

# WHY DO WOMEN COME TO VARSITY?

The spheres of employment open to graduates in New Zealand are severely limited, especially to graduates in Arts.

One of the main spheres is the Public Service. It is therefore the duty of students to take a look at the terms of employment imposed by the Public Service, to see the sort of chances they will have to fulfil their obligations to the country that has equipped them for their life's work, and the sort of rewards they can expect for that work.

Women, especially, will find some interesting things about the Service. Notably that, although New Zealand gave women the vote before any other country in the world, she now lags well behind the rest of the world in failing to apply the obviously just principle that human beings should be rewarded according to the job they do regardless of their sex.

If a woman is lucky enough to be appointed to the Professional Division of the Service (i.e., as a scientist, doctor, architect or lawyer), her scales do not differ from those of men.

If she enters the General Division in a social service type of job (e.g., vocational guidance, child welfare, Maori welfare, probation officer), she is at some disadvantage. The scales are related closely to teachers' salary scales, except that there are more steps in the scale, though avenues of promotion are not completely blocked.

The third main division, the Clerical Division, is the general training-ground for administrators, who, on reaching a certain status, transfer to the Administrative Division, from which women appear to be excluded. Since 1947, girls have been accepted as cadets to the Clerical Division, figures showing that they are generally better qualified educationally than Boys. The first eight steps of the basic grade or Class VI are equal. The boy moves on automatically to the eleventh step, when he has reached his automatic maximum. To rise further he must be appointed to an advertised job in Class V, or to be up-graded at a general regrading (which takes place every five years).

The eighth step is the end of the girl's automatic promotion. She is on the first "female salary bar"—at present £625, and to move up one step she has to satisfy her Department and the Public Service Commission that she has personal qualities (initiative, versatility, responsibility) above the average, and is doing the full range of a Class VI job—which is not clearly specified.

Up till now there have been no written standards laid down—the Commission has not admitted that a woman must be actually superior to her male counterpart in order to be given the same advantages, and each Department has been free to make or not make recommendations for promotion of one step. Report markings, supposed to be based on efficiency and suitability for advancement, show a higher average for women than for men. But the Commission does not claim that women are inferior workers—it shifts its ground. Its basic argument is: Why should we pay women more than they could get in outside employment? The Public Service Association has challenged the Commission to show where, outside the Service, women are paid less for doing



the same work as men. On the limited information available in statistics it appears that generally women in private employment are relegated, through convention and lack of training, to inferior clerical duties.

Pamphlets and publicity offering girls "careers" in the Public Service demand equal qualifications and equal work, but the implied promise of equal chances for promotion is not fulfilled. The first bar (£625) is followed by two further bars (£665 and £725) to pass which it is also necessary to have special recommendations. Thus, while men are classified only according to "class" (from VI at the bottom to Special at the top), there are, in effect, four sub-classes within Class VI as far as women are concerned. To illustrate:

MEN advance from £310 to £765 by automatic advancement in 11 steps.

WOMEN advance—  
from £310 to £625 automatically, then  
from £625 to £665 only on recommendation, then  
from £665 to £725 only on recommendation, then  
from £725 to £765 only on recommendation.

Above £625 a woman must "prove herself" on nebulous standards which vary from Department to Department, and are dependent basically on the attitude of her controlling officers and Departmental head to the place of women in the Service and the society generally.

The recommended steps were the subject of an agreement between the Association and the Commission in 1945. The reforms of having women put on the permanent staff and getting girls accepted as cadets, were achieved. Women had not, till then, proved themselves in full clerical positions, and the Commission was forced into this compromise on the basis that where there was equality of performance there should also be equality of pay. Twelve years later, equality of performance by women is disputed, yet the Commission is showing no sign of (to quote its own statement in a letter to the Association in 1949) "making the principle of equality a reality."

If you have a degree when entering the Public Service, these are your minimum starting rates:

	Male.	Female.
£	£	£
(1) B.A., B.Com., Accts. Prof.	665	625
(2) M.A.	720	720
(3) M.A. with first-class hon.	765	765

A woman with one of the three degrees in the first line is evidently

## Salient

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### A Women Graduate on Equal Pay for Equal Work . . .

"The achievement of equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities for women is one of the last steps in the progress of woman from 'chattel' to person."

Thus began Miss Margaret Brand, one of the New Zealand Public Service Association's leading proponents of equal pay, when approached by "Salient" for a statement. Known affectionately as "Fire-Brand" among her co-campaigners, Miss Brand is a graduate (M.A.) from A.U.C. and V.U.C., and served a year on the Stud. Ass. Exec. at A.U.C. in 1947. She represents a South Island district on the P.S.A.'s national executive committee, and has been a spokesman for the Association, especially in matters affecting women members, on many occasions. Her statement continues:

"The step will cost money, and it is easy to say the country can't afford it. I am convinced that the obstacles to reform are primarily social, not economic, though most opponents of equal pay will not admit this. I would point out that countries with such varied economies as Britain, the United States, France, Russia, India, Indonesia, and six South American States, have adopted it without apparent disastrous effects. New Zealand can 'take'—economically speaking—the cost of defence, expanding social security benefits, increasing shipping freights, and general wage increases, and where necessary cushion the inflationary effects of these, without a fall in the general standard of living."

"Advocates of equal pay ask for its gradual introduction, but

certainly want to see the emphasis on the word 'introduction.' The 'overnight-and-in-all-fields-at-once' school of thought seems, interestingly enough, to be confined solely to the opponents of equal pay."

"Probably most people in New Zealand would protest if girls were to be denied the same education as boys, or the same opportunity to sit school and university exams. Once qualified, however, the girl finds she is less value when she enters the labour market because she belongs to the class 'woman'—which apparently has a monopoly of unsuitable traits as employees."

"Sometimes she is paid less for the same job, sometimes she is debarred from doing the same job. Only in a few cases has she the same pay and status as the man she is working with."

"Lower wage rates based on sex difference mark out women as being inferior and of less value than men, because in our society we tend to value things according to the price we pay for them."

"A cheap labour supply, too, from a male worker's point of view, is a constant threat to his wage rates."

"There are very real problems involved in achieving equal pay—for instance, deciding in some fields what 'equal pay' means, or what the proper level of pay in purely women's field should be. However, the problems have been tackled and solved in other countries. Determination, ability, and honesty of purpose could solve them in New Zealand."

worth less than a man with the same qualifications.

A woman with an M.A. (as in the second line) has two bars to cross.

A woman with a first-class M.A. has two bars to cross—this before she can reach the maximum which is automatic for all men with three years' secondary school education! Her only way round this is her right to appeal on non-promotion every five years.

As seniority is fixed by the maximum salary for the Class (that is, £765 for Class VI), until a woman has passed the third bar she is regarded as junior to every man or boy who enters the Service. This is not merely irritating or embarrassing: it damages the woman's chances when appealing against a man in a Class V job.

The present distribution of women in the Service according to an address given by the Chairman of the Commission in Christchurch earlier this year are:

Class VI	2059
Class V	143
Class IV and above	24

Women are indeed "breaking through!" This may be your choice for a career, but it is as well to know what you are choosing. A spokesman for the Equal Pay Sub-committee for the Association states that fighters are welcome.

I'm glad I'm an American,  
I'm glad that I am free,  
I wish I was a little dog  
And Eisenhower a tree.

—Varsity, Cambridge.

There was a young fellow called Steve  
In a grave-yard on All-Hallows Eve  
Was stricken by lightning  
Which was so very frightening  
That it wasn't worth his trouble to leave.

The College closes for the vacation on Saturday, 17th August. The third term opens on Monday, 9th September.

## BEHAVE YOURSELF

There are three classes of student who go to Tournament. Firstly there are those whose intention is to slaughter the opposition and win a Blue (they are black, incidentally); secondly, there are those who go for the night life or drinking only, and regard the sports as a nuisance to be got out of the way as quickly as possible; and thirdly, there are those who go to Tournament to thoroughly enjoy themselves both on and off the field of play. The third group is the one which gets most satisfaction out of Tournament and it is hoped that most of this year's V.U.C. team belong to that category.

It was most disturbing to read that after this year's Easter Tournament the president of the Otago University Students' Association found it necessary to write to the other colleges' Students' Association presidents complaining about Tournament misbehaviour ("Salient," Vol. 20, No. 8). The sort of behaviour mentioned brings discredit on the University in the eyes of the community and makes it all the harder for the host college to find billets for the visitors next time. The few who cause this trouble spoil things for the many. A repetition of that kind of behaviour in Auckland could mean that Tournament be abolished.

