Moriarty Mad

CAPPICADES WORTH

£1000 AMISS; AND CONFUSION

News Editor

MORE than 10,000 Cappicades from last year are missing—a loss of £1,100—the Finance Committee found when it examined the books recently. No satisfactory explanation has been given.

SAID Mr. Michael Moriarty, President of the Victoria University Students' Association: "Some hundreds of Cappicades are regularly lost during the hectic period of distribution in Capping Week, and these hundreds occasionally swell to a few thousand.

"Although a few thousand may well have been lost in the course of events, so many hundreds are unaccounted for this time, that the Finance Committee is most dissatisfied."

Held responsible for the gap in the records, is Mr. Alistair Robb, Cappicade business manager. For months, the Finance Committee of the students' association have been investigating the Cappicade accounts kept by Mr. Robb and Mr. L. Cornford, distribution manager. One member of the committee described them as "shambolic." When they were eventually cleared up, the large deficit became obvious.

When questioned, Robb announced a month ago, that at some time in November he had disposed of the unsold Cappicades in a rubbish tip. This was not only a break from standard procedure, but amounted almost to negligence, said Moriarty: "Robb had no right to dispose of the surplus Cappicades without the full knowledge of the Finance Committee. Usually, unsold copies are kept and are sold later to schools in the Wellington district and to incoming freshers." Moriarty said further that

Books Were Lost

had Robb first had them counted and assessed by the committee, all would have been well.

The association executive told SALIENT that Robb would appear before them on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. This paper will be there to report on proceedings.

This has not been the first trouble concerning the organisation of the 1962 issue of Cappicade. In October of last year, it was already admitted by Robb that 200 copies were missing. "But that," said Moriarty, "was peanuts compared to the new trouble." It seems evident that the organisation of distribution went completely out of hand. As was printed in SALIENT (Oct. 1st, 1962), considerable confusion arose when some students deducted their commission whilst others failed to do so. One of the record books was mislaid, and the remainder were in a poor condition. Only fifty people volunteered to act as sellers, and it does appear that mistakes arose because Robb had too little assistance with distribution. As a result, he spent too much time selling, not enough organising.

At the time that this became evident, Cornford, Distribution Manager, stated that "the SALIENT article was completely incorrect." However, Cornford's statement seems to have been contradicted by the accounts, which have revealed the serious loss, now before the consideration of the Finance committee.

Congress In Photos

S.G.M. Called

Another Special General Meeting is to be held. And it is being called by those connected with the outing of last year's executive.

Main driving force is Ralph Magnusson, twice-unsuccessful executive aspirant. He is still hot about fees.

Apart from the usual no-confidence motion, he is advocating abolition of fees and a motion urging the executive not to interfere with student moves to lower fees.

Anarchist Bill Dwyer is supporting the meeting, which is called for the first week of term.

Appealed

THE Alberta Minister of Education has appealed to students not to go to foreign universities but instead to study at their country's recently renamed university. He also stated that the presence of the students among the Alberta population was indispensable and that any movement away would have to be regarded as flight from new responsibilities.

At the same time, new regulations were introduced giving equivalent value to diplomas in the subjects of medicine, dental surgery, pharmacy and midwifery. No exception of these subjects in possession of a non-Albertan diploma awarded after November 30th, 1962, will be allowed to work in his profession until he has received permission from the Minister of Health. This also applies to student foreigners.

IN THIS ISSUE

- Congress report and picture exclusive from Geoff Palmer—p. 6, 7.
- Was the Royal tour necessary?—p. 12.
- Kennedy gives opinion on Negro education—p. 3.
- Students riot as Reds stir trouble—p. 4.
- Women and University summed up in Editorial—p. 2.
- Freshers appointed to executive over other contenders—p. 5.
- Asian Studies lecturer speaks out—p. 10.
- Books and films—p. 11.
- "Fair and no particular," protests Dwyer—p. 9.

CONGRESS atmosphere is informal. Lectures are received in a bring down position. This has a tendency to unnerve lecturers who have not been to Congress before. Here Law Professor Aiken relaxes.
OUTRIGHT hostility marked the Communist-backed Eighth World Festival of Youth last year, and all Finland joined the snow.

