FORECAST OF OVERCROWDING

In its Annual Report to the University Council, presented in May, the Professorial Board drew attention to the fact that by 1957, to give the start on the University programme the University will be driven within a short time to limit student enrolments.

FORECAST STUDENT NUMBERS

In 1955 the Educational Department produced an estimate of student enrolments at the constituent institutions for the year 1955. These figures showed that Victoria University would have approximately 4,000 students by 1955. Moreover, the number of students in the University would increase at an average rate of 2,500 students every five years. Subsequently, in November of last year, revised estimates were produced which indicate that in 1955 we can expect between 3,500 and 4,500 students. This is likely to be exceeded by 1957 between 3,600 and 7,250.

According to the years immediately preceding World War II, the educational needs of the State were estimated at 2,000 students. In recent years the enrolment has reached 2,900, a figure which remains stable for the next ten years. It was at one time expected that the demand from ex-service men would satisfy the student numbers who would revert to something near the pre-war figure, but as this group of students begins to diminish, numbers were kept up by new entries from the schools, reflecting the increased birthrate of the post-depression period.

This article was specifically written for “Salient” by Dr. Califf, Particular Emphasis on the President, V.C., N. C., and R.C., National Union of Students (Australia), The University of Melbourne, N.S.W. "Salient." This is the official magazine of the University of Melbourne, Australia.

The rapid increase, however, is just beginning. Student numbers increased in 1955, but as the Education Department’s forecasts indicate, we can expect an annual and substantial increase in student numbers for many years to come.

There may be economic or political developments that will affect these forecasts, but in the meantime, the forecasts are based on the assumption of no change in the demand for university education. The increases Auckland has to face are greater, and Canberra and Coffs, in a more modest fashion, can look forward to a similar experience.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

At the end of the war this University was left with only the main Arts Building, begun in 1906, and the Chemistry and Biology Building, begun in 1921; and the Biology Building, two stories of which were completed in 1938. To cope with the immediate post-war increase a number of steel, but were erected both on the Uni- terrestrial, and the wooden Little Theatre Building was constructed for the joint use of the University and the Teachers’ College. Since then two more buildings have been added, a third added to the Little Theatre Building for comfort of students removed to make way for the Science Building, and the Science Building itself is nearing completion.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

At first sight it would appear that the massive Science Building, dominating the University site, must provide an answer to accommodation problems for some years to come. But in fact the relief afforded is only temporary. The Departments of Chemistry, Geology and Geography, and the function of Block B, is not contradict so many of the problems of the University. And at what point does the swamping of library facilities lead to a deterioration of standards that can only be detrimental to all students attending the University? And at what point does an adverse staff-student ratio bring about the same effect?

Is Victoria a Glorified Night School?

Where is the prestige of Victoria in the capital? Why are students all treated as though they are attending a glorified night school and not a seat of learning as Victoria should be?

The first answer that we can give to this is the recent edition of the “Evening Post.” Look at the figures for attendance at the University. Out of a total roll of over 2,500 only a mere 500 odd are regular students. Can it be that the students themselves do not treat Victoria as a seat of University at all? Surely it is not true that we are only attending a glorified night school. But if we are not then why is it that in the Calendar every year we find that most important units (or rather units that are taken by a large number of students) are all after five in the afternoon.

If this is not to enable the students to attend the university after their normal day’s work then what is it? It should be that the students are putting their university studies first but, instead of going off to work after the afternoon classes, they are going off to work and the studies are only second to this. The problem is not only that. The powers-that-be condone this. Otherwise, why the time table as it is?

THE BUILDING PROGRAMME

With these two needs in mind the University requested the approval of the University Grants Committee, in 1955, for the planning and erection of a building to house the Library and provide for classrooms and substantial accommodation for members of staff. This was wholly supported by the Grants Committee and recommended to the Government, but consideration was deferred. The question was reopened last year, and the matter is now being reviewed under the consideration of the Government.

The proposed site of this building is to the rear of the Science Building and beyond and encroaching on the Little Theatre Building, so that we can be made of the hall to provide as much additional floor space as possible. The Library portion will have seating for 2,000 readers and storage provision for a gross of 200,000 volumes. It will be so designed, however, that it can be readily expanded to accommodate 1,500 readers and 500,000 books.

There will be studies for 140 members of teaching staff, a number specially provided for special laboratory and other provision for the Department of Psychology.

