

You are invited . . .
to a film on
GERM WARFARE
in the Biology Room
8 p.m. MARCH 17

Salient

An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria College, Wellington N.Z.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Thursday, March 26
7.30 p.m.—A.S.M.
8.0 p.m.—
DR. W. B. SUTCH
"Political and Economic
Problems in Africa"
(IN ROOM B.B.)

P.M. ON EDUCATION POLICY

Prime Minister's Office,
Wellington

The Editor,
"Salient."

2nd March, 1953

I have great pleasure in complying with your request to address a brief message to students of Victoria College. If proof were needed of the Government's interest in university education, I could point out that the University of New Zealand and its constituent and agricultural colleges are today receiving recurring grants from the Government at the rate of over a million pounds a year, four hundred thousand pounds a year more than in 1949. These amounts, I may add, do not include the very large sums expended in the provision of bursaries, nor the special non-recurring grants for capital expenditure.

It is clear, therefore, that in common with similar institutions in other British countries, our university colleges have come to depend increasingly on public funds for their support. This raises difficulties, not the least of which is that of ensuring or guaranteeing the academic freedom of the university. For it is part of the British tradition that the university should be free from even the merest suspicion of political interference, and that it should have not only the right but the duty to resist anything that might hinder it in performing its dual task of extending and disseminating knowledge. The Government is fully conscious of the importance of this tradition, and for my own part I may say that so far from believing that he who pays the piper ought always to call the tune, I hold firmly to the view that one sometimes gets better music by entrusting the selection to the piper.

The Government is aware that the increase in the birth rate over the past fifteen years will mean that the problem of accommodation at present affecting primary and post-primary schools will in a few years become a real one for the university colleges. Unfortunately, the very heavy demands that have been made upon the Government from all sides for expenditure on capital works have meant that progress with university buildings has been less rapid than the Government would have wished. Nevertheless, sites have been acquired for the rebuilding of two of the University Colleges, extensions of sites have been provided on others, substantial progress has been made with the large building programme at Lincoln College, and four large projects amounting together to about one and three-quarter million pounds are under consideration.

The problems of education beyond the secondary level are, however, not simply problems of funds and accommodation. There are many questions of great importance that await answers. Should the university undertake the training of all those who can reach minimum entrance standards, or should it concentrate its resources on a highly selected group of people of superior ability? Should the university provide the professional training for an ever-increasing number of occupations, or should some alternative form of higher education be developed to provide for technological training? What are the principles on which the university should decide whether it should provide a particular course of study? Would part of the problem of our university colleges be solved by the establishment of "Junior Colleges" offering shorter and less rigorous courses? How is the university to ensure that even those whose object is the attainment of professional qualifications have the necessary general education to enable them to play their part as citizens in a democracy?

All these questions arise inevitably as the community makes more and more demands for trained people to carry on an increasing number of highly specialized occupations. I have framed these problems in the form of questions as to what the university ought to do. And I have done so deliberately. While the Government has the responsibility of satisfying itself that no major field of study that may be in the national interest is neglected, it is no part of the Government's function to force its will on the university or to distract the university from its main objective by offering financial assistance to projects which, however desirable in themselves, have yet no place in properly conceived university policy. The questions that I have mentioned are, therefore, questions on which the views of the university ought to be made known, and which should be fully debated so that all their implications may be discovered.

Finally, there is one aspect of university education that I regard as especially important, particularly as it concerns the student and the community that assists him. I refer to the social responsibility that should result from the receipt of privilege. What traditionally distinguished the so-called "learned" professions from other occupations was the spirit of service that pervaded them. To this tradition of service the university contributed a great deal. Though the university today draws its students from a much wider field, and though it prepares them for a much broader range of occupations, the same tradition of service ought to hold good. It is a necessary part of a university education that the student should be encouraged to examine commonly held opinions and to criticize the statements of his fellows. But an education that never advances beyond this negative phase is not properly speaking a university education at all. The community needs critics; but it also needs constructive thinkers and it looks increasingly to the university to produce them.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) S. G. Holland,

PRIME MINISTER



The Rt. Hon. S. G. Holland



THE year has certainly started well for those fortunate people who were at the Congress Union party last Saturday at Nomi Hirschfeld's home on Kelburn Parade. Nomi, who had a year at Vic in 1951, spent last year doing science at Otago. This year she is spending at Vic again—a welcome return. Most of the Vic types who were at Congress were there. We noticed Pam Beck, Beryl Hargreaves, Pauline Hoskins, Elaine Foote, Kay Brown, formerly women's vice-president at C.U.C. and now taking education here, Diana Lescher, who has just been co-opted to the executive, Gillian

Lescher, Audrey Cook, 1953 Congress Controller, Josie Harding, Kathleen Slocombe, Marjorie Monroe, Gerda Oelsner, also formerly of Otago and now doing science here, Kevin O'Brien, Conrad Bollinger, just back from Auckland not teaching at Tech as we previously wrote—he's still waiting for the job, Hec MacNeill, who will be filling in time until he leaves for the U.K. and Europe mid-year, Alec Young, Dave Somerset on leave from C.M.T., Bruce Tolley, recently awarded a Senior Scholarship in French, Brian Bradburn, Tom Turney of the Chemistry Department, Pat Hutchings, Tim Beaglehole, David Scott, Roger Harris, our "night watchman," and your editor, Trev. Hill. Everyone (we have it on good authority) enjoyed himself but unfortunately most people thought they had just had to leave at the early hour of 4 a.m.

