

EDITOR, FRANCIS J. LILLIE : SUB-EDITORS, DIANE M. HARRIS, ROY McLENNAN : ADVERTISING, PAMELA MEEKING : CIRCULATION, JANET CRAWFORD, JANINE GARDINER : ILLUSTRATIONS, LES GIBBARD : LITERARY AND ARTS, IAN PRINGLE : OVERSEAS NEWS, BILL RAYNER : CHIEF PROOF READER, MURRAY WILLIAMS : REPORTERS, KEN McALLISTER, BARBARA JONES, MEG SHEFFIELD, JOHN MURPHY, DIANA PRICE : PHOTOGRAPHER, ARTHUR HON.

## PRESIDENT STREVENS RETIRES

President Walter John Strevens has retired after four years of Executive and Association work. The first two years he was Treasurer, while in the last two years he has been President (1960-61 and 1961-62).

John has been an efficient and well-liked President. His decisions on matters of policy were impartial, while his firm hand has kept Executive members to the point in many a debate. Anyone who has observed his control of Annual General Meetings or Executive Meetings will have been amused by his sardonic wit and appreciative of his ability to understand the issues involved.

CRACCUM

President John Strevens will be back in Auckland in about seven week's time after attending the 10th International Students' Conference in Quebec.

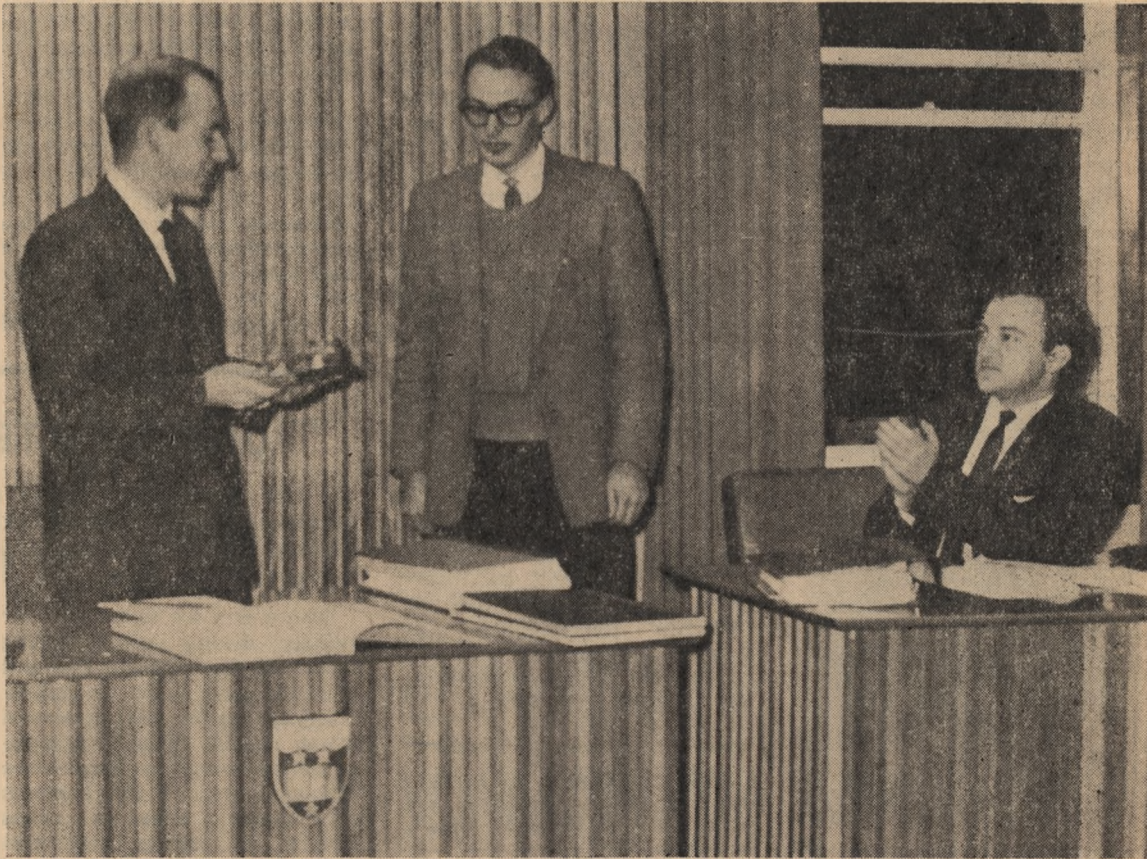
After a motion had been moved by Bob Cater and Brenda Bracewell, Executive donated £50 towards his expenses there.

The Conference itself lasts from June 27 to July 8. Before that John will go to a pre-conference seminar in Boston. From Quebec he will visit London, followed by the Continent, including the Netherlands, France and Italy.

### PORTFOLIO ELECTIONS

From the portfolio elections the following three have been elected for the coming year: Owen McShane for New Buildings, David Williams for Societies' Representative and John Murphy for Social Controller. The three of them are newcomers to Executive work.

CRACCUM



**GAVEL TO YOU!** John Strevens receives a gavel as a farewell present from new President Peter Rankin, while ex-Vice Bob Cater looks on.

## Victoria Exec rubbished

### WELLINGTON STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

Coinciding with the opening of Parliament by the Governor-General, Viscount Cobham, a 150-strong sit-down student demonstration against increased fees took place in Parliament grounds.

It was the outcome of long protests and dissatisfaction with official inaction against the trebling of fees last year. At a Special General Meeting called early in the year, the Victoria University Students' Association Executive had been mandated to call a demonstration if negotiations with the Government were still fruitless by the end of the first term.

When in the second term no official action had been taken, various groups determined to call a demonstration on their own initiative.

The Victoria Executive declined to support it, and urged students not to participate in it, alleging as grounds police warnings that, if necessary, strong measures would be taken to disperse demonstrations.

The demonstration nevertheless came off. Alongside several hundred sightseers who came to admire Lord Cobham, and in grounds patrolled by the Wellington Police Force, students sat down in groups to spell out one word: fees.

The vice-president of VUSA came to observe, at a safe distance away from what had been called at the previous night's Executive meeting the 'irresponsibles'.

No police action was taken to break up the demonstration, nor was it necessary; while from both Executive members and plainclothes policemen came word that the police had been asked by the Executive to take action against the demonstration after official Executive warnings about police opposition had been posted.

Lest their grounds for denouncing the demonstration seem unconvincing, the Executive decided themselves to create a situation where a demonstration would be impossible.

#### Forgery

One unfortunate feature of the publicity in favour of the demonstration was the issuing of a notice, allegedly signed by the president and secretary of the Students' Association, endorsing the demonstration

**By OWEN GAGER**  
Special correspondent

and urging students to attend it, declaring as an incentive that lectures for the afternoon had been cancelled.

This was a forgery, but was probably detected as such by most students, the cancellation of afternoon lectures being inherently improbable, and the truth being easily ascertainable on enquiry.

Nevertheless, the Executive, after giving the perpetrator of the forgery three days' grace in which to confess himself, then called the police in to investigate.

Student reaction against the Victoria Executive's attitude to the demonstration was hostile, and a Special General Meeting was called for Friday, 18 June.

At this meeting a vote of no confidence was passed in the Executive, clearly on the grounds of their action the previous week.

Robin Bromby, one of the organizers of the demonstration, declared that 'a vote against the Executive was a vote for the constitution' in speaking to the no-confidence motion, clearly having in mind the Executive's obligation to the earlier Special General Meeting to call demonstrations.

The president of VUSA—and also NZUSA—Mr A. T. Mitchell, said he was prepared to violate the constitution at any time when it conflicted with the good of the student body as a whole.

Motions were also passed reaffirming opposition to increased fees, calling on NZUSA to organize a petition

against fees, and expressing no confidence in the vice-president of NZUSA, Miss Florence Jones, who had said in an interview with the *Weekly News* that the fees increase was 'justified and reasonable'.

Miss Jones, who spoke in her own defence, claimed that NZUSA thought this position was taken by students generally, and argued that the ironing out of anomalies in the bursary system would mean that students would eventually be as well off as before the fees increase.

Most of the speakers endorsing VUSA's and NZUSA's position at the meeting were subject to constant interjection.

## ELECTION RESULTS

	Architecture	Cloisters	Foyer	Total
J. S. MURPHY	86	183	201	467
D. W. L. BROWNE	14	197	184	398
NO VOTES	16	22	20	58
D. KELLY	6	88	128	222
P. RAGG	82	108	76	266
D. WILLIAMS	15	183	179	377
NO VOTES	13	23	22	58
O. McSHANE	114	236	185	535
M. McINMAN	1	149	202	352
NO VOTES	1	17	18	36
TOTAL				923



## Exec unconstitutional?

In censuring Neil Wilson for illegal soliciting, Executive have done it, according to ex-President Strevens, on ethical and not constitutional grounds. It is very unlikely that the small proportion of voters elect their Executive to decide on issues of a moral or ethical nature. In line with this, a motion was passed at the Winter A.G.M. last year preventing the Executive from ruling on ethical matters of public interest. While there is no constitutional provision, such as an A.G.M. motion preventing Executive from deciding on ethical matters, students should view the latest censure as a step by Executive from constitutional administration to unconstitutional decisions based on individual members' ideas of ethics.