HOSTILITY AT THE FESTIVAL

THE FESTIVAL was estimated to have cost Moscow at least $200,000. But it cost the Communist cause in neutral Finland a great deal more.

From the start:

- Finnish Prime Ministers attended the festival, with the organizers to stage the festival itself.
- All non-Communist Finnish student organizations boycotted the festival.

It was ignored by British Commonwealth students except from Australia, most of whom dropped out from the expected 18,000 to 11,000.

- The Finnish Press condemned the festival as a "political stunt".
- Student bodies, refusing to let student bodies, hotels were used, leaving the rights to book rooms and caterers were willing to serve.
- Almost all available outdoor poster space in Helsinki was blocked by student organizations to prevent advertising.

- Violent demonstrations were staged against the festival.
- One night, police used tear gas and batons to break up 5000 angry demonstrators.
- Young people shot at buses carrying delegations to deported prisoners.
- Festival signs were torn down and a Russian cultural exhibition attacked.
- An attempt to draw Soviet and Finnish students together in a "day of friendship" failed miserably.

A Marxist student was reported as saying: "By such means do the counterparts of the world peace and understanding between the peoples of the world."

The liberal festival was held. Premier Sukarno, speaking after the general election about the Commu
tist-sponsored festival, returned, converted to the festival and the Communist leaders.

Mr. Heston appealed to the people and the wisdom of good

aad

The Executive last year used the pre-examination turn out to unobtrusively appoint a fresher to their number. This co-option is disliked for two reasons.

First, the co-opted member, Miss Shand, is the first student. How it is possible for the executive to reserve a place for the distinctive interests of senior students who would, by their experience alone, be able to handle the cultural affairs portion of the joint.

Second, Miss Shand did not stand for any executive positions in the 1962 elections. Why were people, who did take the trouble to put up in the cultural affairs, passed over?

Murray Rowlands, a third-year social science, narrowly as topping con

der, Ralph Magogson, Peter McKinley, Bill Dwyer (who collected 400 votes as runner-up presidential cand
date) and John Broadfoot were not app
proached. Again, why?

The only justification for Miss Shand's selection is that she moved in the exclusive arts circles. But why pick her out? How many other students, all engaged in the university's cultural life, were not? Many for two or three years, have better claim to the position of the arts circle.

If Miss Shand thought students would have confidence in her, she could have stood at the elections, but this was not the case. O'Leary for the cultural job or for any other position. But this she did not. One can only deduce that she had a change of heart within two or three months—or that the executive wanted someone more junior, a nice, safe, doesn't speak-at-the-wrong-time person.

-T.B.
Six and seven and eight and now-twelve-year-olds are going on being poured into our schools and we are told, with great profusion, that our main problem is the education of Negro children, said President Kennedy recently.

HE also thinks the problem of military-industrial complex could be worsened over the last year.

The president expressed these views at a luncheon meeting American TV reporters. They were: William H. Lawrence, George Barker and Wayne Vancil.

MR. LAWRENCE: Mr. President, it is your problem of getting an educational situation where it is made more difficult by the events at the Soviet Union, and the use of Federal troops there.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think so.

MR. LAWRENCE: How will you combat this now?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as I say, this is a case of where we have come to the end of the road. The President Eisenhower came and accused us of having not been doing enough. Through the House, through the Senate, and through the House again, and we did get it. Then after that, it was the educational situation through the Senate and the House and in Congress that made it difficult for any President.

Mr. President, I suppose that is going to be a problem so long as political situations really know what other role they would play. There are no political situations that the United States is to play. The court made it so. The Confederate Constitution determined it was according to the Constitution of the States, and so we will go to the University of Mississippi. The Constitution determined it was going to be an educational situation, and we determined it, and there was nothing against us in the matter. We couldn't get a job.

We sent in our application, and they did not have the qualifications. We won in as many cases in the courts as the others were, and in all cases they were won.

And I have no idea, but you have been told in the press that the national government wants to do something. It may work, and it may not, but we have had educational situations for years that they have got there, and I think that is where the main trouble is.