There was a flat-warming that night also—at the new domicile of John Treadwell, whom many will have seen on Monday night leading the haka party, Colin Riddet, John Doran of the Jazz Club, and Alan Holland.

We are informed that Lance Robinson was seen wearing a black armband recently. This cannot be taken seriously, but surely the fact that Hec MacNeill has been wearing a black tie has some significance.

It seems a pity that the men's common room was not ready for the beginning of the term. The room is in a mess and at this stage is beyond use. It is to be hoped that the executive will do its best to have the refurbishing finished as soon as possible.

It is rumoured that the Socialist Club are sending a message of condolence to the Russian Embassy on the death of Marshal Stalin. There is a difference of opinion on the wording of this message. While it is felt that such a message should be formal, some members felt that the club should ally themselves with the Russian people and their loss.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

A REPORT ON PROGRESS

VICTORIA COLLEGE'S infant Student Employment Service, which cut its eye-teeth last November helping students find vacation jobs and placating employers whose jobs nobody wanted, has a long way to go before it approaches the record of the Melbourne University Appointments Board, which last year placed more than 1600 students in vacation employment—apart from helping hundreds of graduates to find permanent jobs.

But, in spite of the critics, my feeling is that it has been a successful experiment and one that justifies continuing with the scheme. Though less was accomplished in placing students than was hoped, at least a great deal was learnt that could be learnt no other way. We can take from other organisations their filing systems and their technique, but the only way to make it easier for Victoria College students to get the sort of vacation jobs they want and need is to start trying to team the students and jobs available.

In spite of the inexperience of the sub-committee, a gratifying proportion of the students who registered were matched with suitable jobs. The committee is grateful to the office

assistant, Miss Dougherty, for patiently handling so much of the negotiations.

Publicity was the first need. To make the scheme known, posters were placed round the college, and a total of about 90 students registered for either full-time or part-time (odd-job) employment. Letters were published by the Wellington daily newspapers, for whose assistance we are grateful, and the response was at times embarrassing. Occasional paragraphs in the Press kept the scheme before the public eye, and in addition a few small classified advertisements were run.

Perhaps the most salient feature of the employment market for students we uncovered was the desire of farmers and country housewives to employ students—and the marked reluctance of students to take jobs of this kind. The committee had considered that there might be numbers of students who would like a complete change of scene and occupation

(Continued on Page 2)

Salient

ILLOGICAL APPOINTMENTS

IT is so often that we write condemnatory editorials that when each new occasion for critical abuse presents itself it is with great reluctance that we decide to do our duty and point out the failings of any individual or body. In this case we have been decided by the fact that the practice which we are about to criticise has been unfortunately a failing of other Executives besides the present one, and has hitherto passed unremarked upon in these columns.

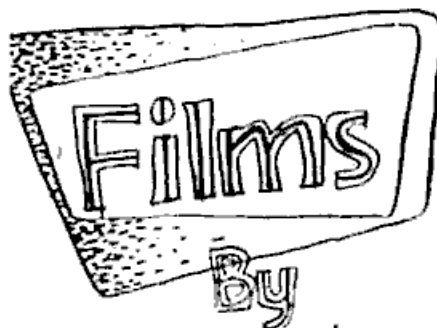
This Students' Association as a constituent body of the New Zealand Students' Association has the right to appoint three delegates and a number of observers to each of the bi-annual council meetings. Those do not have to be Executive members. However, in most cases they have been, as it is well known that it is rare to find active members of the Association who are not on the Executive who have a knowledge of the problems and current aims of the N.Z.U.S.A. The members of Executive appointed as delegates are in the main most efficient and what is more important, are justly selected by the Executive for the positions they hold. But in the last year or two, included in the V.U.C. delegation to the N.Z.U.S.A. Council meetings have been one or two people "along for the ride." In other plainer words, the Association has financed these persons' trips to Otago, Canterbury or Auckland as the case may be. But what is by far the most deplorable aspect of this near nepotism and chicanery is the fact that other reliable and worthwhile persons have been and are being cheated of the experience and privileges of these positions.

