"THE HUCKSTERS AND THE UNIVERSITY"

The future site of the University of Auckland hangs in the balance pending the new Government's decision as to the amount of finance that can be made available for its development. If the $3.5 million Council's choice of Hobson Bay cannot be raised, the University faces another period of postponement and deadlock, for expansion on the present Princes Street site now involves the use of the Public Works Act in the face of violent Auckland City Council opposition.

Any further delay in the execution of the University's building programme will prove fatal for it will be impossible to retain a highly qualified staff with the conditions under which they are now forced to work, and it will be equally impossible to accommodate the students entitled to admission. Wholesale exclusion will be the only alternative.

Vol. 21, No. 5
WELLINGTON, 6th MAY, 1958

SAPIENTIA MAGIS

AURO DESIDERANDA

The writer of this article is WARWICK A. L. AONG, former Secretary of the Auckland University Student Press Council.

Since the war the University has had the greatest difficulty in providing adequate space for the housing of its students. The number attending lectures has at no time fallen far short of 3000 and this year totalled 3100; 2900 students seek higher education at the University, crammed into the 4.4-acre Princes St. site; 74,700 square feet of floor space is available in three permanent buildings and 120,000 square feet in temporary converted army huts. Three neighbouring two-storey residences (that were formerly boarding houses) have been converted to accommodate the Law, Economics, Anthropology and Psychology departments. The Engineering School, located 25 miles south at Ardmore, accommodates 150 students in small makeshift shacks, while the Elam School of Fine Arts occupies the 85-year-old former Newton West primary school four miles from the city.

Conditions for research work in the Science Faculty are appalling and lack of space forces many experiments to be conducted in the corridors. Large art classes, such as English with a Stage I roll in excess of 300, cram seven to a bench and the overflow sit in the aisles.

As long ago as 1937, it had become apparent that the existing site was quite inadequate for the future development of the University, but efforts to find elbow-room in the Princess Street neighbourhood were unsuccessful. The government of that time refused to cede Government House and its grounds on the northern boundary, and the City Council declined to make any land available to the University. In 1948, the University acquired an area of 120 acres at Tamaki—approximately 20 minutes by car from the city, and this was accepted as the future site of the University. But in June, 1955, Sir James Fletcher, representing the Fletcher Construction Company, placed before the University Council a proposal for the reclamation of 340 acres in Hobson Bay, 240 of which could be made available for University development if the remaining 100 acres were set aside for an hotel (15 acres) and multi-storey dwellings (85 acres), the ground rents from which would, within a reasonable period, reimburse the Government for its initial outlay and provide a permanent and substantial source of income to the Harbour Board.

Hobson Bay, surrounded by the residential suburbs of Parnell, Remuera, and Orakei, offered the prospect of a complete new University claiming only 95 acres, that his organization had drawn attention to. The Auckland Harbour Board, as owners of the sea-bed had a close interest in it, but the expense, and the consequent rent revenue it would contribute.

Matters came to a head on 23rd May, 1957, when a conference was held on the present site representatives of the Government, University, City Council, Harbour Board and Hospital before the Princes St. expansion. Voting power of the various delegations had been determined at the immediate preceeding meeting, the Prime Minister and the Mayor of Auckland, and it was felt that the City Council had seven votes to the University Council's four, and the conference was a foregone conclusion.

The City Council's veto of expansion was finally overcome in June, 1957, when the Minister of Works prepared an accurate survey of the University and this report published on March 11, 1957, gave the cost of reclamating $225,000, and summarily estimated the reclamation and site development expenses at $120,000, amounting to a total of $345,000.

On April 1st, the University Council reaffirmed its choice of Hobson Bay as the future site and asked the Government to develop the full 225 acres, eventually obtaining $345,000, but having now, increased its cost of reclamating and development to $1,761,000. This was merely the cost of reclamating without a penny having been spent on planning and construction of University buildings on ground that requires piles 25 feet in depth as an initial foundation.

Irrespective of the site finally adopted, at least seven years will elapse before the first permanent buildings are ready, and temporary accommodation must be provided to do up the temporary quarters resulting from the overcrowding. A two-storey "temporary" building, costing $25,000, was contracted to house the Geography and Geology Departments, due for completion next year, is about to commence construction on the last remaining free space—the cricket pitch and custodian's garden. Other old boarding houses are being acquired for conversion to lecture rooms.

