



CRACCUUM

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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CONGRESS . . . FOR A CHANGE

Congress . . . all things to all men, and certainly something different in the way of a holiday. A paradise for the swot-sickened and lecture-drugged. A haven from the year's drudgery where for one splendid week you can skim the intellectual cream of the country with no more effort than lying in the sun . . .

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One of the most refreshing things about the lectures (apart from their above-average quality) is the fact that they are entirely voluntary. To be able legitimately to attend a lecture, or any, as the spirit moves, is indeed a rare pleasure! Couple with that the certain knowledge of a first class address, and you have conditions elsewhere unequalled. This is somewhat different from what you are no doubt used to. Your maximum efficiency of concentration (to say nothing of comfort) the minimum is as follows: 1 Lilo (you may possibly manage without), 1 sleeping bag, 3 pillows (minimum), 50 cigarettes (if a non-intellectual omit this item), chocolates, sweets, apples etc. to taste.

A word to the wary! If you are still thinking of Congress exclusively as an intellectual powerhouse, then don't. If you are the frankly social type, with no pretensions or aspiration to the higher planes of intellectual exercise, then Curious Cove has plenty to offer you — parties, parties and PARTIES. Besides parties, Congress can offer you sunshine, a warm sea, bush-clad hills; and, whether your forte is swimming, fishing, tramping, water-skiing, bending a bow or pitching a line, you will find all catered

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Those whose prowess lies in the sphere of athletics will have plenty of opportunity to utilise their abilities for the greater honour and glory of their Universities in the Congress Olympics. Strong men and bold are indeed essential, as the strength of an Olympic team depends for success on the qualities of its saboteurs!

Having previously said something of the quality of the lectures, at least by implication, let me now say something about the lecturers. They are not only a very interesting bunch, but also a bright crowd who add quite a decided tang to Congress social life. They are as stimulating at parties as they are on the lecture platform in provoking discussion. The formal student-lecturer relationship breaks down in the convivial atmosphere of Curious Cove and a spirit of bonhomie prevails.

If, despite the eloquence of my eulogy, you are still unconvinced that attending Congress is the best use to which you can put that last week of January 1959, get someone else to confirm this fact. Any "old hand" will endorse my opinion.

So — if you're the social type come to Congress, if you're the intellectual type come to Congress, if you're the athletic type come to Congress, if you have problems, if you have no problems, if you like talking, if you like listening, if you dislike doing either, then Congress is the place for YOU. In fact, if I haven't said it before, COME TO CONGRESS.

—JAN HYHAN,
For O.U. Congress Committee

COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE

Copy for the next issue of "Craccum" will close on **TUESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, at 7 p.m.** Please place contributions in "Craccum" door.

COMMUNIST DOMINATION

"Irresponsible fools" — "hooligans" — "beasts" — "gangsters" — "cavorting asses" — "mindless apes" — "criminally demonstrated" — "crass stupidity". These are some of the gems taken from various articles, from the various articles, from the last issue of Craccum reporting the sensational hit of the year — Rabble Without a Cause.

These emotionless, educative expressions came from our University intelligentsia and refer to students who were responsible for most of the noise at the protest meeting against Anglo-American action in Lebanon and Jordan, and in lesser extent to all (so it seems) who failed to vote the way organisers of this meeting wished.

Only one (J.D. Beggs) out of twenty contributors on this question made an effort to see why the meeting was so noisy. The suggested explanation is very plausible if not right. Except for the S.C.M. everything else in the organisation of this meeting was heavily listing to the Left. There was no indication in the advertising notices of any form of discussion. The choice of two speakers was extreme. In fact both of them gave only one side of the story. This is incompatible either with their sincerity or knowledge of international affairs.

To deny Soviet influence in the Middle East is to demonstrate lack of factual and political knowledge or to be plainly biased.

To realise the situation in the Middle East, you must have a map of the area in front of you; you must consider Soviet Communism and the way the aims of its foreign policy are achieved; you must also consider Arab Nationalism and Western interests in the Middle East.

The negative side of the American and British action in the Lebanon and Jordan has been outlined by R. Chapman. His suggestion is that — let Nasser have what he wants! Just as long as we have peace in that area for the next three or thirty? years.

The Creeping Soviet

The same principles were followed in Europe after World War II. The Western powers, for the sake of "Peace", (and because Soviet Russia wanted it) let Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Roumania slip into the hands of Communist regimes without a struggle. The international situation today might have been very different had the Western Powers stood firm.

This did not satiate the Soviet appetite. To let Nasser have a free hand in the Middle East virtually means armed conflict between Arabs and Israelis . . .

Had the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom refused the Lebanese and Jordanian requests for military assistance, they would have invited Nasser to act, they would have encouraged the Soviet to go on with their plans for ultimate World domination (see 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union); and they would have struck a severe blow to any country that expects aid from these governments.

Anyone who has witnessed or has detailed knowledge of the methods by which the Soviet gained control of the whole Eastern Europe cannot help but see a similar pattern of events emerging in the Middle East. This time the Soviet is utilising Arab nationalism for their own ends. By radio and the Press support for the Arab cause has been pledged; financial aid and armaments have been given; and advisers and instructors have been sent. This, the prelude, has

been going on for some time: has the next phase been prevented by the Anglo-American intervention? Moscow alone knows.

This intervention, of course, was somewhat risky, but necessary. It will prove that America and Britain are prepared to defend themselves and those who choose to join them, not only by protest votes, but the strength of arms.

There are individuals who are always ready to point out the horrors of war, yet these high-minded people do not see that certain risks must be taken; otherwise the time will come when mankind and civilisation will be in the hands of a bunch of barbarians. They do not seem to realise that already millions of people suffer physically and spiritually in many countries; that every field of human activity is directed, in these countries, by and for the Party. These subject peoples were too weak to defend themselves and other nations ignored their pleas for help.

It is wrong to say that the Anglo-American Intervention in the Middle East is just as bad as the Soviet Intervention in Hungary. These points must be considered: 1. Soviet forces were not invited to intervene by the Hungarian Government (see U.N. Report of Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary). 2. Soviet forces went into action, causing a great number of casualties among unarmed civilians. In many cases they opened fire on crowds. 3. The Hungarian Government did not permit U.N. observers to be present during the intervention. 4. The Soviet Union did not obey the U.N. decision asking them to withdraw their forces from Hungary.

It is true that a number of Students misbehaved at this protest meeting; however, some of that behaviour was not so unintelligent or low as some people are trying to make out. Nor does it seem right to denounce them for unintelligence and emotionalism and very bad manners by very strongly termed articles, which do not exhibit any particular wisdom and are themselves full of emotional phrases.

—A LITHUANIAN STUDENT.

A REMINDER TO CONTRIBUTORS

We are always pleased to receive articles, etc., but would prospective contributors please bear in mind that Craccum space is limited so to make sure of your article being accepted would you keep it down to 300-500 words; letters 200-300. All contributions MUST be signed although a nom-de-plume may be added for publication if desired. Failure to comply with these requests will mean either abridgement or rejection.

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FROM THE FANS:

Hobson Bay and all that . . .

The following is the text of a letter received by the President of the Auckland University Students' Association:

Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 17th July enclosing a copy of your 14th instant to the Town Clerk.

Congratulations on your very well reasoned opinion of the objectives of a University.

As an ex-student with the benefit of a great deal of overseas travel, particularly between 1940 and 1945, I fully concur in the submissions you have made, and hope the efforts of those concerned with the establishment of an integrated University, sufficient for the needs of the future city of Auckland, will overcome any lesser expedient prompted by a bureaucratic refusal to pay the price. If the seat of Government was at Auckland, I doubt if the problem would arise.

As one of your lecturers has misinterpreted an extract of a statement published in a local paper recently, I would ask you to draw attention of members of your Association to the full context, namely:—

"Why risk the uncontrolled subsequent growth in such a vital part of the City, after the 40 acres of the Princes Street area are fully utilised.

This will be inevitable in this rapidly growing City and at no time will a fully integrated University be possible. Within a generation it would lead to the destruction of the heritage of Albert Park, and the historic Government House and its grounds.

It will eventually be like a cancer in the heart of the City." Is it not reasonable comment to suggest an uncontrolled growth is, as the Greeks would have described it, a carcinoma.

I put it to you, if you could plan to avoid contracting a cancer of body or places, would you?

Wishing you, and the Association, success in your efforts.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Councillor

J. W. M. CARPENTER.

Sir,

I would like to point out, for the benefit of those who read Mr Crooke's article in the last issue of *Craccum* that for all his talk of dangling red herrings being snapped up by the University Council, Hobson Bay does present itself as being a practicable and suitable site for a future University.

Mr Crookes says that Hobson Bay's disadvantages have been enumerated too many times to make them worth repeating. I have heard and read many "so-called" disadvantages, but I have never heard or read of more than two or three, on considering the whole problem, which have any significance at all. Mr Crookes then states the three "main" disadvantages of Hobson Bay and these amount to very little.

The difficulty is one of travelling to and from Hobson Bay for students living in Southern and Western suburbs. If I asked Mr Crookes to name a better site more centrally placed, he would probably say; why not leave the University at Princes St? But who in their right mind would accept thirty acres for the ten thousand students which statistics say will be wanting University education in the year 2000, when the Education Department will not accept anything less than twenty-five acres for 500 Secondary School pupils. Also leaving the University at Princes St. means that; — a medical school and teaching hospital decent residential colleges, ample parking facilities for cars and playing-fields must be left out. So Hobson Bay becomes the most central site in Auckland.

Mr Crookes' second "main" disadvantage is the time it would take to get Hobson Bay ready for building. Sir James Fletcher says that he can get the ninety acres inside the sewer line filled and consolidated by the time the first buildings are completely designed. I do not think Mr Crookes is in a position to say that this cannot be done.

Finally, Mr Crookes talks of the complete disruption caused by moving the University to Hobson Bay. I think he should take a look at the present state of affairs. The Engineering School is on a disused aerodrome, twenty miles away, the School of Fine Arts is split between a Primary School, five miles away, and the discarded by the Education Department and a few temporary huts on the old Grammar School site. Chemistry and Physics jammed into the old Choral Hall, which was made temporary for five years in 1930. Only two permanent buildings have ever been built in the history of the University — those of Arts and Geology. I do not think moving to Hobson Bay could make things very much worse.

There is one thing that I do entirely agree on with Mr Crookes and that is that a decision must be made immediately without any more hokus-pokus and playing for time by the Government.

—J.D.S.R.

Sir,

If we are to have a new University, the Government must accept responsibility and the matter be placed above the reach of cheap, Local Body politics.

The problems then can be listed under these headings: 1. Maximum permissible size, 2. Site, 3. Structural Form. In considering (1), the maximum number of students must be laid down. The subjects to be taught and the facilities and living accommodation decided upon. As Auckland is now a University it can in the future have constituent with the population build up e.g. the proposed quarter-million on North Shore.

Number 2 is obviously dependent on 1 but it appears that the present site, enlarged with surrounding property is the most convenient to staff and students

alike with regard to transport. Also it would cause little or no disruption in the moving into the new buildings as they were completed. Most important the foundations would not require long piles into the mud.

With regard to structural form I consider the building of taller buildings for Arts, Fine Arts, Architecture, and accommodation essential. Lower buildings for Engineering, Sciences etc, where heavy machinery may have to be installed and where steadiness for experimental purposes is necessary, would be required.

The other points have been most ably presented in the Stud. Assoc. letter in the last issue of *Craccum* and therefore I close my comment with the urge to get started NOW.

—R. T. HARVEY.

The Reserve Army . . .

Sir,

No, Mr Gager, God has never saved the people as opposed to the individual, but for a different reason from the one you infer. God has never saved the people because the people would be saved and man has a free will. Only occasionally have we seen a great turning to God, as the Wesleyan Revival of the mid-eighteenth century. One of the results of this revival was that the people (some of them) were prevented from "being worked up about being killed in factories," but you have conveniently forgotten another result, Mr Gager. Have you never heard of men such as Shaftsbury and Wilberforce, Christian men who spent their lives in a fight for the abolition of such abuses.

Yes, Mr Gager, the Christian must believe in certain fundamentals. He must for example believe in the existence of God and Christ — as an historian must believe in the existence of history. Within reasonable limits, the Christian has a right to interpret the Scriptures. I am not a pacifist, but many good Christians are, and I respect their right to think that way. I sometimes disagree with theories my minister puts forward — but that does not make me, or him any less of a Christian.

Furthermore, Mr Gager, as I see it, doubt is not a sin. Every honest Christian at some time in his life has doubts. The sin, if any, comes in not resolving the doubts, or abandoning the faith because one point cannot be proved by scientific methods. The Christian has no N.K.V.D. to restrict his political and spiritual reading, or to report his statements.

I also consider that the Bible teaches that there is virtue in men — but there is also a fallen nature that necessitates salvation. Is this unreasonable? No! Christianity is not 'inherently incredible' I would recommend that you study the subject more, Mr Gager, before you again make such sweeping statements and I would particularly recommend that you read a little book by an Oxford professor, C. S. Lewis entitled 'Mere Christianity.'

—RUTH TURNER.

Counting Crooked?

Sir,

Does the Accountancy Department consciously set its exams during tournament, or is it perhaps unaware that this University holds a Sports Tournament? If it must set its term exams during the vacation, then there are two weeks other than tournament.

Accountancy students in general take notoriously little part in "University life" and to this extent I suppose that lecturers are justified in assuming that a terms test held during tournament would inconvenience very few more students than an exam held during any other part of the vacation. It has, however, been traditional for University Students to take part in some form of corporate activity and this is still regarded as desirable in many circles, with the notable exception of the Accountancy Department.

—BOOK III.