Now let us speak plainly—and perhaps unpleasantly, because we are forced to deal in personalities. At the last Executive meeting the N.Z.U.S.A. delegates appointed were M. J. O'Brien, our President; P. M. McCaw, our Treasurer; and Miss Pauline Hoskins. Taking these in order: no one would cavil at the delegation of President O'Brien. He is one of the six or seven people in New Zealand who have an exhaustive and minutia-tic knowledge of student affairs. He is being talked of as the next N.Z.U.S.A. President, a position which it is well known he would fill admirably. Malcolm McCaw is not so versed in N.Z.U.S.A. affairs. His interests lie mostly in sport and financial administration, the second of which might easily be covered at the council meeting by M. J. O'Brien. During the sittings of Easter Council Malcolm will be mostly playing cricket for Victoria; this makes his delegation a sinecure. As for Miss Hoskins, although well-versed in other important aspects of student administration she has as yet shown no great knowledge of N.Z.U.S.A. affairs and no great interest in them. So in the view of this paper, certain Executive members, and many students, two of the three N.Z.U.S.A. delegates are unjustified by reason and logical choice.

Who then would we send? Obviously some persons who have already shown an interest in N.Z.U.S.A. affairs, and have a suitable Victoria background. One necessary condition for the appointment of at least one member would be the probability of one or two more years at College. The two logical persons who are suggested—and it is alarming and surprising that they were not appointed immediately—are Miss Elaine Foote and T. H. Beaglehole.

Miss Foote will be at Tournament in any case playing basketball; this would not affect her possible attendance at Council meetings. Miss Foote is the assistant secretary and has shown a comprehensive interest in N.Z.U.S.A. matters. Mr. Beaglehole has two more years at college, is secretary of the Swords Club and is on the committee of the Harrier Club and Debating Society. He is gym controller and generally has a wide knowledge of sporting matters. With his already wide interest in N.Z.U.S.A. matters he would surely have been the first choice after the President for a delegate-ship. Both Miss Foote and Mr. Beaglehole were observers at the last Council meeting.

We think that our proposed team of M. J. O'Brien, T. H. Beaglehole and Miss Foote would render the service it requires; the team as it stands will not. The choice is regrettable, but the facts are correct. Two people were appointed just for the ride. This practice has been prevalent for some time, but it must stop now. The Association demands that its officers should be capable of doing the duties for which they are selected. Two of the three delegates are not. We reiterate: this is unfortunate but true—And so it must be changed. T.H.H.



By
Ian Rich

THIS week, eminent readers, I have a confession to make. I went to see Charlie Chaplin's "Limelight" during the vacation but, unfortunately, the only review I can write about it will do justice neither to the producer, film or you.

This film has not so far been placed in the "problem film" category but it poses the most serious problems to my critical sense. The fact that the first part of the film appeared to me sometimes hopelessly blurred, sometimes double, was certainly rather a handicap to astute critical judgment of the film's undoubted artistry but when, in the second half, the little red devils would keep walking across Claire Bloom's exquisite face at the most pathetic moments was too much. Jean Cocteau's most surrealist effects in Orphe were completely outclassed. Perhaps the most dramatic moment for me was at the final climax when Chaplin collapses into the drum overcome with a heart attack at the peak of his return. The spectacle of a small red mail drifting across the contorted features whilst pink elephants waltzed on the drum: well... I am going to see it this week and hope to do it justice next week!

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

(Continued from Page 1)

in farm work, housework or minding children in the country, etc. No doubt there are many students in this category; they appear to be those who live in farming districts, and have no trouble at all "jacking up" jobs in their home area—the students who return year after year to the same dairy factory, for instance.

Those who registered almost unanimously wanted well-paid city jobs with opportunities for overtime. Most did not want to leave home "and pay board out of my wages"—if they lived in Wellington, and they were not keen to take work that did not offer something considerably above award wages. Girl students, because of the openings for them, seemed less choosy, and to have less difficulty in finding jobs with the very much lower peak earnings they could hope to receive—for instance, working as relieving staff in shops or offices. But they, like the boys, were far from enthusiastic about jobs which promised a holiday in different surroundings, with less pay (but also less opportunity for spending it) than that to be earned in the city.

Before the Student Employment Service started, some employers had been in the habit of writing to the Executive and requesting student labour. Their letters were placed on the notice board in the past, and once examinations were fairly under way, and it seemed unlikely that many more students would register, this practice was again followed by the S.E.S. In addition the Labour and Employment Department's officers were most helpful, and were confident that they could place most of the students if necessary.

Fortunately some wool stores were among the employers offering work through the S.E.S. But most stud-



The late G. F. Dixon

OBITUARY

IT is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr. George Fineley Dixon, C.B.E., a life member of this association. Three times president, founder of the Easter Tournament, the Victoria Capping ceremony, and the V.U.C. athletics club. He was the president of the Harrier Club for over twenty years. The last time he addressed a V.U.C.