Such a building, however, will be a symbol of the build up of past experience that it will take at least 10 years to complete this building. It is envisaged that the Government will give authority for the completion of the building over the next six years, in the meantime it may be possible to make some slight increase in reading room capacity by building a Cafeteria-Common Room area that will bring the total building area of the present Union Building is completed. This will not, however, solve the problem of staff accommodation. To meet this need the University Council has proposed to the Government an extension of the present Biology Building so that the student body can have the benefit of the teaching currently staffed in the Biology Building.

The Departments of Beatty and Zeller have no premises, and present buildings are not adequate to house the students, but their needs can be met in the meantime by the provision of one further laboratory and certain ancillary services. In the meantime, however, further extension will be called for. If permission is soon forthcoming to make a start on the Arts and Library Building, so that this building can be completed by 1964. An extension of the Biology Block is all that is needed to accommodate the extra staff due to arrive between 1960 and 1962. The Arts and Library Building is completed, these students will be housed in the Biology Block and the entire Biology Block will be converted for academic use. Whether the needs of increased enrolments in Science and Psychology in the future will be met by this University can do some dnger meet the problems of the immediate future.

THE RESULT OF DELAY

If the Arts and Library Building had been approved in 1955, it could have been completed in time for use during the session of 1962, when the present forecast enrolment is 3,500. If the building was approved today, it could be in use for 1963 when the forecast enrolment is 4,500, but the cost will be about $1,500. Each year’s delay now means a further increase of enrolment by 2,500 in the years following 1962, and an overcrowding of the existing buildings that can only deprive the students of the full benefit of the University district of what they have a right to expect.

The Council and the University Grants Committee are concerned with matters as far as they can, and the development of the University is done by the Government. Provision of more accommodation is a matter of the greatest urgency and in view of the delay over the Arts and Library Building as a matter of doubt as to whether the nature of the University is fully appreciated in Government circles.
ENGLAND RIGHT OR WRONG

"And all are bred to do your will
By land and sea—wherever flies
The Flag, to fight and follow still.
And work your Empire’s destinies."

—KIPLING.

"Empire is to me a lovely euphonious name which cannot be entirely displaced."

—DR. MAZENGARB.

Only a few months back we read, supposedly with a feeling of patriotic pride, of the glorious military operation in Oman—how wonderfully successful were the R.A.F. in destroying mud forts! How the poverty stricken villagers must have run like mad before the rockets and cannonsmanship of the British jets! All the old imperialists—Palmerston, Disraeli, Kitchener, Rhodes, Kipling—must have turned over in their graves with sheer excitement.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES. Now we read of the dispatch of a warship to the Maldives Islands. For some time Britain has been in trouble with this small protectorate over the establishment there of an air base. An agreement was reached some time ago for the establishment of a base on the small island of Gan, one of the Maldivian group. It is agreed that the few hundred inhabitants of the islands should be transferred elsewhere at British expense and resettled. Since then there has been a change of government in the Maldives and the new administration has shown itself very critical of the agreement establishing the base. So when the British High Commissioner in Ceylon recently made an effort to patch up the trouble he travelled in a British warship. Naturally enough this has drawn a protest from the Maldivian Government alleging that Britain is bullying a small nation at naval gunpoint.

"THEY ARE LIFTING THEIR HEADS IN THE STILLNESS TO YELP AT THE ENGLISH FLAG!"

The Chief Minister of Jamaica, Mr. Manley, told recently that the attitude of Britain and the United States toward a proposal for the capital of the West Indies Federation was one of arrogance and contempt. The proposed site is Chaguaramas, Trinidad, where there is a United States naval base. Mr. Manley said Britain had stated it was unwise to request the United States to construct a new Chaguaramas to make way for the capital in the light of conclusions of a report on the subject. "The conduct of the British Government in publishing a one-sided statement designed to prejudice and embarrass, and indeed prevent, any more critical consideration of the matter in the West Indies is an insult and an outrage to the people of the West Indies and the Federal Government," said Mr. Manley.

"FRIEND OF THE ENGLISH, FREE FROM FEAR."