—Sports Editor.

"On many occasions modern Popes have condemned in no uncertain terms the conditions of society which have forced or encouraged married women to engage in such work. But with regard to the wages paid to unmarried women or to married women who are obliged to work from sheer necessity, justice demands that for equal work they should be paid the same as men."  
—Editorial in "N.Z. Tablet," 19th June, 1957.

"We all think—and that includes the Government—that the objective of equal pay and equal opportunity is an idea that we should all work for, perhaps with the idea of bringing it about a little faster."  
—Rt. Hon. S. G. Holland, "Evening Post," 4th October, 1956.

"If a woman does work under the same conditions as a man, and it is of equal quality, she is entitled to the same pay."  
—Rt. Hon. Walter Nash, "Evening Post," 28th May, 1957.

## Female Emancipation

Why are we women such slaves to fashion? We say that we emancipated ourselves from long skirts so that we could enjoy free activity but we now enslave ourselves in tight skirts, and find that in our sedentary occupations we do not need clothes that allow a great deal of freedom. So what is the advantage of wearing short skirts in winter. Is it just exposing our legs to show them off?

I suggest we girls of V.U.C. show our intelligence. In planning our winter wardrobes for next year let us think about getting skirts that reach just above ankle-length, and thick socks or stockings. They could be very attractive. We may start a fashion. If we did, we should be doing a service to all those poor girls who waste their hard-earned money on nylons; to those who suffer from chilblains; and to those who have not got very nice legs.

—Blue Stocking.

## Paper, Paper

Already, dear Sir, you have produced eleven issues, most of them six pages. This mountain of printed paper, religion, politics and off jokes, has been produced at my cost, from my Students' Association fee. At least, last year we were only plagued for half a year. Could you not kindly desist publication and refund the surplus moneys to students, who may like to buy some of the many learned journals now available?

—Student Payter.

## Down the Line

Is there any connection between the appearance of the title of "Salient" in the left-hand column, and the left wing editorial policy which has become more and more obvious in recent issues? Because "Salient's" religious views have been pretty much upside down, doubtless the title will soon follow.

—Straight and Narrow.

## Symbolism

It is with interest that I have watched "Salient" head block side down the left-hand column. Is this a symbolic reference to its plunge into the red in politics and ideas?

—W.A.G.

(Fooled you!—Ed.)

## Off the Line

I wonder if "Partisan" (author of the article "The Party Follows in the Church's Footsteps" in your issue of 30th May) could tell me whether, in the midst of the "confessions" by deviationists that have been going on in China, someone on the Central Committee has been allocated the monopoly of selling indulgences? The takings, over and above reasonable profit, could be re-diverted into party funds and cut the rate of dues paid by members.

—Curious.

# DEAR SALIENT

## In Miltonum

Mr. Bollinger's letter amazes me.

Johnson did deplore Milton's bad influence. Eighteenth Century verse is greatest when it partakes of the Augustan prose virtues—as in Prior, Swift, Pope, Johnson himself, Goldsmith, and Crabbe—where words state exactly what they mean, and weak—as in Thompson, Dyer, Young, Akenside and the rest (to sink no lower)—where poets were influenced by Miltonic verse in which words do very little work and preen themselves in being. Johnson, the greatest critic of Eighteenth Century verse recognized this and this assumption is implicit in his criticism of Eighteenth Century verse. Consider his Life of Gray where he censures the weaker poems and praised the Elegy which is a triumph of Augustan taste. Johnson recognized Milton's greatness and his praise is grudging precisely because of Milton's bad influence on the poetry of Johnson's time. Johnson wrote as a poet and not as a scholar.

Mr. Bollinger's quotation is the one good word Johnson has for Milton after three paragraphs of measured and deliberate censure. It refers to his use of melodious words. Precisely. Milton's words are too often merely melody. Johnson is quite explicit about Milton's influence four paragraphs later. Milton "is to be admired rather than imitated."

I boggle at Mr. Bollinger's suggestion that in the 1936 essay "Eliot's real argument with Milton is that he finds him 'unsatisfactory' as a thinker." It is just not true. Eliot begins his essay by noting that Milton is antipathetic as a man and "unsatisfactory" as a thinker. But he goes on "the doubts which I have to express about him are more serious than these" and "the serious charges to be made against him (are) in respect of the . . . particular kind of deterioration to which he subjected the language." The charge that Milton was a bad influence is repeated no less than five times in the course of the essay. Did Mr. Bollinger read beyond the fourth sentence?

I won't be drawn into a controversy on the merit and position of Eliot, but leave Mr. Bollinger's remarks to stand for what they are, a gratuitous red herring, and not a very nice smelling one, either.

It won't do to try and lump me with Dobree, a feeble critic at the best of times. And if his case was "really scholarly" how can it have been "adequately knocked on the head" by Grierson and Smith?

L. P. Smith might have thought that "Milton's syntax and diction enriched the poetry of Keats." Keats himself seemed unaware of this. He says "The Paradise Lost though so fine in itself is a corruption [Keats's spelling] of our language. . . . I have but lately stood on my guard against Milton—life to him would be death to me" (Letter 17-27 Sept., 1819) and "I have given up Hyperion—there were too many Miltonic inversions in it . . . English ought to be kept up." (Letter 21 Sept., 1819).

As for Milton's being "one source of the splendour of our great Romantic Movement", Mr. Bollinger might like to compare the vague sludge of Wordsworth's public sonnets ("Milton! Thou shouldst be living at this hour!") with, e.g., the exquisite personal tone of "Surprised by joy, impatient as the wind".

Mr. Bollinger finds Milton "one of the great intellects of our literary heritage". But L. P. Smith, in the defence of Milton which Bollinger quotes approvingly, says this: "Milton's mind was not that of a comprehensive

thinker." ("Milton and his Modern Critics, p. 49.)

Jorn Milton is a great poet historically. His relevance to the present day is limited. Attention is paid to him mainly by Professors of English who, like Johnson, read Paradise Lost as "a duty rather than a pleasure."

And his influence on English poetry was pernicious.

Yours faithfully,

—Keith Walker.

## Noisy Echo

For battle to take place at all, noise must emanate from at least two directions. Mr. Powles is, therefore quite wrong to infer from what I said in "Spike" that I assume that all the big political dust-ups at V.U.C. have been "engineered" by the Left. In fact, nearly all of them have been the flotsam and jetsam of the tides of history which insist on flowing on outside our ivied walls and don't seem to be able to help having some effect within. Sometimes, as I remarked, the issues on which battle has been joined look a bit unreal from the perspective of a few years, and assume a pathetic similarity to the battle between the chivalrous old gentleman and the windmill. But the ultimate issues were real enough—issues that were dividing the world outside, the sort of issues which have been battled over at universities for as long as there have been universities.

Which brings me to the second assumption which Mr. Powles ascribes to me—that the championing of good causes by the Left is "a matter of far-seeing doctrinal policy." I have never considered the question in just that form. But I know it is true that it has been the organised groups of the Left which have espoused these causes, and while they have won support for the causes themselves quite outside the organised Left, it must remain a sterile question whether, if there were no organised Left, these issues would ever have been raised at all—because the existence of an organised Left has been determined by the nature of the University and of our times as much as by anyone's conscious act.

Finally, some points of fact. There was in my article no "studied repetition of the name 'O'Brien'." It occurs exactly (and necessarily) twice in five pages. Nor did I (as Mr. Powles does) suggest that the opposition to the Left manifested by that dynasty was prompted by a "vindictive" spirit. Kevin and Maurice O'Brien were both very able student administrators, and I am sure their political views and activities were always perfectly sincerely motivated.

I should like here to apologise to the Social Democrat Society for the misstatement that it did not have a quorum for its 1957 A.G.M. This was based on a misunderstanding of a report concerning the Free Discussions Club, whose A.G.M. (quorumless) was held the same night.

There is also a misprint in the third line from the foot of page 43, where "Society foreign policy" should read "Soviet foreign policy."

—C. V. Bollinger.

## Unspeakable Bias

Undeterred by a request (Mr. Devine's letter in "Salient" of 30th May) that my last letter should be my LAST I type up my pen again.