Faith Healing

Sir,

As one who attended Dr. Woodard's address on Faith Healing in the University Hall, I should like to compare my opinions with those of other students. There seems to be no doubt that what are apparently miracles of healing occur far more frequently in the modern world than we may have supposed, and Dr. Woodard cited a series of cases in evidence. He spoke very forcefully of his conviction that through faith in Christ disease may be prevented or miraculously cured. "I believe," he said, "that the will of God for every human being is complete health of mind and body."

So far I am with him. Where disease is caused by evil in the mind, as in the case of the woman "wallowing in self-pity," it seems perfectly reasonable to believe that a mental or emotional reorganization may bring physical healing, even instantaneously. I can also accept the possibility that prayer from a person who allows no selfishness to come between him and God may have power to heal a loved one of such illness.

But when Dr Woodard claims that all physical illness is the result of sin, and can be healed by faith, I cannot agree. What about virus diseases such as Polio-myelitis, or simple deficiency diseases such as rickets, or injuries caused by accidents in sport or motoring? Can the mere will to be healthy, however reliant on God, prevent me from contracting the Asian 'flu when all my family have it? If God created all things, presumably He created bacteria, with their particular methods of propagation — is not then the patient acceptance of suffering, together with a positive will to be healed as soon as the body's resources can achieve it, a more Christ-like attitude than the complete denial of illness? Even St. Paul, with all his strength of prayer, could not heal himself of his "thorn in the flesh." I am not ready to believe with Dr. Woodard that a child in a perfectly loving family is thereby immune to diphtheria, or that a man whose faith in God is great will therefore never walk under a bus. It seems to me that God may require even his most faithful servants to suffer in order to teach them an even deeper obedience to His will.

While I admired Dr. Woodard's strength of conviction very much, I was surprised at his unwillingness or inability to defend himself on rational grounds — surely the first thing one would expect in an address given to students. He did not meet a single question squarely, and although he quoted Scripture in support of his opinion, did not give a single reference. He could only pour ridicule on the student who asked perhaps the most serious question of all: is not faith healing accomplished by the psychological process of having faith, whatever its object — why bring Christ into it? Perhaps there was not time to try and convert the agnostic, but surely as a medical man, Dr Woodard must have faced this issue and reached some conclusion which he could have stated for the satisfaction of others present. For myself that the power which heals can only be of God the Creator, and that it is only by accepting Christ's revelation of God that we can know that God is good and therefore trust him to heal us. Faith in witch-doctors could destroy, but I have read of no case in which it could restore complete health, unless by the natural process of recuperation which might have happened anyway.

To sum up my impressions of Dr. Woodard then, I feel that he had much to say to stir up the vigorous belief in God's healing power which should be a part of every Christian's faith. At the same time I question whether his method of debate, with all his apparent vanity and intellectual dodgery, is not more suitable to the election campaign than to the presentation of a half-forgotten insight into the truth of the universe.

—M. M. WEATHERLY.

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Festival Play Pleases

Drama Society has made a most effective choice for its entry in the British Drama League competitions this year. Last week in St. Andrew's Hall, their production of **THE BALD SOPRANO**, by Rumanian playwright Eugene Ionesco, won high praise from the adjudicator Ronald Barker. Later it was announced that the play had been recalled for a second performance in the Town Hall this week for possible inclusion in the North Island semi-finals in Hamilton.

Experimental plays written by contemporary dramatists are always a tricky task for amateur groups, many of whom have ideas beyond their capabilities, but on this occasion producer Gabriel Prendergast has made a first-class fist of it. **THE BALD SOPRANO**, as Mr Barker pointed out, depends a great deal for effect on rapid pace and brilliant technical execution by the cast. On the first point, the Drama Society was rather weak, and occasionally the play dragged tediously through tiring and almost meaningless dialogue. On the other hand, the unruffled calm and superb poise of John Bayley (Mr Smith) and Wendy Ralls (Mrs Smith) acute grasp of comic situation innuendo, lifted the play from boredom into which it lapsed from time to time, and carried it to a rare height

of excitement.

The remainder of the cast were without exception, competent and efficient supporters of the two principals. Mention must be made of Felicity Maidment's performance as the Maid; occasionally patchy and uneven, she managed however to convey a delightful paradox of character which at times, especially during the recitation of her "poem" was highly amusing. Ken Loach and Margaret Lindsay were ideally cast as the strange couple Mr and Mrs Martin, who eventually discover after twenty minutes dialogue that they are husband and wife. Ian Maclean, as the Fire Chief, had some delightfully inane lines which were unfortunately marred by a severe cold. However, what we managed to hear was most enjoyable. —N.M.

Applications are called for the position of the Editor(s) of **CRACCU M** for the year 1959. All applications, which should be in writing, should state the relevant qualifications and views of the candidate. Applications should be in the hands of the undersigned, or the Secretary, by 4 p.m. on September 8th, 1958. Applicants will be requested to attend a meeting of the Executive for interview at a later date.

Societies Representatives.

NEIL MAIDMENT, DINAH FAIRBURN,

Points of View

I was very much surprised, when reading the articles in the last issue of *Craccum* on the outrageous behaviour of certain students at the Lebanon protest meeting, to note how astonished the writers of them were that such a thing was possible within this University. It would appear that these people have been suddenly and rudely jolted out of a cocoon-like seclusion in which they have gained the false impression that their own small circle represents the whole of University life. For the first time, seemingly, they have been brought face to face with the soul-deadening, value-perverting nature of much of what passes for "education" within these walls, and they are bewildered.

It seems clear that many of those who behaved so disgustingly at the meeting were science students. On the other hand, to the best of my knowledge, all who wrote in *Craccum* expressing their abhorrence of what happened, were lecturers or students from the arts faculty. Though all were at pains to express their indignation and disappointment, no-one was prepared to consider why these students behaved in this way. Messrs Curnow and Holt skirted the fringes of the question but seemed unwilling to go any further. The truth is, that the education many are receiving at this University advances them intellectually on only one level and leaves them in a state of adolescent immaturity when they are called upon to consider the great problems of human

relations.

While science and mathematics profess to train the mind in clear, logical thinking and in the objective, honest investigation of specific phenomena, they leave the student divorced from the complex world of human affairs, his emotional responses untested and not evaluated. Truth to the scientist and mathematician is something absolute and attainable by the assessment of chemical reactions and so on or by the manipulation of symbols. He receives no training in the very different discipline required for the pursuit of truth in the world of human relations. His narrow, dehumanised education to be used only in his realm of intellectual activity and that, for all else, his emotions and prejudices must furnish an adequate guide.

The position is not much worse in a totalitarian regime, where a scientist is required to train his mind to work freely solely within the confines of his own narrow scientific interests. He is indoctrinated with stock responses to any doubts he may have concerning the wider problems of human activity, and therefore conforms to the structure of the authoritarian society he lives in. But in a democracy we just cannot afford to have so many of our best intellects untrained in the serious consideration of human problems.

The question at issue is whether education should consist merely of training a person to perform efficiently his particular, specialised function in life, or whether it should also fit him to be a valuable member of democratic society and to form sane, balanced judgments on its problems. It is high time to put an end to the general attitude that a humanistic education is a luxury and a scientific or purely vocational education the only important kind. Rather, we must see that now more than ever humanism is of supreme value in keeping the world sane. At this University, it is unfortunate that science and arts students work in such isolation from one another, and in any plan for a new University, serious attention should be given to creating facilities for closer contacts. While the scientist has much to learn from the humanist, in understanding and sympathy

Note for Grumblers!

The Executive has directed me to report through *Craccum* on the investigations of the Cafeteria Committee into various matters raised in a petition recently presented to Exec. concerning Cafe meals.

Matters raised concerned the introduction of assorted gadgets to dispense milk and sugar, the menu, and the heat of meals after 6 p.m. Mr White waited on a Cafe Committee meeting on July 29th to answer these criticisms and the following points were noted:

1. Gadgets: Mr White has been experimenting with various ways of keeping sugar and milk at the service counter covered. He would like to have covered sugar and milk available on all tables so that serving can be speeded up, but because of the tendency of certain Cafe patrons to play with, mix up, remove and in other ways sabotage anything left on the tables, he has been advised not to do so. The suggestion that milk and sugar be available at a table placed on the far side of the cash desk was adopted. The small cost of all devices used was entirely from capital, and in no way affects other Cafe services.

2. Menu: The request for greater variety in menus was noted, and Mr White outlined ways in which he intended to remedy the complaint.

3. Heat of meals after 6 p.m.: There are considerable difficulties to be overcome here because of the seriously inadequate power supply and the inefficiency of the bainmarie. It is not possible, for financial and practical reasons, to make major alterations immediately, but Mr White has undertaken to do all he can to deal with the situation. He commented that he would appreciate criticism on this point to be made to him on the spot, so that he can make specific enquiries then and remedy the trouble immediately.

Cafe Committee appreciates your vigilance, and is always interested in comments, both favourable and critical, that can improve cafe service.

—BEV. SNOOK.

Chairman, Cafeteria Committee.

ising with human problems, the humanist should broaden his intellectual horizons by getting to know the scientists' problems. Above all, the ever-widening rift in the intellect must be repaired.

Those in the present controversy whose sense of values remain strong enough for them to express horror and disgust at what happens, cannot afford to feel smug and self-righteous about their position. If one is to judge from the back page of the last issue of *Craccum* and from the *Craccum* advertisement outside the library, there are many also amongst them who can react hysterically and emotionally to a challenge of this sort, who are close to the stage when, as Mr Gager pointed out, Reason becomes "the Ultimate Crime". A humanistic education is of no value whatever unless it is being constantly put to the test, not allowed to become merely preached and never practised.

In a world where so many intellectuals seem to be losing sight of the human, and to be able to understand only the materialistic, the mechanistic, or the abstract, some sort of revolution in our attitude of education seems called for. The behaviour of the mob at the protest meeting indicates how far humanist and scientist have drifted apart in the narrowing down and specialisation of man's intellectual pursuits. The humanist, the man trained to value reason and tolerance above all else, is now suspected and feared by the scientist, and surely there can be no more serious indictment than that of our present educational system.

—D. A. HAMER.

As an impartial observer to the Lebanon and Jordan 'protest' meeting I venture to question the value and validity of any student vote passed on such a subject by the student members of this university.

Neglecting the fact that many of those who attended the meeting were overcome by the mass hysteria of the moment and showed considerably less depth of thought than they are really capable of showing the question is — has the majority of the student body (including the so-called intelligent minority), the deep understanding and knowledge of the Arab peoples concerned and their countries, to enhance its vote with a sufficiency of meaning that will give it value in the eyes of the Government of this country? We read — we know the facts — but we must also remember that there is much knowledge in this country that cannot be derived from print.

Whatever our convictions it is disconcerting to most that Western troops are being used. It is right that we should discuss the matter listening to men like Dr Finlay and Professor Airey and giving constructive criticism, but we must think again before we vote on a crisis concerning the feeling of nations, which we may know only through the words of probably biased speakers and writers of the West.

Those who remember the last war remember the treatment of Japanese prisoners and no doubt many condemn outright the perpetuation of these atrocities. Yet surprising though it may seem some of those who suffered do not feel that way because they know through these experiences what most of us find hard to understand — that cruelty is part of the make-up of the Japanese race. The Japs treated their own soldiers almost as badly. Their moral code is different from ours. The question of the Middle East peoples can be looked at from a somewhat parallel basis — who are we that we can say from the confines of the Auckland University what the Arab people really want or need deep in their souls. True, we know what is going on but do we know whether the upset might be provoked by groups of 'self seeking' Hitlers and Mussolinis capable of swaying the crowd to their side with emotion and mass hysteria. It has been done before in more emotionally stable countries than the Middle East.

If the students of this University lack the deep understanding necessary then their vote on the question of troops remaining in Jordan and Lebanon whatever it may be is invalid and has little value.

—B. A. HUME.

At the forthcoming Winter Tournament in Wellington, students will see in the Victoria University Little Theatre, a one-act play written by a New Zealander, Graeme Nixon, who is well-known in Auckland as author of the last three highly-successful University Revues.

Mr Nixon terms it "an experimental play, influenced largely by Beckett and Ionesco and their school". However, from his further description of it, the play does not go so far as being either over-symbolic or anti-theatre, so perhaps we can expect something good. Graeme has used a theatrical idiom and technique to convey a religious theme on the conflict of personal ambition and altruism. To achieve this he has employed a very small number of characters who represent a typical unit to convey a suggestion having implications which reach far beyond those who are primarily concerned.

The cast of this play includes Helen Jackson-Thomas and Graeme Eton in the leads, supported by Catherine Moller, John Seymour and Peter Watson. Stage Manager is Alan Julian and lighting effects are being done by Rex Gillfillan. The play is being produced by the author.

—N.M.

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World War Three

Is there fear of World War III? Of course there is. There is fear, and you are scared, and I am scared, and so is everyone else scared and so stiff that we cannot move; that is, we do not want to start another war, because we all love living our wicked little lives, and anyway, who wants to miss all the fun, and be written off amongst the "glorious dead"?

Hence the British and American interventions in the Jordan and the Lebanon, caused World War III, or has the cold war been taken out of the deep-freeze, the ice melted, and the leftovers of previous wars "warmed up" and this affair served as a good way of getting rid of them?

Why has this trouble broken out in the Middle East? I do not know, and neither do you, so why blame Brother Krushchev? We may of course have our suspicions about brother Krushchev's hobbies. If he wants to play with fireworks, let him light the match himself and burn his own fingers.

The fact remains that the peoples of these countries are striving in the name of nationalism. Is not "nationalism" the pet word we like to scribble over public property? If people want to turn their country into an "abattoir", why should we undertake the "mopping up operations"?