I note with interest that terror stalks the British Policy is an exploitative situation which throws to the blow the islands’ economy sky-high. Unexplained acts of terrorism and sabotage have shocked the ruling millionaires elude, we are told, the vigilant American eyes. A flocking to this fashionable winter playground. Root cause of the trouble has been the constant rejection by Britain of demands by the 100,000 Negro population who make up 82% of the population for an articulate voice in the government. For years, the Bahamas have been ruled by a white group whose families have lived on the islands for generations. For years, they have held a safe majority in the House of Assembly, giving them a firm hold on economic and political power. There is plural voting, and one vote is given to every company registered in the Bahamas; and, moreover, an extra by-election vote is given to anyone owning property in a constituency even if he does not live there. But when what appeared to be a minor squabble about wages touched off a unanimous general strike, Britain adopted its traditional remedy for curing its colonial troubles and flew in a battalion of British troops.

"AN' THEY GAVE US EACH A MEDAL FOR SUB- DEBEN ENGLAND'S FOLKE.

In Malta two Ministers of the former government of Mr. Mintoff have been charged with intimidating people during the recent general strike organised as a protest against British treatment of Malta, a nation awarded the George Cross during the last war. The arrested persons, at the mercy of the British Governor, are the former Education Minister and the former Minister of Health.

Should we therefore agree with Dr. Mazengarb that "Empire" is a lovely euphonious name that cannot be entirely displaced?

MUSIC SOCIETY

It appears that the Music Society has an extremely active committee this year. Already they have held one highly successful student concert featuring works of Elgar, Vivaldi, Mozart, Schubert, Mahler, and Beethoven, and it is evident that the standard of concerts and lectures on the Society’s programme for the Second Term will be unusually high.

The first of these functions, on June 11th, will be another Student Concert, highlights of which will be the "Vivaldi Violin Concerto in G" and "Four Hungarian Folk Songs" by Matyas Seiber. A film evening has been arranged for June 18th and an interesting programme concerning the music of India and the making of instruments used by the natives of the Bengal Coast will provide a stimulating contrast to the main feature, "The Music Khoon.”

On July 3rd, Mr. William Ngata will lecture on "Musiic in the traditions and its place in the culture of New Zealand." In conjunction with this talk, the Music Society is happy to present a display of Maori carving, greenstone and the famous "non-flutes". All of this is a fitting introduction to the fascinatingly unique culture lost by the Dominion Museum.

Other programme possibilities include an evening with the well-known International Club-Music Society, previously sponsored by the Malcolm Lachlan Quartets or the New York Philharmonic Society, or a lecture by John Hopkins (conductor of the National Orchestra), or a concert of works by New Zealand composers, and songs of the Maori people.

These functions, interpreted with the assistance of a renowned organist and contemporary music, make an interesting series. Watch the notice-boards for further details.

* * *

The Sub-groups of the Music Society have started the Second Term in great style, and all of these groups will welcome inquiries from anyone interested in joining.

The String Group, under the direction of Per Kolum (Professor of Dentistry 6877M, evening) is at present rehearsing chamber music and will be interested if the response is overwhelming, to break out into full scale orchestral music.

The Choral Club meets every Thursday morning at 10 o’clock in the Music Room, U.G. Works being studied this year include excerpts from oratorios, homophonic pieces, music by 18th and 19th century composers, and the more recent works of Britten, Vaughan Williams, Bartok, and a number of New Zealand compositions. Any inquiries to this Club should be made to Sue English (conductor), phone 76-120.

The Woodwind Ensembles requires a competent clarinettist and also a low reed player. Any interested should contact Jillian Huthmacher, phone 76-210, or Robert Inui, phone 34-500.

ARE YOU PLAYING THE GAME

It’s time you were. And remember—better gamemakers prefer Sports Gear from...

THE SPORTS DEPT

(Winnipeg & Caldwell (5) 45 Willis St., Winnipeg.)
GOD DEFEND....

BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL

"The Reverend Samuel Marsden, a minister, was a magistrate at Parramatta, N.S.W., known in the vernacular speech as the 'flogging parson,' because of the extreme severity with which the punishments imposed on convict servants for breaches of discipline, even, in the case of minor indiscretions, amounted to flagellation. But in his stead the impression of the reputation almost of a saint."

— "Reforming Round New Zealand," by Frank June, p. 23.

UTTER STUPIDITY

"There's a better chance of finding water than to go on producing butter," the Minister (of Finance) stated, when instancing the fact that every pound of butter sold since January, 1956, had been disposed of at a loss.


UNCONDITIONAL

"At least, in Mrs Doolein's well-known words, it is not very likely.

— "Truth," 20/5/58.