MR. LAWRENCE: It is something that people are not interested in, because you have said that the only way we can get people to be interested in educational issues is to make them feel that they are important.

THE PRESIDENT: We have been trying to do that for a long time, and we are still doing it. We were trying to make them feel that our situation was important.

MR. LAWRENCE: And I think that our educational situation has become a lot more public, and you mentioned it, too, that what you are trying to do is to make the public understand the situation.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is an attempt to do that, but there is nothing wrong with that. The fact of the matter is that this is something that goes to the whole future of the country.

There are thousands of jobs that are going to be lost in the next few years, and a lot of people in the United States are not going to be able to get jobs. The government could be useful, and we are all at least giving us something that is going to help them.

So I think the idea was an attempt to drive it into the people's minds, and they are starting to listen.

Mr. President, I have been trying to get the present condition of the country, and I think that is what we are doing. But it does not mean that it is going to pass an education bill.

But I think we shouldn't talk of this, because I think it is not good for our country for all of these reasons. Instead of talking about education and just getting in and getting these schools, the teachers compensated, and higher education available to all these boys and girls.

Everybody drive around the country, that is all you see are some people who do anything else. And the only thing is, the number of days is not going to pass an education bill.

But I think we should not stand in the way of education and get all the schools built, the teachers compensated, and higher education available to all these boys and girls.

Poet Predicts N.Z. Language Soon

It is only a matter of time before New Zealand poetry will develop a tense distinct from that of any other country. Poets do not talk about subject matter in the same way that the style and attitudes of poetry, or even the style and attitudes of verse, will never come from some other country, said Mr. Brach.

"We shall mould the language to fit the style and attitudes of verse, as it does not have been written in English Australia or the United States, or any other country in the world that we can imagine."

"At least we can imagine that the language to fit the style and attitudes of poetry, as it does not have been written in English Australia or the United States, or any other country in the world that we can imagine."

The new pathologist is an expert in pathology who has been appointed just in time.

New Zeland poet Brach was a guest contributor at a conference on poetry at a university.

"We shall mould the language to fit the style and attitudes of poetry, as it does not have been written in English Australia or the United States, or any other country in the world that we can imagine."

The new pathologist is an expert in pathology who has been appointed just in time.

The new pathologist is an expert in pathology who has been appointed just in time. He will succeed the departing pathologist at the end of last year after 24 years as a professor at the university.

A Hundred More

A NILENT new students for New Zealand Universities will be arriving this year, under the Colombo Plan and the Special Aid to Africa Plan. The students will include 100 in all, 50 from countries between Auckland and Christchurch, twenty-four for agricultural colleges, twenty arts students destined for careers in management, and thirteen science students.

Perhaps the most striking difference lies in their numbers. The United Nations students are small—totalled 1000 a year or two at University they emerge full of enthusiasm and ready to change the world. While they are bombing and causing havoc to their elders—God bless them—they wear a mantle of tolerance and patience and bear the coming years until the intellectual—so-called intellectual—snobs grow up. They are not used to being restrained and ignored—they think they have always been abused and resented because of their over-powering intellect—what they are continually on the defensive," he concluded.

A 46-year-old housewife interviewer said she felt University students were lucky. "If I was young I very much wanted to go to University but there were not the opportunities then," she said. She thought students are often mixed up—"I am a son at University and I am a mother."
RED STUDENTS CLASH WITH DOMINICAN RIOT

RECENTLY, in the Dominican Republic, two contrasting groups of students faced each other at the University of Santo Domingo and hurled stones and Molotov cocktails, then resorted to firearms said to have been supplied by outside parties and organizations. Order was restored after the police surrounded the university to prevent additional arms being brought in.

The clash took place between students belonging to the right-wing Christian Student Revolutionary Bloc (BRUC), and leftist students, sympathizers with the Communist Party, which controls the Dominican Student Federation (FED).

The crisis between the two groups had passed, but an attempted withdrawal of its leaders resulted in a public demonstration of irregularities committed by the government, which set off a serious crisis. The Communist leadership of the national student union, FED and by the rector of the university, Dr. Rolán Cordero, called a meeting of the National Unity Conference (CONUCA) which held in July the same year led to the formation of the FED.

