

CRACCUM

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LIVELY STUDENT MEETING

That the Executive do not discuss matters which affect the private, political or religious consciences of students' Mr Davidge speaking in support of his motion at the Annual General Meeting said the political and religious conscience of a student was not an Exec. matter.

was a matter for the whole student body. He said an example of Exec's intrusion was the recent motion (since rescinded) banning cigarettes from the Cafeteria because the firms manufacturing them had South African interests. Mr Williams, seconder of this motion, and the next to speak, agreed in saying that moral and political beliefs were certainly not the concern of Exec.

Mr Hunt, strongly against the motion, said Exec. was not just an organization but should 'ideally combine both political and religious' matters in its discussion. Mr Hunt affirming this said: 'I was elected with my plank as the All Black Tour'.

Mr Rankin did not agree and said that it was not for Exec. to decide on controversial issues; it was not the sphere of the Executive. Exec. should restrict itself to things which are in accord with student opinion.

Mr Cater said that he was against the motion in its present form: 'The motion goes even further than Mr Hunt said it did. It would preclude Exec. from discussing anything at all as a corporate body. On the other hand, a motion of general opinion in any major matter of morals or principles is worthy of support'. Mr Cater concluded by saying he would support the motion in some better worded form.

EDUCATION MINISTER UNHELPFUL

In his annual report to the Students' Association, John Strevens said that the Minister of Education, Mr Tennent, had been more obstructive than helpful with regard to the bursary increases recommended by the Parry Committee, and those recommended by NZUSA.

Mr Strevens stated that during the last few months of the Labour Government, the student Presidents visited Wellington and tried to impress on Mr Skoglund the necessity for increased bursaries as proposed by NZUSA. Nothing further was done by the Labour Government.

He said that NZUSA has pressed these bursary claims with a certain amount of vigour, and as a first step towards higher bursaries, it has suggested that only the increases in the Parry Report be adopted. So far the National Government has shown itself to be quite deaf to these requests.

Serious Action Threatened

Mr Strevens went on to say that it was surely a matter for indignation that although almost two years had elapsed since the publication of the Parry Report, the bursary increases which it had recommended had not been adopted. He threatened that unless tangible steps were taken by the present Government to improve the bursary position soon, then students would have to consider taking serious action.

Mr Power then proposed an amendment:

'That the Executive be instructed NOT to take action in matters of public concern not directly affecting students unless student approval is gained at an AGM or by an OPINION POLL of students.'

Mr Power in supporting the motion and amendment asked that Exec. 'be allowed to discuss things that affect students in every day business but not things similar to the Rugby Tour, except with prior approval of the student body'.

THE AMENDMENT WAS PASSED

It must be realized that there are two possible interpretations of this motion, i.e., either narrowly (that Exec. can only discuss things like bursary negotiations) OR widely (that Exec. can discuss any subject because students are directly concerned with all matters of public affairs).

Mr Power's intention was the former, i.e., that Exec. can only discuss things 'directly affecting' students in the 'narrow' sense.

Student Parking

There was a desperate shortage of space for parking motor-bikes, said Mr Murphy at the Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association.

That was why he was proposing a motion that:

'The President write a letter to the City Council requesting a motor-bike parking area to be created to the north of the main entrance to the Arts block and adjacent to the pedestrian crossing'.

Mr Murphy said that as a rider of a bike he wanted to reach the front door with a minimum of effort.

Mr O'Callaghan speaking against the motion said 'rowdy motor-cycles' disturbed his lectures and he did not see any necessity to bring such a parking area closer. He concluded that it was very easy to park a motor-cycle, where-



W. A. Taylor

A sheltered and shady corner of the University. Here the industrious student may study in peace.

upon an anonymous voice complained that a car was much harder to park than a motor-bike and he did not see why there should be such blatant discrimination.

However, the motor-cyclist succeeded in having the motion passed. Even a valiant attempt by Mr Hunt to change 'bike' to 'bicycle' was rejected by Chairman Strevens as an amendment of a frivolous nature.

Belisha Beacons

At the recent AGM, Exec. was asked to take steps to have the flashing lights on the pedestrian crossing repaired. Mr Maxted felt that this move was of considerable importance for he said that he had 'been narrowly missed on several occasions'.

A Craccum reporter phoned the Traffic Dept., and asked a senior officer what the Dept. intended to do. He replied that this was the first they had heard of the situation, though the light had not been working for a period of three months, and traffic officers must have often passed them at night. The lights were in working order the next day.

In regard to the issuing of 'tickets', the Dept. seems to have been quite busy in the Princes St area. It is not unreasonable to suspect that the Traffic Dept. is far more concerned with increasing parking revenue, than in assuring public safety in the city area.

CRACCUM REPORTER

Cig. Ban Lifted

The cigarette ban was lifted at the Executive meeting of 15 June, when a motion removing the earlier restriction was passed.

Miss Elliott (the Sports Rep) said that they 'had not looked into it' the previous week. Some Executive members had not been present when the motion restricting sales was passed. The absent members on their return tried to squash the decision. Their numbers were insufficient.

The offending cigarettes were not South African in origin but manufactured by NZ companies which were allegedly partly owned by South Africans. Mr Bell pointed out that the broad phrasing of the motion would have meant that nearly all the cigarettes at present in the machine, might have disappeared, for the majority of NZ tobacco companies have South African shareholders.

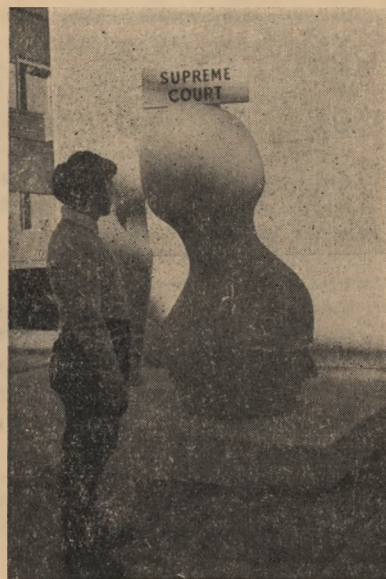
'Did Not Quite Realize'

This possibility had not been considered by Socialist Society, and as Roger Porsolt, the chairman, said, they 'did not quite realize' the full implications of their suggestion.

It was pointed out that this is a case where the individual should be entitled to choose for himself, it was not a matter for the Executive to decide. Furthermore,

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W. A. Taylor

although the Executive is responsible for the presence of the cigarette machine, the stocking of it is the responsibility of an outside contractor and it might have been virtually impossible to enforce.

At the Exec. meeting on 20 July the following fact was introduced by Mr Rankin.

Mr Sumich, general manager of Rothmans Tobacco Company, pointed out that the company was 61% New Zealand owned, and 39% British owned and he would like to know what was behind this unwarranted attack.

BUILDING FUND INVESTMENT

The finance committee has approved the investment of £2000 from the student Building Fund in the new Government loan. £1600 of the amount is from the profits of Capping week, the remaining £400 from work-days. In the absence of a Trust to administer the Building Fund, composed of two students, two Council members, and one person from outside, it has been decided to keep our money and the Council's separate. The Council is in possession of the £3 contributed by each student at Enrolment.

CRACCUM REPORTER

EDITORIAL

Under Article 26 of the Constitution, the Executive is given full authority to carry out all the business and activities of the Association. These are very wide powers for any committee, let alone an Executive elected on a twenty-five per cent vote. As such, the Executive is provided with sufficient scope to extend its jurisdiction to include almost any matter which concerns this university, inside and out.

If one could be sure that the decisions of the Executive were truly representative of its fifteen members, one would feel that they were a truer mirror of student opinion.

This invalid representation of the student voice is proportionately related to the lack of student interest or support in Executive.

If the students' attitude is generally admitted to be an irresponsible one, then it is also an unfortunate fact that the Executive itself is less endowed with a sense of responsibility than some would like to think.

Some members show no interest in the Association's Inwards Correspondence file. These members are oblivious of the import of these letters and yet responsible for the subsequent actions the Executive might make in regard to them. Rules of debate (set down in standing orders) are consistently ignored. In the resulting adolescent situation minorities are smothered in a welter of words which do no more than embarrass the spectator who respects matters of procedure. Fundamental ideals of democracy are forgotten in the Executive room.

Proceedings, protracted by interminable trivialities, rarely finish before midnight, by which time many members have departed leaving a small group to act on behalf of the whole Executive.

The glib student public must not escape censure either. Their lack of interest is deplorable. More than £23,000 passes annually through the hands of the Executive. This university has so far been free of all too frequent scandals exposed in similar institutions. But here is an ideal situation for the perverted use of funds. This is no reflection on the integrity of the Executive, but a reflection on the naivete of the student.

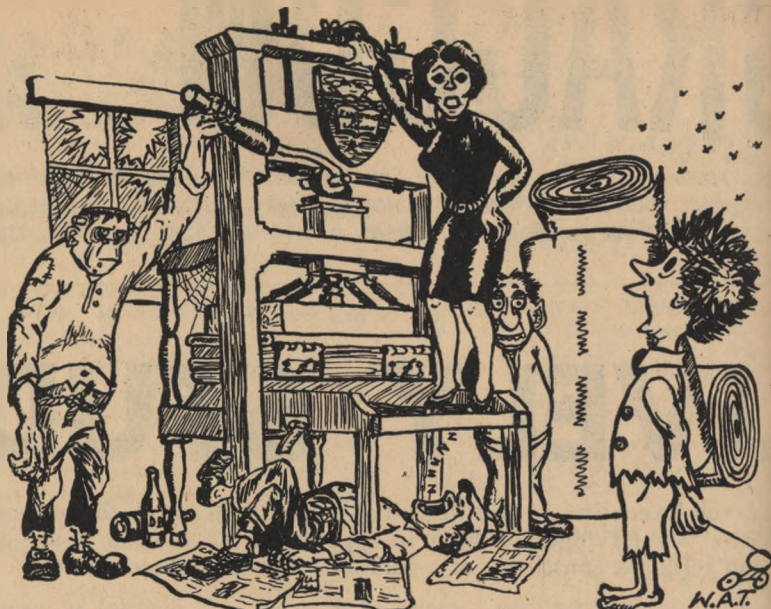
What can the Executive do to promote student interest in its affairs? It can become more parliamentary in action, more bold in outlook, and less preoccupied with such matters as South African cigarettes.

Significantly, however, the Executive seems apparently unconcerned by lack of student interest. 'Once on the Executive one's worries are over' appears to be the attitude. Members rest secure in the knowledge that they can be deposed only by means of a General Meeting. But it takes only twenty interested students to declare a meeting; only fifty for a quorum and a vote of no-confidence.

Students MUST become actively concerned with Executive matters. Passive acceptance creates an aura of unreal divinity about Executive decisions. Dissent is often felt by the student. But his dissent is always accompanied by a sense of the futility of action.

The Executive assumes complete control at Auckland University. Its authoritarian attitude is quite open, typified in the ominous phrase of pre-war Germany. 'We know best what is good for you'.

EDITOR



We, Too, Have Problems

WILSON'S NOTES

The Editor of 'Craccum' has asked the Students' Association to appoint a member of the Executive to write a factually correct report of the Exec. meeting. (This, of course, is no slur on the present system of 'Craccum' reporting.) The Societies' Representative has been appointed.

Well, I must say it's nice to be back in Craccum, especially to write Exec. notes. This column is liable to be deadly dull, no personality problems, no squabbles or smut. Oh well, here goes.

A conference on University unions is being held in Wellington at the beginning of September. AU delegates are undecided as yet, but will probably be Stevens, Cater, Bell, Rankin and Wilson, but there are many others under consideration. AU's share of the conference cost is £86 18s 7d, a shade too high, considering that a £50 cocktail party is included in the budget. Apart from that, the conference is well worth while.

Remember the cigarette controversy? Latest news to hand is that 61% of Roth-

mans' stock is owned by fair drink Kiwis. The rest of the stock is held in England.

A party of three Russian students due in Auckland either on the 22nd or 23rd of July. After an extensive look at university and its inhabitants, they will leave for the south on the 27th. They will probably speak at a combined Societies' evening during their stay.