The real question is whether the movement is a popular one. If brother Krushchev decides to tack on another piece of lining to his Iron Curtain, why should he not do so if the material matches?

If the Penguin colony of Antarctica decided it was tired of being a Crown Colony, and wanted to become an Independent Penguin Republic, and if brother Krushchev offered equipment on a no-deposit, time payment, money-back guarantee system, which was guaranteed to liquidate the King Penguins, should they not accept this helpful offer made in the name of "nationalism"?

It is just too sad for the King Penguins, for God said that no King Penguins should stand in the way of nationalism, thus they have no right to ask for the help of the North Pole Penguins.

Why did Britain and America waste money, let alone send their sons off to these countries? Was it to seek their fortunes; keep nationalism for themselves; try out their new toys, or did they shoulder a burden that the United Nations was not strong enough to carry?

Feisal was dead. Hussein asked for Western aid. Did he have the right to it? Should we have weighed the pros and cons, counted the money in our piggybanks, waited till he was killed and then offer help? It is like the relations deciding that a coffin is cheaper than medical treatment.

Feisal's death was murder. Surely a political revolution can be carried out today on different lines from the French Revolution. Blood is messy and leaves stains. We have no right to call ourselves Christians if we are going to let Jordan follow in the bloody steps of Lebanon, and Hussein drop in the tracks of Feisal.

People seem to overlook the morals of the "affair." Do not "count the cost." Of course war cannot afford it, but have we forgotten already that a boy and his family have been slaughtered. What human being in the name of God had the right to value his life above this royal

family? Yet we are prepared to let the bear cub escape because we are afraid of the mother bear.

Of course Britain and America have swum out of their depth, but the United Nations has not even put its big toe out to test the water. The United Nations will never be able to settle the big questions, until it becomes the "United Nations", membership being equal. Would you, fellow students, twiddle your thumbs in the Cafeteria whilst rascals lined up the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles, Princess Anne and the rest of the Royal Household, including the royal dancing girls, and shot them? No! Would you settle down to your afternoon nap in lectures contented now that pest, Feisal, was exterminated, that second pest, Hussein, would be shot by government stalkers? Yes! What is the difference?

We have now gained the illustrious and illuminating title of "University of Auckland." Just look at it — all Auckland and no University. The United Nations — all nations, and no union. Look at the main entrance of the University — a mellowed and beautiful building in harmony with its surroundings. Now go round to the back and see the sights. Again, look at the students that bulge out of those doors; and look at the sights. Why do not the parents of the intelligentsia look at their own sons and daughters instead of the "comparatively well-balanced" bodgies and widgies? Could bodgies and widgies get away with the behaviour of many students?

How has the Middle East crisis affected this "oversized bodgie gang"? A superfluous number of leaders have shown up, who have tried to restore the equilibrium by making each other seem ridiculous to the rest of the gang, and to the general public. These bullies have encouraged the "trigger happy", the potential bomb-throwers by getting them to practise throwing at mobile dummies with guided paper missiles and apple cores; for was not the apple the ruin of man, and will not the missile be the end of man? This University is a pocket edition of the United Nations, yet it is following in papa's footsteps. If papa was forced to crack stones, junior is not being very clever in following papa's profession. It is better for junior to study a bit more than papa did, and watch the stones being cracked, instead of cracking them.

Fellow students, do not allow yourselves to be convinced by every piece of propaganda in the papers, by every startling truth (which is put in small print at the bottom of the page), and then rush about trying to convince people without any basic facts. Get on with your studies and leave the "stone-cracking" to the ones that are fitted for throwing their weight about. Anyone can be a politician if he is big enough, but not everyone can be intelligent.

—JENNY M. MCKENZIE.

I noted the following errors of fact in Mr Chapman's article "And now Lebanon" which appeared in the last edition of *Cracum*. The Western Powers are not the guarantors of Israel. The Israel government is the only guarantor of Israel's existence. Both the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. have concurred in the Arab League's economic warfare against Israel.

And how does Mr Chapman account for the cynical support of the Soviet Union for a non-Marxist "nationalist movement"? The respectable name "Republic" which has been given to the union between Egypt and Syria makes the de facto governments of these two states no less disreputable than they are. Can rule through military junta or through constitutional facade be regarded as the legitimate expression of the forces of social progress and national self attainment? The fact is that in both these states military expenditure has made their respective budgets top heavy. And the vast quantities of armaments which both states have acquired outway requirements for legitimate defence. The fact is that in none of the Arab States has the change in the internal balance of power been accompanied by a change in the feudal structure of the economy. Syria's economic development in agriculture was financed almost exclusively by the west. And nor is there any sign that the forces of social progress are in any way influential. The merchants of Aleppo still run Syria in alliance with a military faction.

From the meandering course of Arab nationalism the following facts stand out. The Joint Defense and Economic Co-operation Treaty concluded between all the Arab States in 1950 amounted to little more than a declaration of economic war against Israel. In Syria xenophobia seems to be the national obsession. Dur-

Soviet Middle Eastern studies, frustration of any possible agreement between Israel and the Arab States at Lausanne, the initiation of an arms race in the Middle East. All this is obviously not disinterested.

Afro-Asian nationalism is by no means the neat little package that Mr Chapman infers it is. The fact the Middle Eastern resolution of the Bandoeng Conference in 1953 was a victory for the Arab delegates is no wonder as approximately a third of the delegates were Arabs. It must in no way be construed as representative of Asian opinion. It says much for the good sense of many Asian governments that for all the incessant pressure they have not allowed themselves to be stampeded into support of every Arab cause. The attempts of Burma and India to have Israel admitted to the conference was thwarted only by the intransigence of the extremists. After all Israel was liberated from colonialism and the oriental and North African elements in her population undoubtedly qualify her for admission to the Afro-Asian bloc. Israel's diplomatic links with Africa and South East Asia show that her policy is by no means exclusively oriented towards the west.

The question arises as to how truly representative the Bandoeng Conference was of Asian nations. (We can discount the recent Asian conference in Cairo which was little more than a sideshow with no government heads present). Formosa, North and South Korea, were not represented. Since the Bandoeng Conference there has been a greatly marked divergence between the policies of many of the Asian nations and the Arab bloc. Thailand, Laos, the Philippines, Japan and Ceylon have established diplomatic relations with Israel. India was on the verge of doing so.

Since the Bandoeng Conference Egypt

and the Middle East

ing Suez they blew up the I.P.C. pumping stations when the turn of a switch would have achieved the same purpose. There have been hairbrained suggestions that the course of the Jordan River should be diverted in order to deny Israel a single drop of irrigation water. By an unnecessary and unprovoked breach of diplomatic relations with France they deprived themselves of a large part of their export markets.

In Syria the beneficiaries of the 1951 agreement with the Soviet Union are not the people but an army faction, the big landed proprietors and Aleppo merchants, not to mention the business men of Damascus.

In the Lebanon at the time of the Suez crisis Abdullah Yafi leader of the opposition decided to cash in on Nasser's popularity in Arab circles. The result was the complete disruption of traditional Druze-Arab-Christian amity. When the Arab section of the community found itself thwarted it decided to align itself with the progenitors of a greater Syria.

The present crisis in Jordan is the result of Abdullah's conquest of the eastern sector of Jerusalem in 1948 at Israel's expense. The trouble was that he not only got the eastern sector of Jerusalem but also nine hundred thousand Palestinian Arabs who in virtue of the Jordanian conquest were cut off from their vested interests in Israel. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan which had formerly been a non-constitutional monarchy based on the support of the Bedouin tribes had to face the opposition of anti-monarchical Palestinian Arabs. Hussein's reaction was to use the most violent methods of political assassination in order to maintain his rule. His chief of staff and many of his army officers defected to Syria where they are now advocates of a greater Syria at Jordan's and possibly Israel's expense.

Perhaps the most concrete evidence of the artificial stimulation of a pseudo-nationalism in the Middle East aided and abetted by the Soviet Union is the ludicrous arming to the teeth of the Kingdom of Yemen a feudal anachronism in the area.

Both Dr Findlay and Professor Airey made no mention of recent developments of Soviet policy in the Middle East.

In my opinion there has been an extension of the cold war from Europe and the Near East to the Middle East. Steps in the development of Soviet policy in the Middle East are, the revival of

one of the conveners of the Conference has aligned itself with the Soviet Union.

Mr Chapman tells us that if the United States and the United Kingdom hadn't intervened Jordan and the Arab half of the Lebanon together with Iraq would have been part and parcel of the U.A.R. and he hints that this would be desirable and in the interests of the Arab peoples and Western policy. I disagree with this view. I also disagree with his opinion that an "Arabia" united under the U.A.R. would be a force for stability and development in the Middle East. In the light of the facts it is not possible for Mr Chapman to demonstrate this claim.

In the first place how is Lebanon to be divided into an Arab and non-Arab half without complete chaos or the complete extermination of the non-Arab elements in the Lebanese population which is not regionally sub-divided? Is all this to be negotiated?

If Lebanon was to be divided on the basis of religious or racial affinities each sector of the Lebanon would be no more economically viable than the propped up Kingdom of Jordan.

And if Jordan is to fall into the clutches of the U.A.R. what is going to happen to the monarchy which is at least pro-British? Are we to have more atrocities on the level of contemporary infantile South American revolutions?

Mr Chapman speaks of the Arab states as potential allies. If the Arabs are as morally and rigidly neutral as he implies they are in the beginning of his article how can they possibly become allies of anybody; let alone the West? No, they just sit on the fence and go which ever way the wind blows. And can their uncompromising hostility towards Israel, refusal to even recognise its existence be construed as evidence of enlightened neutrality?

Mr Chapman equates an enlargement of the Arab states with the withdrawal of western forces under U.N.O. supervision. I wonder if the irony of this situation sinks through to Mr Chapman. He admits the inability of the U.N.O. to prevent the territorial aggrandisement of the two self professed neutralists Egypt and Syria the non-producers in the area.

In the absence of effective guarantees the expansion of the U.A.R. would mean the end of Israel. Surely it is no coincidence that the integrity of the Lebanon is threatened when all the Arab states Lebanon has been the most relatively moderate and the least aggressive towards Israel.

—J. I. V. SANDERS

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therefore to the front page article of *Craccum* written it appears by Jonathan Hunt. This exceedingly knowledgeable young man has taken it upon himself to condemn the action of certain students in voting against the protest motion of July 21st on the grounds that they were incompetent. He suggests that they were either swayed by emotion or had come merely to break up the meeting. Yet who was in less of a position to condemn a person than Jonathan Hunt. He walks into the meeting with intention of criticising the motion but he finds that he cannot bear to be associated with the opposing "rabble" so instead he seconds the motion. If the subject was less serious this would be the joke of the year.

In conclusion, may I point out that when the same motion was put before the eleven nation Security Council on July 22nd, it was opposed 10-1 the single vote of favour being that of the U.S.S.R. —D.G.M.

The so-called reporting of the protest meeting in the last issue of *Craccum*, is a sickening example of the decadent type of article which is responsible for the recent deterioration of *Craccum* to the level of certain Wellington and Sydney scandal publications. Mr Hunt's shocking splurge on the front page is presented with such ludicrous self righteousness that one wonders with what degree of conceit its author has regressed, in order to set himself up as a god, looking down with such superior judgment upon his fellow students. Such an attitude of vicious superiority indicates an animalistic resentment against students who had the audacity to oppose the resolution which this great man supported. The only difference between him and those he criticised is the medium used for their respective emotional outbursts.

Mr Saul's article on the back page is crudely arrogant and almost vicious in places. He as Mr Hunt has resorted to making sweeping unqualified statements as to the eligibility of the opposite side to vote and also to the faculties from which these students came. The childish piece of drivel entitled "For Our Younger Friends" speaks for no-one but its author.

The sensationalist manner in which all of these articles are presented shows a journalistic immaturity unworthy of a University Students' paper. Surely the conduct of the protest meeting is best looked at in its proper perspective and preferably ignored or at least reported sanely. The whole treatment is grossly overdone. Such editorial irresponsibility is reminiscent of the vice-mongering reporting of juvenile delinquency and divorce cases in our local newspapers several years ago. —J. D. BEGGS.

The last issue of *Craccum* was filled with letters and articles dealing with the "Protest" meeting in the College Hall on Monday 21st.

There were a few sane considerate letters (such as those by W. Pollard and J. D. Beggs) written by people who either agreed or disagreed with the protest meeting but the majority of letters and articles attacked students of the Science faculty.

Certain vociferous writers who wasted most space in *Craccum* seemed to be very happy to be able to express their lynch-mob oratory in writing, probably thinking they were very clever and far superior to any science student. These writers with their saintly halos and Sunday school attitudes with their letters and articles and emotional, irresponsible statements simply prove that they are not an atom better than the science students that they try to belittle and censure. By calling them names they clearly show their childish tantrums and prejudice against people who dare to be different. The noise and behaviour at the meeting was tame to that at the Town Hall during the Graduation Ceremony and no-body seemed to worry then or send long letters to *Craccum*. Most of the writers (who seem to be mainly from the Arts Faculty) attack and slander the Science students because they turned up in larger number than the other students. Because of the silly behaviour of perhaps half-a-dozen students (who were not all science students) all the science students get blamed just because they have the courage to stand up and open their mouths to protest against statements which they consider to be wrong (and where I was sitting I was completely surrounded by non-science students and they were making as much noise as anyone else).

As some of the writers said science students are known for their dislike of anything but facts therefore they protest-

ed against such false statements. The American landing in Lebanon is not aggression (the only countries that called it aggression were the Communist countries and Nasser and Co., and they are well known for their distortion of the facts).