Among other things, BRUC denounced the withdrawal of two of its leaders to the Dominican Republic from the International Student Conference (ISC) that met in France in July. BRUC also criticized the government for obstructing the meeting and abuse of power by the rector of the university, who was responsible for the government's policy of suppression.

Close-up

SALIENT brings readers a close-up on world student news.

STUDENT LEADERS FAIL

YOUNG Britons who spend "too much time" as officers of student organizations frequently do not complete their courses or fail their final examinations.

This is the conclusion of a survey conducted by the University of Oxford, which is the highest university authority and consists of 218 members, including professors, deans and professors, and student leaders. However, the University Commission of the British Government for the Control of Students was unable to confirm the accusations made by the report.

A survey of 218 students in the United Kingdom showed that 33 percent of the students were in the first year and 42 percent in the second year. The survey also showed that 16 percent of the students were in the third year and 23 percent in the fourth year.

Not everyone in England is in agreement. However, the report does say that the gap among students' courses and examinations is substantial, particularly between a student's academic and social lives.

ALGERIA OUT

ALGERIAN students left the Lomoura Friendship University in Moscow shortly after the Communist Party was banned in November by the Algerian Government on the grounds that "there is no place for the Communist Party."

The number of Algerian students at Friendship University was estimated to be between 60 and 100.

GROWING numbers of young people in the United States are continuing university studies beyond the bachelor's degree, and are even paying substantially higher pay because of their advanced study.

LATEST figures indicate that enrollments around the country are increasing more than twice as fast as undergraduate enrollments. An example of this is the growth of the number of students enrolled in postbaccalaureate programs toward advanced, postgraduate study, as in many State University System, where this year's applications to graduate schools ran 30 percent above those of a year ago.

At Northwestern University, the growth is particularly strong in chemistry and engineering.

A look at some figures on the increasing trend shows why so many young people are continuing beyond the bachelor's degree, which is usually awarded after four years of successful university study.

Compared with those holding bachelor's degrees, graduates with a master's degree are getting starting pay of $1,000 to $1,200 a month plus more per year, depending on the student's employment. Doctor's (Ph.D.) degrees are starting at $2,000 to $3,000 per year.

A nation-wide survey by the Engineering Manpower Commission, for instance, shows that the average starting salaries for engineering school graduates are $1,400 in 1961, with bachelor's degree, $40,000 in 1962, with master's, and $60,000 with a Ph.D. degree.

Graduates in physical sciences, such as chemistry and physics, mathematics, average starting salaries, with bachelor's degree, $250 a month; with master's degree, $325; and with doctor's degree, $550.

The Civil Service salary schedule for Government employees also is scaled to pay more to those who have completed advanced education degrees.

Non-scientific jobs, for example, the starting scale for Federal employment is $275 a month for those with a bachelor's degree, $335 for those with a master's degree, and 750 dollars for those with doctorates.

Science and engineering have higher starting scales, with similar premium for the advanced degree, which, on average, is 25 percent higher.

No student, with advanced degrees do not do as well as those average students, but they do better. Plus **Counsel and Guidance**

**YOUTH PROJECT**

A PLAN has been put forward for a University of Peace, a college that would have a five-year program.

A group of 15 students from Venezuela, including some from the University of Caracas, have been invited to be members of the planning group. Currently, a series of meetings have been held at the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington.

Yet the project is far from a reality. The students have been invited to Washington to prepare a plan for a university that would be self-supporting and self-sufficient, and would have a wide range of courses in various fields.

**LIBRARIANSHIP OFFERS GRADUATES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE A WIDE RANGE OF PROFESSIONAL CAREERS**

One year diploma course: generous living allowances paid to students.

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY SCHOOL, WELLINGTON...

PROSPECTUS FROM UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN, OR WRITE TO THE DIRECTOR, NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY SCHOOL, PRIVATE BAG, WELLINGTON...
DUTIES, POWERS WELL DEFINED

THE new student will find that the powers and duties of individual executive members are well-defined.

President: The Student Association activities chairman, chairman of the Executive Committee, ex-officio member of all sub-committees, and attending member Students Union Management Committee.