Would you like to be a 'receptionist' Watch paper for glorified office assistant for Stud. Ass. Qualifications are high but then the wages are low; might work.

Rugby Club grant was cut down to £48 11s 8d. Many Exec. members, especially Cater, spoke harshly on the subject of Rugby Club, and their getting of money.

The following have been appointed WHC for 1961-62. Gail Anderson, Anthea Chappell, Cynthia Hasman, Treve Lewis, Margaret Mason, Peter Meeking.

Quote from President: No measurement on the agenda!

Rankin's new Student Liaison Committee has been set up; it includes Cynthia Hasman, Lois Butler, Anne Jones, Terry Sturm, Peter Oetli, Nelson Intosh, Denis Browne.

The Public Relations Committee PRO Power is: John Stevens, Rankin, Adrienne Rhodes, Michael Ridge, Karol Johnstone, Peter Oetli.

Kiwi is to have an art section this year. This worthwhile innovation, costing an extra £30, will give students a chance to have their work more widely known.

Hot water for female students during mid-term break.

Huts 6 and 7 are still in a ghastly mess, but improvements are in progress.

NEIL WILSON,
Societies' Representative

NEXT YEAR'S CAPPING CENSOR

Contrary to the statement in last year's Craccum a Censor for next year's Capping has yet been appointed.

EXEC. NOTES

At the first Executive meeting since the elections, President John Stevens presented Executive badges to the new members.

A motion to have a gilt plaque engraved with the words 'Presented to the Auckland University Students' Assoc. Inc. by the students of 1961' attached to the rear of the trophy awarded to Auckland University for gaining tenth place in the International Turtle Tournament, held at the University of Detroit. The move was proposed by Bob Cater.

Also proposed by Bob Cater was a motion requiring a letter of thanks to be sent to the University of Detroit for the trophy, and also to express the Executive's desire to participate in the Turtle Tournament next year.

Executive turned down a proposal of Tramping Club, to swap the positions of their notice board with the

Coming Events notice board. The reason officially given by Exec. was that it did not approve of any changes of the notice boards. The real reason which swayed the vote was the fact that Exec. believe the position of Tramping Club notice board to be the one most exposed to the elements, and Exec. would be most unwilling to put their board there, as it was probably worth 'several pounds'.

The Executive also turned down a request from Mr Hugh Wright to be allowed to make and sell University blazers until a review of past correspondence with this business had been made. However, Exec. was sufficiently thoughtful to include the rates of advertising space in Craccum.

In future the Chairman of WHC will arrange supper at Exec. meetings. Prior to this change, it was arranged by the Womens' Vice-President. It appears that Exec. feels that Miss Hilt, Chairman of WHC, should be assisted in the fulfillment of her election platform, 'to make the work of WHC greater, more vital, and more stimulating'.

Miss Hilt made no comment. Neither thanks nor protest!

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SOCIAL CALENDAR

JULY
 Mon.: Car Club, Film Evening, Caf., Ext., 8 p.m.
 Tue.: Classical Society, W.C.R., 7 p.m.
 Thu.: Historical Society, Modern Japanese History, Caf., Ext.
 Sat.: Ski Training, WCR, 9.30-11 a.m.
 Tue.: Catholic Society, WCR, 8 p.m.
 Wed.: Goethe Society & Mod. Languages Club, Concert of German Music, Caf., Ext.
 Sat.: Ski Training, WCR, 9.30-11 a.m.
 Mon.: Dante Alighieri Society, Caf., Ext., 7.30 p.m.
 Wed.: Dante Alighieri Society, Caf., Ext., 7.30 p.m.
 Fri.: Maori Club, Farewell to Ralph Hotene, MCR, WCR, 8 p.m.

FOR THE GOURMET

For this week I've found a charming place called *Chez Blanc*. It's at the top of those charming old granite ledges leading from the positively proletarian and noise of MCR to the serene of the too, too charming mossy waters. M'sieu Blanc's charming restaurant has been a must for the intelligentsia since as far back as 1958; and the place hasn't changed one bit! (although times as many people come!). *Chez Blanc* absolutely oozes with charm! The sounds of the kitchen staff singing and talking as they sweat into those charming old cauldrons, blend with the fascinating hum of conversation. That fun to find one's chop hidden by a charming zig-zag of six peas, one's sausage cunningly hidden by its spoonful of mash! For a delightful half-hour visit this is the Connoisseur's Choice, *Chez Blanc*.
 KEN McALLISTER

Hands Across the Sea

In 1950, representatives from 21 national Unions of Students met in Stockholm to establish a framework within which student organizations could co-operate on an international level.

The history of the ISC since its inception has been quite remarkable. There have now been nine conferences in all, held in different parts of the world, and each conference has seen a greater number of participants and has embarked on a greater field of activities than its predecessors.

The most recent ISC, the ninth, was held at Klosters, a picturesque skiing and holidaying resort, high in the Grison Alps in Switzerland. Delegations were present from 74 countries and all parts of the earth except East Europe and China were represented. Peter Menzies, a former President of Canterbury University Students' Association, and now a vice-president of NZUSA, and myself were New Zealand's delegates.

Each conference initially re-establishes the basic principles of international student co-operation and then resolves on the numerous practical projects which are to be undertaken in the forthcoming months. Discussions range over widely varied topics, e.g., the publication of an international student news bulletin, the effect of American State Dept. policy on the universities in Cuba, or the establishment of student cultural exchanges. Finally the conference sets up a permanent secretariat (COSEC), which carries out the various decisions and directives issuing from the conference.

All topics are freely discussed and decisions are taken in the manner of ordinary democratic process, i.e., one delegation, one vote. The interests of the delegations naturally differ widely, and discussions can often become protracted and complex.

Although the conference keeps its activities to those which relate to the justifiable interests of students, it is inevitable that political sentiment and

aspirations become evident. In particular, resolutions dealing with the effect of imperialism, totalitarianism and other forms of oppression on a particular country's educational situation frequently give rise to sharp political divisions. On controversial topics, Cuba seldom voted with England, or Uruguay with New Zealand.

The controversial topics resulted not only in the fiercest debate, but also in the sharpest humour. When answering a Cuban challenge that he didn't know what it was to fight, a delegate from England countered that he had been fighting for a trade union movement long before the Cuban delegate had fought with a toy pistol. The Cuban, a protégé of Castro, in appearance as well as politics, was stung to the quick, and immediately issued a challenge to settle the difference later behind the conference hall.

Throughout the conference, the work was arduous. On three or four occasions a session would continue right through the night in an effort to complete its work. However, one could still find time for a break from the conference hurly-burly to take a cable car ride up to incredible heights, or to wander through the sleepy streets of Klosters.

In all, it was a very worthwhile and rewarding experience.

ARTHUR YOUNG

HUT CONTROL

Executive decided on 20 June that MHC would control Hut 6 and 7 with the exception of the Duplicating room, Student Liaison, Public Relations and the new Women's Common Room, Capping Committee and Revue Storage and 'Craccum' Rooms.

MHC Chairman speaking in support of control of all rooms said it would just be continuance of policy for MHC to control all the Huts.

Cater said that this was deplorable as Curson had said in his policy speech that more work should be given to WHC. And was MHC to control Exec. sub-committees? Mr Cater continued.

Mr Curson said it would not, but that general maintenance work had to be done.

The motion was passed 5-3.

CRACCUM REPORTER

CAPPING COMMITTEE 1961-62

Applications are called for the following positions on Capping Committee 1961-62:

REVUE CONTROLLER.
 CAPPING BOOK CONTROLLER.
 PROCESSION CONTROLLER.
 ADVERTISING CONTROLLER
 and also the following:
 CAPPING BOOK EDITOR(S).
 REVUE SCRIPT WRITER(S).
 REVUE PRODUCER.
 CAPPING COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

ALL applications should be in writing, giving the usual details of experience, etc., and addressed to:

CAPPING CONTROLLER,
 c/- STUD. ASSN.

TAURANGA VISITS

Loquacious Auckland University Freshers were defeated when they took the affirmative in a debate against a visiting Tauranga College team.

The Tauranga College students arrived in Auckland to debate against the A.U. Freshers team on Friday, 9 June. The visitors and their billets spent Friday night at the pictures, as guests of the Debating Society.

The debate, 'That science makes men richer in their possessions, but poorer in themselves', was held on Saturday afternoon. The competent visiting team, consisting of Sylvia Brooks, Peter Salmon and Graeme Bunn, taking the negative, defeated the A.U. team of David Williams, Frances Holden and Bevan Skelton, in a closely fought, interesting and entertaining debate. It was of some comfort to us when the judge, Mr Jonathan Hunt, selected Miss Holden best speaker.

The Southerners spent Saturday night gaining an insight into the nocturnal aspects of student life, and after spending Sunday seeing the sights and sites of Auckland and A.U., they returned home, after a most enjoyable weekend.

In view of the subject we are convinced that a great contribution was made to the cause of science in New Zealand, and also much was done to enhance student-public relationships.

B.W.

NEW HOME FOR M.H.C.

MHC is now established in the old Men's Reading Room, the room next to the common rooms and the telephone booths.

WOMEN

Please remove your letters from the letter-rack.
 W.H.C.

Varsity Group Records



You've no doubt seen them around the cloisters without paying much attention to them. But when they get together, four AU students are creating quite a stir on stage as the Hi-Lites.

Winners of a recent series of the IZB Have-a-Shot programme, the Hi-Lites have recently joined up with the leading Auckland cabaret vocalist, Lyn Peoples, a former AU student, to produce their first record, *Peoples At Pinesong*.

Around Varsity circles, a pseudo Princeton University group, the Kingston trio, in reality from Hawaii, are in much demand with their highly successful l.p.s. Many critics who have heard a preview of the Hi-Lites' new disc consider that the Hi-Lites have equally as big a future awaiting them.

Personnel of the Hi-Lites are leader Kelvin White, M.A. grad in French; Mike Blamires, B.A. student; Trevor Murphit, accountant, and Lyndsay Nash, honours student. Having won Have-a-Shot, the group progressed to radio work, and night club singing. They have the distinction of having appeared in almost every night club in Auckland.

However, it is on disc that the Hi-Lites expect to make their mark, and arrangements are already being made to release their numbers overseas. Local dealers are now accepting orders for their first release for the Octagon label.

The Hi-Lites are available for a limited number of coffee evenings and other functions. Inquiries re bookings should be sent to the 'Hi-Lites', P.O. Box 5593, Auckland.

THE HILITES

From left: Mike Blamires, Kelvin White, Lindsay Nash, Trevor Murphit

HEIGHT SCHEDULE

The Exec. is to set up a sub-committee to reframe the eighth schedule (House committee) of the constitution, the sub-committee to consist of the chairmen of Houses Committees for 1961-62, the president (virtue oficio), the two Vice-presidents and Mr Rankin.

The result of a motion passed at the

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Royalty

Dear Ed,

The article on Royalty by Mr Monk is interesting reading, but it seems a pity that he has not studied his subject matter more thoroughly.

His misunderstanding of basic Christian truth is lamentable and we would be interested to know the source of his information on the Holy Spirit.

A study of the ancient religions of the world would also cast some light for him on the 'Family Cult'. There seems little evidence to support this idea.

The doctrine of God's Tri-Unity, i.e., the mysterious relationship of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, is derived only from Christian revelation, and this is why Christians insist on a Trinity. Holy Scripture demonstrates that there is some distinction between these three, but it indicates distinction only, not division as Mr Monk insinuates. In short, the Christian doctrine demands a Unity of the Godhead, not a family relationship.

As for the Holy Spirit being usually referred to in feminine terms, we find no evidence or reference to this in the New Testament, or in the writings of the New Testament Church.

Mr Monk would profit by reading his Bible.

J. D. FAUCHELLE, W. G. WILSON,
K. G. IRWIN, B. M. HUCKER, L. M. ROBINS.

Dear Ed,

As a recent immigrant, I was surprised to read in your Altringham-style article, *Royalty—The Family Cult*, of the great poverty that exists in England.

I would like to point out that in England there exists a Welfare State system which benefits the whole community, rather than the least desirable elements.