The Americans landed their troops in Lebanon and the British in Jordan because they were requested to by the respective governments to come and help them and they were obliged to do so, under the Bagdad Pact. That is not aggression. It is also a fact that the United Nations Investigation Group in Lebanon did find infiltration of men and arms from outside and thus the Lebanon Government had every right to call in the Americans. Furthermore the Americans or British have not attacked or killed anyone. They have done a great service to mankind in that they have shown the Russians once more that subversion will not go unchecked. If the Americans did not have the atom weapons then the world would be one vast slave camp now. Even if atomic war did start (and that is very unlikely) it would be far better live under the communists. It is much better to die as a free man than to live as a slave.

Statements that only 5% of those present (i.e. about 11 people) had considered the issue seriously just show the kind of stupid, wild and exaggerated statements that some people like to make perhaps trying to persuade those that are easily swayed by such emotional articles.

Some of the writers mentioned that the actions of the (supposedly) science students prevented free speech by the speakers. If that is so then what was the action of the Chairman when he prevented the voting on the last motion? Is that democracy? —H. T. FREDERIKSENS.

For the past two weeks the cloisters have echoed with the words "The Lebanon."

Now I am all for student opinion and so forth but this *does* seem to be going too far. May I put forth three proposi-

PROTESTS AGAINST

tions:— 1. Know little about the Lebanon; 2. Those who profess to do so can only know what has been in the newspapers; 3. It is extremely doubtful that the newspapers know anything about the Lebanon.

For these reasons, I would suggest that students, if so desirous, should discuss the matter by all means, but please refrain from pitched verbal battle between factions using the matter only as a means of airing their own political views, and in particular, please refrain from publishing editions of *Craccum* for which we pay our hard-earned three-pences, devoted wholly to criticisms of one block of ignorant dabblers in politics for breaking up a meeting organised by another block of equally ignorant dabblers in politics.

After all, proportion in all things as the Bishop said to the actress.

—M. W. SMITH

Although J. Hunt professes to be a Christian, in his own words "One wishes that if a Third World War comes, they (Science students?) are the first cannon fodder." A truly Christian sentiment of brotherly love.

We understand from the article that the only intelligent people are those who oppose the intervention by America and Britain, and that the others, because of their convictions must be ignorant. The majority voted against the protest motion, displaying their ignorance. Yet when a count was proposed, lauding the American and British action the leaders of the "intelligentsia" thought fit promptly to close the meeting showing the true democratic spirit, so apparently absent in the "mob".

May we quote, "The writer (J. Hunt) objects to Usurpation of the rights to speak freely by a gang of incompetents — That is the reason why the writer of this article declines to speak *against* the "Protest" motion and instead seconded "it." Surely if J. Hunt is influenced by

THE BALD SOPRANO
By Ionesco
A public performance of this play will be given at the College Hall on Thursday, August 14th, at 8.30 p.m. A discussion of trends in modern theatre will follow. All welcome and its free!

"mob rule" he is not a fit and proper person to chair or participate in a reasoned discussion.

—S. DOROSJKOWSKI.
R. SOUTHWARD.

One of the chief criticisms of the protest meeting was that it turned into a pro-communist-anti-communist argument. Though politics were meant to have nothing to do with the meeting the political convictions of the organisers could not be ignored and judging by the reception at the meeting were not at all popular within the university. One Socialist club member approached before the meeting stated that there was no chance of the motion being rejected as only an audience of about 40 was expected and that these would pass the motion with at least a four to one majority. At similar meetings in the past such a vote has, I believe, been presented as a general cross-section of university opinion.

The display of heckling and at times downright bad manners was a mark of distaste at the obvious political leanings of the speakers and organisers and resentment at a meeting at which opposition was obviously unwelcome. Allied with this was a desire to let everyone know that they supported American and British intervention in Lebanon and Jordan. The opposition was not merely opposition for the sake of it as was revealed by the comparative orderliness of the subsequent meeting at which everyone could have their say.

The reception of the meeting was not fundamentally an attack on free speech (as many writers have tried to point

out) but rather an expression of resentment. It was the refusal by a majority to have the opinions of a minority group thrust wholesale upon the university — itself an attack on freedom of speech and thought. Interjection may have been immature and rude but indication was that it was the only way to oppose the motion.

In criticisms of the so-called "rabble", there have been far too many generalities. Firstly some observant individual noticed a few science students amongst the hecklers. The Science faculty was immediately used as the scape-goat and focal points of attacks upon the hecklers. In fact the science students were little better represented than the other groups. Mr Curnow is guilty of the same error. Despite his somewhat restricted knowledge of the names of English newspapers he thinks he has a very wide knowledge of the gallery occupants though he arrived only after most intervention ceased. The 'teddy students' who made the damning statements as they pushed past had in fact taken no part in the heckling and had earlier tried to quieten the more vociferous element.

Mr Gager's article is curiously contradictory of socialist and communist policy which is to make all men equal and at the same time to drown their individuality in the interests of the state.

Under a communist regime no-one is permitted to think except the leaders who regard themselves as more equal than others. Fortunately Mr Gager's two alternatives — belief in Mr Gager or belief in the printed matter — are one and the same problem. It merely depends on whether you prefer to believe in Karl Marx or take the opposite view. I personally prefer the taste of the local newspapers.

I should also like to point out that since the meeting (and even before it) convincing proof of indirect aggression in Lebanon and Jordan is forth-coming.

—M.J.M.

CONTEMPORARY PRINTS

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It is impossible in practice to be an agnostic. We affect the world as much by what we have nothing to with as by what we put our whole weight behind. I deplore as much as anyone the loutish behaviour of students at the meeting. I only wish that student would always be so concerned when their fellows act like hooligans. A special exemption cannot be claimed for political meetings. It is difficult not to sense a touch of conceit in the suggestion that science students are less competent than others to make worthwhile judgments in political affairs. Whether in fact a particular group of science students make worthwhile judgments is another matter. All that can be said is that their training would give them less help in expressing their ideas and I have more often seen bad ideas forcefully put than good ideas badly put.

I am thankful that the monotonous set of opinions which *Craccum* has in past years represented as university opinion are being varied. But you still sense a sneer that "because you don't think as I do, you're not as bright as I am". It's fortunate that brilliance is no proper ground for pride, and is not even a guarantee of rectitude.

—J.H.M.
As a member of the alleged jungle apes, I should like to point out what a glorious environment we have to live in. There are trees of all varieties in the University grounds, and towers and other buildings to climb. If we are prepared to risk a fine, we may even climb to the top of these objects. At our present semi-advanced state of civilisation, there is also paint and ink, as well as the intiquated blood to splash about.

It is a pity the opinions of this irresponsible climbing tribe are so worthless and our right to free speech is so condemned.

—J. R. SIMMONS.

If there is one type of person that I find intolerable it is the hypocrite. It is natural that I should take exception

The Protest

"But let this same be presently perform'd.
Even while men's minds are wild;
lest more mischance,
On plots and errors, happen"

—W.S.

As one of the much maligned members of the Science Faculty who attended the political meeting in the hall recently, (which was reported in *Craccum* Thursday, 31st July) may I beg space in this paper to reply to the criticisms levelled at myself. I was not responsible for throwing litter, nor for singing what J. Hunt labelled "lewd songs". However I do admit to other acts. Incidentally I heard no lewd songs at the meeting, and can only assume that J. Hunt has a naughty mind.

The article written by Ed. Saul in the abovementioned *Craccum* is, as a piece of invective, of inimitable style but having read previous articles in *Craccum* by this gentleman, I do not think his latest attempt is worthy of rational reply (if comment is what he wanted). The bombast covering the first page is in my opinion little better.

However I do not doubt the sanity of the writers of letters to the Editor on pages 4-5 of that *Craccum*.

I believe that the meeting heard so much noise because those responsible for its organisation made a gross misrepresentation of the facts when they advertised a "protest meeting." To me, this implied one faction, one point of view and one aim. In fact this is the point made by J. D. Beggs in his letter. There was no intimation of give and take, or apparently of there being room for dissent. Most of the critics of the behaviour at the meeting started off by assuming, "the whole idea of this meeting was for the case against the intervention to be presented . . . and then for the meeting to be thrown open to the floor . . ."

When or where was such a liberal attitude to the crisis ever stated to be the intent of the meeting? Never to my knowledge as an outsider to the sponsoring societies. In all I was led to believe, I was to be

"in the presence not of rational people hearing and evaluating arguments but of a mob."

(Have we not heard the cries of noisy minorities such as Soc. Soc. before?), which was what a critic had to say of the rowdy science students.

The statement that I (as a Science student referred to by the critics) was unmindful and even ignorant of the situation is untrue; the latter being true, only insofar as both my critics and myself have access to facts from the same sources: both of us being far from the crisis itself and from a complete knowledge of the facts.

I can be party to both vigorous discussion and pranks, and I believe that the meeting, as advertised, was fair game for a prank or two. The spirit that urged me to attend this meeting in lighthearted mood was the same as that which inspires most students to pull gags during Capping Week, or to capture the upturned "Hapai." I was present at the Capping Ceremony last year when the students' behaviour was such as to have them forbidden use of the gallery. (And please, Oh supercilious Arts students, don't shout 'Science students and Engineers'). However all the criticism that this produced was one reasoned letter to *Craccum*: from Professor Forder. The misdirected energies of the protest meeting critics would have been better used if they had had something to say about that occasion. And the situations are essentially the same: the toleration of undergraduate "antics". Let us admit it: you too often take yourselves too seriously.

Is it worse to jest at a "Protest meeting", than to take part in a beer swill in the students' Block (being the spectator of one such, I am convinced it showed more of the animal instincts of the educated young gentlemen of this town than any meeting could), than to unscrew and take notices from the Art Gallery, than to burn the midnight oil thinking up dirty ditties for 'Capping Book', than Queen Street exhibitionism, than to go on drunken sprees in other cities, than to throw things at Auckland citizens? With reference to this meeting: there have been errors on both sides. If the convenors of the meeting had had a scientific education they would have known the value of precise definitions of terms, and consequently had a more satis-

factory meeting.

Do I hear the wolves baying at my heels even now? They can throw their tantrum unheard, whether or not I have vindicated myself for I am not going to indulge in a protracted verbiage slinging competition. I have work to do. I must retreat to the Science block to join the toiling armies contemplating hydrogen bombs, making stinks and hacking up worms until the next occasion when we will emerge from our lair to terrorise the University. And while the anguished intelligentsia of the Arts Faculty remain tossed by the storm I hope they don't fall out of their teacups.

—C. L. NOBBS.

In reply to D.R.T. I would like to know the philosophy on which he bases his austere, self-confident criticism of the Rev. R. C. Firebrace. If it is a religious philosophy which believes in an eternal life following a physical death what are a few years here or there to all eternity? If it is a materialistic philosophy, which scoffs at religion and at the idea of anything existing of which we are not sensibly conscious, I defy him to give a completely adequate and rational reason why the human race should carry on existing. If his philosophy is somewhere in between, a mere collection of ideas at the back of his mind, and all he can definitely say is DEATH IS WRONG would he please tell me why so.

I wish to point out to J. L. Hunt that, to the best of my knowledge, there were only two Law Clerks present and they both object to the term "toff" and have doubts concerning its applicability. I myself feel the views should not be taken too seriously of one who changes his political opinions through the conduct of an audience at a meeting. I also hold considerable doubt as to the great "importance" of the meeting.

For A. Curnow's benefit, the youth who made the remark to him had taken no part in the demonstration and had, in fact, quietened one or two of those present.

—I. A. RAMSEY.

Perfect order was not in evidence at the Protest Meeting last month; that cannot be denied, though several writers have exaggerated the disturbance that occurred.

But need the Meeting have been so 'noisy', (as the Herald euphemistically termed it)? Of course not. Many political meetings, both inside, and outside, Parliament, are just as, and possibly rather more, disorderly — potentially.

Potentially, I say, because the Protest Meeting could have been far calmer — if the chairman had exercised his authority. That he was able legitimately to assert such authority, could be seen the following Monday at the meeting convened by the S.I.I. Mr Maxted, the chairman on that occasion, went to the extent of appointing an honorary bouncer, in the shape of a well known amateur wrestler. Not even Messrs Gustafson, Bindon and company could lawfully object to this action.

Why, then, did the chairman of the Protest Meeting not exert the powers which were his by right? It may have been that he was ignorant of the extent to which he could regulate the behaviour of the Meeting, but I refuse to believe this of so well informed a man as Dr Parnaby.

We are left, therefore, with the conclusion that the chairman was unfortunately dominated by some group that considered it in their interest that he should take so timid a stand.

There remains, however, the question of the identity of this group. It is obvious that it must have been one of those which called the Meeting — either the Socialist Society or the S.C.M.

Let us discover what reason each of these groups would have to influence the chairman.

Firstly then, the S.C.M. It is common knowledge that a certain section of this movement is rank pacifist — indeed it is quite apparent that this was, for the purposes of the Meeting, the explanation of their 'Unholy Alliance' with the Socialists. And, naturally being blessed with such lofty principles, they could do naught but, through the chairman, rigorously apply them to the Meeting. Yet how morally justifiable was this attitude? The peace-mongering sector of the S.C.M. was no doubt only too happy to have their Meeting discomposed. But how Christian is a principle that permitted one of their representatives callously to stand by while the eminent and learned speakers (who had come on the S.C.M.'s invitation) were insulted and attacked,

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of Auckland University are regular depositors of the AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK.

ARE YOU?

both verbally and physically?