The future site of the University is by no means settled. In view of the country's bad economic situation, and it seems extremely unlikely that the Government can afford the fabulous cost of reclamating and development of the new University at Hobson Bay. No one can deny that this site would be the ideal, but the expense, and the...
Price War

A University bookshop scheme started in Christchurch by students of Canterbury University is threatening to bring in a "price war". The scheme, enthusiastically supported by most students and staff, but opposed by the University Council and Professors Board, is run on the lines that the University is not, the students' newspaper, calls "strong and rather unscrupulous opposition" from the city's and New Zealand's largest firm of bookellers.

The University bookshop had its origin in dissatisfaction among students and staff with the standard of service from most bookshops in the city. It was felt that a shop dealing exclusively with the University trade would be more satisfactory. Students also had as a model a most successful and efficient University bookshop which had operated at Otago University, in Dunedin, in recent years.

The Canterbury University student body voted in favour of the scheme in a meeting, and a person for the shop was chosen. He received permission from the city authorities to run a bookshop. The Students' Association was to invest £1000 in the shop as preference shares, and to receive a yearly percentage of the profits.

These plans received their first check when the University Council refused to approve them, contending that the proposed bookshop was barred by its own constitution from investing money in this way. Taking the only course open, the Association then altered its constitution at a special general meeting, but the amended document failed to get the necessary approval of the Professors' Board. Not thinking it proper for the University funds to be used in any way which did not permit for other University money.

On two occasions, the student body decided to go ahead without investing money in the shop. The proprietors managed to set up the bookshop, but when students came to enrol early in the year, they were met in the lobby from a firm of city bookellers offering 25% discount on all textbooks.

Since the firm has never in the past offered more than 15%, discount (and then only for very large bulk orders) students have interpreted the new offer as an attempt to throttle the University bookshop at birth. They also anticipate that once the University bookshop has succumbed to the opposition, the old city prices and had service will return.

Cantu comments: "The idea of a monopoly is frightening;" a system where most of the power lies on one side is stabilizing to private enterprise, and it is the inevitable result of monopolies that slipshod and slapdash methods develop, with a fall off in the standard of service.

Meanwhile, a complaint has been forwarded to the New Zealand Booksellers' Association, for it is contended that the city firm's action is contrary to the Booksellers' Association, rule 5.2.

"Marriage and celibacy are both evil; it is better to choose the one which is not inescapable."

—Nicolas de Chamfort

CIVIL LIBERTIES

One of the most cherished rights of the people in democratic countries is the right to demonstrate and to register protest, whether by procession, by letters to the paper, or by banners and placards. One or two recent events and statements relating to different parts of the globe suggest that this fundamental prerogative of the people is not always being respected.

During the visit to this country of the German industrialist, Baron Krupp, a number of placards appeared on various buildings and power poles. These advocated banning the baron from New Zealand and named his as a prominent Nazi war criminal. Since then a senior police officer has announced in the Press that police prosecutions will be brought against those concerned. Whatever one's views may be concerning the visit of Baron Krupp, one must agree that the suggested police prosecutions are an unwarranted interference with the right of every citizen to demonstrate. I can only hope that the law in this regard will be changed and that the police will cease to display such intolerance and narrowness of mind.

In Australia recently the publishers and editor of the Sydney Daily Mirror were convicted of contempt of court on two charges and fined a total of £600. The fines followed two Mirror editorials with headings saying that a certain Judge Brennan had shocked the community by lenient sentences against motorists. This is a shocking instance of bureaucratic arrogance. If citizens are not to be free to criticise the administration of justice, whether by Courts or administrative tribunals, they have no guarantee that the cause of justice is being served.

In Italy a Franciscan priest has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for disturbing a Red election meeting. He is the head of the Bologna archdiocese's flying Friars, a group of Franciscans, specially trained in Marxism, who use cars with loudspeakers to drive to Red rallies and answer Communist propaganda. Admittedly, this is an extreme case. But nonetheless it raises the question of the right to "heckle," i.e., the right to protest during rallies at certain statements made by the speakers. This decision is a dangerous precedent and the principle could be extended to cover all interjections at political meetings.

I hope that readers carefully consider these cases of interference with civil liberties and will send protests to the appropriate quarters.

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ON CENSORSHIP—A JUSTIFICATION

The Editor:

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Editorial Board of the Students' Union, grave concern was expressed to you concerning the events contained in your issue of 27th March. After hearing you at that meeting, I felt that certain comments in poor taste were made and I wanted to add something to your reply. After hearing your reply, that had you the same situation again, you would not comment in such a manner (with the exception of our heading): the Executive further ruled that any copy which you proposed to publish be referred to the legal advice of his nominee, before being set up for printing.