Vice-President: Women's Activities, Women's Affairs, Clubs and societies, and attending member of Student Union Management Committee.

Secretary: Overall supervisor of all social and academic activities; in charge of all correspondence and accounting for the Association; responsible for all general reports, minutes, etc. The mechanical duties are in the hands of the office managers, who is responsible to this office in the first instance.

Treasurer: Responsibility for all monies received by the Association. The Treasurer must have been credited with all monies receipts prior to distribution. The Treasurer has power to delegate at his discretion.

The above five members constitute the officers of the Association.

Capping Committe: Chairman of the Capping Committee, all members take charge of the Capping Committee, and the Sub-Committee which supervise the Capping Sub-Committee.

Objectives of Students

THE OBJECTS of the Association as laid down in the Constitution are as follows:

1. To further the interests of the University.
2. To deal with all members and to provide all members with the rights and duties of members in all matters in which they are interested.
3. To promote the intellectual and social life of the University and to provide for the social, cultural, and public activities of every kind as the Executive may deem fit.
4. To provide for the physical and mental health and welfare of members of the Association.
5. To encourage all such public subscriptions as the Executive may deem fit.
6. To manage and control the Association for the benefit of the members.
7. To conduct and manage a restaurant for the use of the members.
8. To edit print, publish, and circulate such newspapers pertinent to the purpose of the Association and literary undertaking as may be of interest to the members of the Association.
9. To keep and preserve all records and to make an annual report to the members or to any higher body for the benefit of the members.
10. To acquire by purchase or otherwise any real or personal property to be used in the Association, or to provide such property or other objects of the Association with a view to the furtherance of the objects of the Association.
11. To raise funds for any of the purposes and functions of the Association, for establishing and maintaining the Association, and for any other purposes of the Association, or of any member or members where such object is of concern to the members of the Association.

Purpose

This page will be, it is hoped, be a unique page in these pages of this important features of his or her student organization.

to NZUSU, and responsible for liaison between Sports Clubs and Executive.

PUBLICATION OFFICER: Chairman of the Publications Committee, and responsible for the publication of the Association's official organ.

Accountant: Has the power to sign, on behalf of the Executive, all necessary financial documents.

Assistant Secretary: Has the power to act, in the absence of the Secretary, and to which all duties of the Secretary are subject.

The Executive shall have power to and may from time to time appoint and remove agents, delegates, and committees; whether members of the Executive or of the Association, and the Executive may appoint or remove any matters expressly required by these rules to be done by the Executive at any meeting thereof.

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Nordmeyer Predicts... LABOUR'S RETURN TO POWER

THE former Labour Minister of Finance, Hon. A. H. Nordmeyer, predicted at the NZUSA Congress: "The tendency of people to vote for a political party that will become the government will become the government of this country in the near future." Mr. Nordmeyer said.

To do this, the Labour Party would have to overcome the nationalistic and isolationist tendency of the NZUSA organization.

"It is amazing that a Labour party achieves what it does at election time considering the way the deal is handed against it," he said.

Mr. Nordmeyer touched on a wide range of subjects in his address, including economic policies, trade relations, disarmament and the relationship between the government and the Labour party. He warned of the dangers of the Common Market and the boom and bust of the mid-term depression. He also mentioned the New Zealand trade union movement in its present primary stages, saying that it was "overrun in many parts of New Zealand." He also warned of the importance of New Zealand's relationship with Britain and the Commonwealth.

Mr. Nordmeyer said that New Zealand must be prepared to increase its trade with continental Europe and Latin America. He said that New Zealand should not be afraid to take advantage of new markets, and that New Zealand's exports were vital to the country's economy.

He also said that the Labour Party had to consider the interests of other nations, and that it had to work towards a more peaceful future. He said that the Labour Party had to act as a leader in the world, and that it had to be ready to stand up to the challenges of the future.

At the end of his address, Mr. Nordmeyer said: "The Labour Party has to be ready to take on the challenges of the future, and to work towards a more peaceful and prosperous world."
Congress Urges A Murder Limit, Wants Drink-ins

The annual congress of the New Zealand University Students Association suggested that the Government consider stationing naval ships in any nuclear test zone in the Pacific.