I may be maligning the S.C.M. Perhaps it was the Socialists and fellow-travellers who were furthering their interests by restricting the power of the Chairman. I suggest their motive for this action would be: They actually wanted the meeting broken up. And why, you may ask? Simply in order to bestow their malice upon members of the Science faculty and the Law department, thus discrediting them in the eyes of the rest of the student body, and of the public. To this intent, then, hypothetically, the chairman was muzzled and there were placed, at strategic points in the Meeting, professional Rabble-rousers, to form foci of unrest. Improbable, even impossible? Not at all. History is stained with no small number of examples, one of the most notable of them being Nero and the Christians' "burning of Rome".

Needless to say, the Socialists achieved their aim, if this it was, admirably — as, undoubtedly, a prominent Marxist student commented to the chairman while conferring with him, during the Meeting!

We may well wonder, then, just how much credit may be attached to the assertion this Protest Meeting was a 'rabble without cause'.

Most certainly, let us have, in future, meetings in which a more serious tone predominates, but in order to achieve this, let such meetings be fairly and forcefully directed by chairmen, who are, in the fullest sense of Gilbert's phrase, From bias free of every kind.

—IAN RALTON.

Reply to Mr Chapman

I was most interested in Mr Chapman's thought-provoking interpretation of the Middle East situation. However, the general impression I gained from this article is that the author would advocate a policy which seems to me to hold out even less hope of ultimate success than the present British-American action. While my knowledge of this subject is small, I do not subscribe to the attitude that politics should be left to those who understand them, but consider it the duty of every citizen to strive to attain some understanding of world affairs. I therefore venture to state my point of view, based upon my interpretation of the few facts at my disposal, concerning which, I welcome correction should they prove to be erroneous.

As a starting point to my argument, I refer to two of Mr Chapman's suggestions which I feel would be incompatible in practice. The first is that we should urge our governments to welcome the predictable enlargement of the United Arab Republic "because it must in the long run yield a more stable, friendlier Middle East." The other is that we must give, and intend to fulfill, our guarantee of Israel. To my mind, Mr Chapman's contention that this guarantee "will slow the process whereby the Arabs lean back towards us" is a gross understatement of probability.

Let us speculate (and all predictions of future events can only be conjecture), as to what could happen if Mr Chapman's policy was followed and Nasser's imperialism encouraged. It would not be irrational to assume that Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, Muscat and Oman, the Trucial States, Qatai, and Kuwait (which supplies half of Britain's oil), would be absorbed into the N.A.R. The next step in the absorption operation could logically be the Sudan, Libya and (if the same petitioners had their way and drove the French from Algeria), Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Spanish West Africa. What then? Nasser could be satisfied when all the peoples, including Hashemites, Christians, and Frenchmen, from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic had been brought under the wheel of his Fascist dictatorship? I think not, any more than Hitler was satisfied when all the German race had been brought under Nazi rule. The "we

have faith in Nasser" gentlemen, would do well, if they have not already done so to read the account of his career in recent number of the much despised "Time". Surely no-one can imagine that a man with his record can be satisfied while Israel remains, and will not fight Israel's defenders with all the weapons at his disposal. Unfortunately, if we follow Mr Chapman's policy, Nasser's weapons will then probably include most of the oil-fields which supply Western Europe. I realise that the Middle East must sell its oil, but I think the Sudan crisis revealed that the Middle East can hold out longer than the industries of Britain and France, especially if it receives Soviet aid.

I wonder if anyone who may read the following statement, and others like it, poured out over Europe from Bremen Radio by Himmler during the last war: "If necessary, I shall show thousands of Czechs. And if this fails, the whole Czech nation will be exterminated." Judging from the examples I have read of the venomous propaganda distributed by Cairo radio, it is quite possible to imagine Nasser at some future date using the same words over Cairo radio substituting Israelis for Czechs. I can visualise Nasser, forcing the one and three quarter million Jews to harmonise with Japan, even though at that time, three and a half million Chinese had died, to escape Japanese "harmony". This is an extreme picture, but it could happen. History has given us two horrible examples of racial imperialism, all too recently. I refer to Pan-Slavism, which Russia used as an excuse for enslaving Eastern Europe, and the pan-Germanic movement which would be difficult to acquit of responsibility for three major wars in 80 years. Now we have Pan-Arabism, as yet without significant military force to support it (though it does well with daggers, but potentially highly dangerous while the two great power-blocks can be played off against each other).

The conclusions I draw from all this is that to retreat from Lebanon and Jordan will solve no problems, any more than did the retreat from Suez (where the U.S. government indeed blundered previously). Our next stand, if we retreat now, is likely to be on the West bank of the Jordan or perhaps in Somalia, land, Uganda, and French West Africa when Nasser passes onto Pan-Africanism to keep the peoples mind off the squalid internal conditions. For those who are not pacifists, and I think there are mercifully few among us, the time has come when we face up to Nasser we faced Hitler and Stalin, and say "Halt!"

This does not inevitably mean war, we do make our stand soon enough, but the imperialism of dictators brings us nearer, as they gain power and by reason. Those of us who have not sacrificed our reason to H-Bomb hysteria, might consider that Communism believe that, given time, Marxism will eventually triumph over the whole world. From their point of view, nuclear war alone could prevent this. We might also note that East and West are fairly evenly balanced at present and that the Germans did not use the last horrible weapon of destruction, gas, when they realised that they themselves would suffer by it. I do not pretend to understand current Anglo-American policy, nor I think it will be easy to solve the present crisis. I merely urge that we not forever retreat until we can do nothing else. There are risks in a firm policy but putting off the evil day, and giving in to a bully, is a risk at any time. The final word to the Petitioners. Is Lebanon going to be your Munich? Are you going to happily wave Nasser's promise or the "People's Voice" and proclaim "peace in our time." I trust for the ultimate triumph of Western Civilisation the answer is "no." —C. C. HAYDEN

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CONFUSION . . . IN THE MIDDLE EAST

I favour the intervention and I believe there is logical support for the contention that the spread of communism was the basis for the speedy and timely move of Western forces into Lebanon and Jordan.

There has been insufficient reason afforded for the action by those opposing it. Those offered, vary from a diplomatic blunder on a question of urgency, to the necessary economy of oil. But the new government of Iraq guaranteed Britain her oil supply simply because they realise there is no market outside the U.K., and U.S.A., with vast national oil resources, could supply England. Russia doesn't want it, and therefore, unsold to England, it must stay in the wells.

Parties which bring national disrepute by hasty decisions, have a habit of losing elections. Why not a balanced decision made with the knowledge of the outcry that must follow, but foreseeing, shortly afterwards, advantages not only to themselves, but to the Free World. I contend that the Iraq rebellion, though known to be imminent, because premature owing to communist interference, and that America, though desiring for the Middle East the nationalism at the base of the revolt, considers the conditions under which the rebellion occurred here, to be incompatible with the most successful development of a United Arab Republic.

A true Arab Republic, and a strong Nationalism would be as great a preventative to communist spread as could be wished, but infiltration with communism of the embryo would be disastrous.

This portion of the Middle East is rotten, the governments are corrupt to the core, and the undernourished population decays of disease and ignorance. It takes but a leader to yield a revolt. In these lands of practically universal illiteracy, they are hard to find, but they could be imported, sent to the job, or carefully tutored for the purpose.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

In view of the fact that NO applications for the post of Editor of Capping Book, 1959, have been received to date, the Societies Representatives have decided to extend the closing date to September 8th. Applications from any student who is interested in the position are earnestly solicited. Any inquiries should be made either to David Bindon, Capping Controller, or Neil Maidment and Dinah Fairburn, Society Representatives.

Here, if anywhere, in the world, are grounds for recruitment into communism. There are communist parties in the Lebanon and Jordan, but whether their ideals are in accordance with, and satisfy Russia, is another matter. And here, with the best material in the world, in countries ripe for revolt, there is no evidence of strong communism, to our knowledge.

I am not prepared to concede that Russia would let this territory go without exploring fully the possibilities of utilising its manpower and wealth.

The method must be subversive. Russia blundered incredibly in Hungary, and that scar will never disappear. Their loss of prestige in countries in which they were interested, may even have outweighed their gain. By experience we learn, and Russia will never use such steam-roller methods again outside of general war.

I do not oppose communism for its name, for who can decry the excellent recovery of New China and Yugoslavia? I think in fact there may prove to be a marked similarity between these latter forms and Arab Nationalism. The Russian communism appears from far more insidious, and less beneficial to countries occupied especially in relation to the standard of living. Leeching and occupation seem hand in hand.

Russia has everything to gain from these Middle East countries.

The West has, I believe, much information on the Iraqi revolt not available to the world at large. We in N.Z. saw a rebellion of obviously brilliant execution, quick, and of unexpectedly incisive turns. We saw, too, the elimination of all the potential leaders of a counter-revolution with extraordinary alacrity for they make good examples for public execution. But

a counter rebellion, though in future years, can be embarrassing to the Soviet.

The West could not ignore the danger signal and America and England embarked men on a scheme at first studied with dangerous pitfalls and where superficially they have handed out advantages. I believe that their rewards will be of a very permanent nature.

Once more I say that U.S.A. wants a strong U.A.R. But if the countries such as Iraq, Jordan, and the Lebanon which are to be important parts of this, are in danger of outside influence to the detriment of the scheme, then it is worth controlling the early development of nationalism within the countries concerned. Too late perhaps in Iraq, but this certainly may be recovered if necessary by the strength of the remaining states in a unified U.A.R., which, if present indications are true, will not tolerate any form of communist party.

During that occupation of France by Germany in the last war, French nationalism received terrific impetus and so it is, under any conditions of occupation. The presence of American and British troops can then be expected to accelerate the Nationalism in the countries they control. By supervising this accelerated growth and pruning any unwanted factors, America and England are defending our way of life. It has long been recognised that the Middle East is Russia's door South, and this action, by stopping this gap, has temporarily, at least averted a war. Invading Iraq may have caused a flare-up, but I doubt if this was ever considered and there would be no legal grounds to back their entry into that country. There was a calculated risk that had to be faced but neither America nor Russia is certain of the other's strength, and with Iraq prone to attack, war would merely have shut off England's oil supply and lost her many investments. Then, war was not in the interest of any of the nations taking major parts here.

Now we are left with England and America not opposing but stabilising Arab Nationalism and one which by virtue of this internal stability, is not open to revolt.

And, for the reckoning, I have been asked, "How the devil can you go into a country, support a corrupt government against the will of the masses and still keep them politically in your pocket? They'll turn to communism."

This is an extraordinarily superficial view. Communism has a lot less to offer than the West, and only an infiltrated element would sell out these countries to communism.

I predict America or England will stay, not till the position becomes politically unstable, but until Nationalism shows maturing signs of stability. This means that Chamoun and Hussein must go, for they could hardly champion the U.A.R. and no amount of reorganisation could popularise them, though it helps keep them alive a little longer. I should also predict economic aid to these countries from America, as further inducement.

When the Western armies leave the Middle East, there will be no scar comparable at all with that on Hungary, and apart from quite transient resentment at the occupation, there will be no national tragedy, nor hatred for the West; no mothers with a permanent memory of the loss of sons or husbands.

A few months after leaving, the petty annoyances of temporary outside domination are gone, whisked away in the re-organization of the national spirit and the new freedom. The Middle East is dependent on the West for oil sales and with progress and new nationalism, they won't afford any hold up in revenue, while some new schemes, possibly of Russian origin, come into force. In their new found liberation will be an urgency and by the time this levels into a balanced economy, England will have just as crucial a part as in the time preceding intervention.

I believe the intervention will give us a less restless world and a greater security to practise our inherent right to live as we choose.

—R. L. SINCLAIR.

I wish to protest against the general tone of the issue of 31st July. Two articles, by J. J. Hunt, and Ed K. Saul were given over to a bitter attack verging on a smear campaign on the majority vote on the Lebanon meeting. Since then, a meeting has called for a poll on the issue and a more accurate assessment of opinion in the University should soon be available. I wish to commend Peter Gordon on his statesmanship in providing this solution to the internal controversy.

It is not pleasant to see an official publication label one's friends, supporters, and other like thinkers as Neo-Nazis, bodgie gangs, the herd etc. Many students of the arts faculty were against the protest as well as a large number of science students. When any organisation or group attempts to protest on a serious issue, at the drop of a hat, on behalf of the Varsity as a whole (in Public Meetings), it is a grave and serious matter. When these organisations are attempting to conduct a protest which has been called for by the political committee of the N.Z. Communist Party against the United Kingdom and the United States, it is even more serious. New Zealand is the only Commonwealth country where the "left" party is in power. A protest in the U.N. by New Zealand would have indicated a rift in the Commonwealth. I have previously stated that I do not approve of the hurling of missiles at the speakers. The meeting gave no opportunity for the presentation of the Allied case. It followed similar meetings, when a small minority had condemned the Suez action with which condemnation I partially concur, and against British H-Bomb testing. "You can fool all the people some of the time". All of the so-called "Rabble" to whom I have spoken, are acutely aware of the grave threat of nuclear war. They are also aware of the frightful consequences of appeasement. They do not wish to fight a war to retain position thrown away by a muddle-headed peacetime leadership. However, the contentions that the issues of East v. West were irrelevant to a meeting, and only those of Lebanon and Armageddon relevant, is inadmissible unless the United Arab Republic had Nuclear Weapons.

I am a supporter of the principles of the United Nations Charter, especially Chapters VI, VII, and VIII. However, the brutal fact is that the United Nations cannot do any more than the League could, to stop aggression by, or with the support of, a Great Power. The veto power applied to the following actions: (1) Recommendation by the Security Council was needed before the Assembly can expel or suspend a member; (2) Decisions on other than procedural matters by the Council: (a) Recommendations for procedure for pacific settlement of disputes; (b) Call upon disputants to take provisional measures; (c) Interruption of economic and diplomatic relations, and severance of communications with the aggressor; (d) Land, sea, air operations and blockade against an aggressor; (e) Establishment of global military forces; (f) Making of agreements with all members for provisions of air task for combined international enforcement action; (g) Establishment of a Planetary Military Staff Committee; (h) Ordering Regional Defence agencies into action. (3) Any amendment to the Charter.