A formal agreement was made in 1949 between the Association and the then Principal, Sir Thomas Hunt, that nothing could be published in "Salient" which would be seen by the President, with the sole concern of the regard as personally responsible for such material. This agreement has been tacitly renewed by succeeding Executives of the student body and such an agreement exist at this time.

Should a youthful and over-exuberant passion on the part of "Salient", this is possible. Considering the deep respect of the printers, comments might appear in print to which objection and such consideration should not be given. To the extent that the President of the Association, together with the Executive Board, is liable for such an extent: it is plainly desirable for the Executive to see to its interests. Normally the Executive would be expected to see to its interests when it appoints the Editor, and would therefore have regard to such matters as maturity and composure as well as technical qualification of the appointees.

It would be expected that censorship applicable to the opinion of the highest educational institution in the country, is not lightly handled by the Executive. To this extent, Executive's concern is justified. The reasonable laws and such laws are complied with if an Editor, after his appointment, gives strong indication that he is not in the least concerned with the existent, it is proper and desirable that these opinions should be expressed, and when expressed, are not to be published, and in particular, that the editorial comments are made regarding the character of a public figure. Such a position is not without some discretion exercised by the Editor when he makes the decision to publish. It seems further desirable that opinions of another's character, if made public, might be supported by more concrete evidence than a mere opinion.

An eminent American judge said some years ago that "freedom of speech" did not give a person the right to cry "fire" in a crowded theatre. Executive considers that "freedom of the Press" simply means freedom to publish everything and anything that may be true. Clearly there are limits, responsibilities being in their train obligations, and Executive's position has been a respectful lapping on the part of the Editor, on the subject matter. A further resolution, to the effect that you be informed that your period of editorship will be at the end of the first term, is to withdraw to you the gravity of the situation which Executive considers to be a matter of respect.

It is a matter of some regret that it seems necessary to restate the issues as Executive saw them when it made the decision it did. You were present during the major part of five to six years on the matter and said nothing to indicate that you recognised your obligations.

Yours faithfully,

B. C. SHAW,
Honorary Secretary,
V.U.W. Students' Union.

CENSORSHIP

To enable readers to know the considerations in which it is at the moment the flowing motion is given. This was debated at the Executive meeting on the 16th April, 1958.

Motion: That this Executive expresses its grave concern to the Editor of "Salient" that his period of editorship contained in an article of 27th March, 1958: That it direct that in future all copies for publications, including cyclostyled material must be submitted to the President or his delegate being in the Editor or the printer. That we inform the Editor that his period of editorship will be subject to review at the end of the first term.

ARE YOU PLAYING THE GAME?

It's time you were. And remember better gammoners prefer Sports Gear from The SPORTS DEPORT (Whitcombe and Kawdall Ltd.) 45 Wilis Street, Wellington.

UNIVERSITY PARKING PROBLEM

Have you ever arrived at University to attend a six o'clock lecture and found that you can't park your car within a quarter of a mile of the University Campus. Then how you, when walking back, late for the lecture, noticed the vacant tennis courts (the ones that are to be converted into the possible of a Student Union Building) and wondered as to the permissiveness of the Exe, that they haven't hit on the solution that is right under their noses. I have, and like you are amazed.

The parking of students' cars is surely the proper use of space as the tennis courts if it is true that the majority of students of the University will not be held before the beginning of the next season. Could I, in the name of the Exe, to take some action now, or does it take someone hostile to the Vice- President to be frustrated in his attempt to park, before any action could be taken? Only two courts would be required, leaving two courts for the odd winter player of tennis.

UNRESPONSIBLE ELEMENT IN EXE

JANE BUCKLEY AND COLLEAGUES WRITE ON RESPONSIBILITY

To have the confidence of its constituents must surely be one of the major aims of any effective Executive. To achieve this all decisions made by the body must be supported by its various members of that Executive, publicly at least. And this end there exists in the Constitution of V.U.W.S.U. a section regarding the obligations of Executives towards their body. This states:

SECTION 16, CLAUSE 5, SUB CLAUSE 1:

All resolutions of the Executive and all acts and things done or executed in good faith therein shall be binding upon all members of the Executive whether present at such meeting or not and are to be binding upon all property and assets of the Association provided that such resolutions can not be shown to be ultra vires the Executive or made in bad faith by the Executive or any improper cause.