D. S. THOMAS.

Dear Ed,

Were it not that I suspect that some of *Craccum's* readers may be as ignorant as the author of the article on Royalty in the last issue, I would treat that effusion with the contempt I think it deserves.

Leaving aside the author's views on the public's attitude to Royalty, with which I do not happen to agree, I would point out that Elizabeth II is just as much Queen of New Zealand as she is Queen of England (since we are an autonomous nation). Consequently his introductory sentence has nothing to do with his subject.

His real ignorance, however, is displayed in the paragraph in which he drags religion into his argument. In it he states:

1. That 'the family unit has always been an object of worship'. This statement implies a peculiar and rather inexact use of the word 'worship'.
2. That 'Christians insist on the Trinity rather than God alone'. If he knew anything of the doctrine of the Trinity he would know that the three persons of the Trinity are only three types of manifestation of the single, undivided Unity—'God alone'.
3. That 'the Holy Ghost' is usually referred to in feminine terms'. In the course of very extensive theological reading I have never noticed the Holy Ghost referred to in feminine terms. Include here the Latin and Italian languages, which have been known to do strange things with genders.
4. That the Roman Catholics worship Mary. Though the attitude of my Roman Catholic brethren to Our Lady may seem somewhat akin to worship, it is fairly clear to the unbiased observer that this is a rather doubtful assertion.

When a supposedly University-trained mind drags in so much irrelevant and inaccurate information one can only conclude that the argument is the product of an adolescent enthusiasm rather than of careful and balanced thought.

RODNEY DENHAM

Capital Punishment

Dear Sir,

While being one of the first to agree with Mr Ives' claim that the reintroduction of capital punishment is a 'retrograde step', I should like, in the interests of that 'objectivity' of which he speaks in the second paragraph of his article, to point out that his rather trite remark that 'two wrongs cannot make a right' involves a complete begging of the question as far as those who are in favour of the death penalty are concerned. No-one would disagree that, in itself, the killing of a human being is an immoral act (it is because they regard it as the most immoral of all acts that the supporters of capital punishment would have murder punished by the most ultimate of all punishments) and that therefore the State killing of a murderer is, in isolation from the 'extenuating' circumstances immoral. But what the 'Retentionists' are trying to prove is that these circumstances justify this apparently immoral act, making it not morally wrong but morally right. Their contention is not that when one wrong has been done we are entitled to do another wrong, but precisely that the fact that a person has committed a murder makes it not wrong at all but right to kill him. It is perhaps a subtle point but an important one all the same and it is fortunate that Mr Ives should have thus provided the Retentionists with a possible line of attack.

R. L. P. JACKSON

Common Market

Dear Ed,

Regarding the speculation in the Press about the European Common Market and Great Britain's relations to it, may I point out that the British will join the EEC without 'safeguards' if necessary. It is foolish to talk of New Zealand entering into some kind of special relationship with the EEC (the French suggestion covered only those colonies that produce tropical products, i.e., crops that cannot be produced in Europe). Butter and meat can be and are produced in Europe and therefore we have nothing to hope for on that score.

The projected visit of Messrs Hare and Thorneycroft to New Zealand will undoubtedly have the purpose of obtaining New Zealand's consent to Britain's unqualified entry into the Common Market (since the members of the EEC appear intransigent regarding the entry

At the Annual General Meeting Mr Davidge proposed a motion that:

'The Executive investigate the possibility of continuous service of soft drinks and coffee in the Cafeteria'.

Mr Davidge said that he realized there were difficulties about staff working all day. However, the extreme necessity for a continuous service surely overruled this objection. Students came from the library where they had been working to find the Cafeteria closed.

Miss Mason, Cafeteria Controller, said that the possibility of a continuous service had already been investigated only six weeks before. Staff had to have time to prepare the next meal and they had to clean the tables and sweep the floor, she said.

THE MOTION WAS LOST.

of the Dominions into the Community). If New Zealand withholds that consent, Britain will none-the-less join the EEC. The purpose of the visits of these two Ministers seems to be to secure our goodwill, if possible, and nothing more.

As for a special relationship with the US, or with Australia and Canada jointly, these are just so many pipe-dreams, as we produce nothing they themselves do not.

Furthermore, the interests of the local producers in these three countries have been zealously guarded by their respective governments in the past. For example, the slightest complaint from the American producers has been sufficient to halt our exports to the US. These exports have been admitted to that country merely because of their small quantity. The Agricultural Lobby in the US would hardly countenance America's importation of anything like the quantity of butter that we are prepared to export.

Thus we are on our own, without anyone to wipe our noses for us.

MIKE GROGAN

Off-key

Dear Ed,

It is with regret I note that the Guthrie v. Nola and Horrocks battle, which looked like being the most interesting controversy this year, eventually degenerated into gardening chit-chat about whether Magnolias should be planted in the moonlight. Perhaps Mr Horrocks could be persuaded to show his literary ability in a horticultural column as well as on Music, Art and Literature.

P. DAVIES

Dear Ed,

As a practical musician, I was startled by the criticism of the National Orchestra by B.F.B.

Although one of the evidently fortunate people who missed this concert, I nevertheless feel competent to question the tone of this desperate criticism.

I noted B.F.B.'s 'one can only suppose that responsible critics were shutting their ears to any imperfections in the Orchestra's playing'. If B.F.B. was reviewing a gramophone recording he would be entitled to criticise at length the technical slips which were allowed to pass the recording 'scrutineers'.

I suggest that B.F.B. and some of his fellow critics tend to have a 'gramophile' attitude towards music. They do not appreciate the difference between a live performance and a studio recording. They are forgetting that an orchestral recording is often compiled almost phrase by phrase until the performance is technically perfect.

In a live performance, the orchestra, though well rehearsed, has only one

'go'. The value of a live performance lies in that very originality which is convincing to hear and see, even though there are passing faults in the odd note.

Every musician knows that no matter how good a recording studio can produce a creative atmosphere which is aroused in an attentive concert hall audience, stereophonic, stereotyped recording cannot produce the wealth of sound, e.g., the range of overtones, or the subtle nuances which can be created and appreciated in the flesh. The presence and enthusiasm of an audience is also an inspiration to the performers.

A record eliminates the possibility of an 'off night', but also loses the human element which is, and I hope always shall be, a prime factor in the interpretation and appreciation of music.

I must admit, however, that the two sentences of the review were most difficult to swallow. Having played together under the 'mild and apologetic' baton of Mr John Hopkins, I must say my eyebrows. Mr Hopkins is a meticulous conductor, who with his certainty and vigour consistently demands and receives the best from his players.

DALE KINGDON

Stop-watch Critic

Dear Ed,

Why must already horribly (?) tedious lectures adopt as their guide my favourite saying: 'Why be difficult, when you can be just a little more effort you can be IMPOSSIBLE!'

I refer, of course, to the 65-70 minute lecture.

After having been informed at a symphony concert that lectures 'start five minutes after the hour and end five minutes before the hour', I have found that nothing said outside these limits registers, nor appears in my notes.

Furthermore, when I attempt to exercise my democratic rights by walking out, one particular lecturer gets positively nasty. Just imagine!

Being a member of the Compulsory Union (Students'), I feel entitled to demand some action by this body to rectify the situation.

Perhaps an agreement on this subject between the parties concerned will result in better co-operation and harmonious co-existence. At the moment it's a rat-race.

No man can reveal to you aught that which already lies half asleep in the dawning of your knowledge.

For the vision of one man lends its wings to another man.

KAHLIL GIBRAN

SYMBOL OF PEACE

This is the Nuclear Disarmament symbol which members of the Auckland Peace Workshop, along with disarmament campaigners in many countries, have adopted as a badge.

The symbol, the composite basic form of the semaphore signal for the letters N and D, was one small contribution to the First Aldermaston March in 1958. Two very relevant ideas are represented in this badge.

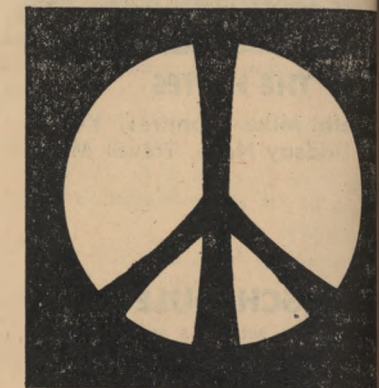
The central motif: A human being in despair.

A circle: The world.

The background: Eternity.

Eric Austen's researches into the origins of symbolism confirm that the 'gesture of despair' motif has been associated throughout ancient history with 'the death of man', and the circle with 'the unborn child'.

The Peace Workshop hopes to be selling the badge at Varsity before long. The sixpenny black and white economy model has been ordered in preference to the three-and-sixpenny stainless steel job.



All supporters of nuclear disarmament should wear the badge.

DAVID MITCHELL
Auckland Peace Workshop

Berlin and the Brink

The cold war seems in recent weeks to have been preparing for another sub-zero spell. The atmosphere in Vienna was decidedly chilly and has hardly improved since.

A number of factors have contributed to this deterioration in East-West relations. For example, Mr Khrushchev's insistence on the Troika, and the trinity of Communist, Western and Neutral control as the keystone of international organisation. This seems to have effectively paralysed disarmament negotiations. But another important contributing factor has been the thorny perennial Berlin.

A Divided Germany

Crisis over Berlin is nothing new. Since 1945, Berlin has been high on the list of potential flashpoints for World War III, and all but started World War III in 1948. Although at the moment, the problem is not as serious as in 1948, when Stalin closed off the access routes to the city, this is hardly consolation. For it appears that matters are again coming to a head, as the objectives of the two camps become hardened.

The conflict is briefly this. On the one hand, Mr Khrushchev has definitely said that he will sign a separate peace treaty with Germany by the end of the year, so confirming in law the statement to Kennedy in Vienna concerning 'the immutability of existing frontiers'.

There are significant reasons why Mr Khrushchev should want to do this. For one thing, the Soviet Government undoubtedly feels it has reached technical and military parity with the West, and thus feels it can be dogmatic. It is also a sign that Mr Khrushchev wants to stabilize Iron Curtain prestige against any attempt at reunification from increasingly powerful West Germany.

On the other hand, the West, and most vociferous West German politicians in a flood of pre-election patriotic oratory, have no desire to see a permanently divided Germany.

The Berlin Complication

But this would not seem to be a potentially dangerous issue, for whatever is said, Germany, is in fact, divided. The catch is, of course, Berlin, embedded in Soviet territory.

The Soviets feel, as Mr Khrushchev does, that Berlin is 'a fishbone' in their throat. Their attitude can be understood. As an enclave in Soviet territory, Berlin provided an escape hatch for disillusioned East Germans, who flow through it at a rate of something like 4000 a week.

And no doubt many more are attracted by the bright lights and vigorous prosperity of the Western sector which contrasts so markedly with the austerity which Communism has brought. The Berlin enclave is also an obvious military liability.

For all these reasons, Khrushchev would like the present status of Berlin changed. The West, on the other hand, are naturally satisfied with the status quo and are prepared to go a long way to see that Berlin's status remains unchanged. President Kennedy said on his return from Vienna 'that the security of Western Europe, and therefore our own security, is deeply involved in our presence and our access rights to Berlin, that those rights are based on law, not sufferance, and we are determined to maintain those rights at any risk'.

The next move is for Khrushchev, and it is unlikely that he will leave things as they are. On the other hand, it is even less likely that he will resort to force and bodily occupy Berlin. For one thing, he has too deep a political commitment to peaceful co-existence to run such a great risk of world war.

Nor is he very likely, at the moment anyway, to strangle Berlin, i.e., cut off the access routes as Stalin did in 1948. This would seem to serve no useful purpose. It would unnecessarily antagonize the West, and could be circumvented indefinitely by an airlift. He may, of course, let East Germany do it.

He will probably just keep on demanding 'a demilitarized free city', which, of course, the West will never accept. In the meantime, the waiting game suits him well. The Russians are doing all they can to extend feelers into West Berlin, and to peacefully infiltrate the city. The Soviet Government has opened a Trade Mission recently, which is not really needed. Tass has opened a West Berlin agency whilst admitting that the

whole of the city could be covered from the East.