What moves me is the demand of my conscience that I protest emphatically against your unspeakable political bias. Last issue you (1) devoted the top of your front page to the Labour Party's

election programme, (2) opened your letter columns, in accordance with an offer I was astounded to read in the new sectarian broadsheet "Left Review," to discussions on that dead horse "Socialism," and (3) have the effrontery to cite as a source of material in an item appearing elsewhere on your front page, the mysterious initials "P.V.," by which I am given to understand you mean to refer to the Communist weekly rag, "People's Voice."

I would express the trust that next issue you will devote similar space to the National Party's programme, discussions on free enterprise, and excerpts from United States Information Service Bulletins. But I know you are too blooming one-eyed.

—Rightwing.

(All articles to which "Rightwing" refers were contributed. To date, no contributions along the lines suggested in his last paragraph have been received. The "offer" in "Left Review" was a quite gratuitous piece of advertising.—Ed.)

## Why, Oh Why

I don't think that your columns are quite the place to reel off a list of the election promises of the Labour Party where the intention is to plug a "Vote for Labour" at the end. If a Labour campaign is being activated at the College I think its election propaganda should be kept out of the columns of "Salient". And why put it on the top of the front page?

—D. G. Jamieson.

(The article in question was sent us as a letter. A similar letter from other quarters would be published with equal willingness. It was placed on the top of the front page merely for convenience in layout.—Ed.)

Correspondents are reminded that:

- (1) Letters should be as short as possible.
- (2) They should be written legibly, or still better, typewritten, using one side of the paper only.
- (3) Preference will always be given to a letter bearing the writer's signature for publication.

## "Little Men . . ."

The recent edition of "Spike" is a successful publication, and the editor is to be congratulated for his work with the magazine.

However, one particular article in the edition seems out of place. I refer to the article appearing at the beginning of the section of the magazine dealing with V.U.C. institutions, titled "The Noise of Battle." In this particular article, the author has, with no shortage of verbiage, written on the activities of the Socialist and kindred bodies (the title "Communist" the writer understands is not now in vogue as it fails to impress) in our University College. Such an article, although of considerable length, has its appropriate place together with other club notes on the back pages of the magazine; unless it is of more importance than these other clubs, such as the drama club or law faculty club, which is not likely. It depicts nothing more than the rise and fall (rather heavily it seems) of the leftist clubs in the college (Ave Atque Vale).

It may be that the voice of this particular section of the University is loud, thus "the noise of battle," but

# SALIENT

THURSDAY, 15th AUG. 1957

It is the custom when something emphatic and slightly unconventional is advanced by some students to complain that this is not in accordance with student opinion. It is assumed that student opinion cannot be what the speaker dislikes.

Thus it has recently been repeated that the motion on banning H bombs was not a true reflection of our opinion. The same charge has been levelled against articles signed as personal statements by various correspondents of "Salient."

But what right has any individual to say in effect: my opinions are those shared by the majority of my fellows. Why, if "Salient" reports and articles are so untypical, are they the only ones we receive? Why, if students favour H bomb tests, was the motion clearly carried by the S.G.M.? What other indications have we of student opinion? Must we ignore these tangible signs and accept silent intuition?

I consider it clear that, on the contrary, these show exactly what students who have opinions believe.

It is doubtless true that they only represent a minority. Only a small proportion of over two thousand students attended the S.G.M. or write for "Salient." But there are two points to bear in mind.

Firstly, can any unequivocal viewpoint be said to represent an overwhelming majority? Secondly, are not all communities represented and led by a vocal minority? Where the minority is completely out of step with their fellows, they will rebel. As long as people remain acquiescent it must be assumed that they are willing to accept the status quo.

"Salient" is an organ of student opinion. This means that it does not and should not stand for any one line. It also means that all students who care to and have the ability to put pen to paper and produce something meaningful (or, in some cases, even something meaningless) have the columns of "Salient" open to them—regardless of sex, creed, politics or anything else.

In such circumstances can it seriously be said that "Salient" does not rumblings in the minds of a fair slice of literate students.

Finally, "Salient" is not only a mirror in which we see our own prejudices. This would be too boring and quite valueless. Any responsible newspaper must also be a leader and a stimulant. And any positive lead, it seems reasonable to say, if of any value, must arouse opposition. Truth is relative, not absolute: which means that not only has no one got the full picture, but also everyone has some of the picture. The full picture comes from putting together all the opposing schools of thought. If "Salient" puts forward on occasion an unorthodox viewpoint it is only, in a small way, redressing the balance which at present is overwhelmingly conventional.

—G.A.W.

it would seem a rather empty noise as the participants are unable to form a quorum at their meetings.

Leftist club notes cannot in any way justifiably fill the position of an article on political activity in the University, as the article appears to do. If the only political activity is that of one particular club, a special article on its brief history is not at all warranted. The club should write its lament as stated before at the back of the magazine where notes on other clubs may be found.

I think it distasteful to find such an article appearing with those concerned with sport in the University and Weir House, although it would be perhaps well suited for the front page of your newspaper or for a leading article in the new series of pamphlets with green covers; Left View.

Little men who handle tools,  
Wage-slave and belly-laughing fools,  
Mean men who try to think or who  
scowl at happy children in schools,  
Down-trodden men who trot  
To every meeting on the dot,  
There to quibble and drivell rot  
Until the air about them is stinking hot—

Why must they with bumptious pride,  
Coaxed out by the cunning of their side,  
Spout and shout the loudest and the longest

That their principles are the best by test,

Apart from some trivial unrest,  
Which is not in their book of rules—  
Is it that they will otherwise be forgot?

—J.D.B.

[When consulted, the author of the article referred to said: "Well, well."—Ed.]

More Letters—Opposite Page



## WE APOLOGISE

In our last issue, the Spaniard Quiros, was quoted in God Defend as having claimed "all the lads he had, newly discovered or desired to discover."

In fact, his official claim was for all "lands."

Also in our last issue—not "Dawn," but "Darwin" was the person who in this occasion was considered "right."

The W.U.S. Convenor is not Mr. Kahn but Mr. Khan.

The advertisements for Witcombe and Caldwell were incorrect. They are, in fact, not situated in the Latin quarter but in that respectable area—Willis Street.

For placing a Labour Party election manifesto—albeit now only an historical document—on our front page. Its proper place, if published at all, was with the correspondence. We do not apologise for the fact that our correspondence spills over the whole paper.

DEAR SALIENT—continued

## Nature Note

I fear that M.H.H. is mistaken in thinking he saw the Slotted bagsnatcher on a recent tramping trip, as this bird is only found in Inner Mongolia. I suspect that what he actually saw was the Double-barrelled gimlet.

—Bird Watcher.

(P.S.—Is his Throllope a variety of the local Trollope?)

## Salient's Uncle

In July, 1955, Mr. Conrad Bollinger, "with avuncular affection," wrote that he had to "keep taking ('Salient') to task. Last time it was for inaccuracy—a serious fault in a student newspaper."

Is this gentleman the same as who has this year been actively writing for "Salient"? In which case has his avuncular interest been aroused by the "misprints, misproofs and mistlips" in every issue this year?

Finally, is he now co-editor? And if so, does he continue to be "uncle"?

—Interested.

(Since 1955, Mr. Bollinger has discovered a genealogical error. He is in fact a child of "Salient." His interest is therefore not "avuncular."—Ed.)

## Doors Wide Open

If I held the views M.D. does, and I wanted to form a religious club, I would form it outside the College. I would not be sufficiently conceited to think that any exclusive coterie of which I were a member was entitled to be subsidised by the student body.

The arguments M.D. adduces to the contrary are so infantile that I wonder what the level of university entrance can be falling to. His fears that an "open doors" policy might lead to people who are ruled by "prejudice and passion" entering may be set at rest by the fact that a "closed doors" policy will let in nobody except "people who are ruled by prejudice and passion." If a few came in "for destructive purposes reflect student opinion?" It reflects the only "it would all add to the spice of life, and help impress on the prejudiced and impassioned chosen that they might, after all, be wrong.

M.D.'s example about Communists in the Watersiders' Union in 1951 is the sheerest fiction, garnered no doubt from the pages of "Freedom." For the record, I would point out that as far as the waterfront was concerned, the 1951 dispute was a lock-out, not a strike; the union's cause was as clearly just as that of the Hungarian workers in their recent general strike; and there was only one Communist of any consequence in a leading position in the union anywhere in the country—well overshadowed by a host of Roman Catholics, Labour Party moderates, Freemasons, Irish nationalists, and so forth.