If members of that body still can not agree to give their public support to any motion caused by a majority vote they have but one alternative—resignation.

The case in point is, of course, the recent letter by Miss Jane Buckley reporting to a decision of the Executive to carry out strict censorship of "Salient". In this she virtually disowned herself from any of the offending offensive contents. The position is that Miss Buckley was not at the meeting when the subject was raised. 

It had no real knowledge of the background discussion which made the motion.

The Constitutional procedure is resignation (far from unknown at Victoria) if she feels as strongly as she professes to do.

Despite these and more subtle objections of the editorship, I have not yet published the statement that she submitted.

I personally feel that by her action she has done little to further the cause of a "Free Press" and has only brought discredit to herself and to the Executive.

MR. WILSON ON TOUR

Finally the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. C. Wilson, Mr. D. W. Wilson, visited six east coast secondary schools for the purpose of giving prospective University students a picture of student "life" in the University. This tour was not in any way to replace that by the Union Officer of Victoria, Mr. Hogg, but rather to supplement it and give a more balanced picture of student life at the University. While stressing the academic side of University he attempted to give his audience a picture of University which incorporated all aspects of student life; that is, academic, social, and sporting.

Approximately 250 students represented the benefits of Mr. Wilson's profound knowledge of University life was but a rough idea of University life.

This is the first of such tours but as the advantages of being able to interest the prospective members of our life can only be seen and as the tour this year has been described by Mr. Wil-

son as an outstanding success he believes that if the tour be continued in forthcoming years. This tour was adopted by the Exe-

utive with the suggestion that the tours be alternated between East and West Coast Secondary schools yearly.

LIBRARY

Recently the Librarian, Mr. H. Miller, waited on a meeting of the Library Sub-Committee to discuss some students' suggestions to be handed on to him. Among the topics discussed:

1. The difficulty that some people have in finding a certain library which, in some cases, caused the students to be stacked with books that they sought. It was felt that the initial instruction given to Fresher student was of the utmost importance, as it was felt that his was fully aware that the instruction on the use of the Library was not merely limited to the first six weeks but to every student to feel confident that they knew how to operate the system. He added that the librarian, Mr. H. Miller, appointed for the last two years— 1958—had not been able to help students in their search for books. Unfortunately Miss Miller, the first appointment, had not come to know the Library well enough to be qualified to give any book that was asked for. Miss Miller was certainly part of her duties to help students. He also pointed out that in most cases, students should consult the desk librarians.

The problem of enabling students to receive sufficient instruction to make them competent (as the reference library is liable to new problems) is not something that is at all unexpected. It was felt that the students, under the instruction of the desk librarians, would be able to make the best use of the Library.

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An Anthology of prose

WHAT IN A NAME?

WHATS IN A NAME?

WHATS IN A NAME?

WHATS IN A NAME?

WHATS IN A NAME?
God And The Bodgies

"Religious teaching on some form or another is vital to the community... The teaching of religion is at the heart of all teaching." —Dr. Ian Cumming, Senior Lecturer in Education at Auckland University (Dominion, 14/5/58).

Three of its omissions are scarcely original. They are of a pattern with declarations that have been made with increasing frequency in the past few years.

The stampede towards religion as the solution to the social maladjustment of modern youth was started with the Maungarib Road Report of 1957 by the work of Dr. C. Maungarib, Q.C. ( sometime Parliamentary candidate and a particular spin-off boy of "Salient's" editor, if we may judge by another spin-off boy of "Salient"). It does not agree with the proposition that education is the key to the problem. It is the time that the factual basis was investigated.

Does the evidence support the contention that a religious upbringing makes children less prone to delinquency or a non-religious upbringing?

The sect most bent on advertising the efficacy of its special brand of religious education and of the family life it fosters, is the Church of Rome.

The last figures to be published in New Zealand indicating the incidence of crime among the adherents of various religions were issued by the then Chief Justice in 1914, when 47.7 per cent of inmates of New Zealand's jails were of the Roman Catholic persuasion, as compared with 14.0 per cent of Catholics in the total population. Much more recent figures in New South Wales (1946) show 38.5 per cent of Roman Catholic inmates as a time when the Roman Catholic total of the total population was 20%.

Facets like these are ignored by Catholic apologists in their keenness to prescribe a Christian cure for delinquency. The 1954 commission in fact overlooked ample evidence that a considerable amount of the Hutt Valley's adolescent roughness was the result of too much, not too little, religion in childhood.