In a resolution passed by voice vote at the final business session of the congress at Curious Cove, the students urged the Government with the request that they join the naval protest action.

The resolution was passed after the Government failed to commit a previous resolution to stationing ships off diplomatic relations with any nation which refused to give an undertaking that it would not conduct atomic tests in the Pacific.

In a later vote, the resolution was heavily defeated.

PROPOSITIONS of the resolutions calling for naval action said in discussion from some students that nations to take a stand on the nuclear testing issue. The opposition who spoke against the motion said that the students were urging that the southern atmosphere be made a nuclear-free zone.

Earlier, the country's next resolution urging the New Zealand Government to protest to the United Nations from the eastern Pacific and the United Nations to take a real and remote member nations in order to hold the tests.

On the last day of the congress, the forum.

RECOMMENDED a resolution opposing all nuclear tests.

Delegates of the New Zealand Association urging New Zealand to withdraw from the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation and Atomic First.

Called for New Zealand to allocate at least one per cent of its gross domestic product to the support for the Clean-up Plan under the South Pacific Treaty Organisation.

URGED the Government to reconsider its trade policies with a view not only to furthering the economic development of New Zealand but also calling the Government to recognise the Community of Chinese in New Zealand.

Urged the Government to ensure that the resolution expressing its concern on the activities of the New Zealand University at the Pacific students, so-called 'dangerous and undemocratic'.

More than 1,000 students attended the meeting of the New Zealand University Students Association at Curious Cove, saying that New Zealand television be restricted to one channel per week.

The resolution was approved with few dissenting voices.

An attack on the security of our mass public relations, the public: action was taken.

The forum passed a resolution that the Government would not be bound by the larger it is made as much as an office to refrain from a person who has no genuine grounds to avoid on a basis of race.

Both of the resolutions were adopted.

A small body of highly qualified persons, who are members of the government and have a high degree of knowledge on the topic, were in agreement.

The forum urged, agreed.

NO POWER

NZUSA Congress has no power. All it can do is pass resolutions which recommend action to the national executive of the organisation.

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makes the country and the Customs and Excise Department powerless.

Frequently, a resolution is passed which is not an official policy of the organization, as the Executive Committee, without the Congress's approval.

A resolution which was passed at the Congress for students attending an urgent that the Government make the capital as well as the interest of the Education Foundation Fund available for students, the fund will be used up over a fixed period.

A resolution which was passed at the Congress, John Harris of the Otago University and the Foundation programme could put the additional funds available on a fixed period.

The resolution made the Otago University Foundation prove its worth.

Brian Tindall, a student at Canterbury University, called for the government and the Prime Minister, for the granting of an amendment that the parliament had one day would be determined.

The last day of the congress urged that the students of the Otago University in their Maori electorate or the Maori students of the University be determined.

Most of those who participated in the resolution indicated that they hoped it would result in the abolition of the Maori seat.
CLUBS EXIST FOR ALL INTERESTS

ANY GROUP of 20 students, organised in a club or society for a definite legitimate purpose, is entitled to apply for affiliation to the students association, and an affiliation being granted is to be supported by the appropriate funds.


MINIATURE CONGRESSES. These were started in 1881, and are most successful and interestingly and otherwise stimulating weekends. At the same time, these functions have been very similar to the N Movements within the limits of the mentioned times available. The individual cost to students attending is £1.10.

ARTS FESTIVAL PARTIAL CHARTS. All participants in Arts Festival are given a special subsidy of 50 per cent of a second class return rail fare to the festival venue.

SPORTS CLUBS. The following 24 clubs are affiliated to the Association: Athletics, Basketball, Cricket, Rugby, Rowing, Soccer, Swimming, Sports Science, Table Tennis, Wright Training, Water Polo, Windsurfing, Basketball, Women's Outdoor Recreation, Women's Golf, Women's Swimming, Women's Tennis. Each is given an allocation provision for students to support their activities, which is reviewed in the society concerned which is usually of £1.

TOURNAMENT COMPETITIONS. All competitions between Easter and winter tournaments are taken a double subsidy of 50 per cent of the entry fee.