OUR TRADE POLICY

The tremendous fall in prices of our exports to Britain has brought the question of our basic trade policy, Preference to Britain. Now that we have seen just how much preference Britain is going to give to us, the usury of preference that we have been had, played for the biggest suckers in history. During the last war we New Zealanders sweated our guts out to produce a commodity to an embattled Britain, as well as sending thousands of troops overseas. Before the war we could go without our exports but when Britain was in trouble she came crying to us for help and we gave it. We stinted ourselves, sent farm produce to feed and clothe her people at half the world price! Britain wouldn't forget that, we told ourselves. Not only that but we sent thousands of soldiers to fight Britain's battle against the Germans and Italians when they were needed desperately here to fight the Japanese who were surging through the islands irresistibly, their bombers reaching as close as Australia. Just a little further and the Japanese would have overrun us and our army in the Middle East. Our land near soldiers away to help the British! Surely they

Our Trade Policy

InCREASE PRODUCTION

The order remained in Malta for 20,000 cases, after having been rejected by the former City of London and the Italian navy. The case was heard by the Mayor of Mansfield, in the presence of the Lord Mayor of London.

— "Australia," 7/1/58.

DEATH OF A TOMISTONE

The death of Dr. W. M. F. Mitchell, the famous surgeon, has been announced by the Government.

— "Truth," 20/5/58.

DEATHS OF THE PHILIPPINES' REJOICE

The "Southern Cross" should have stopped if what America's seaman can judge, that there is such a thing as love after marriage. It can't be true and it is a lie to a sailor trying to bring up two sons to lead good lives.

— "Silverstream," 1/9/58.

What the Prime Minister (of Eire, Mr. de Valera), the "Daily Telegraph" and the Prime Minister of Eire have said about the disengagement of Eire in October, 1958, is that the Prime Minister will have to decide whether to go on fighting or to go on in the ranks of fairies or whether to punish 20 State police with whom all the Prime Minister says about the corresponding. The men, employed by the police, refused to build a fence through a piece of land at Belmont, Sydney, that is now known locally as a one-time place of fairies, "the fairy people.

AND UPON THIS ROCK I WILL BUILD MY CHURCH"

"Rock 'n' roll should replace ruggedness in the Methodist Missions in Sydney. "Youth today does not feel the beat of conventional church music," Mr. Walker said.

AND

"A young bespectacled parish priest who specialises in organising "rock 'n' roll" evenings for teenagers in his parish in Warrington, Lancashire, became the eighth bishop since he was ordained. He is the "Daily Sketch." He is the Hon. Peter Hubert Winton Gilkey, a Benedictine monk.

Why didn't the woman in England who got her leg stuck in the brush of the British Press which told New Zealand not to settle with Britain's troubles?

But whatever the deal, we had better make quite certain that we don't have almost all of our trade with Britain, for we've had a pretty merry lesson that it is not safe to let Britain keep an economic stronghold on us. The best way to avoid this is to vastly expand trade with Japan (yes, our ex-enemy) which is one of our natural markets of the future. Japan already buys a great deal of our goods and if we buy her manufactured goods she will be able to sell us butter and cheese and meat. Perhaps the Japanese will be able to sell us their prices for our goods, but many of her goods are cheaper than those of the British. So we'd better not count on just a simple commercial appeal to the Privy Council?

What happens in London in the

continued on page 4
The inclined brains of America's advertising industry have been busy investigating the old ideas of scenting-up products to provide an effraying catalyst for a sale. Using chemical scents they prompt in the same way as hawk at a meadow. Ads for frozen strawberries make people's mouths water by incorporating a synthetic chemical which smells of freshly picked fruit. More and more U.S. food stores use chemicals produced as a result of this discovery. The smears of cheesy bread, peppermint, savory cheese, ham, mushrooms and fragrant tobacco. Even washing machines have been sold to the accompaniment of a small fresh, crisp language.

EXPERIMENTAL work is progressing in "sensory enriched" films. As the more carefully thought-out soundtraks and the right buttons, spraying the audience with smells of sex-scapes, non-existent women, heavy perfumes, and so on. More erotic scents will be cheaply synthesized and introduced in the film industry in a joint project with Vanishing's "Breathe Richly" line. As for the smell of strawberries, it is thought to attract the consumer to the product because it is associated with a certain smell, a certain natural and respiratory smell. The smell of strawberries is a perfect example of a consumer's brain is a hindrance to effective advertising. In return for their abilities to perceive and assess their own internal sensations, they may influence the public's understanding of the world. It is a form of self-awareness that is the basis of our society. The smell of strawberries is a perfect example of how advertising can influence our basic needs and wants.