V.U.C. clubs have a tradition of lively debate and clash of opinion of which M.D. seems to be unaware. Heretics' clubs, free discussions clubs, student Christian unions, charter societies, and the rest have always flourished in the heat of argument—and by not being prepared to accept that background, the Christian Science outfit brands itself as alien to the College and foredooms itself to either an early death or a rarified living death as an incestuous mutual bum-tickling circle.

The constitutional amendment carried at the A.G.M. licensing clubs to lock their doors must be recommitted and thrown out at the earliest opportunity.

R. McD.

## SPEND A WORKING HOLIDAY IN AUSTRALIA

Travel by N.Z.U.S.A. Charter Plane

Applications close Sept. 10

Further information from Exec. Office.

## STAFF

### Comings . . .

Mr. R. J. Harrison, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), has arrived to take up his appointment as Lecturer in Political Science. Mr. Harrison is a graduate of the University of London, where he gained his B.Sc. (Econ.), and of De Pauw University, Indiana, where he gained his B.A. He has since been doing post-graduate work towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Ohio State University.

Dr. R. Truscove, B.Sc., Ph.D., has arrived to take up his appointment as senior Lecturer in Biochemistry. Dr. Truscove, a graduate of the Universities of London and Warsaw, has had extensive experience in teaching and research both in Europe and in the United States. Prior to his joining V.U.C. he was in the Department of Clinical Pathology, University College Hospital, London.

Mr. J. W. Dawson, M.A., has arrived to take up his appointment as lecturer in Botany. Mr. Dawson, a graduate of the College, has been working towards a Ph.D. at Berkeley University, California.

Mr. J. R. McCreary, M.A., has been appointed senior Lecturer in the School of Social Science. Mr. McCreary, a graduate of the College, was originally on the staff of the Psychology Department before becoming in 1953 Lecturer in the School of Social Science.

### . . . and Goings

Professor K. M. Buchanan (Geography) is, we understand ("Salient" Press Service), shortly leaving for the Far East on a short visit which will include the I.G.Y. Conference at Tokyo, and fleeting glimpses of China (rebel-held provinces) and Malaya (non-rebel-held provinces).

The U.S. Educational Foundation in New Zealand announces that Mr. William G. Rodger, Head of the Department of Accountancy, has an award to accept an appointment as visiting Professor of Accounting at the University of California, Los Angeles, obtained for him by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Rodger, who will be accompanied by his wife, will be leaving about mid-August.

(With apologies to V.U.C. University News.)

## What Can Be Done

For years C3 has enjoyed the distinction of being not only the largest room at V.U.C., but also the dreariest. But the improvements recently made show what a little imagination can do to the most unpromising material. The walls have been repainted with various light colours, handsome drapes hung on all the windows, the old iron frames replaced, fluorescent lights installed and the desks revamped. The result is a real credit to the College Council and whoever advised them on the decoration. At last we have a public room fit for outside visitors—quite apart from the students who for generations have had such a bad spin. We hope this is merely a first step in completely redecorating the College. Our Exec's new House Committee might take a hint, and possibly supplement their own artistic ideas with those of the person or persons who were responsible for C3.

## and is Done

Have you seen a print called "The Road," by Roland Hilden? If you haven't, it's obvious that you haven't been into the Common Room lately, or that if you have, you haven't taken notice of your surroundings. The three pictures hanging there during the past fortnight are just one indication of the work that is now being done to improve student facilities.

## HITCH HIKING ROUND AUSTRALIA

Have your working holidays in Australia—See the Olympics—Watch the Davis Cup—Visit Bondi.

These were some of the suggestions put forward last year to those contemplating going to Australia on the Student Exchange Scheme.

Those of us who went did do most of those things.

Leaving Christchurch at 6 in the morning on 20 November in a DC6B airliner, we arrived in Melbourne at 10 o'clock after a pleasant six-hour flight. Those of us who had requested it had our accommodation in Melbourne well arranged by the students. £3 a week was much better than £20 a week, which some people were paying. Most of us stayed in Melbourne only for

concrete like most new university buildings over here. The new gymnasium, swimming pool, and Hall of Memories combined, is another attractive modern building. Together with the adjacent running-track, used as a training-ground during the Games, this building cost over £250,000, and was donated (tax-free) to the university.

Starting on Boxing Day, I hitch-hiked through some of the most picturesque parts of South-East Australia (Lorne, the Grampians, Urucoorte, Mt. Gambia, Murray Bridge) to Adelaide.

Later I went on to Broken Hill, where I met some Otago students doing practical work, and visited the workings half a mile underground.



Two Vic Students on the Road to Gundagai

the duration of the Games—and then moved on. But some stayed till Christmas, and were made most welcome.

After the Games, a number of us attended the International Students' Congress at Melbourne University, with representatives from Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, South-East Asia, and South Africa. The programme was similar to that at Curious Cove, except that, being in the middle of a city certain restrictions as to dress and behaviour applied.

The new buildings at Melbourne University are a revelation to all who would see what can be done with a bit of imagination when planning a university building. Wilson Hall, with its modern interior, is a show place of modern art, and, incidentally, ideally suited for the purpose for which it was built. It is certainly not just another slab of

Then, through Mildura and Ballarat, I returned to Melbourne, and from there went via the Hume Highway to Sydney, seeing the Snowy Mountain hydro scheme (where most big holiday money is being made by students) on the way. I also saw Mt. Kosciuszko (Australia's highest), and Canberra (where I dined at the expense of the University and was conducted on a delightful tour of the city). The war museums are among the best in the world.

In Sydney, after five hectic days seeing the Zoo, the Bridge, King's Cross, Bondi, Manly, I caught the "Wanganelia" home.

I can recommend a working holiday in Australia this summer. Even if you come back broke, it is worth it.

—V.J.R.

(This article has been slightly abridged.—Ed.)

structed or bought. When they are installed a larger range of papers and publications on student affairs will be available for those who use these rooms.

All in all, it looks as though the House Committee is really getting under way efficiently, albeit somewhat unobtrusively, with a job which has required attention for some time.

"An adjournment was taken at 8.45 p.m. for three minutes while the Jazz Club was requested to play *planissimo*."

The Executive has set up a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Marchant, Hume and Shaw, to discuss with W.F.T.C. Executive the matter of reduced Students' Association fees for students attending both University and Training College.

At the same meeting Miss Jane Buckley was appointed Convenor of the Arts Festival Sub-committee. This committee will consider the advantages, or not, of such a festival, and the kind of activities which the festival should encourage.

A further committee, consisting of Mr. Carver, will solicit designs for a V.U.C. tie, after having considered the original V.U.C. tie.

The Anglican Society and S.C.M. have both added their voices of protest against this year's "Cappidade" and Proceh. to that of the C.S.G. recently published in "Salient."

These complaints have been forwarded to the "Cappidade" Committee.

## Some Books About

## BLOODY BUDAPEST

- Hungarian Government "White Book on the Counter-Revolution and October Events in Hungary," Parts I and II, Dec., '56-Feb., '57.
- "Hungarian Tragedy," by Peter Fryer, London, December, 1956.
- What Really Happened in Hungary," by Basil Davidson, London, December, 1956.
- Articles in "New Statesman," "Tribune," "Monthly Review," "Labour Monthly," November, '56-April, '57.

The Hungarian revolt has swept in, broken, and been beaten back. And now, with the dust settled and the corpses buried, it is easier to assess accurately the causes and effects of Budapest's agony in the last months of 1956.

The U.S. State Department's version of what occurred has been made familiar enough for us to omit it. We here restrict our field to the statements of some eye-witnesses and compare these with the official version that is still being repeated by Moscow and her mouthpieces.

Peter Fryer and Basil Davidson are especially valuable witnesses, as neither could be said to have been prejudiced against the regimes of Eastern Europe. Fryer was a Communist, a "Daily Worker" correspondent for eight years, and had covered various Hungarian occasions as a reporter friendly to the Rakosi Government. Davidson had often visited post-war Hungary and reported favourably in the "New Statesman."

Their picture of last year's uprising puts a very different face on the Communist empire from the one they had described before.

Fryer was sent to Hungary in November to cover the fighting for the "Daily Worker," which was, presumably, expecting a version in conformity with the party line. His first impression of the fighting was the pile of corpses of the people of Magyarovar, who had been shot down by the A.V.H. (security police), and his first cable home carried all the emotional impact of this impression. The newspaper censored the story, and did the same, more or less completely, to all Fryer's reports until they ordered him home.