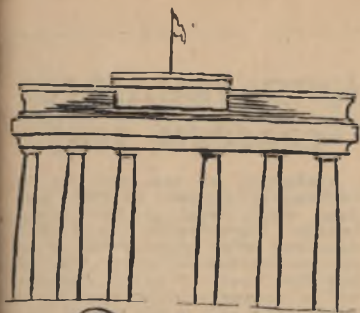
The Dilemma

Yet this is not to say that matters will drag on indefinitely. Mr Khrushchev means what he says concerning the East German peace treaty. And once he has received personal and political ratification from the Communist Party Congress, he will go ahead, and this will undoubtedly aggravate, if not finalize the Berlin issue.

Nor is there much hope of Mr Khrushchev agreeing, as things stand, to any plan of German reunification, which would, in his eyes, inevitably lead to the absorption of East Germany to her more powerful better half. Nor, as we have seen, will the West budge very far, if at all, from her position.

We are thus left with the grim conclusion that unless there is a considerable improvement in relations between the West and the Soviet bloc, Berlin could bring them very near the brink.

D. C. PITT



LUNCH HOUR RECORD RECITALS

Programmes for Remainder of Second Term:

July 11, Tues.

Quartetsatz in C minor (Schubert)

5th Symphony (Beethoven)

July 12, Wed.

Symphony No. 7 (Sibelius)

Concerto No. 3 in B flat for two

clarinets and bassoon (Mozart)

July 18, Tues.

5th Symphony (Pastoral) (Beethoven)

July 19, Wed.

Violin Concerto (Berg)

Introduction and Allegro for Strings

(Elgar)

July 25, Tues.

7th Symphony (Beethoven)

July 26, Wed.

Songs of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms

and Wolf.

Aug. 1, Tues.

8th Symphony (Beethoven)

Concerto No. 2 E flat major

(Mozart)

Aug. 2, Wed.

Violin Concerto (Brahms)

Aug. 8, Tues.

Six Songs, Dances

Aug. 9, Wed.

Gregorian Chant,

Choral Motet (Palestrina)

Motet (Bach)

Organ Chorale Prelude (Bach)

Be there 1-2 p.m. every Tuesday and

Wednesday in the Red Tin Shack (Music

Department).

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FORESTRY and recreation

Part of every New Zealander's heritage is the joys of forest and stream. Campers, trappers, anglers, shooters, picnickers, and caravanners — all like to get away from the clock-ridden daily round to the fresh air and beauty of the bush.

It may not be obvious, but until the conservation policies of the Forest Service replaced the wasteful practices of the past, there was grave danger that this heritage might be lost. Each acre of forest destroyed by fire or indiscriminate milling makes it harder to meet the demand for the solace of solitude — a demand that increases every day with our expanding population. To meet its responsibilities in the protection of State forests, the Forest Service exercises its authority with wisdom and restraint. While unauthorised entry to State Forests is prohibited by law, a liberal policy of issuing permits enables organised groups and individuals to make extensive use of these popular playgrounds for recreational purposes.

**Forestry is
forever**

Issued in the interests of forest protection
by The New Zealand Forest Service.



BLACK-EYED

SUSAN

Coming 12th July

THE RING CYCLE

I predict that a time is coming when we will return to Wagner and to romanticism. In its own way, I believe that Wagner's Ring cycle is one of our greatest works of music.

It is impossible to argue this with modern composers in musical terms, because, we speak different musical languages. What I would like to do, however, is to give you some of the background to the Ring cycle.

But a warning: to enjoy the Ring fully, you should be if not physically fit, mentally alert . . . Wagner needs training! (Sample schedule: 0600 to 0610 Cold Shower. 0610 to 0630 Very violent exercises. 0630 to 0640 Stimulating Wagner music, e.g., Siegfried's death. 0640 to 0643 Breakfast . . .)



SIEGFRIED

The theme of 'The Ring of the Nibelungs' is that nature is good when unspoiled but ruined when tampered with by man. This theme applies throughout but in *Götterdämmerung* with a change of emphasis. In the last drama reappears that theme which runs through all Wagner's dramas before *The Ring*, but which has seldom appeared previously in the Tetralogy. This is the theme of man's redemption through the love of a pure woman. Hitherto, this

theme occurred only in a corrupted form (Freia's redeeming the Gods in *Das Rheingold*), but Brunnhilda leaps on to Siegfried's funeral pyre with all the verve and devotion which Richard Wagner expected of his female admirers.

Götterdämmerung changes the emphasis because Wagner wrote it 20 years after all but the second-half of Siegfried. In the interim, his outlook had become as pessimistic as the outcome of *Götterdämmerung*.

World Ash

The two main symbols of the tetralogy are *The Ring* (in the first half), and the World Ash (in the second). In old Teutonic myth, Yggdrasil had its roots in Nibelheim (Hell) and grew up through Midgard (Earth) to Asgard, with Valhalla at its top, while the Valkyries' horses grazed in its branches.

In *The Ring*, it may be recalled, *Das Rheingold* begins at 'the root of all matter', that is, of the World Ash, and works itself upwards. In the higher branches, Holda's apples (Freia's potion of eternal youth) grow.

In the second part of the Tetralogy, we come down to earth, and Hunding has the World Ash rowing through his house. But in *Die Götterdämmerung*, the final part, the World Ash (and thus the world) has been cut down. Great logs of wood are piled around the now insecure foundations of formerly invincible Walhall waiting for Loge, the god of fire ('exiled' at Brunnhilde's rock), to return and with the wood, to 'test' the walls which he had found impenetrable in *Das Rheingold*.

What has caused the World-Ash to collapse? What has crippled Valhall's security? The answer can be found in *Götterdämmerung*:

'From the World's ash-tree Wotan wrested off an arm: and with sturdy strokes he shaped the shaft of a spear: in the course of time cankered the wound in the wood . . . withered the tree.'

Both the Ring and the Spear are signs of hollow authority. From its forging the golden ring is a sign of evil, and the necessity of renouncing love to obtain it emphasises this. The Spear, however, is good to begin with. The spear and Wotan lose their authority together.

Straight Lines and Circles

There is a symbolism of straight lines and circles in the Tetralogy, and, for that matter throughout all of Wagner's Dramas. One can see this in the music, for as Neville Cardus says, Wagner 'saw with his ears and heard with his eyes'. Under straight lines can be listed all that is upright and virtuous: the world-ash itself (the tradition of virtue), Wotan and his spear (for Wotan is, after all, the ultimate authority) and Siegmund-Siegfried's Sword (prowess and charity).

In the other works evil is shown in the 'round' voluptuousness of the music of both Venus and Kundry; the prelude to *Tannhäuser* is a miniature battle between good (the Pilgrim's Chorus) and evil (Venusberg) with the pilgrims finally shouting down Venusberg.

To return to *The Ring*, the gradual triumph of evil over good is shown by the failure of Wotan's authority and the *Twilight of the Gods*. Though the Sword breaks as Siegmund dies, it is forged anew by Siegfried who breaks the spear which had previously broken the sword; Wotan, a broken man, retires to Valhalla, and chops up the World-ash itself, while Siegfried's sword hangs useless at the hero's side as he is corrupted and dies unheroically, the only way he can, stabbed in the back. The moral: this is no world for Nietzschean Supermen.

Holy Fools

It is only partly true to say that the Wagnerian heroes are Wagner in different moods and in different situations. Nor is this a unique phenomenon, for are not romantic heroes usually subjective? But Siegfried and Parsifal hark back to a much older tradition, that of the heroic epic and of the medieval chivalric legend. The German hero is the antithesis of his Mediterranean counterpart. . . . Siegfried, like Parsifal is a Holy Fool. In the Middle Ages ignorance, equated with innocence, equalled goodness. The greatest sin of all to the Nordic Races was to tell a lie; to the Italians, however, dishonesty was the best policy. Hagen's 'double' can be found in Webster's Bosola in *The Duchess of Malfi*; like Bosola, his main object is revenge, and he has only one admirable virtue, reso-



WOTAN

lution. Unlike Bosola, however, he has no weakness such as compassion. (Rache riethen sie mir.)

The Universal Musician

'The Ring' has been treated here in an unusual manner, as the embodiment of Wagner's philosophy. The musical side, however, has not been treated as much as some would probably like, but that is as it should be. No words can adequately describe Wagner's music.

Wagner is not so much a musician's musician as a musician for everyone. It is not Wagner's fault that everyone objects to him.

J. S. NATHAN

EDITOR WANTED FOR CRACCUM, 1962

Applications are now open for the editorship of 'Craccum' for 1962. Candidates should write to Neil Wilson, Societies' Representative, c/o Students' Association office, giving details of experience, qualifications, interests, etc., not later than Monday 7 August. Applicants will be expected to attend a meeting of the Executive early in that week in order to be interviewed. Experience is desirable but not necessary, since the person appointed will be invited to join the present staff for the final two issues. Single and joint applications will be accepted.

REMEMBER — CLOSING DATE IS MONDAY, 7 August.

NEW ADDITIONS

AU Record Library

Beethoven, Piano Sonata No. 8 in minor (Pathétique), No. 14 in C minor (Moonlight), No. 23 in F minor (Appassionata), Wilhelm Kempff.
Beethoven, Missa Solemnis in D major, op. 123. Conducted by Otto Klemperer.
Brahms, Piano Concerto No. 2, in B major, Julius Katchen.
Brahms, 8 Hungarian Dances, Conducted by von Karajan.
Britten, Missa Brevis in D, op. 63. Westminster Cathedral Choir.
Bruch, Violin Concerto No. 1. Ricci.
Dvorak, 5 Slavonic Dances. Conducted by von Karajan.
Menotti, Amahl and the Night Visitors.
Miller, Arthur, Death of a Salesman.
Schonberg, Verklärte Nacht, op. 4. Chamber Symphony, op. 9, Conducted by J. Horenstein.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, John Gielgud with Old Vic Company.
Victoria, Responsories for tenebrae, Westminster Cathedral Choir.

Use of the record library is open to all students on payment of a subscription of £1 a year (10/- for Music students). No extra charge is made when taking out a record. Inquire at the issue desk in the library.

N.Z. POETS

The expression 'New Zealand poet' is not a title of which the owner need be proud.

To be called a 'poet' has always been a dubious qualification, but now we have gone one step further. Only the best of our poets are ever called 'poets' and even they are usually referred to by the name that is invariably applied to the lesser lights of our native vernacular writing species—'New Zealand poets'.

Does this title suggest merely that these men and women write what is peculiarly suitable to New Zealanders, or is it opposed to other people? Rather it suggests 'something we shall tolerate and event interest ourselves in because it is home-grown'. The intrinsic qualities are set aside in favour of Nationalism (or more correctly State-ism for we are a State, not a nation).

Good, bad, the lot, are called 'New Zealand poets'; there is an artificial elevation of the mediocre, combined with an ignoring of the real qualities of the worthwhile. The highest honour for a poet here is to be called a 'New Zealand poet'—not a very high award because its meaning is lowered in value by the inclusion of much dross.

We are reminded that the literary critics of Nazi Germany decided whether a work was good or bad by the criterion of whether the author was Teutonic or Jewish. Let's divide them into poet-lesser poets and divellers—not New Zealanders and Gentiles.

A. E. THOMSON

Hiroshima Mon Amour

Amalgamated Theatres inform us that the response to this film was extremely good.

Hence another prize-winning French film will be screened at the Century Theatre towards the end of July.

The film is *Black Orpheus*, directed by Marcel Camus and produced by Saché Cordine (who sponsored *Le Ronde*). *Black Orpheus* won prizes at the Cannes Film Festival in 1959, and also an Academy Award as the 'Best Foreign Film of the Year'.

We hear from Kerridge-Odeon Theatres that support for the Festival films was 'most gratifying'. Those who saw *Wild Strawberries* will be pleased to know that Mr Kerridge is 'investigating the possibility of other films by Ingmar Bergman being imported into the Dominion'.

FOR SALE

RECORDS: £1 each. Wagner, Bruckner, Beethoven, etc. Also Solti Walkure Mono, £2 10s. Enquire Craccum.