FREUD AND YOU

Meanwhile the psychiatrist has recognized the sexual tension, a condition of his own existence which he cannot exist. The French psychotherapist Soubirou is one of the most influential writers on the subject of the unconscious. He claims that the unconscious is the hidden part of the human organism. The unconscious is the part of the mind that is not aware of itself. This is a concept that is important for understanding the way in which our brains work. The unconscious is the part of our mind that stores memories, emotions, and desires. It is also the part of our mind that is responsible for our day-to-day experiences and our reactions to the world around us. The unconscious is the part of our mind that is not aware of itself. It is a form of self-awareness that is the basis of our society. The smell of strawberries is a perfect example of how advertising can influence our basic needs and wants.

IMAGES

Technically at any rate, what could be done for cigarettes and automobiles could also be done for politicians. In America the sub-concious techniques will have to be used in order to influence the consumer's mind. Speaking as a New Zealand woman who has been exposed to the American market, I think the American market is quite good. It is a form of self-awareness that is the basis of our society. The smell of strawberries is a perfect example of how advertising can influence our basic needs and wants.

THE RUDICIOUS

Advertisers knowingly exploit these trends. On the semi-sociological level there is the case of the American License. The TV sponsors give all the examples of duplicitous symbolism in selling to women past the child-bearing age, where most of his following is concentrated. The "psychiatrists" who tell the advertisers that the women are not alone in this whole dis- closure are a great heart to other professional men is equally guilty. More and more social science men are the same, and there is nothing said about these men's qualifications. Included among them are men best in their field, such as the young, the old, and the dead. These social scientists are living in a "Society Dictionary of Social Scientists. Interested in Motivational psychology, they are alive. Among them are the "trends" written by the "lives" of theournée. Vanier Park, North American, suggests the method of misleading "selling" by methods of "selling" - right between the middle of regular T.V. commercials. You might flash a picture of a couple making love, or a mother breast-feeding her baby right in the middle of an automobile or cigarette store when it is "time to exhale." The advertisement would be unconsciously very powerful. The sexual tension, a condition of the unconscious, is almost unconsciously established in the consumer by the advertisements. The association of cigarette smoking with breathing, or cruel breathing, may or may not be unconscious. It is for the judge to find out. We already know, breast-feeding images should be admitted in all of America. It is a form of self-awareness that is the basis of our society. The smell of strawberries is a perfect example of how advertising can influence our basic needs and wants.
EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS

The annual executive elections are almost due, and as usual we expect to have to choose between a long list of candidates who are completely unknown to the average student. Students will stand and be elected with the votes of all the students who have registered concerned. No wonder there is such student apathy and no wonder so few students bother to vote at all. Under such conditions democracy breaks down and gives way to government by the ignorant.

Some effort must be made to introduce the candidates to the students. It is not enough to put up their names on the "blurb" sheet brought out by "Salient", especially when we recall that the "blurb"s are usually written by students.

I would suggest that some responsible University organisation (might I suggest the Debating Society?) should arrange for five minutes speeches on behalf of all the various candidates, each address to be followed by the answering of questions. So that all candidates should have every opportunity to speak over a period of several days. The logical venue is the common-room, as this would enable students to listen to the address at their own time and at their pleasure.

If these suggestions are put into effect, we can expect to see much less apathy and a far greater enthusiasm among the students during our then stage of "electioneering" campaign and follow this up with the biggest vote yet recorded.

T.J.K.

What are these elections that are coming up? What is Excut? Can I stand? Can I vote? What do I get out of it?

Questions of this sort are always asked around the cafeteria and common-room—or rather whispered in lectures where, no doubt, they look at the catalogues and are told that the elections are for the "Student Body" of the year, in that all meetings, officers and other business essential to the day-to-day running of the union, are to be handled by the elected. They believe that the "Student Body" is to be the governing body, that is to say, that the elected have power to carry into effect the Constitution; have such other rights and duties as "are conferred or imposed upon them by the Constitution or by the Executive." They then, where possible, will be members of the union. Dues include "superintendence of the financial affairs of the union.

Eight Committee members—four men and four women—will be elected.

ALL WORK

These people meet at least fortnightly to discuss "minutes" (meetings usually last 1 until 3 a.m. or earlier), hear a chairman, and you will have read enough of their minutes (complete files of minutes) or reports in "Salient" to gather an impression of the sort of things they do.

