the Night Visitors*, *the Medium*, and *the Consul*. As these have been broadcast I should like to mention with appreciation also the increased studio broadcasts of the National Orchestra and its participation in such productions as MacNeice's *Christopher Columbus*—one of the finest pieces of work the N.Z.B.S. has set before us.

And finally the work of Mr. Robertson in encouraging musical appreciation and advancement in New Zealand deserves illumination. He has been the moving spirit behind such promising groups as the N.Z. Wind Ensemble and the Malcolm Latchem String Quartet; he has lectured and discussed, and he has himself participated as accompanist in chamber music recitals. His pleasant speaking voice and intelligent appraisals over the air and at concerts has been the inspiration to many of us more low-brow concertgoers. All achievements make him a conductor and friend with whom we shall not easily part company. —I.D.B.

Why is Science ?

"Science and Education," the subject of Mr E. J. Searle's address to the final meeting of the A.U.C. Scientific Society on August 13th, proved a lively topic for the 45 enthusiasts present.

Mr Searle began by putting the question—"what is science" and why should it be taught in schools?

Definitions of science are as numerous and varied as definitions of art. "Science is what scientists do," is a definition in the Dr. Johnson manner, but hardly useful. It is possible to find a satisfactory description of science if one examines its methods, subject matter and purpose. Einstein has said that science is refined everyday thinking. But generally scientific method is somewhat more disciplined, involving objective observations, rational formulation of hypotheses and the design and execution of controlled experiments to test and extend these hypotheses. Like other fields of human endeavour, successful scientific work also involves the inspiration which arises from intuition and imagination. The domain of science is the perceivable universe; it seeks information about the world we know through our senses. The reliability of this information is judged by the reproducibility of the sense impressions. The object of science is to build up a structure of knowledge which is integrated by conceptual schemes called scientific theories or laws.

In the community, science is regarded with respect and a little fear. The cred-

ulity once given to devils and spirits is now reserved for streptococci bacillus and gamma rays. In a Scottish report on secondary education compiled by non-scientists it was stated that science has an essential place in education because science is the distinguishing element in Western European culture. The Greeks esteemed beauty; the Romans had organisation and law; we have science. Albert Schweitzer at the age of thirty changed his life from a Professor of theology, a Biblical scholar, a musician and interpreter of Bach, to become a medical student. The records in his writings at the time how he became aware of the distinction between the truth that arises from the accumulated thoughts and opinions of men and the truth that is based on observations and experiments. An awareness of both these truths must be instilled by a complete education.

The discussion continued with a comparison of the teaching value of the different sciences. It was agreed that the object of a school science course should be to show, by the use of simple experiments, how the great body of scientific knowledge has been built up. Mr. Searle considered that the present shortage of scientific workers and teachers could be solved satisfactorily only by improved teaching in the lower forms at secondary school.

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THE FACULTY OF MAINTENANCE

We're No Angels

At long last the spotlight of 'Craccum' falls on that little known but very real adjunct to our University—the Faculty of Maintenance.

Behind its imposing nameplate decisions that effect the entire University are made — whether or not the mains will stand another 5 amp plug in the Geography Department, or will the Students' Association callfont be fixed next week or postponed for another five years!

So inauspicious is the efficient functioning of this Faculty that we fail to realise the vital part that maintenance plays in helping students to attain degrees and academic distinction. For instance, if our blocked drains were not unblocked, our blown fuses not painstakingly replaced and our common rooms not painted yellow — how much more unbearable would be our pursuance of the elusive degree we are seeking. The Faculty can be likened to the blood system — a heart of (corrugated) iron circulating to all corners of the University the vital needs of maintenance—in circles.

To the Faculty Deanery each morning hurry the members of its staff — by far the largest in the University, in fact very large. Here the operations for the day are detailed. The Departments that have complained longest for maintenance are carefully noted on special cards. The job is then carefully examined by several successive visits from the staff in order of superiority (bottom up). The card is then filed.

Capital works are an important monument to the Faculty. Examples of its sterling (£NZ) and lasting works are the Cafeteria lean-to (*Record*: 4 men for six weeks); the solid concrete replace-

ment floors in the Music and Geography Departments; the Grand Staircase to the north of the Arts Block; and the newly sealed paths — made dead flat for marbles and knuckle-bones in summer, and collecting lakes for paddling in winter. Occasionally, however, the complexities that the University poses baffle even this Faculty — Pembridge still leaks like a sieve at the back, the Geography Department's sink is a fright, and the drains in MCR still flood.

Saturday work is an important sideline. Much timber is transported on trailers, O'Rorke's lead flashing was melted, motor cars are repaired, and favours attended to. Faculty service has been known to extend as far as Herne Bay and Remuera.

O'Rorke and the Globe will long remember the period last year when the Faculty stayed for a considerable time. It was bad luck that some cement went missing, but despite these setbacks the men managed to knock-off at the usual time each day.

One of the most avid concerns of the Faculty are the "mains". To give the University every fraction of the available trickle of electricity that flows in, the Faculty has studded Departmental

switchboards with cut-outs and current trimmers, wired 10 amp power points to 5 amp lighting circuits, and filled the air with an impressive array of overhead wires. Perhaps it would spoil the fun of being able to spend a week fixing the main switchboard every time it blows up, if someone prevailed on the College Council to install bigger mains!