### WORLD RECORD NEWS

An invitation has been extended by the Editor of the *World Record News*, the magazine of the World Record Club, to the Association offering to print news of our cultural activities. Individual students are also invited to write articles on aspects of music and theatre in New Zealand. Those who may be interested are asked to contact the Societies' Representative as soon as possible, who will collate all the available material and send it to the Editor.

Craccum is published by the Auckland University Students' Association and printed by R. W. Lowry, 32 Gladwin Rd, Epsom.

APPLICATIONS ARE OPEN FOR

EXEC. POSITIONS OF

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

CAPPING CONTROLLER

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## £1,000 FOR ROWING CLUB?

'Varsity Men's Rowing Club would like well over £1,000 within the next three years.

The meagre sum was discussed at Exec meeting on 13 June, after Sports Grants Committee via Tim Nuttall-Smith and Chris Blackman had recommended that the Executive consider whether it should financially support the Men's Rowing Club in this and future years.

Three Rowing Club members attended the meeting. They declined to give the opinion of the club on whether it should row for tournament only — they did not wish to speak for the whole club.

The whole discussion prompted President Strevens to remark: 'This is how not to run an Association. We have been discussing round in circles for almost an hour. The sub-committee should have had some information to work on.'

The matter is to be referred

back so that some information on the subject can be obtained.

Executive wasn't the proper body to be dealing with the motion, according to Bob Cater.

Tim Nuttall-Smith dubiously pointed out that the Rowing Club's application for financial support was extremely late, as it was to cover the year ended 31 May, 1962.

It was not so much late as held over, Mr Blackman explained.

The Rowing Club members said the Club at present had an active membership of 20 people. If they had enough boats, their membership would rise to at least 45 members. They need three new boats, twelve new oars, tools, paint and varnish.

Terry Power wondered how the club got the 'eight' they used, costing £750. The Row-

ing Club members said they had raised most of the money themselves. Rowing is an expensive sport, they pointed out. Why should all the sports clubs have the same grant of £2 per member? For example, why should the Table Tennis Club have the same grant as the Rowing Club?

Dave Bell suggested the Rowing Club should formulate a policy for the next few years.

President Strevens didn't consider Exec had sufficient material to discuss to consider a grant.

— CRACCUM REPORTER



'Like to swop 1/17 of a library chair for a one-way ticket to Vic.?'  
C.C.H.

## UNDERWATER SWIMMING

As the Underwater Club sinks into hibernation for the winter, the few remaining 'keen types' don their warm rubber suits and disappear once more in a cloud of bubbles beneath the waves.

There is a lot to be said for winter diving when diving areas are deserted and fish and crayfish seem to be slowed by the cold water. It is also a great release from the pressures of work to experience the pressures of ten fathoms down, and later to relax before a roaring driftwood fire.

Some club members have begun aqualung training with the Auckland Underwater Club, thanks mainly to the efforts of Professor Chapman, of the Botany Department. This course lasts for eight weeks and is carried out in the Tepid Baths on one evening of the week throughout the winter.

To keep the club together, schemes are under way for a mid-term get-together this term. Planning is also start-

ing for an after-degree camp in November at the Cavelli Islands — our own Diving Paradise — 50 miles north of the Bay of Islands.

C.C.H.

## RADIO CLUB REVIVED

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTERS ACTIVE ONCE MORE

Although the last University Radio Club dissolved in 1959, there is a solid core of interest and support still to be found among students and staff.

This was apparent at the Pre-Inaugural Meeting of the newly reconstituted Club, held on Wednesday, 6 June.

Meeting in rooms provided through the courtesy of the Psychology Department at the rear of No. 3 Grafton Road, the Club, whose President is Associate-Professor K. S. Kreielseimer, elected the following pro tem committee members:

Graham Ewing (Chairman), John Bell (Secretary/Treasurer), Glenn Holland, Ken McAllister, Don Morgan, David Ormerod, Uwe Sobiecki.

It is planned to construct a transmitter and have it in operation as soon as possible. Several members have ham licences and the call sign ZL1AVQ should be heard on the amateur bands within a few weeks. Regular Club night will be Wednesday. Information on the Club's activities will be found on the notice boards — the first Annual General Meeting, to be held very shortly, should be a most interesting function and all present and intending members are urged to attend. Professor Kreielseimer has kindly consented to speak on some topic of general interest.

Film screenings on technical subjects, organised visits to factories, laboratories, and broadcasting studios, and lectures by invited specialists are some suggestions for future activities.

— CRACCUM.

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# ABORTIVE SPORTIVES

CRACCUM

3

MONDAY, 25 JUNE 1962

Auckland University will continue to enter swimming, golf and tennis teams in Tournament. A motion considering they should not was defeated at a meeting of Executive on 11 June. Chris Blackman, who moved the motion, voted against it.

Chris Blackman afterwards explained that he had moved the motion chiefly to test the feelings about the matter.

That people who compete in Tournament should belong to a University club was the obvious policy of NZUSU, he said.

'It's wrong to chase people up to play in Tournament. We are just chasing points and not doing anything for the students for the rest of the year.'

At one stage there was a tennis club he said. This finished when the courts were built on. The members went to the Auckland Lawn Tennis Association to ask for the use of grounds, but the final arrangement proved unsatisfactory.

## No grounds

The fact that we don't have grounds in Princes Street

doesn't mean we can't have a club. We haven't got a swimming pool, but that doesn't mean it would be impossible to have a swimming club.'

'We could have a golf club and play regularly on other grounds, perhaps playing at a reduced rate — but this hasn't been done.'

Because the teams which finally went to Tournament did not play regularly as student bodies they should not be included until they were properly organised, Chris Blackman considered.

Bob Cater opposed the motion:

'Maybe the state of the clubs is not desirable, but the basic principle NZUSU exists for is to encourage University sport, not discourage it. The attitude has always been that when a club doesn't exist, as long as people are bona fide students they're eligible for

Tournament. By allowing this we would be making these people interested in sport, which would have the effect of forming strong clubs. You've lost sight of the question of Tournament if you say we send people just to get points. Its basic aim is to encourage sport.'

Dave (New Building's Officer) Bell: 'Just because we can't provide the facilities we shouldn't prevent people entering Tournament. If people are prepared to form a team, then they should be able to go as a team.'

Blackman: 'It's not a matter of the 'varsity not providing facilities. The Golf Club has been given a grant, but nothing has been done.'

Brenda Bracewell, supporting the motion: 'It's not fair to other students to spend the money on a few people once or twice a year.'

## Jeffrey Publicity

Do you watch the notice-boards around the Varsity? Have you noticed a radical change in the standard of advertising in general?

There has certainly been one. As a result of WHC regulations regarding posters, certain stipulations have been made; the object being to improve upon the confusion of earlier years.

True to form students have reacted by producing bigger and better posters thus exciting a certain degree of competition.

Two such competitors Denis Brown, and Peter Louch, who have recently amalgamated their interests under the name of Jefferey Publiity, have helped and are helping to raise the standard of posters still further. Students, they claim, are more critical than the general public and they feel that 'Varsity advertising should be at least as good as accepted outside standards of publicity. Good advertising brings better results, the product of which is all-round satisfaction.

Regulations stipulate that posters must be at least fifteen inches by thirteen, that is a minimum of two foolscap sheets. These regulations however, are to be reconsidered in the near future by WHC who feel that a good standard of advertising is imperative in the university. It is hoped that societies and clubs will



the Browne half of JEFFREY

take advantage of the service and amenities available to them.

CRACCUM.

## Catholic centre for all

Newman Hall is something quite new for A.U. — a large and somewhat luxurious building given to be used by all students during leisure hours and for study. It offers quite a variety of services.

A bright new coffee bar provides good coffee at a reasonable price, and an assortment of sandwiches and cakes.

Cona Coffee costs 9d. Music to think by is provided by a play-it-yourself gram. Other things which should make you flip are a grad. lounge and an undergrad. lounge, both prettily decorated and car-

peted. Heating, too. These may be used for meetings, studying or just lounging. These rooms are worth looking at — they're just the place for those who want a little peace and quiet. There are various smaller study rooms and committee rooms, which will interest clubs and societies who are looking for a place to hold

meetings. There are facilities for making tea if required at meetings.

Newman Hall is setting up a library. Though it's not yet complete, there are already a few thousand books stored ready to go into the shelves. Books on all subjects. And there is the 'Theatre', which may be used for lectures or socials. Other odds and ends include a telephone booth and showers.