But attending executive meetings is not the only duty of executive members. There are countless sub-committees of the union (Finance, Capping, Cappicade, Extravaganza, S.O.S., Publications, International Affairs, etc.) on which they have to take their share of job. The Secretary is a member of almost every one of these committees. And there are all sorts of other jobs to pit around—Health-Shop controller, editor with University Press, Press Censor, Capping Ballout, National Censor, International Affairs officer, Council, etc., etc., all of which are of considerable advantage to the student body.

THE EXECUTIVE, as constituted of thirteen persons, is as follows:

A President—who shall be responsible for the general conduct of the affairs of the Union, and who is usually male (but has been, on at least two occasions in V.U.W., a "stumpy gent," a female) and has, by hallowed tradition (but not by law) usually been an experienced member of the outgoing Executive.

A Vice-President—must be, or currently be an ex-member of the outgoing Executive, be "that" assistant in the duties and shall in the absence of the President be and act as President of the Union and Chairman of the Executive.

Women's Vice-President—must be female, is an equal of the Men's Vice-President.

Secretary—the conscience of the student body, an ex-member of the outgoing Executive over three or four times as much work as anyone else. Only qualifications accepted by tradition are willingness, but incumbents are usually good people, intelligent and vision. May be of either sex. Duties include keeping the financial affairs of the Union and the Executive and of all committees, many of which he or she is not. Each person is responsible to the Union and only concern, and in the absence of the President, is elected for the Union and the Executive, and for the Union and the Executive. The Secretary is elected for the Union and the Executive.

What are the perks? There are lots of advantages—unless you call degree of lighthearted a perk. Until the organization of the student body, for the student body, and for their organization after the election, they have to do the entire organization. They have to do all of this, and this is something which is hard to do, and share with everyone.

ASIAN STUDIES: WHY NOT?

It is interesting to read of the attitude of the representatives of the University of Auckland in the introduction of Asian Studies as part of the B.A. course. However, it is not in, and the present class of 23 is managing well in its work. The credit must go to Professor Palmer, who has to work single-handed in his department, but his efforts are the more meritorious when one considers the number of his public appearances.

Certainly Wellington and Auckland—are beginning to realize that South-east Asia is not a remote and isolated area, but is an integral part of the present and particularly the future. Professor Palmer has taken time off on a great number of important occasions to date to speak to various groups, learned societies and others, and while one might disagree with much of what he says, he does bring to the students that young men who find time to do these things.

MATURITY?

Are we afraid of our Colombo Plan students? At times we would think so. The Christian religious groups, especially proponents, devote their traditional Buddhists and Moslems, and woe (with films and books and buses) hardly the attitude of a mature University group!

OVERLOOKING

The V.U.W. Intercollegiate Club is to convene an Inter-varsity conference at Wellington, to coincide with Winter Tournament. It seems most of value could come from this conference, and it might be advisable see for the V.U.W. Club to see that a representative of N.Z.U.A. is invited along, as some of the students to be discussed overlap what has been hinted at the latter body’s field of action.

EAST IS EAST

This column has heard that at a recent meeting of the Resident Executive of N.Z.U.A., our National

An's is a very real place in New Zealand policy, we will do most if we understand Asia as well as we can, and constantly act as mediators between East and West, a bridge which is of material benefit New Zealand, geographically so isolated, and for all of the un

U OR NON-U?

Two brand rounds is a fair profit for a quarter show, particularly a student show, and if one considers "Extravaganza" is an amateur show which this year ran for nine evenings, then you’ll see that the achievement is one of the more worthy pursuits. You get a peek at life of a $200 a professional orchestra wouldn’t be pleased with with any more polish the show would not be worth mentioning the show is a great course whether a student show when one is not interested in the things are being done.

"Extravaganza" loses one thing to the student touch, the student cast, the student or ex-student producer, the student script-writer, then this column believes that it should fold up, even if it is making $200 profit. The public do not want a professional student show. And Extravaganz has always been a student show it is a fine line to please because of that, livable with because it was amateurish and lacked polish worth of comment. Let’s unprofessional Extravaganza. This column promises to offer comment, satiric and otherwise, on any show seen. Contributions will be welcome, particularly from those who intelligently oppose my dogma.

—E.E.
LET'S HAVE A BINGE

Among the Orientation Week campaign by the E.U. this took the form of a barbecue which attracted a very large crowd and it appeared to be a most lavish and successful evening. So far so good. But the next episode relates an application function that was beyond the stretch of our imagination.