ELECTIONS EACH JUNE

THE EXECUTIVE takes office after the Annual General Meeting in late June.

President. The Election takes place on the last week of May of each year. The Executive is elected by all members of the student body. The President is responsible for the overall management of the institution and is required to have previous Executive experience as a candidate. All other candidates are required to be on the student lists and have been previously nominated for the position. The candidates are elected by a majority vote, with the number of votes being determined on the basis of the number of students attending the institution. The President is elected for a term of three years, after which the position is opened to a new candidate.

SALIENT is the student newspaper of the University of New South Wales, and is published weekly during the academic year. The newspaper is produced by a student editorial board, and is distributed free of charge to all students on campus.

SALIENT is distributed to all students and staff of the University, and is available online at the University's website. The newspaper features articles on a wide range of topics, including local and national news, campus events, and student opinions.

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SPANISH ANARCHISTS MADE IDEAS WORK

ANARCHIST ideas on factory organisation and village communities worked in Spain during the civil war, said Werner Droeschke, who fought for the anarchists.

Now a lecturer at Auckland University, he was speaking to the Anarchist Association.

In 1937, he wrote a book about a suppression of the POUM and Droeschke found himself isolated from the anarchist column.

A student, he was appointed as the university's president of the motion of the political revolutionaries—liberal, radical, socialist of many varieties, and anarchists—whom he believed to be the power of those ideas.

Like author George Orwell, he shared his principles with the Marxsists group with Trotskyists. His political actions were attached to an anarchist column—this ideology he introduced to Spain by an emissary of the famous revolutionaries.

The mass of the Spanish workers involved in the Spanish revolution against fascist—totalitarian—communist groups was tolerated in Spain's largest, but its greatest strength was in Catalonia, where most of its millions members were.

Increasing communist influence

New Zealand papers, daily press and university students are fully aware of their own functions. And most New Zealanders, marvelously united by their own newspaper and their own political manoeuvres, may not have been aware of the many serious flaws in their own journalism.

The poor standard of writing and the lack of expert opinion. Wordiness, clothes and language are too common. This false editorial and local news columns in the country's metropolitan and provincial dailies, usually a province of the Dominion, the worst metropolitan establishment.

The editorial suggests a agenda of topics. But let us do it. The paper should be more a place for the public interest and excellence.

The scarcity of properly qualified journalists. Few New Zealand newspapers can write or think. The paper's life is too short.

The absence of competition and the same professional rivalry. In the French or English language, the daily press of France and England.

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PRESS ATTITUDE TO LABOUR RELAXES

FORMER Labour Minister of Finance, A. H. Nordmeyer, said some New Zealand newspapers are more objective toward the Labour Party now than they used to be.

"There has been a change at Labour Federal Board in attitudes toward the Labour party in this country," Mr. Nordmeyer told Congress.

"They are more objective in their attitudes, more fair in space than they used to be," he said. "I would hope that attitude would remain.

Mr. Nordmeyer's discussion of Press conscience and opinion came after he charged that the National party, was trying to spend on election campaigns loads of money earned on national advertising.

"No one has ever told how much the National party spends on election campaigns," he said. "It might be a very large sum indeed.

The Labour himself, was able to spend about $16,000 on national advertising in a general election. The proportion of elections influenced by a difference in advertisement might be more than is realized, he said.

"But the National party has an advantage in this field," he said, "owing to the presentation of news and commentaries, of the National party.

Mr. Nordmeyer then commented on what he regarded as an improvement in objectivity of editorial comment, and fairness of news handling by some papers. He did not name any specific publications.

But he added, "the heavy weight of newspapers is equal to the Labour party and a Labour candidate."
Films

TEARS THROUGH THE MISTINESS

I thought that it would be a good idea to begin this column with some mention of "shorts" I had seen recently, but found that there were none of any substance that I could recall. The newscasts consisting of fashions, fires, races, royalty and nothing of any general interest items, and put together with speed and skill of an elementary kind, are noteworthy because of their mistiness and facelessness.

Occasionally one sees a genuine documentary or travelogue which looks any way interested, as seen it becomes obvious that it is 10 years old and has lost its original colour.