He saw the horrible evidence of the armed might of a government which he had believed to be the workers' government, representing the power of the workers against the motley of displaced landlords, capitalists, and militarists, turned against the workers in the worst traditions of landlord and militarist regimes.

Davidson's fortnight in Budapest in November made a similar impact. It became apparent to him that popular indignation against the brutal repression of the Communist administration had burst in protest meetings and demonstrations late in October; that the Government had panicked and ordered the A.V.H. to fire; that the populace, exasperated, had taken to more violent action (of which an extreme right-wing lunatic fringe took advantage); and the Russians had weighed in with a puppet government and full-scale armed intervention.

## Official Version

The official claim of the Soviet Government and its Hungarian protegee is that the uprising was engineered by Western agents who aimed to install a Fascist regime as a bridgehead of aggression against the Communist East. In consequence, the Soviets had no alternative but to intervene to save the Hungarian working class from terror and themselves from war.

The Hungarian Government's "White Book" is impressively documented. Its central thesis is supported by attested accounts of unsavoury lynchings of Communist officials, and the arrival of Fascist agents from the West. There are excerpts from Mindszenty's single broadcast, the reactionary hysterics of Radio Free Europe, and even a 1951 speech of the late Senator McCarran—all to establish the reactionary and foreign-inspired nature of the revolt. There are also thumb-nail sketches of some of the shadier characters who took part (notably one Josef Dudas), and of some of the innocent victims of the lynch-gangs.

That seems to be the whole case—and a very weak and wobbly thing it is.

That the inspiration and main trend of the revolt was certainly not Fascist is evident from every other source. Fryer cites his observation of revolu-

tionary councils at work—ordinary workers, peasants, and students, quite free from vindictive feelings towards Communists. Smallholders' leader Tildy (former Premier, and Vice-Premier under Nagy) told Davidson that "a strong majority of Hungarians had no wish to return to the past, and would certainly know how to defend the social gains made after 1945."

This harking back to the Fascism of pre-1945 is the strong card in the Soviet hand. It is true that Horthy's Government (1919-1945) was the first Fascist Government in Europe. It was brutal, repressive, anti-Semitic, and allied with Hitler. Ivor Montagu ("Labour Monthly," December, 1956) recalls that Belsen death-camp was guarded by Hungarian soldiers; and a U.S. Senator complained last February that one of the "Freedom Fighters" who had sought refuge in America was a notorious S.S. man.

Hungary, lacking any but violently reactionary and revolutionary traditions, was likely to throw up something equally horrible from the extreme right to replace the distorted caricature of Socialism it was throwing off.

But those who leap (honestly or otherwise) to this point as a justification of Soviet intervention overlook completely the beginning of the uprising in the demonstrations of October. These (so Communist sources admit) voiced the demands of the workers and intellectuals of Budapest. And, led by the Nagy Government, with all the weaknesses of inexperience, these same people had fairly effective control of the uprising until the final debacle—and even after that they carried on the fight in strikes and demonstrations, and won important concessions from the Kadar Government.

G. D. H. Cole says that if there had been a real danger of a recrudescence of Fascism, he would consider the Soviet

intervention justified—but he has seen no evidence of such a danger.

Anna Kethly, the Socialist leader sent by the Nagy Government to represent it at U.N., stated: "Among the revolutionaries there are right-wing Fascist extremists who would dearly love to capture our national revolution, and so impose another kind of dictatorship."

But, as the Hungarian Communist Palocz-Horvath (who fled to England in November) has asked, "Do you think that some elderly Horthy-officers, retired bankers, and a sprinkling of cardinals and duchesses could ever have beaten us when it was not so easy for twenty Soviet divisions?"

Many of the facts attested in the "White Book" are true—as far as they go. Dudas, who led a lynch-gang round Budapest, was a fascist—but he was arrested by the Nagy government. And many of the victims of these lynch-gangs were innocent and honest officials—and the taint of anti-semitism is difficult to get rid of where so many of the old guard Stalinists (Rakosi, Gero, Hegedus) happened to be Jewish. Incidentally, Rev. Prof. George Knight of Olango wrote less than ten years ago (in his pamphlet "Jews and New Zealand") that during a visit to Budapest he gained the impression that "if the Russians were to leave Hungary there would be the biggest pogrom in history."

Reports from Budapest correspondents in American and French papers early in November reported some nasty anti-Jewish incidents.

Davidson states as a fact that "arms and mischief-makers" were crossing in over the Austrian border.

Seen against the background of Hungarian history and the world situation, these dirty edges to last year's uprising look almost inevitable. But they do not alter the essential nature of the uprising as a determined protest by the ordinary people against the barbarity and intolerance of the Communist regime.

Among Palocz-Horvath's most effective writing on the uprising have been his quotations from the pioneers of Marxism to point up the guilt of the Russian leaders. He quotes Marx: "The times of that superstition which attributed revolutions to the ill-will of

of a few agitators have long passed away. Everyone knows nowadays that wherever there is a revolutionary convulsion, there must be some social want in the background which is prevented by outworn institutions from satisfying itself."

Krushchov did not pause to apply the Marxism he so often talks about—he called in his tanks.

And what was the West's reaction? A bluster of accusation as mealy-mouthed as Moscow's over Suez. Even the "Dominion" commented (editorial 29.10.56) "The decision of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States to move for an emergency meeting of the Security Council to discuss events in Hungary is a strategic move to rebuke Soviet Russia in the eyes of the world."

What was needed was something much more than "strategic moves". I certainly do not suggest that armed intervention from the West was the answer. That would certainly have provoked a cataclysm. And this brings out what appears to be the basic motivation for the Russian intervention—fear that by slipping out of the Warsaw alliance, Hungary would weaken the Soviet military structure vis-a-vis the (equally abominable) military structure of N.A.T.O. and the "West."

Davidson's pamphlet ends, as many of the most thoughtful contributions on the subject in the Western press have ended, with the unanswerable argument that the only practical way to help the Hungarian people was to change our foreign policy to meet the Russians half-way, topple their phobias about N.A.T.O. (set up before their Warsaw Pact, remember) and German militarism (which has laid Russia waste twice in a generation) by agreeing to a reunited unarmed neutral (and almost certainly Social Democratic) Germany, and a gradually extending zone of neutral social democracy down through Europe—with such unwilling pawns of both sides as the Hungarians, the Italians, and the Cypriots gradually joining it.

For let us not forget that just what the Russians have been doing to Hungary, we have been doing to Cyprus. And for the same reasons.

—C.B.

## Most Hungarians Stayed Indoors

### —Says Wellington Man returned from Hungary

"The overwhelming majority of Hungarians I spoke to seemed a little confused about what happened last October. Most people seem to have stayed indoors."

This statement was made to a "Salient" reporter by Mr. Ian Mitchell, of Wellington, executive functionary of the Modern Film Society (an extensive importer of films from East Europe), who has recently returned from a world tour which included a fortnight in Budapest.

Our reporter interviewed Mr. Mitchell in a pub—not that he is a drinking man. Like many political zealots, he tends to spurn delights and live laborious days. Of middle height, lean, fair-haired, and bespectacled, Mr. Mitchell spoke fluently at a pace which enabled us to take down every word.

"I was in Hungary 14 days in April—arriving two days after the anniversary of the 1848 uprising had been celebrated, and leaving two days before the celebration of the liberation of the country from Germany by the Red Army."

"People were busy restoring Russian war memorials for the latter occasion."

"I talked to a lot of people—waiters at my hotel, a waitress (he leered), people working on repairing the hotel, shop assistants, a taxi driver. . . ."

"Sometimes I had an interpreter. I was, on the whole, disappointed at not having one enough of the time. But most people I talked to seemed to speak some English."

We asked: "What was the popular view of what occurred last October?"

Mr. Mitchell paused: "Well, it is all opinion, of course. Most seemed confused—they seem to have stayed indoors. Everyone (except one person) claimed that the chief cause of whatever happened was the bureaucracy and bad leadership of the Rakosi-Gero clique. The one person said it was caused by 'liberalisation' after the Moscow Congress last year—which is true to a certain extent, as the 'liberalisation' policy made it possible to correct the Rakosi policies."

"Most people seem to have had misgivings about Rakosi for some time. Kadar's personal popularity seemed to be high—his Government, I should say, had the support though not the enthusiastic support, of the people."