The final instalment was the farewell dinner to the (Tuesday, 27th) of the sum of £31/14/4 to cover the cost of the Dinner.

It seems rather obvious that this is either a frivolity or a deliberate misappropriation of public funds. When the Budget for the coming year was discussed it was stated that this year V.U.W.S.U. would be paying its usual "annual" budget. Surely the granting of large annual sums for expenditure, which is inappropriate is incompatible with this statement. It would be interesting to see the result of a similar application by the Labour Club, for £20 for the purpose of paying for tickets to a party. Surely the Exce-

EXEC. NOTES

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For those of you who have all ready thought of the injustice of students being forced to pay ins-

N.Z.U.A. P.A.Y.E.

For those of you who have al ready thought of the injustice of students being forced to pay ins-

INTERNATIONAL

The V.U.W.S.U. Exco decided to support the offering of a scholarship to the best students of the South-east Asian area generally. Alternate proposals were Malay or Indonesian. Because of the lack of National scholarships in the two countries, it is thought that ade-

Censor’s Comment:

1. To suggest that the Executive is culpable of favouritism or of deliberate misappropriation of pub-

The unexpected demand for tickets by the Cande-

PARKING

The parking problem at Victoria has been referred to the House Committee.

REVELATION IN THE LIGHT OF REASON

A Short Essay in Six Parts

Being a study of the Historical and Archaeological evidence in support of the claim of Jesus Christ.

T. J. KELLERH

Many regard the tales from the Old Testament as myths to be looked upon in the same manner as the tales about King Arthur or even Brick Bradford. Yet it is interesting to find that even the most fanciful of them are being proved historically true by the modern science of archaeology.

Take, for example, the story of the Flood and Noah’s Ark. In 1929, while excavating on the site of Ur of the Chaldeans in the Middle East, Sir Leonard Woolley discovered an eight-to-ten foot layer of water-hard clay. The many objects found on the clay contained numerous pieces of jars and bowls made from a

The clay, then, represents a tremendous flood that followed on the Stone Age and was followed in turn by a completely new culture. Further excavations showed that the flood had extended over the whole of the then-known world, the kingdom of Ummaria, and had caused all civilization to be swept away. The clay remained at a depth of 400 miles by 100 miles. Among the ruins of the library of Nineveh archaeologists have discovered twelve ancient tablets which have given us the text of what is known as the "Epic of Gil-

This epic confirms for us the story of Noah’s Ark. Its similarity to the account in Genesis is striking. In both, the Flood is a judgment for which water is poured out. In both, waters, in both, were derived from "the foundations of the earth" as well as from rain. Each account relates that the ark set sail in a northerly direction, and that animals were taken to the ark by their own volition. Each describes how a dove and a raven were sent out when the flood was subsiding one year after all this happened. About 1000 B.C.E., the scientific community believed...

OUT OF STEP

The Editor

Sir,—My name is David A. Bank. I have, since your column "Sellers", been much harassed by a group of people who apparently want to burden me with the moniker of a "Christianity is irrational". Written by Mr. D. Banks. I plead with desperate urgency that I be spared further embarrassment. Much as I appreciate a phrase in the public eye, I can forced to consider its unpleasant propagandistic implications. As for my real views, I have grossly testified that this expression brings nothing but the mereest and latter invective that has swerved the most effective weapons of the axon. Therefore, I remain...

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SALIENT

Page Six
An article in the latest issue of "Critique," the student paper at Otago University, protests at what it calls "the insidious 40% cut on book imports" into New Zealand. The policy is part of a package of import control introduced by the Government to counter the serious balance of payments problem New Zealand is facing at the present time. As a result of a drastic fall in sales for her export produce, and the high level of imports over the past twelve months.

The article says the position concerning book imports is extremely disturbing, and one that calls for serious action. The Vice-Made to the Government for a review of the policy of import control (not too strict to make no cop left for sale on the street).

Their predicament is becoming so serious that it's expected that suburban fruitsheds and other shops that sell magazines only as a sideline, will shortly have their allocations limited. They will be able to sell no more than are advertised so that the large book-sellers will have some chance at least of meeting their orders from regular customers.

So the position is that many people are relying on magazine articles for a commentary on news and matters pertinent to book publication. Even though their personal enjoyment will just have to go without this very important information until such time as the restrictions are eased.

