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*Swill, swill, glorious swill*

## UNHOLY ALLIANCE of Brewers and Wowzers

The liquor question has for decades been a football between an exclusive coterie of pressure groups such as these, lined up as a rule with well-intentioned inanity on one side and sordid and cynical greed on the other. "In the no-man's-land between them," wrote Fairburn in 1944, "is the great mass of the public, flabby and inert, powerless to impose a civilised pattern on the drink situation."

That our present drinking laws, and drinking habits (except on the West Coast) are barbarian, is axiomatic.

Wellington's public bars between 5 and 6 p.m. on Saturday are probably the most disgusting sights in the world. For those who have never seen the sight, let me describe one:

It is a long, bare room with varnished wood or tiled walls and terrazzo or rubberized floor like a lavatory, to make for easy cleaning (presumably with a hose). It opens straight off the street (for ease of access) by a number of swing doors, but the windows are all painted or boarded over (to spare the passing public from the sights within). The room is quite devoid of furniture, except for a long elliptical counter or bar down the centre, equipped with half a dozen plastic hoses with pressure-taps at the end (through which beer is squirted into customers' glasses), and, more important still, an equal number of cash registers. Inside the bar stand the bar-men, squirting away with the hoses and ringing away on the cash registers as hard as they can go.

Humanity is packed into the space outside the bar at the rate of slightly over one person per square foot. These persons drink as fast as they can because after 6 o'clock no beer is served, and they are immediately thrown out. They fight and spill beer over each other, getting to and from the bar, where the nozzle of the hose is indiscriminately held into each glass until it is as near brimming as it can be (the glass holds only 9 ounces—or slightly less—when level with the top, and the customer is charged for 9 ounces). Every sort of contagious bug is thus ceremoniously distributed among the customers.

Auckland students' "Capping Book" prophesied in 1955 that "Some Aucklanders will probably invent a huge bowser with numerous coin-in-the-slot nipples on the ends of plastic hoses; a self-service bar, with men drinking like sucking pigs round a sow. As it is, they surge to and from the bar like pigs round a trough."

Around 6 there is an equally animal run on the bottle store, and irrational and stuttering arguments are carried on in the form of fisticuffs on the footpath.

Faced with this dismal scene, the temperate citizens can be excused for veering into the Prohibitionist camp. In the days of longer drinking hours and suburban pubs, the picture was certainly no more dismal—but was brought more forcibly to the temperate citizen's attention. It was then that the Prohibition cause won its greatest victories—with majorities over Continuance in 1905, 1908 and 1911 frustrated only by the statutory requirement of a three-fifths majority before it could be carried.

Attempts to get this requirement reduced brought the low methods of the liquor trade out into the open, and New Zealand politics to the lowest level of corruption in its history.

The wife of a New Zealand politician has described what happened when a Bill making such an attempt was introduced in 1911:

"This . . . exposed the liquor trade to possible extinction at the next ballot. My husband said, 'The licensed victuallers are in a panic, their agents are swarming the lobbies' . . . The next

day [X-the man is named] came to him with a definite proposal—the Trade would pay all his election expenses for the coming encounter. They would guarantee he would get in. They would spend money and do the job much better than he could do it. . . . However, my husband was incorruptible. . . .

"The next day the offer had risen—election expenses plus £200. Nothing doing. . . . Each day as he came in to lunch we asked him with our eyes what the latest offer amounted to. He would put up 3 fingers, then 4, then 5. In a few days it had risen to £800 plus election expenses.

"The next day no fingers were shown. They had found cheaper support. . . . [X had said, 'You don't need to change your mind, Charlie. Just go to Te Kuiti and miss the train on Tuesday night so that you'll miss the division!']

"Previously, votes in the House had been counted and it was known for certain that there was at least a majority of two who had given election pledges to support the Bill. When the night came there was a majority of five against it. Three members had surprisingly missed their trains. One particularly ardent Prohibitionist who had lived during the whole three sessions of that Parliament at an expensive hotel, had paid the proprietor never a penny. It was common knowledge that his creditors were anxiously awaiting the close of the House. . . . He was not only able to pay his debts, but to buy himself a flourishing bicycle business. . . ." (Helen Wilson, "My First Eighty Years," pp. 178-9).