"No one wants to go back to capitalism—their only memories of capitalism are in fact of fascism. Many people seem to be adopting a 'wait-and-see' attitude."

We asked: "What was the attitude to Nagy?"

"I did not hear anything favourable about Nagy," said Mr. Mitchell. "Some people spoke of treason in high 'places' in October, but they may not have meant Nagy was involved. It seems that officers often failed to order troops to fire on counter-revolutionaries when they should have, with the result that the troops were surrounded and disarmed."

"You say 'counter-revolutionaries,'" we interrupted. "Isn't that term a little unreal?"

"Well," he smiled. "The demonstrations of 23rd October were certainly part of a popular movement demanding just reforms. But the firing, the incident at the radio station—who was responsible for sparking the whole thing off? I can only give your hearsay."

"A student told me he had taken refuge in his flat throughout the disturbances, and kept in touch with events by radio. The radio version changed from day to day. Mindszenty's speech was really the clearest indication of how things were. He spoke vaguely, but his reference to restoration of land to its owners meant 70 per cent. of agricultural land going back to the Church. It looked as if reaction was back in the saddle."

"Also officials told me that many of those lynched in Budapest were good heretical Communists gaoled by Rakosi and the Stalinists, recently released. Some had been sent into the A.V.H. to clean it up. There was one bloke—Imre Meso, an International Brigadesman in Spain, imprisoned in 1952, released in 1956, who was secretary of the Budapest Communist Party Committee. He was lynched, together with a lot of basically good blokes like him. The real crooks—Rakosi, Gero and company—fled. I was told they were in Mongolia, which is likely. Magyars are descended from the Mongols, and Rakosi's wife is Mongolian."

"I did notice, among slogans written around the place, one which read:

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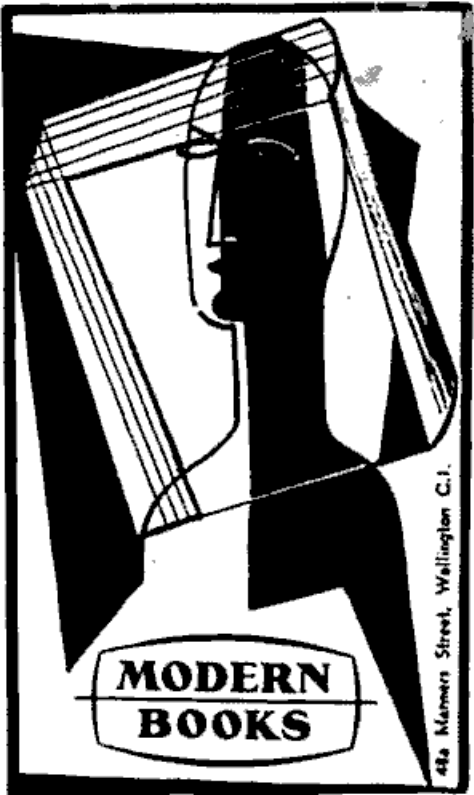
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"Look out, Jew!" or something like that. It didn't sound too good."

Mr. Mitchell ended by giving general impressions of Budapest, which was drab, and still scarred, not only from the uprising but from the last war. People were well dressed compared with the rest of East Europe, and food seemed to be plentiful, though it was hard to judge.

He added two interesting comments: "None of the peasants took part in the uprising as far as I could see. They were a privileged section under Rakosi." And smiling, "By the way, everyone in Budapest accepts the story that Rakosi had Kadar castrated in prison."





## WODIN'S DIARY

It is interesting to see that apparently Mr. Slacke, the Mayor of Upper Hutt, has got away with a cavalier disregard for popular pressure. Even the last minute personal interventions of the Governor-General and the Prime Minister failed to halt this petty tyrant. Minor bureaucrats have this unfortunate inability, usually, to appreciate beauty other than that of orderly sterile chrome. Recently our Citizens team stood on a platform of the "beautifying Council". Given a cow paddock like Anderson Park (formerly used by American soldiers and Circus elephants) they certainly succeeded in making a neat and attractive job. But there are many places round the city once graced with shaggy trees, or native scrub which now stand unhappily denuded. The latest slaughter is the chopping of all the macrocarpas and pines around the Salamanca Tennis Courts. Unfortunately citizens only get aroused when an historic monument is to be wiped: although with little success. It is time to stand up for our remaining trees of any type, and above all to prevent the rapid elimination of the town belt.

I quoted to a woman sympathetic to Christian Science our local organisation's narrow-minded constitution. Her reply was: "What a pity—because really, you know, they've got something." These people don't realise the harm they do themselves by clouding their ideas with minor issues.

At Primary school we treated the sexes quite naturally as equal. Our House Captains were drawn indiscriminately from either sex. I remember that in my last year there were actually three girl captains and only one boy. Yet amongst the same people 10 years later such an arrangement would be unthinkable. For example, in the Students Association, a female President or Secretary is almost totally unknown, and a woman standing faces a great deal of prejudice. It was even the practice to consider the Woman's Vice-President as inferior in standing to the Men's Vice-President. Where does this inferiority complex creep in? Is it something to do with our later education, and could the system of segregated schools encourage a suspicion of the weaker sex on one hand, and of being the weaker sex on the other? Obviously it is in our schools that the solution lies.

Bertrand Russell in his outstanding book "Power, a new social analysis" points out that the suspected criminal has the whole power of the state against him. He suggests that the answer is a Public Defender and a defending as well as a prosecuting police. Only thus, surely, can we curb the constant tendency towards miscarriages of justice when the police as a matter of prestige may go to great, and often horrifying lengths, to obtain a conviction.

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"Salient" Editorial Committee has appointed Mr. J. T. Steiner as Sports Editor. Mr. Steiner succeeds Mr. J. Martin, who resigned on his election to the Executive.

It is sixteen years since V.U.C. won Joynst Scroll—the national university debating prize. This year's team is G. N. Cruden and E. W. Thomas. With their amount of experience and ability, we ought to be able to regain our lost pre-eminence.

## SHAW COMEDY for TOURNAMENT

In selecting a play for Tournament this year consideration was given to the apparent desire of judges to see one-act plays rather than shortened versions of three-act dramas. There is, of course, merit in this, for one-act plays, when one finds a good one, are at least complete in themselves. After much scouting around "Man of Destiny," by G. B. Shaw, was decided on. It had the virtue of being a one-act play requiring a small cast, little elaboration in stage setting and, moreover, from a dramatic point of view, had much of value.

It is essentially a comedy; Shaw called it "a piece of historical fiction", and has plenty of scope for the four actors to display their ability. Set in Italy after Napoleon's first major victory, it is an attempt to guy the myth of Napoleon by placing him in a situation in which he is most uncomfortable. The prime cause of his unease is a young lady (played by Elisabeth Kersley) who, by disguising herself as an Austrian lieutenant, dupes one of Napoleon's officers into handing over his dispatches. The lady then arrives at the same inn that Napoleon (David Vere-Jones) has chosen as his headquarters and is recognised by the officer (John Gamby). The situation develops with further duping of the officer but not Napoleon, who finds, however, that he has more to gain by not admitting knowledge of the lady's identity. The comedy, one might say the farce, centres around their attempt to resolve the situation. The innkeeper (Trevor Hill) has his part to play as a foil to Napoleon and adds to the comedy.

The cast has come on well in production, have the advantage of being experienced, and should show up most favourably in the competition. It seems a pity though, that plays, actors and producers should be pitted against each other, for surely drama does not stand in the same place as competitive sports. The ideas which are now being mooted for a comprehensive festival to be held at the various universities seem infinitely better if it can be arranged. The possibility of seeing the major works of the different colleges is sure to be more inspirational.

Mention should be made of the backstage crew who are all-important and too often forgotten. This year Mike Bright is carrying the worries of the set and the lighting, Winnie Doug is arranging costumes and Irene Demchenko is handling props. The play is produced by Colin Bickler.

—C.B.

## HOCKEY TEAM TO AUSTRALIA

This year the New Zealand University rep. men's hockey team is touring Australia, and three members of the V.U.C. Men's Hockey Club have been included in the team.

Leaving from Christchurch on 12th August and arriving back on 3rd September, team members will miss Winter Tournament.

Much time has been spent arranging the tour, and these efforts can be crowned with real success if the team members remember they are representing not only New Zealand University but their individual colleges—note that, you three Vic blokes.

The Men's Hockey Club over-fulfilled its financial contribution of £200—£135 was from raffle tickets (of which club captain Nev Compton sold £40 worth, plus £15 donations), and £65 was generously given by the Students' Association.