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ARE YOU?

ED FOR 1962 Patterson—Artist-Guitarist

Everyone has his physical country, and his country of spirit—anyone who is at least half alive', says Keith Patterson, painter-guitarist for whom today's Spain has become his country of the spirit.

from one side of the world to the other to come face to face with yourself again; by questioning yourself do you begin the long process of knowing yourself. Patterson does not pretend to any minor quism, and rejects much which he sees as sham in local art values here, saying one must be open to all kinds of influences. Of his attitude towards New Zealand, where he was born, and where he has been living since he returned from Spain years ago, he says, 'One big shock seeing New Zealand again in other

terms . . . reminiscence may mean a crystallisation of experience'.

In 1949, the then school teacher, landscape gardener and gasmeter reader Patterson, started painting seriously. He left New Zealand the next year, arriving in Spain in 1952. The next four years he spent mainly in Spain and Majorca, living with the people and absorbing their music. He was taught the flamenco guitar by a gypsy friend, Jose Flores, in Barcelona. He continued to paint, held two one man shows in 1953, and 1955 in Barcelona and was included in the Hispano-Americano Biennial held there in 1955.

Now, after a further time of painting, teaching, and playing flamenco, Patterson is about to leave for Spain again. His final Auckland exhibition which finished last week at the Gallery, Symonds St, was a feature of this year's Auckland Festival.

Gulls in Black Ink

The subject matter of his work is drawn from his immediate environment, the Auckland North Shore. Forms of wooden wharf piles, black-backed gulls, large syntheses of the inside-to-outside view from a window, the rock forms and the crouching shape of Brown's Island as seen from Cheltenham Beach. All occur frequently, several of these subjects being realised in particular media.

A series of large oils painted about two years ago with a limited palette, worked towards an interpretation of North Head from Cheltenham (Landfall, March '61), while his seagulls, which figured largely in a one-man show last year, are considered in terms of black ink.

His output of drawings and gouache works is large abstractions from still life, or detail subjects, 'tragic heads', and occasional figures are the main points of departure here. Sometimes the paper is crumpled to give a more sympathetic, adhesive surface to black ink. In the latest show, some more recent ventures were demonstrated. A panel of gouaches and inks showed consistency in his manipulation of images by these means. The larger works in oil fell into two categories. On the left-hand wall of the main exhibition room were hung a number of paintings within which non-representational motifs were realised in new colours and paint qualities. This section was a wide-sweeping search for forms rather than a conclusive sequence; work that was 'moving through' from one point of view to another in an artist's development. Opposite, however, were worthy examples of closely allied ideas and end results.

Sackcloth and Slabs

Here hung rectangles of slat-boards creating the ground plane for the blue and purple depths over which chinks



Keith Patterson

and arabesques of white and yellow shimmered and heavier orange-umber forms loomed. The slats creating the segmented 'canvas' and the interpreted segmentation of paint giving the sum form of the idea were parallel forces forming the fulfilled work. Often sacking, stiff between size ground and over-paint produced a third component. This was the end result. Initially, in such a painting (where the subject is consistent—waterfront piles, wharf structures) the slat boards, the off-level wood hunks, and the sack give a primary rhythm which must be followed or countered, or in part, both, as the painting emerges.

Forms are found not only by observation and contemplation, but by the appropriate expression of them on the ground material with which there is a conscious analogy with the subject, the ancient teak-boarded wharf. Against this ground-to-subject sympathy, Keith must work to suggest also the elements of sky and sea. Much of his painting works towards producing high colour and space coming through colour.

He is chiefly concerned, in his work, with the play between solid and void; land-against-sea-against-water, of all forms' mutual dependence on visible entity, of positives, negatives, dynamics and passives, of all contrasts within eye-scope and demonstrative range, formulated in a mature artist's consistency.

Individual Tenacity

In July, Keith Patterson will leave. He intends to return to Barcelona, at least for a start. Once he is there, he will go on painting, and for the next six months will quite probably pursue the same lines until he has conclusively absorbed the basis for something new. He will be in the true environment of his other art form, the flamenco guitar.

About Spain he has, inevitably, a great deal to say. His interest is the Spanish people and their means of expression and living, which are far and away from the workings of a questionable political system.

'The Spanish way of life may appear an anachronism in the contemporary European context, but this implies individual tenacity on the part of Spaniards, rather than subjugation, as men, by Franco's Fascism'. 'Without an historical equivalent to the industrial revolution in their land, the rural and traditional life of Spain is similar, say, to Eighteenth Century England. Folksong, for example, doesn't have to be dug up—true communities, where the family is the basis still exist, so that often each village can have its own form of song and dance'.

'Individual tenacity' then, is seen by Patterson in the Spanish. It is just that quality that the observers and art public may well applaud in his attitude and purpose.

DON BINNEY

EVERYMAN'S CLASSICAL ATLAS

the beginning, the world was believed to be flat, then a cone suspended in air, and finally a sphere: a sphere had little meaning until completely explored and mapped by such men as Anaximander, Herodotus, and Columbus and Cook. In short, from 600 B.C. onwards, man began to actively explore his environment and record his observations; the first of which have, more or less, been brought together and published by J. Oliver Thomson in their *Everyman's Classical Atlas*. With a particularly interesting introductory essay by J. Oliver Thomson on the development of ancient geographical knowledge and theory, this book is a new edition of the earlier *Everyman's Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography* which appeared in 1907 to supplement works as Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* and Grote's *Greece*, which were also published by Thomson. However, this latest edition is a much improved work. For example, the style folding map has been replaced with 'double spreads' or maps that cover opposite pages and Thomson's production gives much useful background information. Further, there is a newly written Note on the atlas that covers a number of battlefields and which goes some way in providing continuity and, more important, gives some idea of the quality of the historical sources. Another feature of the atlas is the reduction in the number of coloured maps, the inclusion of photographic illustrations, and the re-writing of the Index. Finally, despite an increase in price from a shilling to eighteen bob the book is a damn good investment, particularly for those who intend taking history and Geography beyond Stage 1.

ALAN TAYLOR.

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Equally fantastic that this man's crack-brained schemes occasionally succeeded, and often came dishearteningly near to success; that, twiddling his thumbs at Cambridge, he should be drawn into the path of the Rev. Thomas Kendall and his two cannibal exhibits, Shungie (Hongi Hika) and Waikato; that, under their spell, he should be inspired to sail a party of adventurers halfway across the Pacific, to gain for himself in transit the option on a Panama Canal, and to annex the fairy-tale island of Nukahiva — 'with the full consent of the chieftains and people' for his New Zealand.

Less fantastic — or is it? — the character of our hero. Dreamer, prodigious letter-writer, Protector of the Natives, everybody's gull; 'his commercial morality was terrible'. With his incorruptible nature the Baron de Thierry found New Zealand a rather tougher land to acquire than childlike Nukahiva. All the damage had been done here long before. The Baron became Te Pokeno: the Pretender. Soon 1840 officialdom caught up with him.

Robin Hyde's romantic biography, *Check to Your King* has, as well as a piracy-on-the-high-seas freshness, a due regard for the more serious implications of her hero's unorthodox attempts at colonization, together with evidence of a considerable amount of blessedly unobtrusive scholarship.

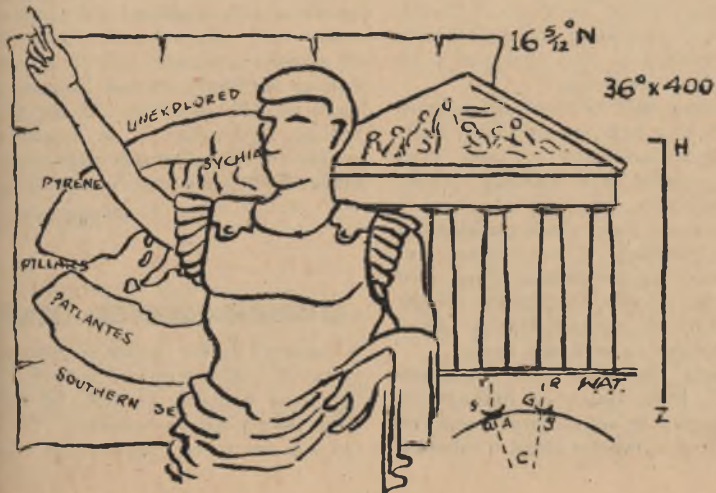
Don't mistake me, this is no self-effacing biographer. Her style consciously mingles the streams of consciousness of herself and her Baron, though it settles down when the better-documented part of her story gets under way.

But no matter how she tells it, her tale is hugely entertaining: her enthusiasm, her very personal involvement in it, make it all the more so. I can recommend this book thoroughly, especially to those readers who — like me — know next to nothing of New Zealand history, and aren't particularly interested anyway. They'll have a pleasant surprise.

E. M. B.

Baron de Thierry

CHECK TO YOUR KING, by Robin Hyde (A. H. & A. W. Reed) Much is comprehended in the seductive subtitle to this book: *The Life History of Charles, Baron deThierry, King of Nukahiva, Sovereign Chief of New Zealand*. Fantastic, impossible, that a French emigre nobleman — his title often questioned, indeed, by the sceptical — could have comported himself in this swashbuckling manner in Our History, and only half a dozen generations ago, at that. Where did I ever get the idea that New Zealand history was colourless?



THOMSON

The views expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the Auckland University Students' Association.

GREENWOOD ON SOCCER

English Universities have no bi-annual combined Tournaments corresponding to our N.Z. ones, according to Mike Greenwood, a member of the touring English Soccer team, whom 'Craccum' interviewed recently.

Mike, one of the five amateurs in the team, is a Phys. Ed. teacher whenever soccer permits.

As an ex-Varsity student, he proved most helpful when questioned on sport in English Universities.

Wed. Afternoons for Sport

In all sports, he said, Varsity teams take part in local Saturday competitions similar to our New Zealand system. However, Wednesday afternoons are devoted solely to inter-Varsity sporting fixtures.

For this purpose, England is divided into a Northern, Midland and Southern Zone, with inter-varsity competitions in each zone.

The Varsity grounds are used alternately and during a Wednesday afternoon, a team may have to travel up to one hundred miles for its game.

No lectures are held during the afternoon (sounds too good to be true, and it is: there are lectures Saturday mornings instead). Those not in teams turn out en masse to give three jolly British cheers for the six or seven different sports that may be in progress.

Two Sporting Bodies

Corresponding roughly to our N.Z. Universities' Sports Council, there are two completely independent Varsity Sports Bodies in England: the University Athletic Union and the British Universities Sports Body.

The former includes all Varsities except Oxford, Cambridge and London (snob appeal the probable reason for this, according to Mike), and a selected Rep. Team, he said, could hold its own with any amateur team in the country.

The latter body is mainly comprised of ex-schoolteachers. This organisation

covers sport in all Varsities, including Oxford and Cambridge, so naturally the standard of its selected teams is somewhat higher.

Soccer is of course the main winter game throughout England—Rugby fanatics number approximately a mere 25% of those interested in one sport or another. This is the case at most Varsities, too, but along with cricket, Rugby is the most popular sport at Oxford and Cambridge.

Blues Standard

It has been said that next to gaining selection in a N.Z. international team,

receiving a N.Z.U. Blue is the greatest honour a N.Z. sportsman can achieve. In England, as far as soccer was concerned, Mike said that the standard of professionals was naturally much higher than the best Varsity side, though members of such a side often made the English Amateur Team.

A Varsity Blue, especially from Oxford or Cambridge, he said, often counted for more in the business world than a degree. The prestige a firm gained by having a Varsity Blue on the staff meant more to them than the ability a graduate presumably had.

Might one venture to suggest that the same applies to a certain extent in New Zealand, substituting an All Black for a Varsity Blue?

J.W.



MIKE GREENWOOD, A MEMBER OF THE ENGLISH SOCCER TEAM

UNBEATEN SOCCER TEAM

The touring English Soccer Team recently defeated Auckland 8-0 in their final match in New Zealand. During the six weeks' tour, a fortnight of which was spent in New Zealand, matches were played in Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong and Sydney. So they have an unbeaten record.