But we can rest assured that this



The only reason for publishing this photograph is that it improves the appearance of the page.

Faculty will go on ever forward, in circles, doing even bigger things. Long after other Faculties have had to curb their expenditure on laboratory equipment and research will the Faculty of Maintenance progress. Its future rests on the solid foundations of the University—in its drains, mains and cash.

Nationalism and Racialism

Indonesia

Sis Surjodiningrat, speaking at a luncheon meeting, described Indonesia's long struggle for independence from the Dutch, beginning with the stimulating victory of an Asiatic state, Japan, over a European power, Russia, in 1905.

The nationalists had an uphill fight not only against the Dutch, but also against the people's local particularisation and inertia. The Dutch sought to suppress the movement by making it more difficult to obtain education beyond primary school level, dismissing prominent Indonesians with nationalist sympathies.

The policies the Dutch pursued left the country with hardly any highly trained technicians, administrators or teachers when independence was proclaimed in 1948. Students who were in a position to take education to higher levels, had to go to the Netherlands for it.

The Japanese invasion in World War II devastated the islands economically but at least the Indonesians had some chance to govern themselves. The Japanese left in 1945 and, before the Dutch returned, Independence was proclaimed — in the courtyard of a student hostel in Jakarta.

The problems facing the new tradition after the Dutch withdrawal were immense. Only a comparatively small group of educated men were ready to guide Indonesia into a new era. The students of Indonesia are playing a vital role, often teaching at secondary schools as they study at the University. They are among the major forces binding the people into a nation.

Apartheid

The natives in South Africa, said Dr. Marion Kirk to the IRC, are not as dissatisfied as is often thought. The majority are extremely backward, but more and more they are being caught up in the tide of nationalism. Energetic leaders are encouraging the more apathetic, not to violence, but rather to passive resistance, economic boycott and collective bargaining. This has won them a certain measure of success and many South African whites are realising that their economic prosperity is very dependent upon African labour and the African consumer.

The present government's policy of apartheid has unified the eleven million natives in opposition against three million whites, who are divided into two political groups according to descent. In addition the problem is complicated by other groups, the Cape coloureds and the Indians. The latter have fewer political rights than the Africans but, influenced by the teachings of Ghandi, are more politically conscious.

New Zealand's Offensive Commitments

Since the last war, the Governments of New Zealand have taken various steps to defend her against possible aggression by a foreign power. This foreign power has been designated as any communist state. New Zealand has strengthened her armed forces and, in addition, has made agreement and treaties with other countries, in order to obtain collective security.

Over the years New Zealand has accumulated an impressive array of obligations and commitments.

Of these, the best known are those of the United Nations charter: this advocates the use of collective measures in the case of threats against, or breaches of the peace. However, the charter relies on voluntary co-operation and although there is moral obligation, witness Korea, there is no legal commitment.

Commonwealth

One of the strongest military obligations of New Zealand, although the most vague, is the unwritten obligation on members of the Commonwealth to come to the assistance of other members who are the victims of aggression. If Canada was attacked, for instance, New Zealand would immediately rush to the rescue. Unfortunately it is doubtful whether the obligation would be as strong in the case of attack on non-white Commonwealth countries.

New Zealand, of course, retains responsibility for the defence of its own territories, including the island territories, Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue Island, and Nauru Island. She has also assumed responsibilities principally for the co-ordination of defence measures and the provision of advice and assistance, in certain United Kingdom territories in the Pacific. New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom have set up machinery for co-ordinating their plans for the defence of their territories in South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific. This, known as A.N.Z.A.M.,

provides for co-operation but has not the precise legal commitments of a treaty.

In the A.N.Z.U.S. Treaty of 1951 New Zealand, Australia and the United States each agreed to take action, in accordance with their constitutional processes in the event of armed attack on any of the parties, the island territories under their jurisdiction in the Pacific or on their armed forces in the Pacific, and to consult with each other whenever any of the parties is threatened in the Pacific.

SEATO

The most important military commitments of New Zealand resulted from the conclusion of the Manila Treaty (SEATO) in September, 1954, under which New Zealand pledged herself to take action to meet aggression against any of the parties or 'protocol States,' (attack on which would endanger the peace and safety of the parties), Cambodia Laos, or Southern Vietnam. The Treaty members, Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States, further agreed to discuss possible action in the event of subversive activity in the Treaty area. The Treaty as it stands, against all aggression is perhaps justifiable, but it is made both dangerous and harmful by the 'understanding of the United States,' which is attached to the Treaty, and which the other signatories refused to include in the Treaty. This states that by the term 'aggression' the

United States means 'communist aggression,' and that any other aggression would be treated in the same way as subversive activity. SEATO has resulted in the danger that genuine national developments may be treated as subversive activity, whereas aggression may be recognised by the United States or not, as it pleases. SEATO has harmed the relationships between New Zealand and non-Treaty countries, such as Indonesia, as it is seen, not without justification, as an offensive encirclement, dangerous to the free development of the Asian States concerned.

Such an array of military obligations and commitments means only one thing. If there is a war, New Zealand will be in it. Let us all then work for peace, not by signing treaties which create distrust, but with co-operation, mutual respect of territorial rights, and genuine goodwill.

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