If you are interested in learning of the annual flower festival at some little country town in the depths of Wairarapa, England, one of Mr Rank's "Looks at Life" might be of passing and superficial interest. If you are interested in life and love, lo they had better be rapidly forgotten.

Jockie Gleason acted his way through "Sig" (pronounced gee-go) and everyone found it touching and delightful. I should imagine.

A pretty sentimental story by Jackie Gleason (French-type music by J. Gleason), it tells of a male Muskrat in a nest, a nest of the kind that one finds in a nest of a Musical Peep, and whose kindness to a nest of a Musical Peep and her own simplicity, leads him into a sea of trouble.

Gable has a special love of the film, and the film ends with a Huckleberry Finn trick as he witnesses his own. The dear old lady next to me, after being mildly shocked at Gig's low standard of living, was smiling through her tears at the end.

OLDER FILMS

GOOD FUN

FIT and run humour has little appeal in these avant-garde times. VFT recollections of old hits should not be missed if you want a good belly-laugh, for most will remind audiences how to laugh. Wellington recently saw two Mark brothers classics—Night at the Opera and Night in Casablanca—which were a success in the old times. The programme was the success of the evening, and the success of the evening was a success in the old times.

Casablanca was the scene of many tear-soaked guffaws as the old scenes were interpreted by Hammer and Shaw. Not good enough to stand on its own, but excellent in its own way, it was a success in the old times.

In all a good night at the house opera—Spec. Cortez.

Dry But

Factual

SCIENCE PAST AND
PRESENT by F. Sherwood
Taylor (Mercury Books)
£6 6

With increasing early specialization and a growing gap between the "two cultures," a book which attempts to depict the growth of science in a manner intelligible to the layman, is worth close attention.

The book has a general, if not comprehensive, coverage of the intellectual and material development of science, its relations to the arts and artistry, and the effects on transport and medicine. Each chapter is broken up into smaller sections, and containing material from original papers. This makes for much more interesting reading than is usual in this type of book.

The book's greatest strength is in showing science as a living growing organism, its powers and limitations, most strikingly described by Edmondson's pozzible of the fishing net.

I doubt whether the book could provide the specialist with a good introduction to scientific branches of science. Most of the material does not go above 11 level, and the majority of science students have three or more. In its units in this degree. This would give the background that the book provides. It may be that students who however would find it a useful addition to their own work.

The book will certainly be of interest to anyone interested in the history of science, whether he will read much of it or not. It is a wealth of material despite the author's efforts to enrich it. Much perseverance in small portions would be necessary to finish the 359 pages.

Successful in many of its aims but not in all, the book is a valuable addition to the literature of science.

GOOD N.Z. POETRY

THE STREET by J. H. E. Schroder (12/6), COLLECTED POEMS by R. A. K. Mason, (12/6) and DAWNS AND TRUMPS by Stuart Slater (12/6) (All published by Pegasus Press).

For a New Zealand firm to publish three good books by New Zealand poets simultaneously is quite a remarkable feat, considering the paucity of good local verse.

FEARFUL

UNITY

WATCHMAN AGAINST THE WORLD by Flora McPherson (Whitcombe and Tombs)—21/-.

NORMAN McLEOD gripped his people in a unity wrested with hatred and adoration, fear and reverence.

It was not the love for him that united them; some hated him. It was not their agreement with his beliefs; rebellion smothered in many minds.

At an early age, McLeod set out from Scotland in 1837 for Nova Scotia. He did not stay long at the first settlement. Period, instead, persuaded others to launch a new settlement in St. Ann's harbour. Here Mcleod became magistrate, landowner, teacher and clergyman, making official his already unoffi-
cial leadership of the people.

He was a tyrant in Canada. And he was a tyrant when he led his people to Winnipeg, New Zealand. But in the Greek meaning of the word, he was a man who ruled strongly but sometimes rather well.

Miss McPherson has made a tolerably good job of this history. However, she approaches her subject with the attitude of always looking for good points and over-emphasizing his personal magnetism, perhaps to justify herself in writing about McLeod. Too often does she fall back into a "travesty" form of writing.

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