The Soviet Union vetoed the proposal to send the U.N. Emergency force to the Lebanon. It is evident that the preservation of peace must often depend on actions taken outside the U.N. The U.S.A. and the Commonwealth have borne the burden of most of these operations both financially, and in Korea, in blood.

Article 51 of the Charter has been quoted as the provision for the Anglo-

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American operation. The words, "if an armed attack", have been alleged to be insufficient justification for action in this case. The Peace through deeds resolution of 1950, "condemning the intervention of a state in the internal affairs of another state for purpose of changing its legally established government by the threat or use of force," stands as sufficient interpretation of the words of Article 51, if any intervention is occurring; and even the myopic observer team says it is.

President Nasser apparently backed a simultaneous set of plots to overthrow the duly constituted governments of Iraq, Jordan, and Sudan with indications of a similar effort in embryo, in Libya.

The United Arab Republic's indirect aggression and infiltration is demonstrated by a release of U.S. intelligence reports available in copy from the American Consulate. (e.g. Item: 100 Egyptian commandos land . . . 2000 Syrian commandos operating across the border . . .)

The attempt to cause a Christian-Muslim split in a country with a delicately balanced, but workable compromise constitution is evident. It was foiled by the statesmanship of General Chehab. Peaceable peoples cannot be allowed to slip under dictatorial rule by default. The Allied action is supported by the following Moslem governments: Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Tunisia, Lebanon, Jordan, Sudan, Libya, and Oman, many of whom have suffered under a mild form of Imperialism and realise the dangers of Totalitarian domination.

The main problem of Arab nationalism need not be dealt with through Nasser alone. The programmes of assistance to the other governments must go on. The Nasser plot for an Arab state stretching from the Caspian to Nigeria, and from Indonesia to Morocco is a wide-open invitation for widespread Soviet penetration such as has already occurred in the republic. Forty jet bombers, 500 tanks, new totalitarian regime arising. Mr Chapman has pointed out that oil is not the central feature of the crisis, but he neglected to point out that the Eisenhower-MacMillan popularity ratings had steadily increased since March, and, Mr Chapman, the dust is still settling in China, especially in Tibet. Let us not surrender the rest of Eurasia and North Africa to the dictators. Bold action is needed now; not appeasement; and the solution of the Palestinian refugee problem is deserving of top priority.

—M. D. J. BUTLER.
(This correspondence is now closed.)

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TOURNAMENT ROUNDUP

SUPREMA TO CITY

If one is to believe everything one hears Tournament hopes are generally fairly high. A solid core of Tournament veterans and experienced competitors is making its way southwards to raise the dust at Wellington. Results should be interesting.

Table Tennis

The team this year is very strong indeed so that it could repeat last year's performance. These six players were selected.

Terry Cockfield won men's singles, men's doubles and mixed doubles last year. A.U. blue he plays A grade and was trialist for the Auckland team. Has all the shots, a wicked service and a beaming smile.

Dave Salmon has played A grade reserve this year with considerable success. Guaranteed to meet Cockfield in the final.

Graham Bush captain of university A team and an inveterate chiseller. Raises the tone of the game by his natty dress at the table. Good umpire anyway.

Eddie Halse. Another A reserve player. Very studious approach to the game and once scored a point with his backhand. Rumoured that Tournament holds attractions other than table tennis for him.

Janet Pritchard. Attractive ladies Single Champ and A.U. blue of last year. Should repeat the performance again.

Judy Hubner. Powerful forehand drive especially at the table. Played in E open grade this year so should have plenty of practice.

Badminton

Reports indicate that the badminton team will meet strong opposition but with Ron Wong an Auckland and N.Z.U. rep and Tournament veteran Wendy Light an Auckland B grade rep, Barbara Skudder and Zahariah reinforcing the team and Graham Roberts, Gordon Campbell and Gay Baigent fooling the enemy with a few tennis tactics the contest will be fiercely contested.

Basketball

Import restrictions did not prevent the men's basketball team from bringing to Auckland the old Victoria firm of Doogue, Dawks and Stevenson. Peter and Neville who are both in the Auckland rep. team are playing alert and intelligent basketball while Ken has rapidly become clued up on the art of scoring baskets.

Leong Wing Hon and Eddie Doherty are experienced basketballers and John Bull Joe Brown and Peter Rutherford make up for what they lack in experience with height and enthusiasm.

The team is doing well in the league competitions and along with the women's team has played in several Tournaments and outside matches. We are looking for a Tournament victory but win or lose we feel confident that the Auckland team will play really good basketball.

The women's team coached by Neville Dawkins has learned "a heck of a lot" about basketball this year and has performed very creditably in the competitions and outside of them.

After two seasons together Mala Moimoi, Megan Edwards and Judy Johnson have worked up a pretty fair combination and their scoring potential has been boosted by newcomer Judy Head who is an accurate forward. Our game has thrived under the new rules and everyone is really keen. The big question — can we do it again?

Men's Hockey

Seven of last year's team have played in previous tournaments. Team Captain Graham Swift is a well seasoned Tournament veteran, who represented N.Z. in the 1954 Australian Tour. He has been a regular member of the Auckland rep. team playing on the right wing for several seasons and has a double University blue Hockey and Athletics. Our defence of Bob Wakelin in goal (Bob toured Australia last season with successful N.Z.U. team). Tony Palmer and Clem Elliot should prove to be a fairly hard nut to crack.

The half line of Mason Ranchhod, a tireless worker, Graham Atwell a most promising newcomer and Clive Robinson, who 'repped' for Manawatu at left half last season should give our opposing forwards plenty of headaches, with their good positional play and interception. The forward line has speed and determination and hopes for firm ground at

Wellington.

Neville Chainey, who played for N.Z.U. in 1953 has returned to the club again this season and is playing at left inside partnered at right inside by Swift.

Shooting

This year we have top class shooters representing us at Tournament. They are: Rod Smith, an old hand at the game who has been shooting extremely well despite adverse personnel conditions. Gary Colebrook who is representing A.U. for the first time has also shot some nice cards especially under pressure. Don Gallop an ex V.U.W. shooter who is at Auckland this year should definitely be among the top flight at Tournament as he shoots well in competition.

Of the last two places in the team one will almost certainly be filled by Graham Ward who is just getting into his stride after having bought Rich Hannas rifle. The last place is being shot out by Ian Andrews, Frank Parkinson and John Court all of whom are shooting on a par.

Soccer

Rapidly becoming a fixture in Auckland pawn shops (only three times away in ten years) soccer shield will be worthily defended this year by the best-balanced side of tourists since 1954.

With seven of last year's victorious tournament team Auckland will again be a strong contender for tournament honours. Auckland players have shown impressive form in recent weeks and with a useful blend of Tournament veterans and newcomers. Auckland will be determined at least to play really good football. The teams strength should lie in its defence, with goalkeeper Bush, and fullbacks Irwin and Finlayson. The forwards are an experienced combination and former N.Z.U. players Whitelaw and Griffiths are likely to be prominent.

Harriers

The A.U. harrier team which earlier gave hopes of retaining all three harrier trophies, has since the club champs. been dogged by ill-luck. Injuries have interrupted training and disrupted the formerly powerful combination. G. Riddiford recently pulled a muscle and may not be able to make the trip. W. Robinson having earlier twisted his ankle is now down with a poisoned foot and will be lucky to recuperate in time while P. Andrews has been troubled by a leg injury which has hampered training.

Of our remaining hopes M. Macky is apparently hitting form at last while R. Mackinlay and D. Clakson are training hard for the big event. Further misfortune deprived the team of M. Tizard who is unable to go to Tournament. Tough luck for the team for Matt has been running splendidly this season.

Anyway we come to Wellington with hope in our hearts and our pewter-pots raised. In the words of the rhetorician: the team should do well.

Golf

True to tradition the golf team is being kept a secret until the last minute but the indication seems to be that it will be a strong one.

Kelvin Smythe and Charlie Burrige look like being definite. Kelvin a 2 handicapper won both the medal and the match play last year. Charlie is a newcomer to University but has over the past years built a very creditable A grade Pennant Record. Has an excellent match play temperament which should pay dividends at Mirmo.

"Craccum" is published by the Auckland University Students' Association, Princes St., Auckland, C.I. and printed by the Acme Print, 57 Upper Queen Street, C.I.

TRAVEL AND EXCHANGE

Applications for the Group Travel Scheme to Australia close in Wellington soon. All information can be obtained from the Secretary's Office outside the Men's Common Room. Use this opportunity to see Australia at the smallest possible cost.

O. J. MILLER,
Student Liaison Officer.



DRAMA SOC.

Rehearsals are now in progress for the Drama Society's main production for 1958, T. S. Eliot's FAMILY RE-UNION, which will be staged in the University Hall in the first week of the third term. This will be a joint production by Professor Musgrove and Dr Cameron of the English Department. The main parts will be played by Till von Randow and Elizabeth Kersley, with Helen Pearce, Graeme Eton, Briar Allen and Keith Hare among the supporting cast.

Great efforts are being made for a thorough production and great attention is being paid to sets, which are being designed by Christopher Gillies of the School of Architecture and costumes which are being created by Audrey Watson. Bookings for this play will open in the Student Block at the beginning of next term, so be sure to keep the date in mind.

CAR CLUB

Many students will be interested to know, if they don't know already, that an Auckland University Car Club is now in full swing. Set in motion by two enthusiasts, the Club held its inaugural meeting in the first term, where a committee was elected; the principal office-holders being David Garrett, President, and Rob Miller, Secretary.

It was decided that the Club, open to all financial members of the Stud. Assn. would hold regular monthly film evenings with a guest speaker, organised rallies, trials, speed events etc., and publish a monthly newsletter.

The Club now consists of about 50 members and we have had two very successful film evenings. The speakers of the first evening were Buzz Perkins, Secretary of N.Z. International Grand Prix Assn., and Patron of our club, and Mr Ross Jensen, N.Z. Champion Driver, who has since left New Zealand as the result of an invitation to drive for Lister-Jaguar in England. Several excellent racing films were shown, and a palatial supper finished a most satisfactory initial meeting. The second evening featured Mr Jim Meikle, or Ireland, as guest speaker. Mr Meikle is well known as builder of the jet racing car which he demonstrated at Ardmore. Again, suitable films were screened, and the supper was even better

than the last time.

Thus you will see that we are an active Club, and in order to become more active we want many more new members. Eventually, who knows, tournament will see an A.U. Car Club team racing for the Tournament Trophy. However, this is looking ahead a little. At the moment we are concentrating on trials, one of which, a Night Trial, was held on Saturday, July 5th.

I would like to emphasise that the Club is for all University students, owners or not, who are interested in an aspect of motoring. We feature in our ranks three keen racing drivers, a vintage maniac, several trials specialists, and many more people with less specialised interests. We possess several interesting cars, and are looking forward to getting many more. How about bringing your car along?

For any information either ring Rob Miller, 'phone 27312, or watch for a noticeboard in the Cloisters.

Men's House Committee for the 1958-59 term of office:

Chairman: A. P. Holman.
Vice-Chairman and Lockers Steward: J. S. Whitelaw.
Secretary: E. K. Saul.
Treasurer: R. R. Cater.
Common and Reading Room Steward: J. Holt.

Bookings and Magazine Steward: J. Judd.

Communications, Renovations and Repairs, and Notice Boards Steward: J. Blamires.

Lost Property Steward: G. Ward.
Sales Steward: D. Lane.

The members of this committee may be recognised by the red felt backing worn behind their Stud. Assn. lap badges.

ERRATA

Craccum 8, p. 10, col. 1, line 12, MIDDLE EAST AGAIN.

The word "not" omitted. The sentence should read:

I therefore oppose Middle East military intervention, not because I am habitually at loggerheads with Anglo-American policy on principle, but because the policy itself in this case seems to me not to be in our side's long term interests.

Budget Problems

A useful book for students supplying essential information helpful to a better understanding of the economics of our country is —

A GUIDE TO NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL STATISTICS

by

Dr. E. P. Neale

15/-

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS LTD.

New Zealand University Student Press Council EASTER COUNCIL SUPPLEMENT

N.Z.U.S.A. INTERNATIONAL

President
1958/59

In introducing the report of the delegation to last year's International Student Conference, Peter Boag (A.U.) said that New Zealand had played a major part in the conference and had been one of the few countries which did not have an axe to grind, although the conference as a whole was the most harmonious ever held and had little of the bitterness present at the previous year's conference in Ceylon.

He thought the Latin-American countries were the most forceful, and had shown a great rise in debating strength. They worked as a bloc, and held a caucus before each conference meeting to determine their common policy. It was unfortunate from New Zealand's point of view, he said, that many of the countries which were opposed to the Latin-Americans' views did not speak against them. New Zealand was too often the only speaker in the opposition to the large group.

Agreement was reached with the Asian delegations whereby the New Zealand delegates were invited to participate in their two meetings.

Both Peter Boag and Bernard Galvin (resident Executive), the other delegate, answered allegations made by a Sudanese student in the "World Student News", magazine of the International Union of Students, from which the countries now participating in the International Student Conference broke away in 1950. The New Zealand delegation had opposed pre-judgment of allegations of suppression and violation of student affairs in Czechoslovakia without sending a team to investigate as had been the practice in other cases. Hence New Zealand moved that such a team should be sent to Czechoslovakia. The motion was later withdrawn because it was intended to send a goodwill mission to visit Eastern Europe. A similar controversy lasting two hours arose because the Latin-Americans wanted to condemn the situation in Spain without first sending a team to investigate.