In the opinion of the team, the hardest matches were against the two Hong Kong teams, which they defeated by the relatively small margin of 4-2 and 3-0.

Grenville Hair, when interviewed 'Craccum', said that during the English season, professional players train every day, often playing as many as three games a week.

The main Soccer event of the year is the F.A. Cup. Amateur teams contest the first three rounds of the Cup, after which the survivors compete with the Professional sides. Enormous sweepstakes are held on Cup results every year, and apparently the crowds at the matches would make a Ranfurly Shield look like a needle in a haystack.

Harrier Club On The Hop

Harrier Club activities are well under way. In the first inter-club run of the season, Southland Centennial Relay at Avondale Racecourse, two teams were entered.

The A team finished second and gained fourth fastest time after a long tussle with Onehunga. D. Willoughby, J. Ready and K. MacKinlay performed exceptionally well in a strong team.

The B team finished eighth, an excellent effort as the Centre handicapper was in the team and did not want to show evidence of favouritism.

For once there were no mishaps at changeovers and a successful run resulted. In the Owairaka Open Race, many Varsity boys 'piked' because of a wedding, but we were well served by others. D. Willoughby ran superbly off four minutes to finish 3rd on handicap and gain 5th fastest time, no mean effort against the best in Auckland. D. Rae and R. Ward also ran well.

In the Juniors, A. Galbraith proved that the Club has some young talent. He was selected to represent Auckland

B against Northland on June 17, and finished 5th, the third Auckland home. In the Seniors, D. Willoughby ran for Auckland A against Waikato, and found the pace pretty hot (W. Baillie set a record on the Cornwall Park course). D. Rae was reserve for the Senior teams. The rest of the Club went for a 10-17 mile run from Epsom to Mangere and back.

This looks like being an exceptional year, with comparative newcomers, J. Ready, R. Ward and R. Hill showing terrific form. The veterans will be hard pressed to retain their places in the Tournament team. No matter who goes to Massey, we are confident of winning again this year.

New members are still welcome. Not everyone runs each Saturday. The Club has slow and medium packs and a ladies' pack for the pikers.

ALAN KIRKNESS

Auckland Beats Massey 6-3

Auckland University scored a 6-3 win over Massey Agricultural College in the annual Rugby game, played at the Showgrounds, on Wednesday 31 May.

The mere handful of spectators indicates that the Rugby public is weekly becoming better at choosing the games NOT to watch. For some reason play never really reached the heights expected of inter-Varsity Rugby.

The Massey team was a young one, with a blending of experienced players. Auckland was not at full strength in the forwards due to the absence of Captain Bob Graham, Bob Wall and Graham Loveridge. Mike Cormack, of course, had been out for some weeks with a broken ankle.

Play was very scrappy in the first half. Neither side gained a real superiority, and play shambled up and down the field. Just before half-time, Charlie Stone, a very promising young full-back, kicked a penalty to give Auckland a 3-0 lead at the changeover.

The second half followed the pattern of the first to a large extent. Both backlines were endeavouring to make play, but bad passing and handling ruined these movements.

The Auckland inside back combination of Peter Frankham, Norm Brown and Bob Burnes was functioning quite well at this stage, as was the Massey forward pack. After 20 minutes Massey kicked a good penalty to even the score.

Auckland's forwards were strangely lethargic. Even Gavin de Malmanche, the well-known 80-minute man, appeared to be playing at top for about 8 minutes,

and the other forwards, with few exceptions, had a similar day.

With about 10 minutes remaining Auckland scored the only try of the game. On their 25, the Auckland half made a break with Lou Mihalec carving through over half-way. When Tony Aston on the wing was blocked Lou looked infield to find Alan Tohi the outstanding young lock, who took the pass. Alan ran 25 yards to score carrying three would-be tacklers the few yards to the line. It was an outstanding effort for Alan to be up to the pass after locking the scrum, and fitting reward for his hard work.

The game finished without further incident, with Auckland the winners, 6-3.

Curiously, the team improved out all sight over Queen's Birthday weekend beating both Suburbs and Takapuna, and more recently, Grafton. At the time of writing, University is in second place in the Auckland competition, and made the top six for the second round.

TONY ASTON

STUDENT-COUNCIL DEBATE

A student-Council debate is going to be arranged. The proposed subject is the legal majority in N.Z. be reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. The subject has yet to be approved by Council.



AN INCIDENT IN THE MASSEY COLLEGE GAME

Courtesy Auckland Star

PRINCIPLES AND THE PETITION

An Examination of Motives

If you passed through the cloisters of this University on the 7th, 8th or 9th of this month you would probably remember being asked if you would like to sign a petition to the United Nations, designed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

In this article I shall briefly outline and attempt to answer a few of the chief objections raised by those who refused to sign.

'I Never Sign Petitions'

There were, for a start, the (fortunately) few people who refused to sign on principle. The only principle, so far as I can see, to which they can possibly be adhering when they claim that they never sign petitions on principle, is the principle of letting other people make their decisions for them and accepting these decisions without question. It is an easy way out but surely a rather irresponsible one, and I do not think that such a principle would be held by any intelligent person who has thought seriously about the question.

'It Does No Good Anyway'

Rather similar in nature was the objection of those who would not sign on any grounds that it would not do any good anyway. An objection of this kind seems to me to represent a rather defeatist attitude and does not offer any possible reasons as to why one should not sign the petition: it merely claims that it is not worth signing it, not that it is worth not signing it.

I think, too, that this objection underestimates the importance of public opinion—there is, surely, the possibility that the petition might have some effect, and if one admits even this slight possibility then I think that one ought to sign.

It was noticeable that a comparatively large proportion of those who refused to have anything to do with the petition or who, if they did sign, did so with a good deal of reluctance, claimed to be practising Christians. Apparently, assurances as to the safety of their own soul were not incompatible with a lack of concern for the lives of their fellow men.

'Christian Objections'

Two professedly Christian objections hardly warrant much space and can be disposed of without much trouble, but are nonetheless interesting in that they show that allegedly intelligent people can infer such naive attitudes from the teaching of One who was Himself deeply involved in the political situation of His time. One critic had decided that since he believed that God was taking care of the world in accordance with His purpose for mankind, it was not worth doing anything about stopping the spread of

nuclear weapons; a more Christian answer to the problem would be prayer.

Whether he is a Christian or not I don't think that is possible for any thinking person seriously to believe that the Christian concept of God makes it pointless for a Christian to fight for causes which he believes to be right ones. A more convincing concept of the Deity would see individual men as the instruments for good.

The other allegedly Christian point of view was that of the person who thought that since Christ claimed that there would be wars and rumours of wars before he was to come again, then the sooner we have another war the better, since such a war will probably herald Christ's Second Coming. This objection hardly merits an answer but it might be pointed out that to prophesy the end of the world is not to encourage men to be guilty of allowing it to happen.

'Effect of Pacifist Attitude'

There seems, on the whole, to have been very few people, apart from those who apparently wanted bombs for all, who objected to the petition's appeal to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. What they did object to was the clause which urged

the United Nations and all nations of the world 'to increase their efforts to achieve total and universal disarmament'. This seemed to imply, for many people, a complete pacifist approach which they regarded as neither morally desirable nor practically possible.

There is no space here to attempt a rational justification of the pacifist position from a practical point of view but it does seem fairly obvious to me that whether universal disarmament is practical or not it is surely the ideal towards which we should strive. And if one agrees that universal disarmament is desirable then one should sign the petition whether or not there seems at present to be any practical way in which disarmament can be effected.

All that the petition asks, we should remember, is that the United Nations and all nations of the world 'should increase their efforts to achieve total and universal disarmament'.

Hence the objection of those who claim that the Communists would be sure to violate any treaty which might be made concerning disarmament (which, in adopting the attitude that some men are better than others, assumes that while the West is eager to prevent a war from breaking out the East is rearing to go at the first opportunity) is not strictly relevant.

'Other Objections'

There were, too, a few who claimed that the petition did not 'go far enough'. I sympathize with their view and would be willing to listen to any suggestions they might have as to how we can 'go further', but would point out that their objection, like the previous one, is really quite irrelevant. The question is not: 'Could I draw up an even better petition?' but 'Do I agree with the principle set forth in this petition?' And it would certainly surprise me if anyone could suggest a more ultimate aim than total and universal disarmament.

Lastly, there were several people who claimed (illogically) that the Paulings were thought to be Communist and that it was therefore undesirable to sign a petition which they had framed. The fallacy here is, of course, that of attacking the man who framed the petition instead of the petition itself. The fallacy which the logicians label as an *argumentum ad hominem*.

It seems that even in a University there are plenty of people who are prepared to accept and adopt the views represented by the daily papers and the *Readers' Digest*. They seem to be incapable of regarding a Communist disinterestedly, as Mathew Arnold would have put it, as an individual man. Instead, they blindly assume that the fact that he adheres to a particular ideology which is repugnant to them, automatically makes him an evil man, and any action which he may perform, an evil action.

'Food for Thought'

The disturbing fact revealed by this investigation is not that only 600 people out of about 4500 signed the petition (when compared with the 854 who voted in the recent student elections this does not seem such a miserable figure as it might seem at first sight). It is that of the hundreds who knew of its existence but did not sign it few, if any, were able to give any logical reasons for not signing it. That this was found to be so among a section of the community which is supposed to contain most of the intelligent young people in New Zealand's largest city, is hardly reassuring.

R. L. P. JACKSON

Mathematics Misconstrued

Having spent some time wondering what Mr Holborow is saying in 'Craccum 6' in reply to my article on mathematics, I feel that he has thoroughly confused and misconstrued the issues involved, and wonder whether he read my article properly in the first place.

Mr Holborow tells Einstein that to say that 'the distance concept is logically arbitrary—there need be no things that correspond to it' is either to say the obvious, or to talk nonsense. It is doing neither of these; it is rather describing the present state of the mathematical conception of distance—perhaps not quite accurately. And we are not considering about or applied to real space; in fact I quoted the example to show that such considerations are irrelevant.

Birkhoff's theories on ethics and aesthetics are only tentative, a possible basis for further study—he himself claimed no more. To say his formulae are completely arbitrary is, of course, ridiculous. His theories do not require an aesthetic analysis to be justified; they need a decision on the relative value of the aesthetic concepts. Mathematics is used to provide the analysis and that is surely its value here.

Plato Misrepresented

I challenge Mr Holborow's statement that to call mathematics a metaphysic is an abuse of language—my Oxford dictionary definition fits mathematics quite well. I also suggest that it is he, rather than Oswald Spengler, who is misrepresenting Plato. It is irrelevant to quote images of the Cave and the Line Form from *The Republic* in this connection: the Line indicates the training of the intellect first in mathematics and then in moral philosophy.

But whether Plato thought it necessary to progress to something greater than mathematics in order to attain true

knowledge is irrelevant to the question of whether or not he showed mathematics to be a metaphysic. 'A metaphysic of the highest rank' does not mean the same thing as 'the metaphysic of the highest rank' as Mr Holborow would suggest.

Mathematics and Reality

I am told that I have made a paradoxical statement (so what?) in saying it is not necessary to know what you are talking about in mathematics, but no-one questions the validity of what you say. But Mr Holborow is surely incorrect in saying 'in mathematics of all subjects, we do know exactly what we are talking about, because we have ourselves decided what it is by defining it'. For at the basis of a mathematical system we do not define what we are talking about (to do so would generally lead to an infinite regress of definitions).

To accuse me of here 'falling into the trap of considering mathematics an empirical science' is a misrepresentation; that we must not do so was one of the main points I was making.

Incidentally, there appears to be a later contradiction of this point: to say that mathematics, being a logical system, is 'really an abstraction of various qualities and relations from reality' is surely to say that it is in some sense 'based on or acting on observation and experiment' (the Oxford Dictionary definition of 'empirical').

I feel that arithmetic cannot be quoted as an example here. The fact, for instance, that one apple plus two apples gives three apples helps in the teaching of arithmetic, but has no bearing on the 'truth' of the proposition $1 + 2 = 3$, as I said before. Mr Holborow does not bother to indicate the fallacy of my argument; he simply asserts its contradiction.