The establishment has been given for the use of all students by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Auckland, and is administered by Catholic Society. Originally one of the 'stately homes of Auckland', it was for some time a private hotel, and then stood empty for a year and a half while renovations took place to make it suitable for students.

All of it has just been re-decorated in modern styling of pastel shades and polished wood, and generally speaking, offers a standard of quiet comfort and warmth you won't find anywhere else in the University.

Catholic Society invites everybody to make use of Newman Hall, and of all the facilities offered. You'll find it in Waterloo Quadrant, near the Princes Street end, a big white place. But why not go down and have a look sometime? The place is yours.

— CATH. SOC.



Newman Hall in Waterloo Quadrant

## HEADS, FIGURES AND IDEAS



HEADS — Solid, in air, in space. The head turns, bends, looks up, is erect, alone, alert. The head attracts itself to the hand. The head in rest leans to the hand. Head to another head: head outwards from the head yet not escaping. Inward to the head, in closeness, across the straits of space. Woman's head; to man's, to child's. Their head to hers.

The grave formal journeys and returns through straits of space. Awareness from the centre, of a wheel of being. So from all that is perceptible, all dimensions, of Earth and of Man — IDEAS. So from the exploration and refreshment of READING — The realized play of the absent and the present.'

Turn your head to Whitcombe's and select at leisure both serious and pleasureable reading.

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## CORRECTION OF TITLE

Dr Pearson's Winter Lecture will be entitled 'Polynesia in the Western Imagination' and not 'Polynesia in English Literature' as was said in Craccum No. 7. This particular lecture will be on 31 July.

EDITOR

## PEOPLE OF WISDOM

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# Winter General Meeting

After the Special General Meeting of last term, where 800 students fought for a view of Executive's defending itself, one would have thought the Hall would have been filled for the WINTER GENERAL MEETING on Thursday, the 14th of June. About 50 students were present.

Constitutional amendments passed were:

(1) The setting up of a Cafeteria Committee, including representatives of MHC, WHC and Exec., and two non-Exec. members.

(2) Also, a Societies' Committee, 'to assist the Societies' Representative in his duties'.

(3) The creation of a Sports Council, one representative from each club, which would elect three members of the

(4) Sports Committee, formed 'to assist the Sports Representative in his duties'.

(5) Similar to the above, an Education Committee.

(6, 7, 8 . . .) Consequential amendments following from the above.

Discussion on the various committees occupied some

time. Some wrangling took place as MHC defended its control of the Cafeteria rooms, and it was argued that 14 members of the Societies' Committee, six of whom will be from Exec.,

were perhaps unnecessary. Boxing and its retention as a Blues-worthy sport were discussed.

The Annual Report was received. A 'condensation' follows.

## Synopsis of Annual Report

### AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION (Inc.)

#### SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1961-1962

The Association's financial year ends on 31 December, and members who wish detailed financial information are referred to the accounts presented at the General Meeting in March. Last year the excess of income over expenditure was £702 17/6, and the total reserves of the Association reached £39,064 4/6. The Association's auditors continue to be Messrs Gorrie, Biss and Hyland.

#### BUILDING FUND

The estimated value of the Building Fund as at 14 June, 1962, is as follows:

Balance at 31 December, 1961	£23,020	15	8
Plus			
Budgeted Building Levy, 1962	12,525	0	0
Budgeted Interest on Investments	900	0	0
Estimated Profit on Capping, 1962	1,450	0	0
	£37,895	15	8

#### PUBLICATIONS

##### Craccum:

Editors: Miss A. Rhodes (1961), F. Lillie (1962).

Despite a high standard, Craccum lost more money than usual over the past year. This was due mainly to the rise in the cost of printing and the increase in number of issues in 1961 from 10 to 12. In an endeavour to minimize losses on Craccum, inquiries are being made into the business arrangements of the other University newspapers.

The paper has been following a policy of greater emphasis on University news, and circulation has risen considerably over the past 18 months.

On Queen's Birthday weekend the Editor and the Advertising Officer attended a conference in Wellington to discuss and learn more concerning the technical aspects of producing a University newspaper.

##### Kiwi:

Editors: W. Broughton and W. Curnow.

The 1961 issue of Kiwi was produced at the end of the second term, and, thanks to the extensive distribution undertaken by the Editors, many more than usual were sold.

#### CAFETERIA

The three-and-a-half-year contract between Mr White and the Association for the running of the Cafeteria expired on 31 December, 1961. For several months of the later part of 1961 many meetings of the Cafeteria and Catering Committees were held to discuss the renewal of a contract.

The Catering Committee recommended that a new contract, based on the old one, should be entered into with Mr White for a further period of two years. With alterations to the previous contract embodying a rise in rent, a stipulation that there should be a wider choice available at evening meals, a revision of payment for gas and electricity consumed in the Cafeteria, provision for any member of the Cafeteria Committee to inspect the Cafeteria at any time, and provision for the caterer to attend frequent and regular meetings of the Cafeteria Committee, it was finally agreed by the Executive that the Association should enter this contract with Mr White for a period of two years.

As mentioned under the contract, the variety of evening meals available has been increased this year. Mr White continues to provide a hot luncheon at 1/8, a service which is popular and not provided at the other Universities.

An urn of coffee is provided in the Cafeteria Extension during the afternoon closing period and seems to be meeting a demand.

Cona coffee has been offered at 9d a cup, with cream available, as an alternative to the urn coffee at 6d a cup, and has proved quite popular.

## OFF TO PRAGUE



Jean Spencer  
NZ gymnast

A five-year honours student (physics), Jean has been selected to represent New Zealand at the world gymnastic championships at Prague in July of this year. She left earlier this month. Like all good students Jean will not be wasting her time — her itinerary includes a four-day stay at Harwell.

#### EDUCATION

On 15 November, 1961, the Minister of Education announced a new system of University bursaries. At the same time, a trebling of tuition fees was approved and the Universities' block grants reduced by an amount which left them no option but to increase fees. The new system differed widely from the proposals of the Parry Committee and was announced without prior consultation of the Universities or the Students' Associations.

The timing of the Minister's announcement was most unfortunate. Most students plan their academic careers several years in advance, and three months did not allow sufficient time for preparation to the many students who faced a much higher expenditure in 1962.

#### NEW BUILDINGS

A new portfolio position on the Executive this year was that of New Buildings Officer, whose duty it is to co-ordinate all the activities of the Association which are directed towards the erection of the New Student Union Building. To this end, the New Buildings Officer is secretary of each committee set up by the Executive to work on any aspect of the planning for the new building.

#### CAPPING

Exceptional student apathy, the interruption and handicap provided by Tournament and Easter, together with a lack of otherwise unengaged student organizers, made things extremely difficult for a well-organized and efficient Capping Committee. Had it not been for the early start made in all sections of Capping and the hard work of those people in key positions, the gratifying result of over £1,500 netted for the Building Fund would never have been achieved. Few students can take credit for this.

#### DISCIPLINE

Following the many complaints last year, the Executive indicated to students that it would be tougher this year in matters of discipline during Capping. The effect was greater than expected, and, coupled with the proximity of a home Tournament and the factors mentioned above, resulted in a very quiet Capping. It seems that the happy mean of student enjoyment and participation, coupled with harmless but entertaining pranks, is difficult to achieve. The distinction between having a good time and vandalism seems surprisingly obscure to some students.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Until last year the Public Relations Officer was appointed by each incoming Executive, the position becoming an extra job for someone who had already been elected to a portfolio. He did little but supervise the fortnightly Student Newsletter.

At the Association's General Meeting in March, 1961, a constitutional amendment setting up a Public Relations as a separate portfolio on the Executive was passed. 1961-62 has been the first year of operation for this portfolio.

During the year, rather over 70 press releases were made. It was found that both Auckland dailies, though more particularly the New Zealand Herald, were willing to print most of what was supplied them, and a greatly increased coverage to student activities has resulted. Co-operation received from reporters has been excellent. Well over 400 inches of news supplied from the Students' Association has appeared in metropolitan news columns.

In July, when the Soviet students visited Auckland, the Association staged its first press conference, which was a success. A full half of the press releases have gone to newspapers outside the metropolitan area. One group of these was sent during orientation; illustrated feature articles on freshers from each provincial area which published a newspaper were prepared and distributed to the freshers' respective home papers. This was an endeavour to get published in digestible form a good deal of material on University life in areas where the University makes little contact.

It was found that radio and TV authorities were also receptive to items of student news, and these were supplied and used on nine occasions throughout the year. An attempt to get established a regular magazine programme of student-supplied material failed, but full coverage (including interviews) was obtained for Easter Tournament, and, as the result of a suggestion put forward, a 'Point of View' discussion on University problems is currently being produced.

## WOMEN AND CORSETS

Auckland Star, 14 April, 1904, page two.