Vic's three team members are Graeme Hughes, Neville Compton, and Michael O'Connor.

Graeme Hughes is V.U.C. Club's team captain. Started hockey at Gisborne High, first playing senior in 1941. Since then he has represented Poverty Bay and Wellington, and is in Wellington "A" rep. team this year. He played

against the Indians in 1955, and has represented N.Z.U. previously, has a Canterbury Blue, and has been chosen as a half for the tour.

Neville Compton is club captain this year, and the senior team's vice-captain. He has deservedly been appointed vice-captain of the touring team. Starting hockey at Wellington Tech., he has played for Wellington three times before, and for N.Z.U. twice. He has played for Wellington rep. B and A teams this year, and is a V.U.C. Blue. He has been chosen as centre half for the tour.

Michael O'Connor is one of the younger members of the team, a club committee member who started hockey at Wanganui Tech., which he represented from 1952 to 1955. He was in the New Zealand secondary schools team. Since arriving in Wellington, he has been in the senior team, and from there was chosen for the Wellington team for the past two seasons. He was chosen this year for the All Blacks scheduled to play Pakistan. He has represented Wellington more than seven times, and has just received his rep. blazer. He is a V.U.C. Blue.

V.U.C. wishes these three "good luck" for the tour.

### Next issue of "Salient" will appear 12th Sept.

(Copy closed Monday 2nd)

Features include:

TOURNAMENT RESULTS  
(if good)

CHRISTIANITY  
CONTROVERSY  
(last instalment)

VICTORIA STORY—  
THE RED THIRTIES

### ASIAN SEMINAR

A copy of the C.O.S.E.C. Supervision Committee's minutes containing a record of discussion of N.Z.U.S.A.'s application to hold the Asian Student Seminar was received by Resident Executive at its meeting on July 29. The committee declined the N.Z.U.S.A. application to hold the seminar in Auckland later this year (possibly during Winter Tournament), but indicated it would favourably consider another application.

The minutes said: "After discussion it was agreed that in view of the changed situation (the Philippines, who were originally to have staged the seminar, were unable to do so) all national unions of students in the area be informed and asked to submit formal offers of hospitality at the time of the Seventh International Student Conference (in September) in the hope that the seminar could be held in the first quarter of 1958.

"This would ensure that events in the region were spread not only from the point of view of location, but also from the point of view of date. The committee expressed appreciation of the N.Z.U.S.A. offer and hoped that N.Z.U.S.A. would be willing to represent it at the time of the Seventh I.S.C. for consideration with other offers received at the time."

At a recent Executive meeting, Mr. J. Hercus was appointed assistant to the secretary. The reason for making his assistant "to," instead of assistant secretary, is probably to avoid the constitutional provision that an assistant secretary loses his position as an ordinary Executive member so that a vacancy occurs.

### "SALIENT" EDITOR '58

At present there have been no applications for this position. The '57 Editors are not available. Anyone interested should either apply directly to the Secretary, V.U.C.S.A., or else talk to the present Editors, who are willing to give every possible assistance to their successor(s), both for the remainder of this year and next year.

### Message to Moscow

Despite opposition from several members, the Executive decided to send a message of goodwill to the Moscow Festival. The Executive had previously decided not to give observer status to those attending from this college.

Accordingly, the following message was sent on Monday, 27th July:—  
"IPC, FESTIVAL, MOSCOW, USSR, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION SENDS GREETINGS BEST WISHES PARTICIPANTS FESTIVAL, SHAW, SECRETARY."

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WELLINGTON.

# VICTORIA VICTORIOUS? TOURNAMENT TOPICS

V.U.C. have a good record in Winter Tournament and are expected to be among the leaders in most events at the coming Tournament at Auckland (Vic can't do worse than at Dunedin last Easter).

Vic's main strength appears to lie in the fencers, miniature riflemen and golfers. The harriers are confident they can do much better than last year and the table tennis team expects to go well, at least in the men's section. The hockey and basketball teams (male and female) are well up to Tournament standard. It is in badminton and Soccer that V.U.C. may not do so well. The Badminton Club has not been able to get a hall for some weeks and so the players will lack match fitness. The Soccer team, drawn as it is largely from the various lower grades, and having had little practice as a team, will be up against sides who have been developing combination throughout the season.

## BADMINTON

The women's team is Misses J. Kent, H. Reed, J. Tomsett and C. Comes, and the men's team: W. Patterson, C. Johnson, D. Usher and A. Bentley.

The team is of unknown quality but contains one or two useful seasoned players. Its performance at Tournament will probably suffer, not from lack of keenness of its members, but from a lack of match practice. This was brought about by the very short season at the Winter Show Building.

—A.R.B.

## MEN'S BASKETBALL

This year the men's indoor basketball team intends to be N.Z.U. champion. Canterbury have four provincial representatives, Auckland and Otago three each, and Victoria have two. However, this ponderous opposition will not deter Victoria in its efforts to gain supremacy. At last Tournament, V.U.C., possessing only one representative player, came a close second to Canterbury.

The Tournament team consists of all the seven A grade players and one B team member. The team is captained by Wellington representative star player N. Dawkins, who is equally at home in any position on the court. D. Johnston, G. Aitken and K. Stevenson comprise the remainder of last year's strong team. The "terrible twins," Johnston and Aitken, are renowned for their devastating fast breaks, which have made many a team back-pedal. If Stevenson can again use his height effectively at Tournament, he will be a great asset to the team. A valuable acquisition from Auckland is P. Reid, from last year's A.U.C. team. His knowledge of Auckland tactics will prove invaluable in Victoria's success. His brother, T. Reid, is a young, highly promising player promoted from the B team for this Tournament. R. Martyn and D. Edwards have behind them much basketball experience. A member of last year's Nelson rep. team (they are South Island champions), Martyn has proved a great asset to both V.U.C. and the Wellington reps.

This smooth functioning team will uphold the true traditions of V.U.C. basketball.

—W.G.W.

## SOCCER

The V.U.C. team is: S. George, H. Eastgate, R. Vilash, R. Pemberton, D. Huigh, P. Naidu, R. Holland, R. Kerr, N. Greenwood, R. Greenwood, B. Goffman, M. Nightingale, B. Swarbrick, T. Lienert.

The outstanding player is New Zealand representative right wing, Perumal Naidu, a virtual certainty for a Blue. Other regular members of the senior side are Nick Greenwood (left wing) and Stan George, the captain, who has played for N.Z.U. each of the last two years.

The other members of the side are all promising lower grade men. Those expected to go really well in Auckland include Ramp Vilash, a most tenacious player, Ben Goffman, a solid defender, Headly Eastgate, a good shot with either foot, Dick Holland, a high scoring forward and Ron Pemberton, one of the club's outstanding defenders.

If the side can get a couple of practices as a team they should be able to hold their own with anybody. V.U.C. should certainly do better than last year.

## HARRIERS

This year's team is a nice blend of youth and experience and should be seen to much better advantage than those of the previous two Tournaments. Team members are quietly confident of their prospects and are training hard to be in peak condition on the eve of Tournament.

The team comprises six men—four of whom have had considerable experience in top-grade competition for several seasons, though only one, Tony Gow, has represented V.U.C. at Tournament before. The two less-experienced members have run with some distinction in junior events this year, especially Brian Davies.

Individual prospects are as follows:—Bill Gaudin: In top provincial class and one who would appear to have excellent prospects of annexing the individual title at Auckland. He will be suited by the flat nature of the course—two circuits of the Ellerslie race-course.

Tony Gow: The veteran of the side, who should be close up at the finish but would have preferred a more vigorous test of cross-country running, however.

Bob Creed: A highly capable road runner who has recently transferred from Christchurch. He has been running with much more dash over country this year than in previous seasons. Would seem to have good prospects, especially if the conditions underfoot are firm.

Frank Walkley: Very determined and getting fitter. Has several meritorious performances on the track to his credit and in similar conditions at Auckland should give a good account of himself.

Brian Davies: Perhaps the most promising runner the club has had in years. His performances in junior ranks are outstanding and on the strength of these efforts he should be well to the fore in Auckland.

Peter O'Brien: The baby of the team. He is running with much more confidence now than earlier in the season. He has trained hard and deserves to be placed on this occasion.

## WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

This year the club has felt the loss of some of their most experienced players and is building up a new team which may not reach its peak by Tournament, but will benefit greatly from the experience.