RUSSIA MOURNS

audience, at last Easter Tournament, he said that he hoped to be at the next. We are sorry that he will not be.

We also have to record the death of Marshal J. V. Stalin. Whatever verdict history passes it will not be doubted that he was a great man, and one who did much for the Russian people. As such we pay tribute.

ents wanting to work in wool stores, on the wharves or in freezing works, in face of a mounting shortage of casual work of this kind, did some hard canvassing before they found what they wanted. It seems as if relatively few were helped by the S.E.S.

Students wanting work in shops or offices or as storemen or drivers found plenty of jobs on the books. Those satisfied to accept an award wage generally found a number of jobs, but others wanting more lucrative positions, unless they were already on the books or lucky enough to apply when the most attractive vacancies occurred, presumably had to find work through their own efforts.

Critics can, we realise, retort: "Why doesn't every student just find his or her own job?" They know what they want, and if they've any commonsense they know where to look for it! Sometimes, when things seemed particularly exasperating, even those most enthusiastic about establishing the Student Employment Service at Victoria felt like asking the same questions.

But in fact the teething troubles of the Service really only show the need for it. With the best-paying jobs scarcer than they have been in years, competition for them was keen. Relatively few employers offering lucrative positions applied for student workers—presumably most didn't need to—they were turning them away. But among at least a sizeable number of Wellington employers, the Student Employment Service is becoming known; as soon as it becomes so well known that few employers will not have heard of it, it will seem simpler for them to telephone or write to the S.E.S. than to search for labour themselves. And, if students collectively maintain a good record for fair, enthusiastic work (when there's work to be done) then even in more difficult times, students should be assured of getting jobs with far less effort and far more chance of success than otherwise would be the case.

Through the open-book system operated by the Service so far, with the list of prospective jobs open to every student, the student has a selection of jobs available, and is far

more likely to get what he wants than if he simply took the best job he's heard about through his friends or family.

If, in the manner of workers on Five Year plans, we may offer self-criticism and constructive suggestions for the future work of the Service, these are some:

(1) Aim at enrolling students earlier—say before the second term vacation—so that we know approximately how many jobs must be found. Set a strict closing date for applications, with genuine cases of hardship the only exceptions.

(2) Educate students to report back as soon as they decide to take a job, and employers if they obtain someone from outside the college—much time was wasted this year because, in spite of requests, this information was not supplied promptly. I suggest that a bill for double the job-finding fee of 2/6 be sent to every student who takes an employer's name, thus closing that job to others, and doesn't tell S.E.S. within a week whether or not he took the job.

(3) The Service has certain expenses, such as advertising and postage, which are not heavy but are recurrent. We must be firmer about the fee than we were in our initial experimental stages. Perhaps there could be a deposit of 2/6 when a student takes an employer's name, to be refunded if he doesn't take the job—which also might encourage the students to let S.E.S. know.

(4) Send letters earlier than was possible this year to employers' and manufacturers' organisations, etc., reminding them of the Service's existence and functions.

(5) As soon as this is under way, expand into the odd job field in term-time—baby-sitting, gardening, casual labouring, etc.

All these suggestions assume that enough students can benefit by a Student Employment Service to make it a useful institution. More information on this point should be revealed when answers to the questionnaire on vacation employment now being sent out by the New Zealand Student Labour Federation are known. So, please fill in a questionnaire when it comes your way—you'll be helping yourself and other students!

PAULINE HOSKINS

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SPEECH BY J.-P. SARTRE

DELIVERED AT THE VIENNA CONGRESS. OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE—DEC., 1952

THE thinking and the politics of today are leading us towards a massacre because they are abstracted from reality. The world has been cut in two, and each half is afraid of the other. From then on, everyone acts without knowledge of the wishes and the decisions of his neighbour across the street; we make our own conjectures, give no credit to what is said, make our own interpretations and frame our own conduct according to what we imagine our opponent is going to do. From that point the only possible position is the one summed up by that most stupid expression of all the ages—if you want peace, prepare for war. Triumph of abstraction! On this basis men themselves become abstractions. On this basis each man is the other man, the possible enemy; we mistrust ourselves. In my country, France, it is uncommon to meet men: in the main one meets only tags and names.

The new and admirable thing about this peace congress is that what it has brought together is men. Not diplomats, not technicians or ministers, but men, men of every kind, of every opinion. Not men from nowhere, of course, but Chinese, Germans, French. They all have nations and they have not come here to deny their nationalities. Quite the contrary, in fact. Only, for them their nationality is no abstract classification, but a part of their reality as men. It is the way they live and work and love and die. These are German men, Russian men, Italian men, and fundamentally their nationality is simply their particular point of view about peace. In wartime nationalities become separated. Then they are nothing but permission to shoot the enemy on sight: a Frenchman is a target. Today, for the first time, they are coming together. We are meeting here not, as in the case of certain scientific congresses, in spite of our origins, but because you are German, you Vietnamese and I French. And just as the abstract leads to conflict, so one might say that the concrete unites us, for the concrete is the totality of the bonds that unite men among themselves. And if we think simply of this totality of the bonds that unite us we shall see that to make war on each other is a perfectly imbecile undertaking.