"Sir — The female branch of our Association (the Native's) passed a resolution condemning the 'corset' as being a means of decreasing the birth-rate . . . Now, Sir, I have had a great deal of experience with females . . . and I can say that experience has taught me that girls without corsets have proved the best wives . . . Another thing, what man is there of good solid constitution who does not look with envy or pleasure on a female waist?"

I am, etc., R. FORD, J.P.,  
Sec. N.Z. Natives' Assoc.

Auckland Star, 4 May, 1904, page two.

The ladies of the New Zealand Natives' Association, Auckland, recently forwarded to the Premier a request to impose a prohibitive duty on corsets. The reply has just come to hand and reads as follows:

'Prime Minister's Office, Wellington. April 25, 1904. Dear Madam: There is no doubt that much injury to health is caused by the wearing of tight corsets, but it seems to me that the remedy lies in the hands of the women themselves. To raise the duty would not, I feel sure, bring about the non-use of the articles in question, but simply increase the cost to the wearer. Much might be done, I think, by judicious lecturing. If these lectures were illustrated by such diagrams as you enclose, surely you would be able to attain your object.

— (Signed) R. J. SEDDON, Premier.'



# THE PANGS OF HUNGER

CRACCUM 5  
MONDAY, 25 JUNE 1962

'They tempted me, my beautiful! for hunger's power is strong.'

'For hunger's power is strong!' The magical appeal of those words lies, I am sure, in their supreme literary merit, and not in the painful and terrible truth they contain — for which of us has ever known the mind-destroying and soul-enslaving power of hunger?

'They tempted me, my beautiful! for hunger's power is strong.'

Not that hunger, I mean, which makes us wish we had taken that extra chocolate éclair at afternoon tea or which urges us to reach for the packet of gaily-coloured sweets — no, I refer to that hunger which is the inevitable and life-long heritage of an ever-increasing majority of the world's people — a hunger that means constant weakness and pain and disease, a hunger that forces them to devote their whole lives to no more worthy end than simply trying to keep themselves alive, a hunger that prevents them from ever fulfilling their destiny as human beings. What know we of this hunger, we who tip food down the wastemaster after each meal, and complain bitterly when the price of beer is raised? When we worry mildly about whether that next cigarette will mean a few months off the end of our lives, do we ever trouble ourselves about those whose misery-ridden lives are shortened by many years, or those who are born merely to perish almost immediately, simply because there is just not enough food to nourish them?

## The fate of millions

I have called this hunger the 'inevitable' fate of these unhappy millions. I erred. The wretched lot of these people can be avoided. It need not and must not be accepted as a necessary and regrettable fact of human existence. It will not remain an item of demographic interest to give the statisticians a fascinating series of figures on which to practise their art, if only we care enough to do something about it.

For something is being done

about it today. There exists a subsidiary agency of the United Nations known as the Food and Agricultural Organization. For many years now past this body has been engaged in an assault against this evil of hunger. But when we compare the mighty extent of the task, so great that two-thirds of the world is affected by it, the resources of the FAO are seen to be very meagre. Should it strive for countless aeons, it could never hope to ensure that everybody will be adequately fed — indeed, the task would become ever greater. And thus an appeal is being made to all of us who are amply provided with the material benefits of this life to lend our aid in helping these suffering multitudes to gain sufficient of the basic necessities of existence. We are asked, in a word, to help 'to free the world from hunger'.

How may we do this? Quite simply. Let us go without a little of our luxury and contribute the money thus saved towards the various schemes organized under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign — for so this appeal has been aimed — by which these people may help themselves to provide themselves with sufficient sustenance — by being instructed in more efficient ways of tilling the soil, by being provided with more fruitful seed, by employing to a greater extent mechanized methods of production, by, in short, in a myriad of ways making better

use of the vast resources of world for the production of food. There can be enough to sustain every human being in health and vigour, if only we devote ourselves wholeheartedly, and immediately, to the attainment of this end.

## Auckland students

I emphasize again that it is money that is most urgently required. As students at the University of Auckland, we will be given a special opportunity of contributing part of our share, and of learning more about this pressing need, at a Bread and Cheese luncheon to be held by the World University Service on Tuesday, 10 July, in the Lower Lecture Theatre.

Students will be given an opportunity to go without their customary luncheon and to dine instead upon a piece of bread and cheese, as symbolic of the inadequate sustenance endured by numberless fellow-humans. You are most strongly urged to attend this gathering and to contribute a multiple of the money thus saved on food to the Freedom from Hunger appeal. Many, many, hungry adults and children desperately need your contribution.

In this way students are invited to play their greatly needed part in the realization of that tremendous vision experienced by another, greater, John: 'They shall hunger no more'.

— JOHN

## MOOT POINTS

Dust rises in Pembroke with the exhumation of Y.B. (1929), 20 and 21 E.L., R.S. as authority in the class moots which are now commencing.

Mooting consists of legal argument by 'counsel' for plaintiff and defendant respectively, whom the fact-seller has placed in a jungle of legal principles and set to litigate.

The facts settled, counsel proceed to devil their law and prepare submissions. First, what branch of law is involved. Frequently no simple solution is available. In a recent moot, counsel were prepared to argue on negligence, nuisance, trespass, *Rylands v. Fletcher* and *res ipsa loquitur* but were nearly down the drain through ignorance of the Plumbing Regulations.

Via text-books and Halsbury's *Laws of England* counsel progress through Swabey and Tristram's reports, obiter dicta of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and even as far as Justinian's *Institutes*, seeking authority to support their propositions.

Carleton (acknl. O.D.Q.) lucidly describes the hearing: 'We arg'd the thing [in trover], we arg'd [just tertii].'

'And the more we arg'd the question, the more we didn't agree.'

The Bench, argument is presented by leading and junior counsel for plaintiff and defendant in turn, successively setting up a case, destroying and replacing it by opposite conclusions, and finally demonstrating that the destruction was only superficial.

The judge now concludes the proceedings by naming the winners and (customarily) offering valuable advice to counsel and audience.

After all, interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium. (All good things must come to an end).

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## THE VIEWERS WITH ALARM

Except in war-time when all the young men are out of the country or safely tucked away in camp, many New Zealand adults of a certain age group can be counted on always to be viewing with alarm, not to say grave concern, the doings of the younger generation.

If all the tales of juvenile depravity, ingratitude and just plain cussedness which are repeated by their pious elders (with such heart-felt tut-tuttings that on a clear day they can be heard away out at sea) were all written down for posterity, future historians might wonder how we ever avoid the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

And yet, as the adults of today ought to realise, it would have been too much to expect that two generations of youngsters in succession could be models of correctitude. And as today's adults will testify at the drop of a hat, the generation which is now in its forties was blessed in its youth with all the virtues, and sin was virtually unknown. Or was it?

For the benefit of newcomers to New Zealand, of whom we may expect a lot more now that the immigration intake is to be increased, the following

glossary has been prepared of the terminology used by the viewers with alarm.

**Orgy:** Any party at which there is a bottle of beer.

**Unbelievable Orgy:** Two bottles of beer.

**Wild Scenes:** Any game at a teenage party.

**Unbelievable Ruffianism:** A fight.

**Wanton Irresponsibility:** Capping Day (but they all turn out to see it).

**Indescribable Scenes:** Whatever happened at a party about which the Viewers with Alarm couldn't gather any details.

It must make us all so grateful, those of us over 40, that in our time we had the good luck and good sense to be born in an age when people behaved themselves so well, especially young people, and when crime was unknown.

[Reprinted by Caclin (Lincoln College) from *The Christchurch Press*.]

## GEOMETRY TAUGHT BY COMPUTER

Students registering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently found a new sign on the bulletin board:

'Tired of human teachers? Think a computer can teach better? Find out for yourself by taking a one-hour experimental course on the IBM 709.'

More than could be accommodated signed up, and the big electronic computer gave the course to 20 students. It was a course in miniature geometry, based on two definitions and four axioms, and the machine sped one man through it in 33 minutes but took 78 minutes to make certain that another fellow mastered the subject.

A graduate student, programmed the computer to do this as part of his study of the use of computers as aids to education. The great memory and speed of a large computer, he thought, should make it superior to simpler teaching machines.

Each student was seated at a microfilm projector with notepaper, and an electric typewriter. The machine gave him instructions and put questions to him on the projector

screen, and he answered its questions by punching appropriate keys on the typewriter.

A book of instructions was stored in the computer's memory and the machine determined what material should be presented to each student in the light of its previous experience and its appraisal of each individual's needs.

The computer proceeded, in other words, as though it were playing a game: it considered the possible alternatives at each stage of the course and chose the one that seemed most advantageous.

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## THE SHIFTING HEART

This play has had a wonderfully successful run in Auckland, gaining almost unmitigated praise from audience and critic alike, and has certainly earned its twice-extended season to my mind.

That this success is due partly to the Grafton Theatre (Inc.) is unquestionable. From beginning to end, each part was held superbly in control by the cast, and one felt that the very utmost that could be made of the play was in fact put over.