The University Exchange Fund planned by the Conference would be the most important thing yet to come out of the International Student Conference, according to the New Zealand delegation. Preliminary investigation is to be carried out by a research director. A fund would be set up from travel grants, foundations and possibly from scholarships. About 200,000 dollars was envisaged as the target for the beginning of operations for the fund.

The major activity would be the exchange of students during their course of study. For example, a student in social sciences in Denmark could spend a year at Bombay, and on his return have the year accredited as part of his degree course. U.N.E.S.C.O. had been approached, and had been impressed with the scheme. They were to provide funds for the research director's work. Peter Boag commented that the whole face of university education and the concept of university studies could be changed in the next few years if the Exchange Scheme came into being, and problems foreseen could be overcome.

N.Z.U.S.A. reaffirmed its support for the International Student Conference, and participating in its events. An arrangement with Australia was also confirmed whereby Australia and New Zealand will stand for the Supervision Committee of the Conference in alternate years, subject to unusual circumstances arising.

NON-MEMBERS OF I.S.C.

Co-operation with non-members of I.S.C. in relation to accepting invitations to conferences should be judged, each case on its own merits, said Boag. The main point was whether students would be meeting students and not workers' delegations. (This section was directed at I.U.S.)

Question: What would be the attitude of N.Z.U.S.A. if an invitation was received from the Soviet Union to send two students, first class air fares paid?

Answer (Boag): I wouldn't support a move to send a delegation to a meeting such as the recent World Youth Festival in Moscow. Judge each case on its merits, whether students would be meeting students.

Answer (Galvin): There is also the need for priorities to be considered in these cases. COSECS and the Asian Regional Conference come first.



MR. BERNARD GALVIN

ances in Indonesia would not affect any graduate employed there, then it should give effect as soon as possible to any applications which the Selection Committee considered suitable.

Narrow the Field?

An interesting feature of the discussions on the international affairs of the association was the attempt by Victoria to have N.Z.U.S.A.'s field of activities narrowed to South-east Asia. This took the form of two motions, both seconded pro forma to enable discussion, which defined N.Z.U.S.A.'s policy and gave special emphasis to assistance to and interest in the students of South-east Asia, and to representation in conferences in that area.

Both delegates to the previous International Student Conference opposed the motions, and eventually the seconders withdrew their seconding and the motions lapsed. It was generally considered that

RETIRING PRESIDENT N.Z.U.S.A.



MR. DES. DALGETY

Mr. J. D. Dalgety.

Over many years, the student cause in New Zealand has been well served by students who have devoted a great

deal of time through their membership on Resident Executive. The retiring President of the N.Z.U.S.A., Mr. J. D. Dalgety, has more than maintained this tradition. Since his election to the Resident Executive in 1953, Des has held various positions, culminating in his election to President at Easter Council, 1956.

Together with Maurice O'Brien, Des attended, as N.Z.U.S.A. delegates, the Fourth I.S.C. at Istanbul. Last year he also represented N.Z.U.S.A. at the N.U.A.U.S. (Australia) National Congress. He was also closely associated with the preparation and presentation of the N.Z.U.S.A. cause for increased bursaries, which met with success only after lengthy and protracted negotiations with Government.

The role of a national union of students is continually changing, as the interests of students are focussed now on one issue, now on another, and with this changing emphasis some guidance is particularly necessary, if the national union is not to lose sight of its main goal. There have been in the past two years many changes in the structure of the N.Z.U.S.A. with the emergence of the Sport Union and the consolidation of the national university student newspapers. Both these organisations owe much to the encouragement and leadership that Des gave, both in Council meetings and from his position on Resident Executive.

As Chairman of the Council and Resident Executive, while showing tolerance and understanding, Des always commanded the respect of the meeting.

Mr. B. J. Galvin.

Bernard was elected Secretary, V.U.C.S.A., in 1953. He was President of Victoria in 1954 and Tournament Controller that winter.

Joining Resident Executive in 1955, Bernard became Vice-president in 1957, and, finally, President, in 1958.

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

The Council reiterated its support for the Indonesian Graduate Employment Scheme, under which New Zealand graduates will work in Indonesia under Indonesian conditions and rates of pay, and empowered the Resident Executive to implement all aspects of the scheme, after consultations with the Government, which is providing passages to and from Indonesia for selected graduates. Should the Resident Executive be satisfied after consultations that the political disturb-

contacts with the student unions of South-east Asia can still be best promoted within the framework of the International Student Conference and its regional events, and at the same time maintain contacts with student unions in other countries. The Council was also loath to pass motions which might have the effect of tying it down in future activities.

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1

Nevertheless, interest in the Asian area was maintained through the decision to take part, if an invitation was forthcoming, in the CONDA student conference in the Philippines, the disappointment over losing the venue for this year's Asian Seminar, and the discussion on the next South-east Asian Scholarship.

South-East Asian Scholarship to continue

The Council decided unanimously in favour of continuing the South-east Asian Scholarship. The first scholarship, of £500, was awarded to Wasisto Sudaningrat, of Indonesia, who completed an M.Sc. degree in Mathematics in 1957. The Council decided to build up funds to £1,000 (two years' tenure) and also to recommend to all executives to build up reserve funds along with the national union for future scholarships.

One of the most interesting debates of the Council meeting took place on the subject of to which country the next scholarship should be awarded. It became clear that the Council was evenly divided, Auckland, Victoria and Massey favouring continuing the scholarship for a further year for an Indonesian, and Canterbury, Otago and Lincoln in favour of offering it to a Malayan. It was finally decided to refer the matter back to the executives.

Main argument in favour of Indonesia was on the grounds of greatest need, and the fact that the first scholar held the award for only one of the two years allowed. The pro-Malayan side considered it better to circulate the scholarship around the various South-east Asian countries, and also introduced the idea of a gesture to the newly independent member of the Commonwealth. The debate will not be settled until August, by which time at least one executive may have changed its mind.

WINTER TOURNAMENT V.U.W. August

August 16th-23rd

Mr. John MARCHANT



Vice-President N.Z.U.S.A. 1958/59

Victoria University Arts Festival postponed again "Still in the Air"

The possibility of holding a University Arts Festival was first considered by N.Z.U.S.A. in August, 1957. The Council then approved of the holding of such a Festival by Victoria in Wellington, some time in 1958. However, it was found that there was insufficient time left for the necessary extensive organization. Consequently V.U.W. compiled a report which it finally presented to N.Z.U.S.A. this year. The report was evidence of a great deal of work and investigation by the Victoria Committee led by Cecil Rhodes Scholar, David Vere-Jones.

N.Z.U.S.A. approved of the proposed extended scope of the Festival to include music, visual arts, literary groups, debating and drama. Otago informed the Council that the Drama Council had recommended that the Drama Festival be of three-act plays, as opposed to the present Festival, held in conjunction with Winter Tournament, of one act plays. This would be the first of such festivals in New Zealand. Council approved of this recommendation in principle.

A motion from Otago, to the effect that a Festival, on similar lines to that approved of for Wellington 1959 be held at intervals of at least three or four years and that in the intervening years a Drama Festival of one-act plays be held in conjunction with Winter Tournaments was left to lie upon the table pending the results of the first Festival.

The V.U.W. report also stated that the Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University of Wellington, Dr. Williams, had expressed sympathy with the idea of an Arts Festival. He also stated that he was prepared, and indeed enthusiastic, to open the University to the public and thus create a University week at the time of the Arts Festival.

The question of the date of the Festival was one aspect of the proposal on which there was disagreement by delegations.

It was initially recommended by Victoria that University and Agricultural College Councils be approached as to the possibility of their declaring a study week in the second term to coincide with that of V.U.W. This was, however, rejected, and the alternative suggested by Victoria, that the Festival be held during the August vacation, preferably after Winter Tournament of that year, in which the Festival was to be held.

It was generally agreed that the August vacation was the only possible time but settlement as to the actual week of the vacation has yet to be decided. V.U.W. was requested to refer the matter back to its Executive for further discussion and to refer the date decided upon to the Executive of other Universities and Agricultural Colleges for their approval.

An extremely generous offer by Victoria of a 25 per cent. travel subsidy on second class fares of all exhibitors and participants who are enrolled as students at a constituent institution of the University of New Zealand was gratefully accepted by Council.

It was indicated by V.U.W. that the Victoria University of Wellington University Council had intimated the possibility of their financial support. It was also thought that the estimated deficit of £350 could be recovered by:

- (1) An approach to the Department of Internal Affairs.
- (2) A grant from Students' Associations.
- (3) A University Council grant.

A recovery account, similar to that in operation for Easter and Winter Tournaments and Congress, for financing the Arts Festival was approved with one University (A.U.) abstaining.

Victoria declared their unwillingness to hold a Festival without the assurance of N.Z.U.S.A. that the Festival would become a regular occurrence.

Massey announced their willingness to organise and hold a Festival at Palmerston North in some future year. Otago's suggestion that the Festivals be held at least every three or four years has already been referred to above.

The attitude in general to the Arts Festival was that although it was an appealing plan the question of timing and finance was crucial, and that of these, timing would probably be the most important.

VICTORIA STUDENT FACILITIES IMPROVING



By courtesy the Evening Post

View of the Science Block from the Air
YOUR HOST UNIVERSITY—AUGUST

N.Z.U.S.A. Looks At EDUCATION in N.Z. Universities

After many hours spent in discussion, considering remits from local sub-committees on Education, Mr. Kingsbury, Chairman of the N.Z.U.S.A. Sub-Committee on Education, presented the recommendations of that Sub-Committee to full Council. Topics discussed ranged from staffing problems in New Zealand Universities to curriculum and organization of Upper 6th Forms in Secondary Schools.

On the subject of accommodation for university student N.Z.U.S.A. adopted the principle that residential halls were essential for a full university life and subsequently strongly recommended that this matter be referred to the appropriate authorities with all the weight that they could muster and for further action where there was a serious lack of residential halls.

N.Z.U.S.A. further recommended to all University and Agricultural College Executives that they take up with their respective councils the possibility of the purchase of properties adjacent to the University with a view to establishing low rental accommodation for students in the vicinity of the University to compensate for the lack of residential halls at New Zealand Universities.

ACCREDITING . . .

After long discussion the following recommendation of the Education Sub-Committee was accepted:

"That this Council is strongly of the view that accrediting as a substitute for the University Entrance examination should be abolished, and that Resident Executive be authorised to convey this to the Minister of Education, to the University of New Zealand and to University and College Councils."

This recommendation was, perhaps, the most controversial of the report and discussion was lively.

(b) "Specials":

Except in cases where, in some special schools, failure of a single unit meant that the student was forced to repeat the work of the whole year, the Association does not support supplementary examinations. This was largely because it was felt that the practice of allowing "specials" in some subjects, as at the present moment, was unjust in that the selection of subjects in which a failing student may sit specials was purely arbitrary and thus somewhat unjust.

(c) Fees:

Full information on the recent examination fee increase of 10 per cent. was given to N.Z.U.S.A. by a letter from Dr. Currie in reply to a request from N.Z.U.S.A.

The letter stated that the increase was necessary if the University was to meet the need for adequate supervision and examiners' fees, and for increasing the number and value of scholarships. Especially was this so if the number of Junior Scholarships and Travelling Scholarships was to be increased.

Examination fees are at the moment the only source for such items and with this in view N.Z.U.S.A. considered that the increase was justified. However, it was decided that the possibility of raising funds for scholarship purposes should be explored.

In replying to Dr. Currie's letter N.Z.U.S.A. also stated that they would appreciate notification from Senate on matters affecting the students in this way to enable representation to be made if it was thought to be desirable.

The increase in examination fees meant that £6,000 extra would be available for scholarships.

This topic has been one on which student opinion has been high largely due to the fact that information as to the purpose of the rise was not given by the Senate.

(d) Code numbers versus names:

It was considered that the adoption of the policy of using names instead of numbers for internal examinations would be of advantage to the examiner in assessing the standard of the student more correctly. This practice would mean that a student, though of nervous disposition at examination time, would not be failed if his years work more than justified his passing. The marker's knowledge of the ability of the student would enable him to assess more truly his ability.

N.Z.U.S.A. approved, however, of the retention of code numbers for external examinations.

The Association of University teachers recently issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Plight of the Universities,' recommending increased financial support. Before any discussion of the aims of that Association, it was decided that N.Z.U.S.A. should write to them requesting further information.

However, on the question of University teachers' salaries, Council decided to give their support to representation by the A.U.T. to the University Grants Committee.

THIS IS THE SIXTH OF A SERIES INFORMING STUDENTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR NATIONAL UNION

The feeling was expressed that New Zealand would soon have to offer more attractive salaries to enable the standard in the Universities to remain high. Many qualified men and women are now being attracted into industrial fields due to the high remuneration in that sphere.

In order to attempt to stem the flow of non-returning graduates from New Zealand, it was felt that more generous research grants would have to be made for post-graduate scholars and particularly Ph.D. scholars.

Mrs. Maxwell, of the Resident Executive, was asked to prepare a report on the staffing problems of New Zealand to be circulated among Universities and Colleges.

N.Z.U.S.A. is to support the recommendation of the Educational Sub-Committee that a course be instituted consisting of a study of comparative and historical trends of the religions of the world and their theologies and influences, for the B.A. Degree, and also that a single unit be introduced to cover Western theology on a comparative and historical basis and its relation to Western culture.

The obvious problems associated with this suggestion is the question of qualities of staff for this type of work, but it is felt that the New Zealand student has been for too long denied the opportunity for study on an objective plane of this type of course. Overseas Universities are well acquainted with this type of subject.