Prohibition zeal waned when in 1917 6 p.m. closing was introduced (as a war measure, perpetuated by an Act of 1918). Meanwhile local option polls drove the pubs from the suburbs into the cities, where they came increasingly under the control of ownership of a small number of brewery concerns; and enactments to appease wowserism restricted the sale of liquor for "on" consumption entirely to these pubs. Thus a pattern emerged, highly profitable for the breweries, of the maximum number of hotels concentrated in the minimum area (which cut distribution costs), with an unbroken 9-hour-day and 6-day week (which cut labour costs), during which liquor could be sold in maximum amounts at minimum cost to the vendor, to the maximum number of people in the minimum time for the maximum price.

Many reforms in the apparent direction of hygiene have also been prompted by the drive to cut costs. Where barrels used to be filled at the breweries, carted to the pubs, rolled into the cellars, and linked to pump-handle taps on the bars—today beer is pumped from the breweries into huge steel tankers, from them through a pipe-vent in the footpath outside the pub into a tank inside, and from there through the plastic hoses described above into the customer's glass.

Gradually every added service has been eliminated. Where are the counter lunches of former years? Where are the tables and chairs where students used to sit and sip at the old "Empire"? All gone in the greedy stampede for bigger profits.

This drive has been ably assisted at every stage by the wowzers, whose anxiety that drinking should be kept out of sight, and that it should be associated with no other pleasures to increase its attractiveness to the young and innocent, has led them to bestow upon us the pigger, that is the New Zealand pub from 5 to 6.

A very sane programme for reform is to be found in the Report of the Royal Commission on Licensing which sat in 1945-46 under Sir David Smith. The chief recommendations include the following:

The liquor question has been raised sharply in the last few weeks by a multitude of conflicting voices, including the National Party Conference, a night club proprietor, the Federation of Labour Executive, the New Zealand Alliance, the National Council of the Licensed Trade, and a series of lurid press advertisements from the Brewers' Association.

(1) That all the breweries in New Zealand and their licences should be acquired by a public Corporation. In support there is considerable evidence about the positive social mischief which alcohol can do, and the conclusion is drawn that it is "no more an article of commerce than explosives." This would be subject to electoral ratification, with the issues put in two parts: (a) prohibition or continuance, (b) if continuance should be carried, continuation of private breweries or public ownership.

(2) That private licensees be replaced gradually by Trusts under local public control, with profits going to local social and charitable purposes. Local option polls would have the issues put in two parts as in the national poll: (a) licence or no-licence, (b) if licence

publicans in the matter of charging the same price for different sized glasses, of re-selling "slops" emptied from used glasses, of keeping dummy accommodation for "guests" as a cover for after-hour drinking, undetectable control of privately owned pubs by brewery companies, and letting the standard of accommodation fall to concentrate on the more profitable bar traffic.

This material, and some strong suggestions of intimidation of witnesses by their present or former employers, indicates the extent of the honesty of the liquor trade little more than 10 years ago. There is no reason to suppose that they have improved since. They may not be as desperate now as they were in 1911, but they are still essentially inspired by the same motives and capable of stooping to the same methods.

Their present honesty is exemplified by the mendacious and inaccurate series of advertisements that has been appearing under the heading "Hotel Heritage."

In the light of the 1911 incidents, there is perhaps nothing odd in the fact that none of the recommendations of the Smith Report were ever put into effect except some of the least significant which were incorporated in the 1948 Licensing Amendment Act, and the hours issue which was put to the public in the most misleading form in the 1949 referendum. Even where

...one or two missed episodes

...the 1900's  
...brewery of politicians to prevent the passage of legislation.

...the 1940's  
...resale of slops from the bars a common practice... brewery control extends ever wider over "independent" hotels!

and BREWERY PROFITS went up, UP, UP!

should be carried, private pubs or Trust

(3) That pubs be open for "on" consumption only in the evenings without any extension of total hours of sale.