Furthermore, the setting of a semi-slum Australian backyard was so realistically presented as thoroughly to deserve the spontaneous applause of the audience which it received on the curtain-up.

But now for the play itself. The scene is the home of a family of 'New Australians', Italians, who have lived in Australia for eight years, while the theme revolves round their relationships with the neighbourhood and the extent to which they have been accepted.

The family is composed of Poppa, Momma, Gino and Maria, of whom Gino is the youngest and thus the most 'nationalized', while Maria has married an Aussie, Clarry, who is Gino's boss in a small cartage business.

Immediately obvious is the tension existing between Clarry and Maria, who is expecting her third child, the first two having been still-born, and we realise that until some solution to the problem of 'you're different' is reached, she does not want a live baby.

Beynon is very successful in his portrayal of Clarry, whose guilt lies in that, although he has married Maria, he has not really accepted the family, for his view is still: 'The sooner we are recognised as a normal (i.e., Aussie!) family the better, so hurry up with that kid and don't louse things up this time!'

Also well written is Leila, the next-door neighbour who simply ignores all issues and treats the family as friends.

But in his dealings with the other characters, Beynon is not at all sure-handed. When-

ever Poppa, Momma, Gino, Maria or Lukie become Beynon's 'mouthpiece for morals', the sentiments so expressed seem forced and out of keeping with the picture we have of them as real people.

Conversely, when he lets the characters 'talk to each other', they are at their best; for instance, the scene between Poppa and Clarry which leads to Clarry's reconciliation with Maria, and with himself, shows that in this deeper problem race is of no account, and it is as son and father-in-law that they talk to each other.

I have already suggested that the main theme is one of accepting 'foreigners, people who are different', and I have criticised the way Beynon handles his ideas on this issue in that his characterisations are poor.

But there is a deeper issue at stake, the outcome of which would decide one's handling of the other question, and which in fact makes the other question either relevant or redundant.

Are they really different? Is a foreigner ultimately any more different than one's next-door neighbour?

Perhaps it is doubt on this point that leads to Beynon's partial failure, but if so it is surely more important for us to give our own answers to this than simply to criticise the playwright for his lack of perception?

This play still stands as a success to me in that the issues directly concerned, and those lying 'under the surface', are such that face people the world over today with the refugee and immigration situation constantly on the boil, not to mention countries where two races live side by side; and are such that they provoke us into thinking out our own answers, regardless of the playwright's own and his particular skill at portraying them. C.J.S.D.

## MEANINGFUL FRENCH PRODUCTION



'LA GUERRE DE TROIE N'AURA PAS LIEU'  
University Hall, Wednesday, 27 June, 8 p.m.;  
Thursday, 28 June, 8 p.m.

This year's Modern Languages Club play is a production of 'La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu', by Jean Giraudoux.

As usual the play is to be presented in French and care is being taken that it will be as clear as possible to provide a maximum of comprehension of a drama truly pregnant with meaning.

As the title indicates, the theme of the play is war. Although the treatment is of Troy and the Trojan War there is much that is of grim topical interest and intent. Giraudoux wrote the play in 1935, 17 years after the First World War when he was attached to the French Foreign Affairs and was in a position to observe the approach of the next world war. We think it is most appropriate and do not feel we are betraying the spirit in which it was conceived in presenting it today, 17 years after the Second World War when we too live in the shadow of possible

global conflict. Significantly enough, in Giraudoux's play it is only a last-minute failure of diplomacy that unleashes the disaster.

### A Hector

Giraudoux's characters symbolize the conflicts which buffet all peoples. Here he provides a Hector explaining just why he and his army are sick to death of war and carnage; a Priam, the old-fashioned statesmen and a Demokos, the ardent patriot, ready for war even on a futile pretext. Women too, have their part: they plead for an end to suffering so that their children may have a chance of growing to manhood.

And Giraudoux goes further Demokos makes a speech on the duty of intellectuals to form the avant-garde of all

war-parties everywhere... and Busiris gives a legal interpretation of events which proves that Troy must declare war. The tragic irony is further intensified when this legal interpretation is 'improved' to justify exactly the opposite. Thus we have on the one hand the point of view that an occasion for war can never be passed over by mankind and on the other a petition for common sense.

### Classic Display

But what of Giraudoux's counsel to us? He has provided a classic display of human nature and its reactions to the threat of war, yet any conclusion must be purely personal. Some verdicts: He advocates sanity of conduct in human affairs; he is telling us that 'war can be abolished only if we civilize ourselves' - war exists because men wish it to exist; beware the idiot in the high place!; only one spear is needed to cause a war.

—D.L.

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## HE WHO MUST DIE

This film has one unusual merit in these days of hasty adaptations and rewritings—namely, that it is a distinct improvement on the book, 'Christ Recrucified'. I cannot help but agree with the critic who commends the script writers of this film for avoiding the 'bucolic backwaters' into which the book drifts, composed mainly, one might add, of the moral sewage of the Turks' relationships amongst themselves and with the Greeks.

I think it is certain that the story has a definitely religious, in this case Christian, context, upon which any interpretation of the film must be based. To deny this, and to assert rather that the story is a mere psychological study, of man's reaction in the masses to outstanding individuals, with no religious overtones, can only be done by somebody who has already decided that the original story of Christ in the Bible has no religious significance.

And it is on this point that the issues raised by the film seem to be so important. We are to suspend any fixed ideas or stock answers with which we find ourselves saddled, for they would hinder us from seeing and participating in the tragedy in front of us as if for the first time; and it is only if we can see the issues as if for the first time, that we can come to a worthwhile judgement of their value, and of the value of our answers.

Thus the film, in presenting the New Testament story in the 20th century setting of an 'enemy occupied country', raises those basic questions concerning right and wrong which lead ultimately to man's asking, 'Is there, or is there

not, a God? Is man, or is he not, self-sufficient?'

Of course, a working knowledge of the Bible story is of great assistance because the significance of the parts played by the 'apostles' especially presumes a knowledge of their forerunners, and the film is too short to give a complete picture of the characters who have been re-created.

But it is not necessary to approach the film with minds already made up—in fact, it is dangerous, and it is exactly that attitude which the film itself attacks.

The two people who will not enjoy this film are the determined atheist and the dogmatic Christian. The atheist, unless he can at least temporarily forget his convictions, will never enter the spirit of the film, for its framework is that of a passion play.

The Christian, or the traditionally minded one, will not like being told that if Christ came today not only would he be 'crucified', but that the Church would drive in the nails!

I will finish by thoroughly recommending this film as one highly stimulating in this age of rational discussion and 'linguistic analysis'. A certain

situation is presented where both parties have 'reason' on their side, where we even sympathize with both sides, yet tragedy results.

The most important thing to be gained from tackling the questions ourselves is perhaps not whatever answers we may give, but rather the ability to recognise what criterion or authority we are using in giving these answers.

C.J.S.D.

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# The meaning of Tennessee

CRACCUM

MONDAY, 25 JUNE 1962

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'What meaning has Tennessee Williams contributed to the world of drama?' I was asked this question the other day at the University, and felt that it was often, in one way or another, phrased as though it were an answer in itself and not to be given further debate.

T. S. Elliot said in a lecture on criticism: 'There is an alloy needed by every age to express its art, and every age has its own alloy and uses it in its own individual way ...'

This is most true of the poetic drama of Tennessee Williams. He speaks for his own muse in the mid-twentieth century, with lyricism and fervour.

O'Neil and Odet spoke for the disillusion and corruption of their early twentieth century world of depression and poverty. Each man used his particular alloy of expression and mood.

One can compare them to Williams only in their use of theatre as a medium; the particular rotted heart of O'Neil's tortured writing and the bitter anger of Odet's has little in common with Tennessee Williams' cry from the heart of his South; frenzied at times, but always demanding to be heard.

Most poets bitterly attack this age of conformity.

## Corruption

Corruption begins, to Williams, in bowing the neck meekly to commercial, property and communal demands on the free and individual spirit.

It ends when the combined force of these groups destroy the life or sanity of the rebellious spirit who attempts to avoid being crushed into their own pre-ordained pattern.

Blanche, Lady, Serafina,

CRACCUM, with a circulation of 2000, is the largest student newspaper in New Zealand.

Carol and Val, Harriet, Brick ... all have their dreams torn from them and, to one tragic extent or another, their purity of spirit trampled underfoot.

## Couches

Tennessee Williams is both poet and dramatist of an age of psychiatric couches, sexual deviation out in the open, hysterical mass brutality against negroes and other minorities, and an ethical and ideological vacuum.

His fretful, impassioned outbursts accuse his very audiences ... make them uncomfortable to hear their own language ... see their own married reactions and cruelties, and yet so fascinate the public that every play is box office.