For you see, there have been in the past some wonderful meetings of men who wanted peace both before and during other wars, like those at Zimmerwald and Kienthal. But those men had powers and responsibilities, coming as they did as delegates of trade unions or political parties. But there are all kinds here, some who come in the name of political parties and some who come on their own. And here we are not trying to give directives to a political party, or to create one. No more are we trying to set up some great ineffective pompous machine, as a super-State would be. No! And the name of this congress says perfectly what it means—the Congress of the Peoples. We have decided not to put ourselves in the place of our governments, but to talk among ourselves without them. Some of us have even come against their wishes. And we are not thinking of setting up an abstract organisation which would give orders to the ministers of our various governments. No! But since sovereignty comes from the people, we, the governed, have come here to reach agreement on our requirements, and when we go home we shall be able to express on a national basis a desire which will be at the same time that of each people and of all peoples. Then we shall indeed see whether government is at the service of the people or people at the service of governments. No, it is not a question of putting ourselves in the place of the ministers, and people still be able to make a career of diplomacy. But we must say to them: While you have been glaring at each other like china dogs in the United Nations and elsewhere, we, the men and women you claim to be defending, have got together and reached unity. While you have been

hardening in your mutual defiance and mutual distrust, we the peoples have chosen mutual confidence; and we have seen that this is the most effective of all methods of diplomacy. If there are still people in UNO who are for thinking that the third world war will be the struggle of Good against Evil, we tell them they are wrong; for the peoples have seen each other, spoken with each other, touched each other and have agreed that under any circumstances the war which is being prepared for them is an Evil, and that under any circumstances the peace that they shall make is a Good. No more will they send us off crusading.

PEACE AND MORALITY

But we too would be remaining in the abstract if we had to restrict ourselves to the expression of a wish for peace. There have been other movements for peace—for instance, that of Gary Davies (an American who renounced his nationality and called for a government of the world, camping on the steps of the Palais de Chaillot when the U.N. was sitting there.—Ed.). Gary Davies was a good chap, probably quite sincere, but he believed that peace was a question of morality, so that when asked to take a stand against the war in Viet Nam he refused because "it would be taking part in politics." But here we know that you can't condemn war in a general way or praise peace in the absolute. The pacifist is very badly equipped to answer the warrior, for since he wants peace at any price why should he not accept a peace imposed by force of arms?

So in occupied France we saw certain pacifists rally to the Hitlerites because they believed in good faith that Germany was about to impose a German peace upon the world—albeit a little brutally. But we cannot say that we want peace at any price, particularly at the price of a reign of terror. The other day our reactionary Press, commenting upon the English atom bomb experiment, shouted "Another bomb—there indeed is Peace on the march." On reading that, we understand that our first duty is to dig out the beautiful word Peace from the mud into which it has been thrown and to clean it up a bit. No! No peace in terror, nor in humiliation, nor in bondage. No peace at any price. Right here among us there are representatives of peoples which have been struggling for years for their liberation. Only we say that today at this very moment and taking everything into account, there is in the historical situation we are now in both a chance for Peace and a chance for war. We say that we have chosen the chance for Peace and that we wish to show that such a chance exists and to seek out what must be done so that it shall not pass us by.

Unlike Gary Davies we know that we must act in a political way; we know that Peace is not a permanent condition that is bestowed upon us one fine day like a good conduct certificate, but a long term construction project to be carried out on a world-wide basis and demanding the collaboration of all the world's peoples.

All the world's peoples are here in the persons of their representatives. Where else, in what other place on earth, could they meet together today? All the peoples are here ready to build peace as the peoples should build it, that is to say concretely and starting out from the concrete life. Between capitalist and Socialist States as would today be inevitable if it could be shown that their co-existence was economically impossible; that is, if it so happened that the peoples living under one of these regimes, in order to work and to satisfy their hunger, needed the destruction of the other regime. Now there is nobody saying that. Representatives of socialist countries, for their part, tell us in so many words that they want peace and that co-existence is possible. But the exponents of preventive war, of rearming Europe, of blackmail by the atom bomb—what do they say? Do they

justify the pressure they apply in terms of economic pressures? Not at all. You will not find this idea expressed by Burnham, the State Department adviser, nor by Monnerot or Aron, the two French theorists whose work is to defend the Atlantic Pact. Aron goes so far as to remark that the present attitude of the U.S.A. towards the Chinese Government is not justifiable on the grounds of economic necessity because in 1939 U.S. trade with China represented only three per cent of U.S. foreign trade. What do they say then? Well, they talk of political imperialism, of socialist aggression, of religious wars and of a crusade against communism. In short, these are political, not economic, arguments—and passionate ones at that, aiming at attitudes and an ideology.