Catholic schools go with a steady instruction in childhood are often highly conducive to antisocial outbursts in the teens. The concept that an action is good or bad because it is done in the name of God is pernicious, without any relation to the social or personal effects of that action. (Completely ignoring familiar dicta of Christ's), is not likely to be the best way of questioning teen-agers. The rule of the strong right arm as exemplified in the case of unqualified sanctions of eternal reward or punishment, will inspire only the very meek-minded sort of good behaviour, if any at all.

Mrs. Margaret Knight, in her B.C., talks a few years ago, pointed to the alternative which exists for giving children a moral basis of which very much higher order without any religion at all. And, in fact, many English, American, and New Zealand homes have for generations been bringing children up in this atmosphere with a conspicuous lack of delinquent or aberrant results.

The Church has encouraged evil behaviour can be clearly illustrated from political history of not very distant date. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Missionary of Muscovy was blessing to the atomic armaments of their respective governments, just as the Pope was blessing to the Italian troops departing for the annihilation of Muscovy. To the great non-Christian populations of Asia and Africa, Christianity simply means the creed of the West, which, in turn, is synonymous with rape and exploitation. Rev. Dr. Super remarked that after the Super assault on millions of black, blind, and yellow people... still anxious to give Christianity the benefit of the doubt, have now written it off as inoffensive.

Such acts as the excommunication of Tito for his persecution of Cardinal Stepinac (described by your last issue), have the same effect. To Western democrats, Tito has all the hallmarks of a totalitarian dictator, and yet to the Yugoslav peasants he was a liberator. The "New York Times" (15/10/46) noted that the contrast would not be overlooked between the attitude of the Church's action in this case and the fact that "Although Adolf Hitler was a Catholic, he was not excommunicated for his persecution of the republic and religion."

The whole attitude of the Church towards Hitler opens up to the charge of compromise with the most monstrous evil. The Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops at Fulda in August, 1938, issued an appeal for the cessation of strife between Church and State in Germany because "the danger from Bolshevism in other countries demands, in peace, unity, and complete support of the Nazi regime in Germany." This, at a time when the Nazis were labelling as "Bol- lingers" those officials sectional and in the Roman Catholic Churches in New Zealand.

The Editor:

Mr. Bollinger's numerous attempts in the past decade has been to reduce any rational dispute to the level of factional remonstrances of childish innocence. We do seem to suggest that he is possessed of a drivel simplemindedness, and consequently incapable of condescending to the level of rationality and corruption. We shall of course, Mr. Bollinger the service of giving him the chance to correct his mistakes. Looking aside, the possibility of Mr. Bollinger being a simpleton after all, we are left with only one course to pursue. It is not a justice that simplicity of mind that usually comes only after long periods of self-denial, death, denunciation, and martyrdom. One can almost imagine, as the acts they are done, those hands clasped in prayer, and that glowing halo that adorn the saintly figure of Mr. Bollinger. In a spirit of deep humility I bow to Mr. Bollinger's greater sanctity and mystic wisdom, ..."FALLEN ANGEL"

Angels vs. Assassins:

The controversy about the virtues of Catholicism that has been raging in your pages, and especially the issue of the century, that Mr. Mill highlights, the blind prejudice of the Roman Catholic theo- logians that follow when discussion on a religious theme is raised along narrow sectarian lines.

The blame must, I fear, be laid at the foot of Mr. Mill. It was the blustering trump-trespass of his first two editorials that broke the chains of discussion. The other is not an editorial that breaks the chains of discussion. It is a pattern familiar in New Zealand where one which has a disastrous effect on the traditional influence which was a national characteristic of the figure of Mr. Bollinger, and for which we are derided. Roman Catholic theologians, priests, Protestants, agnostics, and vice versa.

It is almost hopeless to try to straighten out the substance of the resultant discussion. To Mr. Mill, the Church of Rome is a sinister sect whose adherents are a debased group of people. He is well aware of the argument of thousands of people of good will, and as one person, is one to judge by the delusions about the role played by the Catholic Church in New Zealand. This issue was also confused by the disputants behind the scenes. It is set off by an unbelief alliance of conservative and liberal camps.

But still, broadly, the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism, and the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism. It is not that the Spanish Civil War was a battle between fascism and communism.
SALIENT'S CORRESPONDENCE

READERS PROTEST ABOUT CENSORSHIP

THE PRIVILEGE OF CENSORSHIP

This article was considered necessary by the author following ugly rumours of Executive high-handedness. In the letter he had written on the Cafeteria laws protecting the individual against slander or libel, the church against blasphemy and the state against heresy, the opinion of the author is not considered adequate by a general consensus of opinion. If it were otherwise, other preliminary steps would have been made to extend these laws.