It is true that his outcry is often keyed higher than that of any other writer; that the increasing pitch of his key has fretted our nerves in protest. He has been accused of using sexual and sadistic imagery to sell it for box office profits.

I believe others have done this to his plays, notably in films; debasing the lyricism which makes inoffensive even themes of rape, insanity, cannibalism, venereal disease, castration, and homosexuality.

Disgusting though these themes might be to our senses aesthetically, we can hardly deny the prominence of all these factors in our civilised lives today. Excepting the symbolic use of cannibalism in *Suddenly Last Summer*.

To deny the author the right to vehemently protest life in these terms, is to claim the theatre is a medium for light entertainment only, and that in the face of history's claim that the drama theatre was always rightly a field of criticism and commentary upon the life and thought of its day.

— GIL CORWALL.

**Orpheus Descending** will be presented by the University Drama Society in the University Hall from Saturday, 7 July, to Saturday, 14 July.

Other performances will be held at Ardmore College and a finally at the Takapuna Grammar School Hall on 20 July.

Tickets may be obtained from Lewis Eady and in the 'Varsity cloisters.



Til von Randow as Val

## DRAMA CLUB'S MAIN PRODUCTION

The University Drama Society has chosen a well-known Auckland producer for **Orpheus Descending**. Gil Cornwall has had little previous experience with 'Varsity productions, but has directed many successful plays for other societies.

Among his more recent successes have been: **Death of a Salesman**, **Streetcar Named Desire** and **Inherit the Wind**.

Regarded as an authority on modern American drama, Mr Cornwall has made a career as a full-

time teacher of speech, technique, and drama as a whole.

**Orpheus Descending** offers a pure example of Tennessee Williams's gift of presenting basic human virtues and faults — people stripped to show the very workings of their minds and hearts, through the medium of warm lyrical writing.

This play, regarded as one of the author's best artistic achievements, shows the conflicts between the rebellious Carol, the sex-symbol Val, and the tragic Lady.

Then, in turn, the reaction of society to these people is shown through the intolerant minds of 'fleshy' violent Southerners.

## TRAMPING CLUB NOTES

The University Tramping Club hut, Ongaruanuku (Students' Retreat) reverberated to the noise and music of a 21st birthday party as eighty keen trampers relaxed after a strenuous Hut Working Weekend over the Queen's Birthday break.

The Hut Working Weekend is an annual event with two main purposes: renovation of O'nuku (for short), and track clearing. There is usually also a supplementary Track Clearing Weekend later in the year. The two-hundred-strong club maintains a close co-operation with the City Council in the alignment and upkeep of Wai-takere pathways, and over the weekend a fast-working group cleared the 'RGB' and 'Simla' tracks, and surveyed the disused 'Sisam' route in preparation for re-opening.

Hard work with saw and sledge ensured that O'nuku's wood store was replenished for the wet season; a large totara, brought down by the elements in the watershed area a mile away, was, by permission of the Council, demolished and hauled back. Another group occupied itself in fitting a ratproof cover to the water tank, replacing corroded roofing, sweeping the chimney, tuning the piano, scrubbing the floor, and digging a new outside sanatorium.

KEN McALLISTER

Members of the cast for the Drama 'Clique's' main production include:

Till von Randow as Val. Till played Iago in *Othello* last year, while his previous performance was a Tybalt in *Romeo and Juliet* in 1959.

Helen Aldrich as Lady. Helen first appeared before 'Varsity audiences as Bianca in *Othello*.

Patricia Austen as Carol. Patricia is appearing for the first time with the University Drama Society, but played an important role in Grafton Theatre's *Inherit the Wind*.

Jan Helps as Vee and Robyn Chadwick as Jabe. Both are playing their first leading roles for the society.

Gareth Nichol as Beulah and Reina Wilding as Eva Temple. Gareth's first 'Varsity role was as Emelia in *Othello* while this is Reina's first major production.

Lisa Harrow as Dolly and Jeanette Wilson as Sister Temple. Lisa and Jeanette are both freshers and new to the society.

Alan Mummery as David and Sam Stevens as 'Conjur man'. Alan and Sam are also new faces to University audiences.

Ligita Maulics, Nigel Hare as Peewee, John Griffiths as Dawg, and Alan Michaels as the Sheriff are all appearing in a main production for the first time.

The original stage set has been adapted by Michael Rose. Geof Allen is stage-manager, while lighting will be handled by Ian McMinn. Costumes are by Margaret Blay and Pat Rosier.

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## STUDENT'S APPEAL

After a revolt in Lisbon in 1910, a republic was proclaimed in Portugal and a democratic government established. The Portuguese people's hope for freedom and self-government was short lived, however, and a military coup d'etat in 1962 and the assumption of the office of prime minister by Dr Antonio d'Oliveira Salazar in 1932, established a dictatorial regime which has continued to the present day.

The 'co-operative state' which Dr Salazar erected controls all organizational life in the country and suppresses all opposition. No organization may operate without the express permission of the regime. Even the formation of a Portuguese United Nations Association was forbidden on the grounds that 'the state, through its own organizations, is carrying out the proposed activities'. There is one political organization, the Uniao Nacional — whose president is Dr Salazar. For an organization to be permitted to exist it must give to the authorities a copy of its constitution, a list of members 'with details of their positions and dependents', and any other information the authorities desire.

### Secret Police

The PIDE, the Portuguese secret police, has extensive powers and uses them freely. The police force may imprison anyone without trial for an indefinite period of time, subject only to its own discretion.

Every publication issued in Portugal must obtain prior approval from the state, which exercises this authority through a commission of censors with broad powers. No foreign publication may be distributed if it contains material which is not allowed to be printed in domestic publications.

The regime's control extends, of course, to the universities. The rector of the university, who is appointed by the government, is subordinate to the ministerial

authorities and may be dismissed by the government at any time. Members of university teaching staffs must swear an oath of loyalty to the regime before assuming their positions, and the political authorities have the full power to dismiss professors at will. Students training for the civil service or the teaching profession must likewise sign oaths of loyalty, and they are also subject to dismissal on political grounds.

### Political asylum

Portuguese political life was shaken in 1958 when General Humberto Delgado decided to contest what were expected to be routine elections for the presidency of the republic, and he put forward a platform of immediate dismissal of Prime Minister Salazar. Although opposition political activity was seriously curtailed, Delgado received a substantial portion of the popular votes. He has since sought political asylum outside the country.

As the November 1961 elections approached the opposition to the Salazar regime again showed its determination to speak out against the heaviest obstacles. In May, 1961, opposition leaders outlined a 'programme for rendering Portugal democratic', which demanded internal reforms and denounced Portuguese policy in its colonial possessions in Africa as representing 'the anti-Christian spectacle of the exploitation of man by man'.

The publication of the manifesto during the campaign for the November 12 parliament-



Dictator Salazar

ary elections was promptly forbidden, and shortly before the election five of the signatories of the document were arrested. The government charged that they took part in clandestine meetings during which they 'evidenced their desire for its immediate implementation, which could be possible only by subversive means'. Thus, the government called into question the freedom of its own elections by denying even the legal possibility that an opposition platform could be implemented as a result of the elections.

One week before the elections were scheduled to take place, the opposition candidates of the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Parties announced their withdrawal from the campaign. They said that this action had been forced on them by the fact that Premier Salazar had refused to make the elections 'either free or clean'.

Thus did Premier Salazar's Party again win 130 uncontested seats in the Lower House of Parliament in an election whose sole virtue — as described by a spokesman for the regime — was that it was a 'magnificent example of serenity'. Even then, however, residents of the villages of Couco and Grandola had the courage to manifest their hostility through anti-regime demonstrations on election day.

Dr Salazar himself has said that he has heard 'that our students complain of feeling an emptiness in their hearts'. That the students of Portugal feel such an 'emptiness' as they contemplate the actions of the Salazar regime — and that they are determined to replace it with free institutions — are indicated by the accompanying article.

From Portugal Portuguese students are writing to you in the name of all the others who are struggling against the fascist dictatorship of President Salazar. In the name of all students, youth and workers, who are longing for freedom, we want to tell you about our country, about our struggle against Salazar and how those who are arrested by the State police (PIDE) are being tortured.

You who are enjoying a freedom we do not know, think a little of those of your friends, who are suffering here in Portugal. Listen friends in France and throughout the world: Once more Salazar, the dictator, has tried to tamper with the elections and, of course, has been successful.

Salazar (the 'genius' of fascism) believes himself to be a sort of little god of a little country, but one which is longing for a freedom that is so treasured by all men.

You must know that there have been elections, and, as the opposition abstained from voting, the party of Salazar has won a miserable victory.

During these pseudo-elections to the Chamber of Deputies, the students have gathered and demonstrated in the streets of Lisbon. But these were crushed, for if everything is to continue as it is, the truth may not be told.

Between 25 October and 1 November 1961, several groups of young patriots supported the democratic opposition by organizing demonstrations, distributing posters and calling upon the student union to struggle against fascism, to fight once more the notorious PIDE (State secret police) which sows fear and terror.