(4) The provision of seating accommodation in all bars, and availability of snacks with drinks. This recommendation followed pages of evidence concerning the disgusting bar conditions such as those described above. The Report comments: "Many brewery and hotel companies could easily have improved the conditions for drinking in their bars in times past, if they had been so minded. They have made very large profits, but they have not chosen to attempt to improve the drinking habits of their customers by providing enough space for chairs and tables in the public bars."

(5) The granting of licences to sell wine and beer with meals in restaurants, and of full licences for a night to persons or societies hiring a reputable dance-hall or cabaret. Among a plethora of evidence is the comment (from an Anglican Church representative) that "greater freedom in obtaining such liquors in public places under proper control would tend to counteract the spirit of bravado which is behind the indulgence of some young people today."

There is also a great deal of material on the malpractices of breweries and

publicans in the matter of charging the same price for different sized glasses, of re-selling "slops" emptied from used glasses, of keeping dummy accommodation for "guests" as a cover for after-hour drinking, undetectable control of privately owned pubs by brewery companies, and letting the standard of accommodation fall to concentrate on the more profitable bar traffic.

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ALL THE TIME  
...drinking conditions became worse & worse  
...service became secondary to profit

"Trust" licences have been approved by the electors, the proposal has been allowed to be frustrated by the combination of unsympathetic authorities and the scheming of the trade.

The Smith Report recommendations would, by encouraging the outward conditions for giving booze its rightful place in a civilised life, and by removing the motive of private profit from the trade altogether, go a long way towards solving New Zealand's liquor problems. The recommendations were not lightly made. Eighteen months of investigation went into them, and they were supported by a majority of six members (including a Judge, a barrister, and two farmers) against three (including a Brewery Company secretary and an official of the Hotel-workers' Union).

The trade is now making the assertion that it approves reform of the law and that it always has done so. It looks rather as if it can see that the popular demand for reform cannot be withstood much longer, and wants to make sure that whatever reforms are made are on its own terms. We on our side and as students are interested as somers, citizens, and morally and socially conscious human beings—must make sure that the long overdue reforms are effected on our terms.

The Smith Report furnishes a very sound and practicable programme of such reforms. —B.

## SALIENT

THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1957

## BUT STILL IT MOVES

During World War II, when Russia and the West were allied in the struggle against Hitler, an English clergyman wrote: "Both of us will learn and profit from the alliance. . . . We can profit from Russia's experience. She is actuated, in the major operation of life, by a moral purpose which I could wish with all my heart was consciously our own. . . . And priceless lessons in toleration—in freedom of speech and expression, in freedom to organize in this group and that without police inspection and interference—can be learned in England as in no other civilized land."

The mutual profit and learning of lessons does not seem to have been very great in the 12 years since the War. Outwardly, the West has hardened in its capitalism at the expense of its once-boasted civil liberties, and Russia's totalitarianism has grown rigid at the expense of the humanist spirit that inspired her socialism.

But is the night so black?

Behind Hungary and Cyprus and Little Rock, there lurk the glorious phantoms of imminent change.

British politics is not just its superficial aspect of Suez-style gunboat diplomacy and Rent-Act-style class legislation; it is also the reawakening of the Labour movement, its jettisoning of the capitulationist cold war foreign policies, "softly-softly" internal programme, and support for colonial gangsterism. Untouchable hilly things like the public school system, the peerage, even the monarchy, have begun to attract broad fire. Repression in East and Central Africa is being gradually matched by enlightened abdication in West Africa. New attitudes lie just beneath the surface, occasionally breaking through.

The American scene is not just the hypocrisy of Cabot Lodge (screaming about Suez and winking at Guatemala and Jordan); or the rapacious oil interests in the Middle East; or the resurrection of McCarthy's soul in the body of something called Morros. The Supreme Court has, in a number of historic decisions, made a stand for freedom of movement, political associa-

tion and opinion, and access of the defence of all irrelevant material, which is putting new light into the Statue of Liberty's torch. And some recent contributions by certain Congressmen indicate that there is a deep and strong current of opposition to reactionary policies at home and abroad.