There is one point, however, upon which a considerable divergence of opinion, explicit but more commonly implicit, is evident: that is the rights of censorship.

This is quite natural for in some of the aspects of its operation it is intended to prevent the dissemination of material harmful for the community. And there is this community: common to all, it is the community that the opinion is sufficiently clear to weigh in the balance the "advocability" or inhumanity of the book or the newspaper or the publication.

In a community large as the all-powerful State decides this, one has the Index, and in each college or church body the right is provided by the local influential groups which bring pressure to bear in order to prevent the book, the paper, the magazine being offered to the public for personal, political or religious reasons. Indeed, the University, the Council, the Professorial Board, each of whom has the ultimate legal right and power to bring pressure to bear to stop publication.

When any of these three groups, either individually or in company, find that this is necessary because of material which—in their opinion—is dangerous without even having knowledge of the contents, they have no right to offer, with these contents, with that which is pure entertainment, without even knowing what is intended, and to avoid possible consequences for the community, which are similar to those of the book, the newspaper, the magazine being offered to the public for personal, political or religious reasons.

The freedom of the press is the freedom of the people to know, to express, to criticize, and to be criticized. The freedom of inquiry is the freedom of the mind to know, to question, to doubt, and to be questioned. These are the basic freedoms of liberty, and they are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. These freedoms are not absolute; they are subject to certain limitations imposed by the government to protect the rights and interests of others. These limitations are necessary to ensure the maintenance of a free and democratic society.

However, the government may not impose these limitations in a manner that would unduly restrict the freedom of the press or the freedom of inquiry. The government may not suppress speech or expression on the basis of content, or on the basis of the speaker's viewpoint. The government may not impose prior restraint on the publication of information that is newsworthy and of public concern.

In conclusion, the right of the government to impose limitations on the freedom of the press and the freedom of inquiry is not absolute. These rights are subject to certain limitations imposed by the government to protect the rights and interests of others. These limitations are necessary to ensure the maintenance of a free and democratic society.
Publication of "Cappicade" late on the last Thursday afternoon of the first term has traditionally inaugurated the annual Capping festivities, originally designed to fetce the graduands of the year. Graduands' supper on the evening of the 17th is followed by the Cappicade activities on the small hours of Friday, culminating in the "procession" at noon on Capping Day. For a few hours all activity lapsed until the Capping Ceremony proper in the Town Hall, which concluded afterwards into the very small hours of the Saturday. A few days' rest, and "Extravaganzas" played at the Opera House for a few evenings, and then was only the cleaning up and the menial brown work that began.

This year there are some changes. Graduands' supper—an informal and hearty gathering of the graduands and their friends—was this year held at the University Hotel. The Executive are host to these persons, and toasts arerecorded to the gratifying and interesting. Commencement and procession, however, had for some years a beat and the same design: and, as a result of heavy comments made in interested groups, the Rector has seen fit to make some improvement policy for these activities. Some Executive members who have not been there for a while, and those in the University Hotel rerated, shall then be the "Cappicade" of this year. The procession should be continued.

"CAPPICADE"
A triumphant Editor of "Cappicade" was appointed, and has fully completed the very difficult, and at times heart-breaking task of producing a magazine which showed at least some acquaintance with University life and has seen portions of the Book this year. Consider that it will be the finest ever produced at this University. The magazine will be available to students on the Wednesday afternoon. The Union has received permission to sell "Cappicade" in the City of Wellington on Thursday, 8th, and Friday, 9th May, and in Lower Hutt on Thursday, 8th and Friday, 9th May. Thousand copies will be printed, and seerected on the "procession" to rushing back to a float in as previous years.

"UNIVERSITY SALES COMMISSIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO SELLERS. CLEVER SALESMEN WILL ALSO QUALIFY FOR GENEROUS GIFTS. AWARDS. FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHEME ARE ON THE BACK OF THE POSTER IN THE MAIN FOYER AND OUTSIDE THE CAPPING THEATER.

Procession will also be better this year, and groups are being encouraged. The next groups are: Faculty and clubs, various organizations, and there must be approved by the procession controllers. John Herakles has taken the lead, and all details are on the notice boards.