After the funeral of a leading opposition figure, Dr Camara Reis, the students crowded together in the cemetery, singing the National Anthem and shouting: Long live Freedom and Democracy.

The police and the military brigades brutally attacked the young patriots, wounding several students and arresting others. Among the latter was a student of 18 years old, who was put in prison for about one month.

On 2 November a thousand students gathered in front of the Ministry of Education to demand the release of the student in prison. The square was surrounded by several police cars, fascist cavalry and a few dozen men of the PIDE, and they brutally assaulted the unarmed students. The students then divided themselves into groups and went through the streets of Lisbon, carrying the national flag and demanding the release and freedom of the people. Finally two groups met and went up the main street of Lisbon to the offices of the fascist paper *Diario da Manhã*, where they raised their voice shouting: 'You are the traitors of the country; give us bread, sun and freedom'.

Lastly the students went in the direction of the only opposition newspaper and sang the national hymn to its honour, while the police, with machineguns in hand, attacked children, men, women and students.

The next night nearly six thousand students and people demonstrated for freedom. The students gave the lead, loudly claiming Freedom, Democracy and a Republic. Again the fascist police appeared, atrocious scenes followed. Several students were dragged along the pavements, while others were thrown against the walls and maltreated until they fell on the ground unconscious. Dozens of policemen in the meantime prevented anyone from coming to the rescue of the students.

Similar demonstrations were repeated on the 6th and the 11th of November. The last comprised about twenty thousand persons, most of whom were students and young men and women.

Again the repression was atrocious, and dozens of persons were arrested after horrible maltreatment.

The most recent news is of a similar cast.

The imprisonments continue. In Visen, a country town, three students have been arrested for having refused to sing the fascist anthem. One of them was twelve years old.

In Coimbra, a university town, twelve students in their last year at the university were arrested for having criticized Salazar and are now in prison, where we know they are being tortured.

In Beja, during the last revolutionary attempt against the government, one student of 17 years old, in his first year at the university, was killed by the fascist police. Another was wounded and is now in prison, where he is being tortured.

In Lisbon, 30 students were arrested and cross-examined. Two of them are being imprisoned in the notorious fortress of Caxias, one of the political prisons which contains some 800 to a thousand prisoners.

Recently two policemen killed a sculptor who was a famous guide of the students.

This is in a few words how we struggle to overthrow the dictatorship to which we have been subjected for more than 34 years.

Friends, help us in the name of Democracy, Freedom and World Peace.

Pronounce in favour of those who stake their lives and personal freedom to overthrow Salazar.

All students of the world, help us!

Portuguese youth, longing for freedom and better living conditions, places its hope in you.

Long Live Freedom!

— Reprinted from 'The Student'

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### NICARA

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## MALAYA

The University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur has announced a setting up of a Department of Chinese Studies. Announcing its establishment in a press conference recently, Sir Alexander Oppenheim, vice-chancellor of the University, said an allocation of £4,000 has been set aside as capital expenditure for equipment and books for the department. He termed it 'miserably small' in view of the immense amount of Chinese literature published. He said what the department needs is a truly noble donation of at least £55,000 from some philanthropist. Professor and first head of the department is Dr Cheng Te Kun, who taught at Cambridge University. (*The Asian Student*, San Francisco.)

## NICARAGUA

The University of Nicaragua celebrated the 150th anniversary of its foundation on 10 January, 1962. The University was established in 1812 following a decree of the Cortes of Cadiz. (*Mirador De Los Estudiantes*.)

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Adrian Leftwich, President of the National Union of South African Students, referred to the role of the white student in South Africa. 'Whites in South Africa,' he said, 'exist in a crucible of privilege, isolated from the miseries and degraded conditions of the other sections of the population. Students in other countries have responded to challenges such as this. We have not, because of ignorance and apathy.' Mr Leftwich concluded by describing Bantu education as 'a form of insular indoctrination', and appealing to all students to shake off their apathy and to 'come and join the dance of anger which is slowly quickening against these injustices'.

A general meeting of the student body at Rhodes University on 12 March, 1962, dissociated itself from the University Council decision not

to allow non-white delegates to stay in residence during the Congress of NUSAS in July. It was stated that the decision of the council was regarded as being inconsistent with the concept of academic freedom. The University Council was respectfully requested to reconsider its decision.

Nux, the student newspaper of the University of Natal (Pietermaritzburg), has been awarded the prize for the best student newspaper in South Africa. The prize, in the region of R.5,000 (approximately \$7,000) has been awarded by the Afrikaans newspaper *Die Landstem*. Enquiring into the reasons for the award, the principal was told that Nux confined itself to student affairs, and 'not merely repeated the political comments of the national newspapers'. (*Wits Student*, Witwatersrand.)

## USA

The University of Chicago will receive £500,000 as one of ten universities to participate in a programme sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to train scientists for space study. The University will receive most of the grant for a new space science laboratory. The remainder will be spent to train ten pre-doctoral students at the University in space science. (*Chicago Maroon*.)

## AUSTRALIA

The Melbourne University Students' Representation Council is host to a delegation of five Indonesian students, which is the third to visit Australia since 1956, when the series of exchange visits were inaugurated by the National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS). The delegation will spend nine weeks in Melbourne. Six Australian delegations have visited Indonesia. (*Farrago*, Melbourne.)

An Overseas Service Bureau has been formed at the University of Melbourne. It aims at encouraging student travel in Africa and Asia in addition to Europe and USA, which are

at present popular. To encourage this, it issues a bulletin listing employment opportunities in countries as far apart as Nigeria and Borneo. (*Semper Floreat*, Brisbane.)

## AUSTRIA

In connection with the Communist World Youth Festival, which is to be held in Helsinki this August, the Austrian National Union of Students (OH) sent a statement to enlighten all the national student bodies of the free world about the true goals of such events by relating their experiences at the last World Youth Festival in Vienna. The Austrian National Union of Students warns that the sending of delegations will only provide a propaganda backdrop for this Communist event. (*Student enspiegel*.)

## CANADA

The fourth annual conference of the 'Nations Unies Modeles' took place recently in the Canadian capital, Montreal. In charge of the organization were students from the Sir George Williams College, the McGill University and the College Loyola, Montreal. About 400 students from North America and from a number of South American states took part in the conference. (*La Rotonde*, Ottawa/Le Quartier Latin, Montreal.)

By the end of this decade (1970) it is likely that more than 311,000 students will be attending Canadian universities. Teaching them will be some 25,000 instructors—23,000 of whom are yet to be recruited. Dr Edward Sheffield, research officer of the Canadian Universities Foundation, calculates that in the past academic year there were 114,000 full-time students in Canadian universities, 107,400 of them undergraduates. In five years these figures should shoot ahead to 182,900 students, of which 169,900 will be working for their first degree. Five years ago there were 69,600 undergraduates and a total of only 72,700 students in Canadian universities and colleges. (*The Campus*, Lennoxville.)

## IRAN

Teheran University was scheduled to reopen on 4 April. The University had been closed since January after demonstrations. Part of the usual summer vacation will be used to allow students to catch up on lost time. Disciplinary measures are being formulated to exclude political activities in the University so that authorities other than those of the University need not be called upon to interfere in its affairs. (*The Asian Student*, San Francisco.)

**COPY CLOSES  
2 JULY  
FOR  
ISSUE 9**

## STUDENTS MARCH IN MELBOURNE

Over 250 placard-bearing students chanting 'Deport Downer' marched on the Commonwealth offices in Spring Street on Monday, 16 April.

The students carried press hoardings which announced: GOVT. STIR and PUBLIC UPROAR, and placards such as DOWNER RESIGN; END RACIST POLICY; DOWNER MUST RESIGN; AUSTRALIA—LAND OF THE FREE—IF YOU'RE WHITE; AUSTRALIAN EXPORT DRIVE—MALAYANS, PORTUGUESE, CHINESE; DON'T DEPORT POLITICAL REFUGEES.

## Brisbane too!

In the middle of January, Brisbane students picketed the offices of the Immigration Department building in protest against the Government's refusal of political asylum to the three Portuguese sailors.

They were there again last week with placards saying: WHAT DID WILLIE DO WONG? and CHANGE RACIST IMMIGRATION LAWS.

However, it didn't last long. Up north they seem to have less respect for the democratic right to voice one's protest.

The *Courier-Mail* of 19 April reported that police

were quick to break up the demonstration.

They report: 'Police took the names of the demonstrators—all members of the Student Action Group—and tore up placards.'

'One of the students complained of being kicked by a plainclothes policeman.'

'A uniformed policeman grabbed a girl student round the waist from behind while he wrested a placard from her grasp.'

Alongside was a photograph of the incident.

—Farrago (Melbourne)

## MILLIONAIRES!

The University of Singapore, now completely independent of the University of Malaya, is forging ahead. It seeks to provide for students in the Malaysian region.