In a word, they are afraid, and—what comes to the same thing—they are trying to make others afraid. And some people who want peace as surely as we want it are being drawn into the dangerous situation of running the risk of making war against "the others" out of sheer

Jean Paul Sartre is one of the more prominent post-war writers and dramatists who have arisen on the Continent. As a young man he studied under the philosophers Husserl and Heidegger, and now has come to be regarded as the foremost exponent of the philosophical trend known as "Existentialism." His difference from the Marxist view is best summarised in his work "Existentialism and Humanism."

terror that "the others" might make war on them.

THE ANSWER

Now what answer does this congress provide for such people? Just this—that agreement is possible upon any subject once fear has been put aside, when instead of becoming lost in vain conjecture on the intentions and wishes of "the others" we ask them in so many words what those intentions and wishes are.

There is a Chinese Government recognised as such by the whole Chinese people. It has all the power in its hands. It runs the economy of the country. It possesses a strong army. And like any normal government, it is in China. But for the United States and the United Nations it does not exist. For them the Chinese Government consists of a handful of exiles living in Washington or at Lake Success. Is this not abstract? Is it not abstract that the French Government is keeping the government of Bao Dai whom nobody wants, and is granting to him little by little, without being able to do anything about it, all the concessions which were refused to Ho Chi Minh? We could go on indefinitely quoting separations, idealistic lines of demarcation, false doors, false windows, unsupportable agreements, abstractions which can be maintained only by violence since they deliberately violate the historical situation.

In the main, those of us who are here have neither the science of the technician nor the jurisdiction of the diplomat, but we have an immense advantage over both in what we are real, concrete. The peoples are concrete and could not themselves violate history because they are history. We have not among us the specialists who juggle with peoples in the United Nations, but we have the representatives of those peoples, of those who suffer most from these abstract situations. They have not come to tell us about the motives of prudence which demand the continuation of the divisions which are tearing the world apart under the protection of armies of occupation. They have come to tell us that they can no longer put up with the lines, the zones, the divisions and the armies; and it is they who can tell us before anyone else where the remedies lie. And when they tell us simply that

they want these armies to leave, they already have helped us to make considerable progress simply because they have shown us what the truth of the situation is. And they will do more than that. If for instance the German delegates come to us French and say that the dismemberment of Germany—which we consider dangerous to us—is, for them also, intolerable, then they will have demonstrated the profound solidarity uniting any Frenchman who opposes war with any German who wants German unity. In the United Nations agreements are reached at the best by mutual concessions whereas here they will be reached by taking a census of our common requirements. But it goes without saying that these difficulties which maintain the cold war are born of the cold war itself. They will never be suppressed without a radical change in international relations.

THE TWO BLOC

When we speak of the co-existence of two economic systems I do not believe we mean the co-existence of two blocs, for a co-existence is not a juxtaposition. A juxtaposition of two blocs maintains distrust and ends by leading from cold war to hot war. The African and Asian delegates will tell us how they see the task of the peoples of their continents in the establishment of peace. As a European guest I shall personally say what I should like to see for Western Europe. It would be no use denying that the economy of Western Europe becomes daily more dependent on the United States. On the other hand, in most of the democracies, the proletariat is turning hopefully towards Soviet Russia and the eastern democracies. The result of these two tendencies today is a more or less violent conflict between the masses and certain categories of leader. But if we persevere, these very characteristics might tomorrow, on the contrary, give to the countries of the West the role of mediators. I don't mean by that that they should come in as mediators in diplomatic discussions—we are not here to talk about diplomats—but I mean that they should be the terrain where the currents coming from the capitalist American and from the Socialist U.S.S.R. would meet and intermingle. I say that a renewal or an intensification of the currents of commerce between the eastern democracies and those of Western Europe would not only be in accord with concrete reality, but would help to make of Europe (including a revived Germany and Austria) one of the indispensable hinges between the great Powers.

Now this would be possible on two conditions. The first is that the Western European States should be able to concert their efforts in an examination of the means by which they can progressively recover their economic independence and loosen the bonds of this Atlantic Pact which, ignoring their ambiguous situation and their abundant internal contradictions, just simply turns them into United States soldiers and forces them to join a bloc when this is precisely what they do not want and cannot do. They could then, to the extent that they had regained their independence, re-establish friendly relations and solidarity with the Eastern democracies and put back some sense into treaties like the Franco-Soviet pact.