COLLECTION FOR CHARTER
Apart from improved quality of processions, this year there will be a collection for charity during the procession. All procurers and charity collectors are asked to be conscientious in collecting for the cause. The City Council has approved our request to collect for an organization of our own. The City Council has also appointed Birthright, the New Zealand Pensions Corporation, the first time that students of this University have collected for charity, and we hope that the public will respond generously to this very worthwhile cause.

Extravaganzas
This year's Extravaganza season is for a full six nights in Wellington, beginning with the Gala Opening, which hopes to emulate the style of overseas premieres. This will be followed by the Crawford season in Lower Hutt, and a two-night stand in Lower Hutt on Thursday and Friday. At Queen's Birthday weekend, the cast will travel to New Zealand to perform on Saturday, 30 and Monday, 1 and May, and Monday, 1st June. The gala Opening in Wellington, on Saturday, 10th May, will be devoted to the Student Union's new show. In the net proceedings will be handed to Birthright. Last year, Extravas were not so popular. All students should do their best to get to one or more of the performances: a respectable small number of the standard and the standard spirit of this year's show and cast are very good. Tickets for the Wellington season are priced: Circle, 10/-; stalls, 6/-; gallery. TIMETABLE
The following timetable indicates Capping activities:

**WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY** — *Cappicade* available.
**THURSDAY, 8TH MAY** — "Cappicade" on sale in Wellington and Lower Hutt.
**Graduands' supper, 8 p.m., Little Theatre.
**FRIDAY, 9TH MAY** — "Cappicade" still selling in Wellington if stocks last.
**Procession, 12 noon.
**Capping ceremony, 8 p.m., Town Hall.**
**Capping Ball, Town Hall, 10 p.m.
**SATURDAY, 10TH MAY, Gala Opening, Extrav, 1958, at Opera House, 8.15 p.m.
**Monday, 12th — Saturday, 17th May** — *Cappicade* available.
**Extrav at Opera House, Thursday, 22nd May — Extrav at Lower Hutt Little Theatre.
**Friday, 30th — Saturday, 31st May** — Extrav at Napier.
**Monday, 2nd June — Extrav at Napier.

Those are the main points on Capping. To be useful, remember that some activities require YOUR support: you will find you can enjoy yourself pleasantly, without allowing the privilege of letting off steam in good, charming, clever society.

Further information will be found on the notice boards, or may be obtained from members of the Executive, or Capping organs.

— B. G. SHAW

**SHAKESPEARE IN THE ROUND**
Drama Club production of *All's Well That Ends Well* was a bold venture in so many ways that it could easily have flopped. The play is unfamiliar and commonly regarded as one of Shakespeare's worst, muddied in its actions and nasty in its material. The staging was unusual, with a play concerned with the woman in the body of the theatre and the audience around them, scarcely any set decoration and no costumes. The coming and going of the actors was done off stage, costumes, too, were the acting are the programme, told us just to be bold but help capture the mood of the theatre. The production was superior and the play came across with a liveliness few had expected. It was enthusiastically received by many who had written it off as dull and unpleasant.

This success was achieved to some extent in spite of the professed aim behind the experimental staging and setting. We were told that Helena was to be seen as a resolute, unintelligent woman, that we must admire however little we sympathize with her motives. It was this conception of her as a "Shavian superwoman" which prompted the shareholders of this production. She was taken to be as modern and as unsung heroine of the modern dramatic heroine. In the actual performance, the Helena of Donella Palmer was too little of this. At no time did we lose our sympathy or provoke our displeasure and her rich qualities, which were much more traditional as modern, served to emphasize the departure from the interpolation of the part we were led to expect.

Helena, the Courtesan and Love-friend in well with Miss Melina's Helen, but Parrode was so overly by her presence that she seemed more like an Evelyn Waugh militarist than the bourgeois, brilliant Helena whose delineation by Helena in the first act is but the pretense to his complete discomfort at the end of the play. We were hardly conscious of him as the uninhibited min-of-leader of youthful loveliness under the mask. The character was altogether too off-hand for the important lines he has in the many-parts of his role, his dignity and his relationship to the central characters not very clearly defined.

If these parts seem to have suffered from the conception of the characters, then there is no denying that there is a warm and much more terious than reading of the play had suggested. Nola Miller's role was one of the few that showed a Shakespeare play as primarily something to be spoken was a must satisfying one. The three platforms restricted the actors at times, especially in reciting the stage directions. The running time of Parrode should have been found for Bertram to be appreciated. The final entry of Helena was disappointing, and the moment of the play and she had far too little room and time to make it an impact on the central points to better have been?