At present the medium of instruction is English, but this will be extended to include Chinese, Malay and Tamil in the future.

The Students' Union has appealed to the millionaires of Singapore to give financial aid to the University.

Professor Klein (University of Long Island), teaching in the History Department at CU this year on a Fulbright grant, has struck a problem with some of his New Zealand political science students.

Seems they suggested to him they were more interested in Russia and her politics than in the United States.

'So you'd rather know all about your enemies than your friends?' inquired the good professor.

Caclin

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# Auckland Festival of the Arts

The 1962 Auckland Festival of the Arts was even more disappointing than the 1961 Festival, which was in turn even more disappointing than 1960. Every year there is more pretentiousness, more social decoration, more official backslapping — in other words, more Festival and less Art.

Our Festival is a cultural museum, glass cases stuffed with extinct animals. Visitors must tiptoe past, not daring to wake them. For our Festival curators are terrified of anything live, anything local or contemporary. (There is no place in their museum for New Zealand drama or New Zealand poetry, contemporary music or contemporary art.) Why did the Festival exclude poetry readings? (Weren't they making enough money?)

## Number reduced

Why did it not present any play by a New Zealand author? (Once we had Curnow, Sargeson, et al.) Why was the number of films reduced to five? (There were 11 in 1959, ten in 1960, seven in 1961 — how many can we expect next year?) Why was *Black Tights* not screened during the Festival? (After all, it turned up at the Embassy only a few days later.)

Why was it replaced by Tony Hancock's amusing but entirely unsuitable film *The Rebel*? (How ironic that the Festival's main film attraction should be a comedy on modern art!)

Why was there no jazz group? (Last year we had the Modern Jazz Quartet.)

Why was there even less music than usual by New Zealand and contemporary composers? (The National Orchestra has played Schoenberg and Webern in Wellington — why not in Auckland?) And why were all the prices so high? (4s. or more for talks! And no seats under 10s. 6d. for Gina Bachauer, or 10s. 6d. for Kenneth Goodman, or 12s.

6d. for the opera, or 15s. for Te Wiata!)

These are a few of the questions I would like to ask organizers of the Festival. Other aspects were equally disappointing. The New Zealand Opera Company gave us the two most hackneyed operas possible — *Carmen* and *The Barber of Seville*. And whereas last year the Festival presented one of the best art exhibitions ever seen in this country (Paintings from the Pacific), it came out this year with exhibitions of Victorian paintings and Minihinnick cartoons.

## Reconsider aims

It is time to reconsider the aims of the Festival. Why cram 'the arts' into the space of two weeks — is it to glut our cultural conscience, so that we can forget about it for the rest of the year?

Surely the main reason for the Festival is to present new and unfamiliar art. The Auckland Star recognizes this: 'The Festival . . . should use its impetus to introduce the unfamiliar and daring alongside the well-loved and the safe.'

Even Lord Cobham seems to recognize it when he talks in the Festival programme about 'opening doors that otherwise remain firmly closed'. The popular attractions should make it possible to finance more adventurous ones. For example, after its usual bread-and-butter concerts, the National Orchestra could give a concert of contemporary music or of New Zealand music. And the Festival should finance concerts by such groups as The Auckland

Society for Contemporary Music, or experimental drama companies such as the New Independent Theatre.

Prices for the more unusual attractions must be kept as low as possible so that they are within the range of students. (At present the less popular attractions are dearer than the popular ones; prices should be levelled out by charging more for the latter.)

The Film Festival could also be planned more coherently. We might have, say, a festival of Bergman, or of Fellini, or of French new wave films, or of American new wave films. This year's programme was disorganized and disappointing. Films which screened weeks ago in Wellington turned up in Auckland at the Festival for only two days.

Next year the Auckland Festival will receive from the Government a grant of £1,000. One hopes that the Festival will do some original thinking so that the money may be put to good use. Or will the committee spend it on arranging 'the biggest Auckland Festival ever' — with both William Clauson and Winifred Atwell . . . the New Zealand Opera Company in a season of Gilbert and Sullivan . . . the National Orchestra in concerts of Tchaikovsky and Johann Strauss . . . Grafton Theatre in a festival of Noel Coward . . . and a Kelliher exhibition?

ROGER HORROCKS

See . . .  
AROUND THE  
FESTIVAL col. 4 & 5

## ARMS CONTROL

To many people the mushroom clouds now sprouting over the Pacific signify a new spurt in the race to final disaster. The American tests will be followed by more Russian tests.

The number, variety and destructiveness of weapons will soar. The nations will be poised like Wild West gunmen, hands hovering over holsters waiting for a sign to draw.

In Westerns disaster is sometimes avoided by the hero coolly walking out. It is held that unilateral disarmament is the only hope — that America should play the hero.

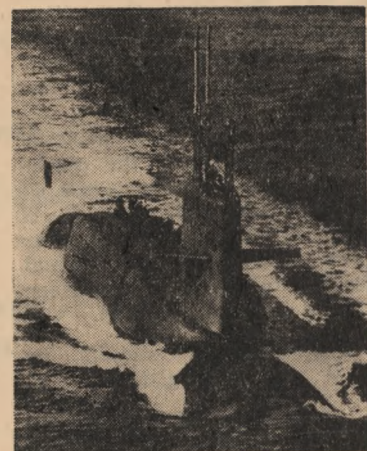
It is not easy to appreciate the nightmarish picture of Russia which haunts the American imagination. Events have enhanced this nightmare. The shock of the first Russian H-bomb test. Sputnik I, the spectre of the 'missile crap', last year's Berlin and the resumption of Soviet tests.

These highlight a policy which has created the grim blend of anger, fear and dis-

trust of Russia in the minds of those who believe in negotiating from the position of maximum strength.

Apparently there is a dilemma. Should America match Russia, continuing the arms

## Nuclear Warfare



race with all its dangers? Or should America 'play the hero' and risk being shot in the back?

The basic problem is: How can America demonstrate to Russia that she would not be the aggressor, and still retain her strength?

An ideal policy would solve this problem — in doing so remove the motives of suspicion and fear which cause the dilemma — without using the chancy media of negotiation and inspection.

Arms control claims to have the answer. Developing from the sound assumption that a balance between American and Russian power can and must be struck, it asks us to 'prepare for the worst, and hope for the best'.

Arms control considers all weapons, conventional and



'MEMOIRS OF FELIX KRULL'  
coming to the Lido

## AROUND THE FESTIVAL

Two quotes must be added. The first is from the New Zealand Herald for June 12:

'There was no major event at which men were in the majority', said a member of the Festival committee. 'It is regrettable — but the Auckland Festival could almost be called the Festival of women'. The Public Relations Officer added: 'Sometimes husbands go willingly to Festival events, but often they have to be dragged along.'

And from the Festival Programme ('The Auckland Festival Society presents Festival Floral Arcade').

'In each and every one of us there is an inherent quality of artistry. Whether your appreciation is of the practical or the abstract matters not, for in this Festival Floral Arcade we present for your enjoyment the beauty of flowers — in their natural state and in inspired designed

arrangement . . . Practical people will be transported to horticultural delights in the orchids . . . And then to the boutiques where milady can admire fashion's floral frivolities and furnishings for her home . . . Some of the world's loveliest melodies were the inspiration for the floral arrangements offered as tribute to great masters of music.

The life of a flower is short, and its perfection fleeting, but the fragrance of innumerable blossoms is captured and the memory of their beauty lingers on in perfume . . . Alas, that life's roundabout could not be our floral carousel, where each revolution brings yet more joy and delight in subtle colours and creative art . . . What greater compliment could Nature ask than the display of elegance and artistic arrangement in our inviting groups?

nuclear, and, above all, means of delivering the bomb.

Today, both sides must be suspicious, because of the very nature of the armaments, 'soft' first strike weapons — i.e., weapons easily destroyed, which must be used first, so forming an attacking force.

Arms control insists on 'hard' second strike forces. Weapons that survive nuclear attack, then hit back — clearly a defensive force.

America can execute this plan unilaterally — the Kennedy Administration appears to be doing so. She must build up forces of Polaris, Minuteman, Dromedary, all of which are hard to find and difficult to destroy.

Already we can see the beginnings of the plan which will demonstrate peaceful intent, which will answer our problem, without jeopardizing our safety.

DAVID N. WRIGHT

Opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily those of the Auckland University Students' Association.

## KOREA

The Republic of Korea is proposing special laws to encourage Korean graduates overseas to return home. Cabinet-Administration Minister Byungsam Kim said such legislative measures had been ordered by acting-President Chung Hee Park. Of about 6,000 Koreans studying abroad 80% have failed to return home mainly because of the conscription law and lack of employment incentives, the Minister said. (The Asian Student, San Francisco.)



## JAZZ CLUB

## COFFEE

## EVENING

13 JULY

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LITERARY AND  
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