So it seems to me that the aim of this congress should be to bring to the notice of the various governments, by our final resolution here and by our daily activities at home, the concrete wishes of the peoples; to demand that these powers which have assumed responsibility for the world whether we like it or not should defer to the will of the peoples; to obtain a complete re-orientation of international negotiations. Can we say that we are approaching these objectives? No, far from that, for it's a long-term job, one that we have not really yet begun. But begin we shall, and we shall go through to the final objective.

(Continued on Page 4)

Sports News

By B.V. Galvin

FACULTY CLUBS

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL STUDENTS

I ADVOCATE the inauguration at Vic. of Faculty Clubs with activities similar to those of the existing Law Faculty Club, the Accountants' Students Society and also the inter-School functions of the Medical Engineering and other Schools at Otago University. The development of corporate spirit through the medium of Faculty Clubs or Fraternities is a feature of most universities throughout the world and particularly in the inter-College rivalry at Oxford and Cambridge and the highly interesting goings-on in American Phi Beta Kappa Cosmic Atom etc. fraternities and sororities even unto the swapping of intimate underwear (so it is reported)—but, regrettably, there is nothing comparable at Victoria.

The Law Faculty Club holds monthly luncheons in the Jacobean Room at Kirks., at which a speaker of some notoriety (?) in the legal world speaks on a subject of interest to students, up to 80 attending. Other opportunities for social intercourse occur at the Inter-Varsity Tournament "Moot," at "Stein" evenings, the Annual Law Ball (a very social occasion—you really must get him to ask you, my dear) and an

Annual Law Dinner. Small wonder is it that law students are among the active minority around the college—they have that little something.

On a slightly lower plane, the Accountants' Students Society has a debating group participating in the inter-club contest, lunchtime and evening lectures and discussion sections and also holds trial examinations shortly before finals each year. At Otago University faculty activ-

ities are seen at their best and are most popular. Debating, sports and drinking contests are carried on with great abandon—with the usual results to dryness, athletes foot and delirium tremens.

Such fraternities would provide some answer to the "couldn't care less" attitude which has become so prevalent at Vic. in recent years. They could cater for the full-timers who flit from lectures to pracs, then from the library to the cafe finally plodding home at 5 p.m. completely oblivious of what goes on at night at Victoria. Some, I am told, are almost inanimate, biologically speaking! The dull grey mass of part timers which takes over at 5 p.m. and slowly ebbs away to drowsy fires and hated textbooks would find a new interest in attending a luncheon talk by some interesting specimen. It may be argued that there are already clubs within the Faculties such as the Political Science Society, Literary Society and Biological Society performing some of the suggested functions, but I believe they are fairly weak and have small memberships. In any case club enthusiasm is not enough. Faculty enthusiasm is the sine qua non which I believe is necessary for this college to go ahead. More spirit of all kinds is required.

Once upon a time Victoria had the best record of any university in New Zealand producing many fine scholars and debaters and winnings Tournaments for years on end. But for the past 15 years and more this college has been waiting in the doldrums for new life. (Do you realise that we last won a Tournament in 1938?)

Oxford University is renowned for its fine scholars and athletes and for its very pleasant college life. We have the first but not the remaining two at present. Why shouldn't we? The writer intends to revive the Haeremai Club to arrange to enliven official college functions with occasional sorties into the town but more than this is needed. Let our motto be strength through joy and may the spirits be with us.

—P. D. CHATWIN.

Personalities and Performances

GA. MURRAY, Varsity's back row forward will spend this year at Ardmore Training College. This is a severe loss to the senior XV. He was perhaps the most underrated player in last year's successful team. V.U.C. loss is Auckland's gain.

Malcolm McCaw's 93 recently was certainly an eye-opener to many. Forty-three runs in 32 minutes is fast scoring. Regular attenders at cricket practice would not be surprised when House heckling has often turned McCaw from the most sedate of batsmen to a veritable tornado.

Lester Jackson has hung up his football boots for good—doctor's orders. Lester was one of Varsity's most promising five-eighths. His reliable hands and football brains were an admirable combination for an inside back. Gameness made up for his lack of size.

Dave McHillich has proved a good talent scout for V.U.C. cricket. Through his efforts A. Mahon, J. Martian and T. Bayer all of Rongotai College have joined the local club. They are a very promising trio.

Victoria may have its first "A" Grade table tennis team in history this season. Rumour has it that A. Darroch, A. Robinson, D. Murple all formerly of Te Tapu Club will be playing for Victoria this year. Bryce Jones who would have made the 4th member of the team (N.Z.U. title holder and V.U.C. sole table tennis blue 1952) is unfortunately not taking lectures this year. Bryce as club captain last year was an enthusiastic member of the club. He was also the main factor in V.U.C. swamping table tennis victory at Tournament last year.