In the book line, though the situation is bad, the outlook is grey. The situation is even more disturbing. Although textbooks and religious books are exempted from restrictions, all other books, novels, poetry, plays, literary criticism, books on the arts, philosophy, science, and children's books, are cut 40 per cent on those books worth over £1. This will actually mean that only about 50 per cent of the books that would have been imported this year will be available.

The University Bookshop, for example, has less than 20 per cent of the import licences that it needs for this year.

An extremely important result of the cuts is that the selection of the books available. Quite obviously the book-sellers cannot and will not buy books that they do not sell readily, and the import of "bestsellers," what they call "cultural" books, almost anything that is popular, will appeal most to readers already faced with a falling-off in sales. What might be called "cultural" books, the rule, the least popular with the public generally. They are usually, this very reason, fairly highly priced, and it is therefore a more attractive proposition to buy several lower-priced and more popular novels in a row than one book which costs as much as a dozen of the books that would have been made in practically all imports.

For there are considerations that tend to be overlooked. Last year, private imports into New Zealand totalled £280,000,000 in value. Of this sum, £20,000,000, or a little more than one halfpenny in every pound, went on book imports. It is true that this has been estimated that we have to reduce our imports by about £70,000,000 on last year, which export-import sheet. But how much does a saving of £80,000 contribute towards this sum? To ask "Is this small saving possibly out the way? Can the nation, or the University, or the School, or the shop, or the magazine, afford to cut out the supply of intellectual, informative and cultural books?"

It may be argued that on principle the book-sellers should not be given preferential treatment over other importers; that they must suffer restrictions as well as other retail businesses. But opposed to this is the fact that cuts on book imports constitute the violation of an international pacific principle— the freedom of the press in what they like, when they like. The destruction of ideas is an essential function in the development of democracy.


SPORTS EDITOR
BURMESE STUDENT ELECTIONS

Rangoon University has a fast-growing population of 9,000 students and is situated six miles from town. It has a detailed campus plan. There are about twenty hotels, which accommodate about 40% of the whole student population. These hotels are spread out over a very large campus, which is especially nice for housing and for pleasant social activities.

Most Burmese students wear their own national dress. The men wear a longyi (long skirt) and invariably carry an umbrella, and instead of shoes for his feet he wears Burmese slippers. Their longyi, which have tassels, are quite traditional and are usually of a paisley pattern, but are worn in many different styles.

The women, who have traditionally been more notable for their beauty, have a variety of styles, but most of them still wear the traditional longyi. They also wear headdresses, which are often elaborately decorated.

Life in this student body is very exciting and full of activity. The students are very ambitious and work hard to achieve their goals. They are very competitive and always strive to be the best at everything they do.

Established in 1920, the Rangoon University within a few years had already developed itself into a well-known and revered tradition for service to the country and the Burmese people.

Burmese nationalism grew rapidly, and the students have always been adventurous and aggressive leaders. This tradition, unfortunately, has carried forward to the present day.

Student elections are run on the basis of party politics. Each hostel of about 150 students has a "social and reading club," which is comparable to our campaign committee. There are two political parties, the Students' United Front (S.U.F.), which is leftist and anti-colonial, and the Nationalists, who are moderate. The S.U.F. at present holds the reigns of student government. The political parties are named after their ideological beliefs.

Very unfortunately, student politics is not confined to purely student problems and there have been a few student-sponsored demonstrations. Both parties have their core leaders in every hostel and these people organize political activities which have spread to all colleges and universities. Very unfortunately, student politics is now confined to purely student problems.

Burma has been, to a large extent, a totalitarian country, and this is reflected in the election process. The election day is usually festive and the students are very active. Many students are involved in student politics and do not only vote, but also participate actively in the campaign.

The elections day is very exciting, and the students show great enthusiasm for their candidate. The campaign process is very intense, and the students work long hours to get their candidates elected. The students are very enthusiastic, and the elections are usually very competitive.

Burmese students are very proud of their heritage and work hard to preserve their culture. They are very passionate about their country and are very proud of their achievements. This is reflected in their commitment to their alma mater, Rangoon University. The students are very committed to their university and work hard to make it a better place for everyone.

The University consists of three Colleges in its initial stage: the College of Art, the College of Science, and the College of Commerce.

There are five departments in the College of Art and six departments in the College of Science, the College of Commerce, and the College of Banking and Administration. The total enrolment is now 7000 students, taught by a staff of 67 faculty members.

Contributed by "Student Mirror" by "The Asian Student," San Francisco.