For disagreements about interpretation of the parts, some of whose characters the acting was subordinate to the production, there had a completely of movement and gesture as impressive as his fine speaking of verse, and his lines. At stage seemed to rise and fall, and Bertram, equally similarly spoke and moved with such charm and that Bernard Grice, after a rather uncertain and not so broad ones in the middle of this human comedy. The audience so much took of its meaning. John Galsworthy, as Parrode, I have mentioned already as failing to give the part the full-blooded energy it needs, but his performance early in the play as a rather cynical sly was great in itself and at the end his decline as a character was not so well of good humour about it to make the audience towards him completely convincing.

The minor characters were not always as well handled as some of the speaking of verse and (more surprinsingly) of prose was too coloquial. The" I shall not be distressed" of Lavinia was ( irritatingly full of gestures which distracted the attention from what he was saying. The naturalness of the movements about the acting area which the production called for helped the inexperienced actors and only in the scene where Parrode was to be the minor parts seriously lack.

John Reynolds as Bertram got all the speaking of verse and (more surprisingly) of prose was too colloquial. The" I shall not be distressed" of Lavinia was ( irritatingly full of gestures which distracted the attention from what he was saying. The naturalness of the movements about the acting area which the production called for helped the inexperienced actors and only in the scene where Parrode was to be the minor parts seriously lack.
WINTER TOURNAMENT APPOINTMENTS

Although Winter Tournament is months away and it is essentially that organisation should begin immediately. To this end Exec. has made the following appointments:

The office of Tournament Controller goes to John Rowan, who has been associate for the previous months of hard work in front of him if Tournament is to be a success. Assistant Tournament Controller, the recently returned John Whitta, Corresponding Delegates John Hercus; Treasurer, Dan Tow; Billeter/Entertainment Controller, Elizabeth Beck; and Entertainment Controller, Glen Wiggins.

It is going to be with these people that the success or otherwise of the Winter Tournament will rest. Students should realize that the organiz- ing of a Inter-University Tournament is not a matter of last-minute rubbish (though these do occur) and that the co-operation of all will be appreciated—especially when it comes to Billing! More on this topic later.

DEBATING—SEX AND ALL THAT

Prominency was the topic under discussion when Debating Society activities for 1958 went off to a bright start on Thursday night. The debates were Assemblies distinctly non-academic provoked interjections and laughter which seemed somewhat out of place in the C.J.'s lecture room atmosphere.

Douglas, this year's President, briefly outlined the year's activities, the tradition and history of the society and the games open for com- petition and the year's first debate on the motion that man is a prodigal animal. Larsen, opening for the affirmative, gave the debate away from the sexual aspects of the motion to the diversity of human activities. This only had the effect of making the audience simmer—expectantly for the negative's reply.

For the negative, experienced speaker Whitta, made no illusions as to what the audience wanted to hear the affirmative both bar- ren. He told the exasperated audience that the negative would not only show that the motion normal was not promiscuous but would go further and show that the female was not a sex symbol. In a detailed mixture of truth, whimsey and fact with the Kinsey reports the fore Whitta made things doubly awkward double offences in his affirmative second speaker.

Ferryndough had attempted to return to the theme of his leader's argument but soon succumbed to the large red herrings thrown across the path by Whitta. Once more it was Kinsey to the fore with the audience in agreement. O'Brien, seconding Whitta, kept the argument sound on its axis with some success and it was then the turn of floor speakers.

Wiggins kept the argument high at a level of interest and then speaker Peach took the centre of the floor and by a series of brilliant syllogisms effectively exposed the arguments and affirmative and negative. His efforts gained the appreciative ear of adjudicator Denys Rossiter, himself a remarkably exceptionally able speaker and debater, who seconded him first speaker for the evening.

Following this performance new speaker Hendry, retired on an equally most meritorious performance—he elected to present a per- sonal view of the argument. "That Conformity Breeds..."

THE CABLE CAR

The New Zealand Coils—including men in the six-foot-plus, four- and five-foot groups those Japanese, who were several stone lighter and several inches shorter than us—were already familiar with a number of Tan stocks that sometimes. The improvements at Salamanca (the Varsity stop) would be welcomed.

A more substantial shelter is re- quired and those brightly painted signs "All right for University and Fountain" must go. I don't like the association they imply between knowledge and the fountain of water.

RUGBY

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