Those who are new to Tournament are G. Hemery, T. Feast, M. Cameron, and B. Kerr. Gillian Hemery has not been available for club play for the last part of the season because of an injured ankle, but she is a second year player who has improved this year as a guard. Thelma Feast is a first year player who has played in Masterton. She is beginning to work in well with the rest of the team in the forward court. Marion Cameron and Bridget Kerr are two players recruited from outdoor basketball and should make good indoor players.

The experienced players are Ina Bowman, A.U.C. Blue, 1955, V.U.C. Blue, 1956, Wellington representative squad, 1956-57, N.Z.U. team 1954-55-56; Judy Davenport (captain), V.U.C. Blue, 1956, Wellington rep. squad, 1956-57, N.Z.U. team, 1955-56; Elizabeth Christy, a second year Tournament representative who has made the Wellington rep. squad this season and Penelope Riske, a third year representative who is our only guard with experience.

The side may not carry off the S. G. Holland Shield this year, but is looking forward to Tournament in Auckland this year.

—J.D.

## GOLF

The following team has been selected to represent Victoria. The matches are to be played on the Titirangi course, which must rank among the finest in New Zealand. The team: T. M. Gault (2), J. Page (3), P. C. Armstrong (3), and J. R. Port (5).

The above team is probably the strongest ever fielded by V.U.C., and although only T. M. Gault attended Tournament last year the other members of the team are not lacking either in match or stroke experience. While no informa-

tion is available concerning the strength of the other colleges, the club is confident that the above team has every chance of finishing in first place.

—J.M.

## MINIATURE RIFLES

The miniature rifles team appears this year to be quite strong, though perhaps not so strong as the team which gave C.U.C. such a fright last year. However, the range, the climate and the Waitemata being to their liking, they are again expected to finish only a few glasses behind the leaders.

The team will be:—Brian Bradburn: Back for the fifth time (sucker for punishment). Has not been shooting particularly well until just recently, when he commenced to train on Vodka—is now shooting in fine spirits.

Jim Mansell: Back for the third time, Jim's experience should be invaluable to the team. He trains on Rifle oil and Carrots.

Ian Chatwin: Is capable of drinking any opposing teams under the table and shoots best from that position. Ian is expected to turn on some spectacular performances this year.

Brian Frankpitt: For the past three years Brian has been the person who has missed out on a place in the team. Now, with his own rifle, he will be a hard man to beat.

Ian Newton: A newcomer to Winter Tournaments, Ian is already well known (notoriously, in fact!) as a Fullbore Rifle shot. It is hoped that he will be equally as effective in the Smallbore field.

Graeme Barnard: Will drink anything, any time, anywhere in almost limitless quantities, then shoots at his best after having done so. His experience will do much to strengthen the team.

## TABLE TENNIS

Our hopes of retaining the table tennis shield are as high as ever this year, for the men's section is probably stronger all round than last year's team. Two of last year's team will again be representing the college.

Jeff Thomas, who reached the finals of the men's singles last year, is a splendid defensive player who has played consistently well in the A Reserve grade and is again expected to be there at the finals.

Robin Court, another A Reserve player, although not so consistent, is nevertheless a reliable and extremely versatile player both in attack and defence.

The two newcomers to the men's section are Bede Rundle and Don Kenderdine. Bede, the best-equipped player of the four, is mainly defensive, but uses his sponge bat with devastating effect, especially with his backhand shots. Don has made a spectacular rise from a mere C grade player last year to the club's best B grade player this year. Anything is liable to happen when this hard-hitting, though somewhat reckless, hunk of man starts up.

In the women's section, we have Nevenka Hegedus and Anne McIlraith, both of whom have improved vastly on their last year's form. Although quite strong, the two lack serious competitive play. They are expected, however, to do well.

—R.J.H.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY

With a N.Z.U. Women's Hockey Team in Australia during Tournament this year it is difficult to predict the strength of any side. Otago, the winners of the Pember Reeves stick for several years, have nine players in this team and naturally there is some speculation as to whether their second string will be able to carry on this impressive record.

The V.U.C. team selected for Tournament is:—J. Scott, R. Kingsford, J. Gumbley, R. Goodwin, B. Major, S. Hickey, M. Lyons, N. Griffin, C. Baird, D. Bremner and J. Arnold. Reserves: E. Beck and J. Duncan.

The team, though not playing spectacular hockey, is very sound and improving with every game. On occasions some stylish movements have been produced and it is to be hoped that these will be displayed at Auckland.

We will be losing only one player to the Australian tour—Barbara Saunders, our goalie. Her place at Tournament will be taken by Jo Scott, the "B" team goalie. Janice Gumbley, Diana Bremner, Jill Arnold, Sybil Hickey and Cynthia Baird are newcomers to Tournament. All five are playing good hockey.

Beverley Major at centre-half is playing excellent hockey. The experience gained at previous Tournaments by Ruth Kingsford, Rae Goodwin, Natalie Griffin and Mary Lyons will provide the solid core for the team.

## FENCING

Fencing in Tournament is quite rightly confused with swordplay, and it is from this apparent confusion that the V.U.C. team hopes to benefit at Auckland. We need only point to a similar mistake of like muddlement to illustrate the effectiveness of such deception. Did not the Trojans mistake swordplay for horseplay?

To press this disadvantage the team has taken the precaution to select the men's team from Wellington representatives exclusively and though the women's team includes only one such it relies on youth and elasticity for its strength. The new member of the men's team is aquiline Bob Binning, who, despite being New Zealand sabre champion and a New Zealand foil finalist, will add considerably to the strength of the team and the ever-ready offer of "another glass of suds" will boost social morale no end. Helen Maddison joins the women's team and with a variety of unexpected strokes. She is impossible to upset on the piste—her off the piste activity is, of course, her own affair! For Alan Wilson, Tournament holds little new. This year, to add to his other activities, he is taking his car to Auckland. Janet Scrivens has been coached by a former New Zealand epee champion. She just missed last year's N.Z.U. team and will be in the running for top honours this year. Kent Beard has learnt to swim in beer, and if he does not attempt to fly on it, Icarus-wise, his speed and natural malevolence on the piste will add several of the more prized scalps to his belt. Dawn France is the top woman in the team and is a worthy successor to Diana Fussell. Her present form, as yet still reconcilable with blooming youth, should put her into the N.Z.U. team again this year. Chris. Beeby and Anthony Ellis will lead the foil team and, like the elephants, have many scars. Beeby has reduced fencing to a logical impossibility. This perhaps explains his fine record of wins, or does it? Ellis never knew any fencing, anyway, so everyone wonders and few are told why he keeps on going to Tournament.

V.U.C. have won the N.Z.U. fencing title for the last three years. We do not have to rely on prestige, however, and our team is the strongest Tournament has seen since 1951 (maybe).

—K.B.

## MEN'S HOCKEY

This year's Tournament team is very young but also very strong. Even without the three players chosen for the Australian tour the team should acquit itself very well and could possibly bring home the Seddon Stick.

This year's captain is Don Mathieson, who is an old hand at Tournament. Don has been playing really well lately for the senior team and thoroughly deserves the position of captain. Ray Hambly is the vice-captain. Ray went to Tournament last year and has plenty of experience. So also has Mike Corballis, who played for C.U.C. at Tournament for two seasons. He should give plenty of thrust to the half line.

M. Lints is an experienced half who has previously represented Wanganui and was captain of the New Zealand secondary schools in 1956.

Centre half is Barry Cathro, another old hand who really looks forward to Tournament.

Lints, Corballis, and Cathro should combine to make a really sound half line.

The two backs are Patchett, a newcomer to Tournament, and R. McArthur, an old hand, both of whom are really reliable.

The custodian is Kirk Taylor, who is a former N.Z.U. goalie. The team will enjoy the satisfaction of knowing they have a really safe goalkeeper. (Prove us right, Kirk!)

On the left wing is G. Browne, who is an experienced Tournament man and also an ex-New Zealand secondary schools rep.

N. Jaine, A. Sarneck and J. Thomas make up the team. All of these players are really promising and could make the senior team next year.

All players chosen are really fit and deserved their selections. The club wishes them the best of luck for an enjoyable and successful Tournament.

Of the team seven have had previous Tournament experience and most of the others have been representatives of their respective cities.

The delegates to the A.G.M. of the N.Z.U. Men's Hockey Council are Don Mathieson and Ray Hambly.