SPEECH BY SARTRE

(Continued from Page 3)

Many of us have come to this congress as delegates of diverse organisations or with the mandate of a political party, others with no mandate whatever. But all of us, all those who give their approval to the final resolution, will consider themselves on their return as bearing the mandate of the congress. The congress should be our conscious collective will, and in the name of this will upon our return to our many countries we shall find ourselves with new obligations to fulfill and new tasks to perform. It is to be hoped that this year's Congress will at last bring a positive solution which the governments will take account of. That is my ardent hope, but we should not hide ourselves the fact that we are still a minority in our countries. I know personally many very honest people who should be here alongside us, but who are not. Why is this? From pessimism, from resignation, and because they have been made to feel that the Congress is a manoeuvre. In short, they have not put their trust in it, and as I have said, it is mistrust that leads to war.

The geographical divisions of which Germany is today in danger of dying is with us an invisible social division, but it's the same thing, a sort of impenetrable vacuum separating one half of the nation from the other. This abstract separation causes us to treat our cousin or our neighbour not as a cousin or as a neighbour, but as an enemy cut off from us by a line of fire. This distance has been created without trenches and cannons, but there is nonetheless a no man's land dividing the people of France. And this no man's land, the result of three years of cold war, is each day helping to make our countries factors for war instead of the factors for peace that they should be. For this reason, one of the essential aims of our Congress should be and shall be to cause these men of goodwill bitterly to regret not having come to Vienna. They must say among themselves, "We wanted peace, yet when a group of sincere men came together to try to make peace we were not there." When these regrets shall have melted away a little of their mistrust and their fear, this no man's land, or in other words anti-Communism, shall have been rolled back a little further, and we shall be able to say that in the course of our work for peace on an international scale we have helped to bring reconciliation at home.

Today we are still a minority, but at the next Congress we shall perhaps be the representatives of the majority in our country.

STUDENTS SHIRK OFFICE FINANCIAL SHAMBLES

AT this time of the year many clubs are holding annual general meetings. To some, these are things to be avoided. To a few who are really interested in their sport they are an opportunity to participate in the organising of the clubs' activities—a very necessary factor if the club is to function with any smoothness.

It is surprising that at an institution devoted to the training of the leaders of society that such irresponsibility as exhibited by so many in their refusal to partake in administrative functions is so prevalent. This indifference often extends to a refusal to attend these A.G.M.'s. Yet it is these people who during the forthcoming season will be the first to complain when deficiencies in the running of the club appear. If you have any complaints, any suggestions, then these meetings are the time to air them. But don't be surprised and indignant if you are met with the response—"you do better." Constructive criticism is always welcome. Criticism which takes the form of prolonged moans and which offer nothing to replace the offending system are not acceptable.

Risking having these remarks quoted against us, we would still venture the following criticisms about club organisation. The most common complaint with which club or-

ganisation if infected with is insufficient attention as regards money matters. This indifference to financial problems has been aided by the all too easy method in which the clubs obtain their money. The arduous and often embarrassing work of collecting subscriptions is done for them by the Students' Association. Their main task in this respect is haggling with the Executive over the size of the grant. Often a lack of understanding of each other's problems gives these discussions an unpleasant atmosphere. But still many of the financial difficulties are taken away from the clubs.

The lackadaisical approach many of the clubs to the subject of finance is out of all proportion to the seriousness of the task. It even results in some clubs in a failure to produce an annual report and balance sheet. Also in cases where levies are necessary because of increased financial liabilities little care is taken to see that the burden is distributed evenly throughout the clubs. The matter of

receipts is also often neglected. The task of the Student Association auditor is made increasingly difficult by the failure of the club to attend to these points.

To the members of the clubs as individuals remember that your sports fees are easily the smallest in Wellington, and the extra few shillings sometimes asked is not too great an expense to pay for your sport.

The proposed meeting of the Executive and club officials forecasted in the President's article in last week's Salient is certainly a step in the right direction and should be fully attended by all concerned. It is perhaps too much to expect that this indifference to financial matters so well established in Victoria will be eradicated in a just season.

Attend your A.G.M.'s and if called upon fill administrative posts. Time spent in fulfilling such duties is not time wasted. Take your position seriously. And club members make your committees' burden lighter by co-operating whenever called upon.

Be Tolerant With Your Sports Writers

IN a recent article in "Time" mention is made of Harris a well known columnist for the Chicago "Daily News." After blasting sports-writers for being the "sloppiest and dreariest purveyors" of the English language Harris was sent to report a baseball game—his only comment: "I never knew how hard it is to report a baseball game until I tried."

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STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

FRESHERS' DAY! SATURDAY, 14th MARCH

All are invited—Freshers—Refreshers and Non-Freshers to Women's Common Room, at 10.30 a.m.

PROGRAMME FOR DAY—

MORNING TEA

SESSION—11-12.30 TALKS, DISCUSSION,

LUNCH.

Afternoon Picnic and Tea, Johnsonville Manse.