PARS . . .

SENATE REPORTING—

N.Z.U.S.A. supported Press Council's suggestion of August, 1957, that the student press be granted facilities to cover meetings of the New Zealand University Senate, and agreed that Resident Executive should convey this information to the Senate. Reports of the Senate meetings in the student press will be very worthwhile step for, although a good deal of Senate proceedings are held in committee, we will still be able to get a better idea of what goes on at meetings of this important body.

LAW MOOTS

At the suggestion of the Canterbury delegate, full Tournament status was granted to those students who represent their College at the Inter-University Law Moots held simultaneously with Easter Tournament. It was decided, however, that the moots will not participate in the Tournament points system.

"TRIBUNATO" CULTURAL CORRESPONDENT—

At its Easter Council meeting, N.Z.S.P.C. appointed Mr. P. Kemp, Literary and Arts editor of "Craccum", as cultural correspondent to "Tribunato", official organ of the students of Triteste University. "Tribunato" decided last year to start the publication of a cultural periodical incorporating information from other countries and are organising a correspondent system to this end.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—

N.Z.U.S.A. accorded life membership to Mrs. K. O'Brien and Mrs. Pat Brewster. Mrs. O'Brien (nee Cooke) was a member of V.U.C. Exec. for two terms, on Women's Committee 1949-50 and Women's Vice-President 1950-51. She also held the position of secretary on Res. Exec. for several years. Mr. Brewster was C.U.C. representative on Res. Exec. from 1953 to 1955 and Vice-President in 1955-56. He attended the International Student Conference in Birmingham and was one of the group of enthusiasts responsible for the introduction of the Indonesian Graduate Employment Scheme. He is at present working in Indonesia.

NZUSA LEVIES

With the increase in N.Z.U.S.A. administration expenditure due to the higher rental of the new headquarters in Wellington, expenses for delegates overseas and plans to employ a part-time secretary, the annual levy system came up for adjustment. The levy imposed on the four universities from 1958 will be £6/9/2 for 50 students, and in the case of the Agricultural Colleges, a total of £22/10/-, the latter to be reviewed

at the Easter Council Meeting of N.Z.U.S.A. next year. Res. Exec. intimated that if any constituent college was dissatisfied with the levy, they should inform their resident member and the position would be reconsidered.

APPOINTMENTS—

Eighth I.S.C.: Mr. Galvin (President), Senior Delegate; Mr. Young (A.U.), Junior Delegate.

Conda Conference (Philippines): Mr. Boag (Hon. Vice-President), Senior Delegate; Mr. Kingsley (Hon. Vice-President), Junior Delegate.

NZUSA AND NZUSPC HISTORIES

Res. Exec. was asked to compile a history of N.Z.U.S.A., the task to be done in conjunction with the proposed reorganisation of the filing system. Ideally the time has almost come for a definite detailed history of the first thirty years of the Association, from its inception in 1929 up to 1959, but Mr. D. Jamieson, Records Officer, also put forward the interesting suggestion of a short general history, mainly for circulation to overseas unions and any other organisation which might ask for it.

N.Z.U.S.P.C. was granted permission to cyclostyle and circulate copies of the history of the New Zealand student press which was compiled some time ago at the request of the Asian Student Press Conference held in ManMila. It was also decided to bring this student press history up to date.

DEBATING TOURS—

A team of three debaters from Australia is to be invited to tour New Zealand at the time of Winter Tournament in Wellington. The Debating Council was asked to form a Tour Committee which could draw up an itinerary and budget. Travelling expenses of the tour will be paid for by the four universities, the local expenses to be borne by the university or college concerned. V.U.W. was suggested as the convener of the organising committee.

CONGRESS CONTROLLER—

Mr. D. Lenihan (O.U.) was appointed Congress Controller, 1958. This year, Mr. Lenihan was responsible (with Mr. M. Chapman of A.U.) for the successful coverage of Congress by the New Zealand Student Press Council and Press Association.

Do You Want a Good Career ?

BECOME A LIBRARIAN

Applications from graduates are invited for the 1959 course at the Library School in Wellington, and are due by 31st October, 1958. Students are given one year's training for positions in Public, University and Special Libraries.

For further information write to the—

Director, National Library Service, Private Bag, Wellington.

It is thought that the failure rate of first year students could be considerably reduced by adapting the curriculum and organization at the secondary school level towards a more University-minded product.

This, of course, is with reference to the Upper Sixth forms and the recommendations of N.Z.U.S.A. are to be referred to the Post Primary Teachers' Association for discussion at their National Council meeting. The suggestions included such items as extension of the seminar method of study and essay work, introduction of methods of research with special reference to the use of libraries. One of the most important methods of preparing secondary school pupils for their entrance to the

University was that the attitude towards pupils of these higher forms be one similar to that of the University, so as to engender self-reliance in study and other activities by means of a more liberal discipline.

By these methods it is thought that the student coming from the secondary school and its associated atmosphere would not find the adaptation to the University "way of life" as difficult as it is at present.

Printed by

Disabled Servicemen's
Re-establishment League
Training Centre
Wellington.

N.Z.U.S.P.C.—

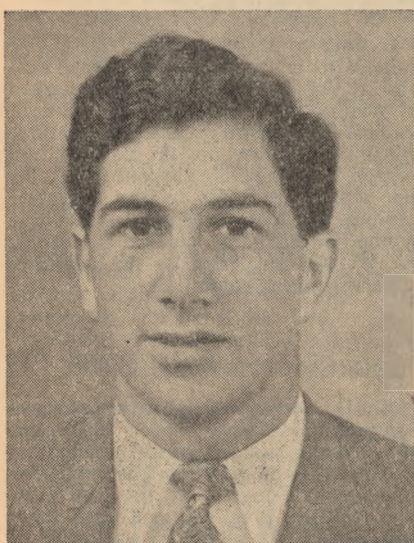
"The year 1957-58 has been the most important in the history of the Press Council since its resurrection in 1952-53. Prior to that, there has been spasmodic attempts to form a national student press organisation, but none succeeded in establishing a stable and lasting body. The past year, however . . . has seen a significant move towards both stability and permanence," said Mr. D. J. Stone, President of the New Zealand University Student Press Council, in presenting his report to N.Z.U.S.A.

Mr. Stone outlined Press Council's 1957-58 publication, making special reference to the production of the first external bulletin by a working committee set up in Wellington earlier in the year. This bulletin marked the beginning of the Press Council Expansion Scheme which N.Z.U.S.A. had approved in principle at their August Council meeting, 1957, and although progress had not been in line with Press Council's original plans, it seemed reasonable that, with the first bulletin completed, the service would now be able to continue smoothly.

ALTERATIONS TO EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

Press Council suggested on the grounds of finance and the work involved that the bulletin output be reduced to one of each series, internal and external, per month (February to September inclusive). Previously, it had been intended to publish two of each per month in March, April, June and July. This change of programme meant that the £60 granted by the August Council meeting of N.Z.U.S.A. would cover production for March to June inclusive, instead of only March-April.

Mr. J. D. STONE



Retiring President:
N.Z.U.S.P.C. 1957/58

In expressing the regret of Press Council that the undertakings of last August had not been fulfilled, Mr. Stone said there were a number of reasons for the changes and delays, all of which could be put down to the "teething" troubles of any organisation when embarking upon a new and substantial programme.

In the earlier stages of the N.Z.U.S.A. Council meeting Mr. P. W. Boag, Hon. Vice-President, had complimented Press Council on the satisfactory progress shown in expansion and increased activities since August, 1958, and commented on the improved organisation of the Council, which had made this progress possible.

V.U.W., however, did not support Mr. Boag's enthusiasm and foreshadowed a motion suggesting that the activities of Press Council since last August did not warrant the expenditure necessary for further bulletins and N.Z.U.S.A. Council meeting supplements. Substi-

tutes for the present functions of Press Council were readily available. Their suggestions were a development of the P.R.O. portfolio on Res. Exec. along economic lines.

Delegates from the other colleges were, with a few reservations (predominantly financial), in favour of the increased activity of Press Council and supported its continued existence. The programme of activities until February, 1959, was approved.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT PRESS CONFERENCE

The seventh ISPC at Helsinki achieved little of concrete value to student journalists in relation to the time and expense of having New Zealand represented, according to Mr. P. W. Boag, 1957 ISPC delegate. It was little more than an European conference because the lack of travel grants meant that few countries outside Europe were represented.

Most of the resolutions took the form of recommendations, suggestions or expressions of satisfaction at existing Press organisations and/or publications. Recommendation 14 stood out as the most significant of the Helsinki Conference. It put forward the suggestion that National Unions of Students hold press seminars for their individual members, such seminars to include addresses by experts in technological matters. Despite this worth-while recommendation, European delegates at Helsinki were not interested in having such lectures at the ISPC.

The discussion of "The Student Press in Politics and Politics in the Student Press" was the most apolitical discussion Mr. Boag had ever taken part in, and there was no support forthcoming to the Belgian delegate's motion guiding student editors on the treatment of political problems.

At the International Student Conference in Nigeria last September, it was decided that the customary regional seminars be abandoned and that study seminars be established, one topic of which should be the press. These could be developed into regional press conferences, since the ISPC representation as illustrated by the Helsinki Conference was almost confined to Europe. For the maximum value of these regional conferences, something like the Asian Student Press and Information Bureau would have to be working at the same time.

Mr. Boag noted that there was a pleasant lack of the political antagonisms often characteristic of international student conferences. On the other hand, the European papers had little to offer New Zealand in the way of extra technical knowledge, even though high class and expensive produced student papers were being published in some universities, for example, Helsinki itself. Future International Student Press Conferences would be of greater value if more emphasis was placed on the technical problems of newspaper production, and a wider sphere of representation organised.

Press Council has decided to let the matter of representation of the New Zealand student press at these conferences rest until next Easter Council meeting, when the matter can again be reviewed.

President: Mr. C. V. Bollinger.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. D. J. Stone, Mr. M. Chapman.
Publications Officer: Mr. D. B. Kenderdine.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss J. Dorrington.

AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND STUDENT EXCHANGE REVIEWED

A report was received from last year's Travel and Exchange Officer, Mrs. Maxwell, and her assistant officer, Mr. B. Hume. It was recorded that despite a great effort from the New Zealand end, lack of co-operation from Australia has caused this scheme to be less successful than had been hoped. The scheme arranges for the exchange of New Zealand and Australian students during the Christmas vacation and could, if efficiently run, enable students to cross the Tasman at a greatly reduced fare.

If sufficient applications were received a plane could be chartered, however, as the situation is at the present time only group travel could be effected, which gives some reduction from block bookings. It appeared that Australia did not attach the same importance to the scheme, nor do they have the same efficiency in national organization. Their lack of a Resident Executive for the National Union prevents them from having the same control over the Travel and Exchange Officer as is possible in New Zealand.

As a result it was decided that only group travel arrangements would be attempted for 1958-59. Students will make their own arrangements with a commercial firm who will require a substantial deposit on application. It was hoped that the latter would act as a deterrent to cancellations by students, of their applications at the last moment, one of the worst hindrances to the scheme up till now. But to avoid placing too great a burden on the student the registration fee was reduced to £1, to cover only necessary expenses, such as publicity, information for students, etc.

In the future all students travelling under this scheme will be issued with student identity cards. These are widely used in other countries, for travel concession schemes (particularly) and the hope was expressed that they would soon be in use in New Zealand.

An important part of this scheme was

the reception of students on arrival, and for suitable work to be available for them immediately. For this purpose, applicants are asked to state their preferences as to accommodation, employment and other assistance that they may require while in the host country. As unofficial representatives of the N.Z.U.S.A. they are asked to respect the arrangements made for them, which could clearly make all the difference to a visiting student.

The scheme is organized by one officer on Resident Executive of N.Z.U.S.A., with the assistance of officers on local Executives. The local officers handle publicity in the Universities, distribute information to the students in their centres, and also collect information about desires for assistance in Australia, and about the conditions in that area for the use of Australian students. They have an important task when the Australian students arrive. Having arranged accommodation for those that need it, they are required to meet the visitors and to help them in any way that is necessary, especially in regard to their employment and accommodation.

Another facet of the scheme is the drive for student travel concessions within New Zealand. A questionnaire on student travel has been circulated to the Universities to be filled in at the time of enrolment at the beginning of the year. Resident Executive were authorized to collate the information received and asked to present a report to the August Council.

HEADQUARTERS OF RESIDENT EXECUTIVE SEEN AS A PROBLEM

Since notice had been given that the lease of the National Union's present office accommodation was soon to expire, the question of permanent headquarters had become important. Council approved in principle to erect or purchase permanent office accommodation in Wellington. However, the question of finance dampened delegates' enthusiasm, although concern had already been expressed at the high figure for rent of the temporary premises in the N.Z.U.S.A. budget. It was clear that the proposal could only be realized if a loan from the National Mutual Life Assurance Company were forthcoming. The agreement of local executives was to be sought for an interest-free loan to N.Z.U.S.A. of £2,000 on an equal

basis, leaving the position of the Agricultural Colleges to be considered later in light of the financial position of the National Union. Another source of funds suggested was the Government and Trust funds, an avenue for Resident Executive to explore.

It was agreed that the most suitable site for permanent accommodation would be on the V.U.W. campus, if such a site was available, though there was some feeling against allying the National Union too closely with one University. However, it was clear that there would be many advantages, particularly for more efficient liaison and communication, from such a site. The whole question was to be referred by delegates to their Executives for approval.

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION

1958/59

President: Mr. A. D. Robinson.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. A. T. Ellis, Mr. L. J. Croxson.
Secretary: Mr. P. V. O'Brien.