I agree that logical proofs are conditional and that absolute truths can be drawn only within the logical system: In fact, that is exactly what I said.

The Nature of Mathematics

Mr Holborow makes two dogmatic statements on the nature of mathematics. First, that it is useful because it can be used as a system of classification (and later that this is all it can provide). Mathematics is also a tool of analysis and can be used as such in a way that no other study admits, e.g., in economics.

Secondly that mathematics is an abstraction from reality. While this view is certainly held quite widely, so is the view expressed for example, by the physicist, P. W. Bridgman, 'it is the merest truism, evident at once to unsophisticated observation, that mathematics is a human invention'.

The Mystery

Mr Holborow states that since mathematics is an abstraction from reality, 'it is not surprising that when these abstractions have been developed logically, the results should apply back to reality'. This final statement contrasts rather surprisingly with this, when locating 'the Mystery' in reality, he says, 'that mathematics should apply to reality in so many new and unexpected ways (in ways other than those which led to its formation)—this is the mystery'. Unless this is simply a contradiction, then it is a strange view of 'reality', which is apparently being considered as divided into unrelated sections.

If there is indeed a mystery here, I suggest it lies in the cultural tradition handed on to us.

In case of further attack on 'the Mystery' of mathematics, I should like to state that I did not call mathematics a mystery. 'A Mystery' was intended as a title to my first paragraph only. In any case that paragraph stated that one of the objects of the article was to dispel mystery.

BRENDA BRACEWELL

Errata

The Editor would like to apologize for a printing error that appeared on page 9 of the last issue in 'A Reply to Miss Bracewell', reading... an applied conceptual scheme'. This should have read... about an unapplied conceptual scheme'.

CIL DEBATE

is going to be subject is the N.Z. be reduced to fifteen. The subject is approved by Council.

Aerial Photographs

The present-day geographer has acquired a new tool in the form of the vertical aerial photograph. Since classical times the map has been regarded as the trademark of the geographer.

One of the chief aims of geography has been to improve the accuracy of these maps and to increase the speed with which they can be compiled.

In the last thirty years the main means of accomplishing this has been through the use of vertical aerial photography. Vertical aerial photographs are of use not only to the geographer, but also to the town planner, the forester, the geologist and the archaeologist.

It is necessary to make a division between vertical and oblique aerial photographs. Obliques are taken at an angle other than right angles to the ground and are called high obliques if they include part of the horizon, or low obliques if they do not. Those taken by Whites Aviation Limited come within this category. Their chief value is illustrative since there can be no constant scale over the photograph and measurements are therefore difficult to make.

Three Dimensional

Vertical aerial photographs are taken at right-angles to the earth's surface and as such present much the same picture as a topographical map but in greater detail. The predetermined fixing of the interval of exposure ensures a sixty per cent overlap between each print and forty per cent between each flight line.

Because the photograph can be truly vertical only in the very central point of the photograph, and also because of the varying distances of the terrain from the lens a certain amount of distortion occurs. With the use of the overlapping pairs of photographs viewed through a stereoscope [see illustration], the interpreter is able to use this distortion or parallax to gain an impression of a three-dimensional model of the landscape.

This is one of the great advantages of vertical aerial photographs to the geographer since it allows him to study the landscape [at leisure in the laboratory] as it was at a certain instant of time.

Stereo-plotting Contours

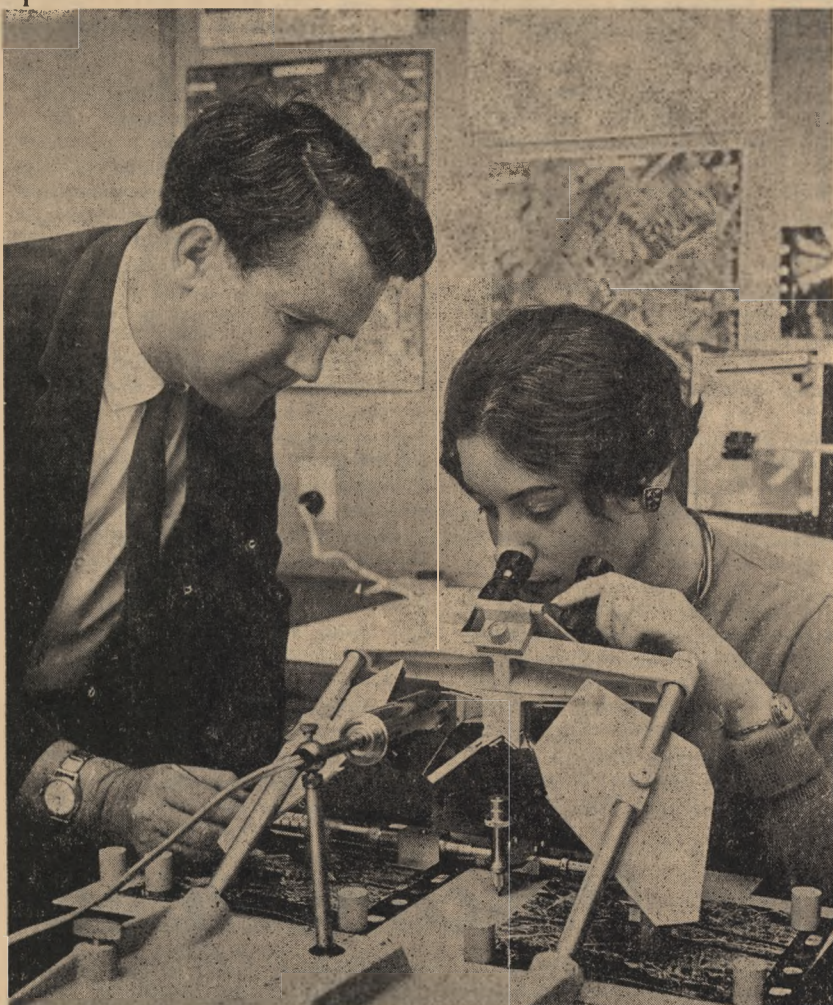
The uses made of aerial photographs fall into two divisions—photogrammetry and photo-interpretation. Photogrammetry is the technique of accurate measurement, using aerial photographs.

In New Zealand (as in most countries) aerial photographs are taken for the Lands and Survey Department, to be used in making of topographical maps. Stereo-plotting instruments are used by trained operators to plot in contours and topographical detail. In the last twenty years these methods have been used in preference to ground surveying.

Aerial Mosaics

The two commonest scales used in New Zealand are 1:15,840 (or four inches to one mile) and 1:44,000 (or one inch to 17 miles). In addition there is large-scale photography especially commissioned by such organisations as the Auckland Regional Planning Authority, which uses a scale of 1:3960 (or one inch to 100 yards).

The commissioned photographs are used in the form of mosaics constructed from the central portion of each single photograph and with a system of ground



A GEOGRAPHY LECTURER, MR S. S. CAMERON, SHOWS ELIZABETH HARRIS HOW TO USE APPARATUS TO MAGNIFY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF AUCKLAND.

control. The mosaic is thus truer to scale than the single photograph but does not allow stereoscopic viewing. Special mosaics are also assembled for individual farmers for use in planning the subdivision and drainage of their farms. [At present photogrammetric methods are being used in the construction of a contour map of the University site in Princes Street.]

Photo-interpretation is of more importance to the geographer, but since cost generally prevents him from obtaining special-scale photography he must rely on that produced for the photogrammetrist. The stereoscope is essential for interpretation work since it enables three-dimensional viewing of an object, but only from the vertical.

The photograph is made up of a series of grey tones and it is these tones, and the patterns they form, which are the interpreter's main means of identification of an object. Tone defines the extent of the object, shadow the height, texture (which is a regular pattern of light and shade) the external appearance.

Photo Interpretation

The final means of identification is the relation of an object with an associ-

ated feature. In this way an object can be recognised as a building on a farm, but only the presence of a turning-circle enables its identification as a cowshed on a farm producing wholemilk for tanker collection. This is further confirmed by such details as the characteristic shape of the building and absence of pigsties. On these grounds and the similarities of features from place to place photo-interpretation keys (analogous with map keys) can be produced. These cannot be so definitive or so universal as map keys, for whereas map keys are composed of symbols, photo-interpretation keys must of necessity include objects which, although similar, are not the same in every detail.

Quite extensive use of aerial photography has been made in the different branches of geography, particularly geomorphology and the study of land use, (both urban and rural). Geomorphologists have used aerial photo-interpretation to identify breaks of slope, to measure heights and, by comparison of photographs, to record changes in any land-form feature.

Aerial photo-interpretation combined with ground sampling has also enabled the rapid mapping of land-use, which is of great importance to both the agricultural and urban geographer.

Great Potential

The use of aerial photographs in New Zealand is potentially very great, not only in geography, but also in many other fields. There are three main obstacles in the way of greater immediate use. They are the need for relying on present coverage, the cost of having specially-flown photography (which would be ideal) and the lack of persons trained in the use of aerial photographs.

For further reading, the American Society of Photogrammetry's publication the *Manual of Photographic Interpretation* first edition 1960, is recommended.

MARION EXLEY

50,000 Capping Books Sold

Canterbury

Sells 50,000 Capping books from Christchurch to the Greymouth mines.

Recent burglary in Canterbury University library—loss of £50. Police investigating. Staff comment: 'Parry report or no Parry report, it is lucky they did not pay us more otherwise there would have been more money to take'.

Christchurch students have applied to the council for permission to hold a dignified collection (wearing academic dress!) as a step in the raising of £75,000 for their student union building.

Procesh Ban Threatened

Otago

Capping in Otago is being cleaned up. OCC threatens to ban procesh unless it is substantially cleaned up.

Auckland Med student Dean Paddison, now an Otago dweller, was held in Dunedin during the May holidays to give evidence in a rape case. Do-gooder Dean arrived just in time to prevent possible murder of the girl.

Gowns for Meals

Hobart, Australia

Library facilities include locker room for satchels and coats, provision for smoking in the refence section, and comfortable chairs for reading the magazine and periodicals.

But all students of the hall of residence there have to wear gowns to their evening meal.

Vice Squad Arrests Student

Monash University, Australia

Student was arrested on a charge of assault and offensive behaviour when in response to a girl's terrified appeal for help he attacked and drove off two men who were following her, only to discover that they were Vice Squad employees who subsequently took him to the cooler.

Students on Blood Tests

Adelaide, Australia

Adelaide students interested enough to do a public opinion poll amongst students, found that 90% of students did not think that a taxi or bus driver should be allowed to have any alcohol in the blood stream, but far fewer felt that the same high standard was demanded from the private person driving a car. Fewer still were in favour of compulsory blood tests for persons involved in accidents, pointing to the very disturbing conclusion that while the individual is quite confident in his own ability to drive safely, he thinks that the other fellow should be prevented from being a menace, he himself.

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ind at Papakura

BLOSSOM TIME AT HASTINGS

Perhaps no quotation gets more everyday use than 'if winter comes, can spring be far behind?' But over in Hawke's Bay the saying is modified to 'can blossoms be far behind?' Once again the civic dignitaries of the bloom town, Hastings, are preparing for another pagan worship of the peach blossom disguised under the title of the Blossom Festival.

Once again the civic dignitaries of the bloom town, Hastings, are preparing for another pagan worship of the peach blossom disguised under the title of the Blossom Festival.

Brave Hastings', *Auckland Star* columnist Robert Gilmore calls them. Why brave? The *Napier Telegraph* last year reported 'serious mass rioting' in a crowd of 'many hundreds'. The Hastings *Herald-Tribune* described 'brawling' amid a crowd of 2000 to 3000. By the time the report reached Truth, the disturbances had become a full-scale riot, and the crowd had risen to 2500. The *Wellington Evening Post* placed the crowd involved in a 'mass hysterical riot', at 3000. The *New Zealand Herald* saw it as 'mob violence' among 4000. Back to Wellington and the *Dominion*, which topped all figures with a total of 5000.

There is a lot of difference between several hundreds and 5000. Just how many were involved in the disturbances? The *Victoria Capping Magazine* published the results of a survey which took many on the spot photos and a scrutiny of the reports of newspapers that

covered the event. The article was in no way a lampoon, yet the photos show that while thousands might have been present, few were involved. 'There have been more excited faces at Trentham', the review states.

Leader and Letter Writers

Clearly then, someone deserves some blame, but why the teenagers alone? What about the newspapers who wallow in such trivia and boost it up to national importance? A worse boost to inferiority complex has yet to be seen. What about the publicans who supply liquor to youths obviously under 21? What about the person who smashed the fire alarm, and brought out the brigade in force? What about the leader writers and

letters-to-the-editor writers who do nothing but reveal:

1. Their own ignorance.
 2. Their love for sadism.
 3. Their desire for the old days (complete with its unemployment and starvation?).
 4. Their ability to shut their second eye to anything approaching facts.
- And here are some samples:
'What is badly needed in this country is a means of pricking the ego of these young louts . . . the birch is a great destroyer of ego'.
Wanganui Chronicle.

It also destroys a lot of other things.
'The ideal situation would be a combination of . . . ridicule by their own kind and detention centres'.
Gisborne Herald.

Is it not possible that this is what caused the trouble in the first place? What wonderful logic: 'If A then B; but if A then not B'. Draw your own conclusion, gentle reader, if you can.

'If the lawlessness seen at Hastings is repeated, it seems certain that responsible New Zealanders will be driven to experiment with practically any punitive measure'.

Grey River Argus.

Such as birching, ridicule, detention centres, etc?

And it must be remembered that our own leader writers are presumably the pulse of the nation's thought. Which leads to the conclusion what a maudlin, petty and mentally sick nation we live in.

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FURTHER ATTEMPT TO BAN CIGARETTES

An attempt to ban the sale of all S. African goods was made at the Annual General Meeting. Moved by Mr Hunt, seconded by Miss Hasman.

Mr Hunt speaking in support of his motion said that this was our chance to do something concrete for the oppressed natives. Our rejection of South African goods would virtually be a censure of the South African Government's policy and would be of comfort to all the liberals in South Africa.

Mr Hamilton said that Mr Hunt might feel strongly for his 'brown brethren'; but he thought he had seen Mr Hunt drinking 'Springbok Sherry' at the executive party a few nights before.

Mr Hunt, in defending his morality, said that he did not stoop to personal aides. He then reaffirmed his opinion that every student, as a member of a liberal institution, should support this motion.

Mr List (Engineering Rep. on Exec.) said that as cigarettes (the most obviously S. African of cafeteria goods) were a New Zealand leaf the NZ worker would be affected. Mr Murphy, the next to speak, agreed with Mr List, that the NZ worker must be safeguarded. The motion WAS LOST — 15-44.

PEACE CORPS

A plan which was mentioned recently to send young New Zealanders abroad would receive our full support.

Mr Power said this in introducing a motion at the AGM that the Government should be approached with a suggestion to send young New Zealanders abroad to work in underdeveloped countries. The purpose of this plan would be similar to the Peace Corps of President Kennedy and the methods would not necessarily be the same.

Mr Hunt, in support of this motion, said that this University should support as we profess to be a liberal institution. This is our defence' Mr Hunt said.

THE MOTION WAS PASSED.

CRACCUM REPORTER.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

Mr T. P. Shand Writes

The distorted view that the article 'White New Zealand Policy' presented in 'Craccum' 6 has occasioned a letter from the Minister of Immigration, Mr T. P. Shand, which 'Craccum' has printed for the benefit of students, with the exclusion of the introductory paragraph.

As regards New Zealand's Immigration policy generally, I draw your attention to the fact that under the British Nationality and New Zealand Citizenship Act, 1948, all Commonwealth citizens have the status of British subjects.

The populations of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, and of many of the new States in Africa have, therefore, the status of British subjects.

I mention this fact to indicate to you why it is not possible to give to all persons who are British subjects the unrestricted right of entry into New Zealand. If this were done, New Zealand would be speedily flooded with entrants from these areas.

This could result only in cultural and economic difficulties, our way of life generally would be endangered, and the ethnic proportions in our population thrown out of balance.

It is, therefore, necessary to control entry into New Zealand and under the Immigration Restriction Amendment Act 1920 all persons other than British subjects of European race require entry permits before they may enter New Zealand. The policy followed in regard to entry of restricted persons is by no means one of total exclusion. For instance, the policy in regard to persons of Chinese and Indian race is based on family ties with persons of these races already resident in New Zealand, and is designed to give a reasonable annual increase in persons of these races without, at the same time, seriously disturbing our economic and cultural life and the ethnic proportions of our population.

This will explain to you the reason why persons of Indian race resident in Fiji require entry permits before they may enter New Zealand whether for studies or for any other purpose. The extent to which New Zealand is able to accept overseas students is strictly limited by the facilities available. Most of our colleges and universities are overcrowded and it is most difficult for the provision of additional facilities to keep pace with ever-increasing birth rates.

Generous Policy

In spite of these difficulties New Zealand follows a very generous policy particularly in regard to the Pacific Area, where facilities for higher studies do not exist, and under the Colombo Plan.

There are at present nearly 600 overseas students in New Zealand, including 174 from Fiji.

It must be appreciated that fees paid by students do not by any means cover the costs of education, and each student admitted to New Zealand is, in effect, granted a substantial bursary at the expense of the New Zealand taxpayer.

The Purpose

The purpose in making these facilities available is to enable the students to acquire qualifications and skills not available in their own country, and eventually to return and apply their

qualifications in improving the educational and living standards of their own people.

By reason of the limitations I have referred to earlier, it is not possible to accept all overseas students who wish to avail themselves of our facilities, as otherwise overcrowding would be accentuated, leading to a deterioration in our educational standards, and to exclusion of New Zealand students, particularly in those courses in which the number of students that can be accepted is restricted.

So far as Fiji is concerned the policy is, therefore, to accept only those students who are sponsored by the Government of Fiji.

The Fiji Government guarantees that students accepted here for studies will not become a charge on the New Zealand Government or on any public body, and the financial arrangements necessary to cover this guarantee are a matter for the Fiji Government.

Renewal of Permits

Each student who is accepted under this policy is placed on temporary permit in the form of a "Student's Permit," one of the conditions of which is that the student applies himself full time and diligently in his studies. Renewal of the permit from year to year is dependent on the progress shown by the student. In order to be able to check on the fact that the student is complying with his permit it is, of course, necessary to be informed of his movements.

In regard to renewal of permits a most generous policy is pursued. It is realised that, particularly in the early stages, many students encounter language difficulties and renewals of permits are refused only in cases in which after consultation with the Educational Authorities it is evident that the student does not possess the necessary ability or is persistently showing lack of diligence. Usually also, the Fiji Government is consulted to ascertain whether it withdraws its sponsorship.

A Varsity Chapel

One of the new buildings planned for the University is an undenominational chapel, which will be sited on the Princes St side of the Government House grounds.

It is rumoured that a well-known Auckland architect has virtually been appointed: (well known, because his buildings are usually designed in the decayed styles of the Nineteenth Century Revivalists).

Architectural Society hopes that if sufficient indignation can be aroused among students, we may yet be able to prevent a miniature Neo-Georgian or Mothic Gothic church from gracing our Lord's estate.

The Society intends firstly, to find out who is responsible for appointing the chapel architect and on what grounds he is appointed, and secondly, who will act as client to state the requirements of the building. Since students will be using the chapel, shouldn't their representatives advise the architect at the design stage?

The marriage of students is not prohibited, but one of the conditions is that marriage may lead to the permit being revoked. This condition is deemed necessary to ensure that there is no interruption to full time studies and that the purpose for which the facilities have been made available is not defeated.

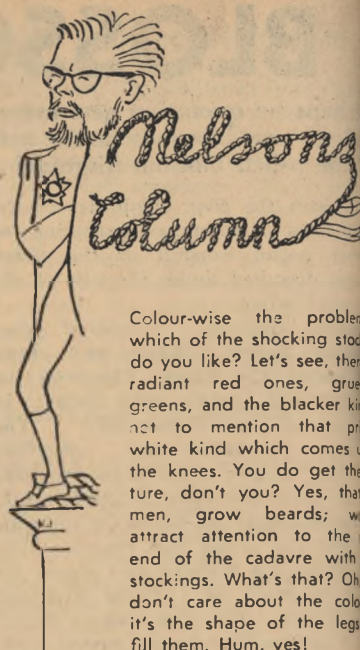
The power of Customs Officers or Police to require production of entry permits applies to all temporary permits and not only to students' permits. Many people enter New Zealand illegally and are most difficult to trace. In order to assist the enforcement officers in their enquiries, it is considered necessary to empower them to require production of entry permits. I am sure this power is used very sparingly and only where there are justifiable grounds, and I would be very surprised to learn that Fiji students are generally embarrassed by this provision.

To give you an appreciation of the necessity for insisting on compliance with the conditions of students' permits, cases have arisen in which enquiries revealed that students have attended lectures very irregularly and instead have engaged full time in employment. In short, they have entered New Zealand in the guise of students without any serious intention of studying.

In conclusion, I reiterate that Fiji and other overseas students have been granted a privilege at considerable expense to New Zealand taxpayers, because of lack of facilities in their own countries. These facilities have, however, been granted for a definite purpose and in the interests of the students themselves, of the Fiji Government, and of our own educational institutions, it is necessary to impose certain conditions to ensure that this purpose is achieved.

It is most disappointing to find that much of the agitation on the lines of that in the article you referred, comes from some of the students concerned, who are unappreciative of the privileges with which they have been provided.

T. P. SHAND,
Minister of Immigration.



Colour-wise the problem which of the shocking stock do you like? Let's see, there radiant red ones, gruesome greens, and the blacker kind not to mention that ghastly white kind which comes up the knees. You do get the ture, don't you? Yes, that men, grow beards; we attract attention to the end of the cadavre with stockings. What's that? Oh, don't care about the colour it's the shape of the legs fill them. Hum, yes!

But to return to our sheep, as the F say. Result-wise I see the turtle came What, no pep pills? Now that the sh and the tumult of the elections has died (elections, you know, those things mo you didn't vote in) — I wonder about results . . . they say one gets the govern one deserves. Fortunately for us, ours probably be a little better. Oh, and by way, in view of the large field for PROs, didn't they have a PRO to look after PRO's PR?

THE CASE OF THE COFFEE MACHINE

Take one brand new coffee machine not yet properly connected. When prep a supper in the cafeteria, decide that you make the thing work. Turn on the jolly elec. Ah, but no water. Empty machine sult, molten solder . . . AND, an inconve delay for all Caf. coffee customers.

Flattening perhaps, and a bit short of ture? Then maybe you 'borrowed' those commonroom chairs. Oh, and has anyone all those nice new ashtrays we had at beginning of the year?



Time was when those plots of grass at the arts block had keep off notices. Now years of shortcutting, students have left mark; they have accepted the inevitable produced square-type crazy paving. These have a curious habit of coming full stop, just short of destination, w hexagonal flagstone. Could it be that we to have ornamental statuary at the end these causeways, and if so, could one representations of our leading scholars b they all go to Australia? Or could it be these paths of glory, too, lead only to grave?

HOBBY HORSE SENSE

The GG himself gave it to us straight the horse's mouth. These intelligent nasty. Then one opposing, Stead, rear Result a full page of the newspaper de to readers' replies, and this at a time we are getting no news to speak of he such things as what is happening in A Hurrah for parochialism!

MOVING TALES

The Rugby shed has been re-erected heavenly site overlooking the harbour, couldn't they leave the thing here and the Arts block to a decent site?

Arrows point down into the bush Paul's in Wynyard Street with notice site of the new Elam Art Building. Bush artists. All we want now is to Pembridge down to the bush, then— for it, we would have bush lawyers.

TONY NELSON

RUGBY SHED REMOVAL

Mr Stevens said in his Annual Report that the Exec. was pleased to see the removal of the Rugby Shed from the centre of the University site.

This shed, which was placed there against the Executive's wishes, has been practically useless for any group other than Rugby Club. Its removal should improve considerably the appearance of the University grounds.

Architectural Society Representative.