The Soviet bloc is harder to get clear. But there are significant signs: a play attacking the secret police has a record run; a novel satirizing the bureaucracy becomes a best-seller; Moscow students question their professor about Hungary; Mao Tse-Tung Calls for a new tolerance and latitude in a metaphor which could have been lifted from the "Areopagitica"; Poland breaks ranks and starts off on a road of its own; and a Russian reader writes to a Polish magazine: "Your magazine enjoys great popularity here . . . its frank position frequently provokes heated discussions." Letters from New Zealanders at the Moscow Festival show that doubt and debate are far more widespread than "Pravda" or Moscow Radio let on. None of these developments can be accounted for in the silly newspaper terms of a power-struggle in the Kremlin or an arbitrary switch of line. There are social forces in motion that are pressing for change.

No one who thought about the matter seriously ever supposed the world would remain for ever in the forms into which it was frozen by the cold war. But for over a decade certain historic streams seemed to cease flowing—English and American radicalism seemed to retreat in disorder, and the Russian revolutionary tradition to be barb-wired into Yarkuta. The lessons in planning and welfare we had to learn from the Russians, and the lessons in freedom they had to learn from us, remained conspicuously unlearned.

But the ice is thawing; and there are new shoots beneath it. Behind the short-sightedness and wrong-headedness of the Macmillans, Eisenhower, and Khrushchev, there are millions of human hearts yearning for change. And a glance at history suggests that from yearning springs the action that brings about change.

—C.V.B.

## THIS IS THE END

We have aimed to restore "Salient" to its more contentious and lively tradition. The measure of our success is in our sales (which have gone up), our letter columns (which are always laden),

and the comments in the sort of Gallup poll which appears elsewhere in this issue.

All the best for Finals—

—B. and W.

## "THE MAN IN THE ROOM"

Your leading article in the last issue of "Salient" told us something about the "students' advisers" in some Australian universities, and it was asked, "Why not one at V.U.C.?" It would like to point out that there is such a person in the college who is most willing to discuss with, and advise, students on any matters which they are unable to cope with themselves. He is the Rev. Alan Gray, chaplain to the S.C.M., and he is available for interviews and talks with students at any time. He is to be found in the S.C.M. cabin, situated near the liaison officer's hut, or he may be contacted by phone. Is there a need for a duplicate position?

—D.L.C.

## NO OSTRICH ME

May I take this opportunity to clarify my views, which were thoughtfully criticised by Mr. Price in your August 1st issue?

Although "essential religion" cannot be strictly defined if the concept is to retain any depth, some idea of its meaning might be gained if one considers the relative importance of, say, strict observance of contemporary orthodox church lore and an individual realization of the closeness and value of God as a guide and companion, without conventional expression. If this is real, then it must exist independently of fluctuating church attendances and its position on the popularity poll of university discussion. The term is used in an attempt to distinguish shallow

"Sunday-only" worship from "living religion".

The "storm of inevitable progress" does refer more to the steady and unquestionable advance in scientific knowledge than in other spheres of human activity. Science does not necessarily disprove religion; in fact, it sometimes clarifies it, and corrects erroneous impression which have arisen from a wide-eyed, credulous attitude to the Biblical scripture. The origin of man, the age and history of his physical universe, are still points of contention between science and some religious groups. I find statements like: "God is omnipotent, with Him nothing is impossible . . ." and "Science will ultimately explain all things that we are conscious of even if we become conscious of all things . . ." fundamentally contradictory; yet as a scientist, I work with implicit faith in the truth of the latter statement. My Christian faith might ultimately be included within the infinite bounds of science.

I choose the latter of these two aspects of science and religion by considering, firstly, the self-consistency of each, and observing that whilst each statement implies universal consistency, the former is as yet an isolated principle which must at present be merely "believed", as people once "believed" that the sun and stars rotated about the earth, while the latter is an extension of the present scientific trend. The world is a closed but unbounded surface whether people choose to believe it or not. This very consistency may be made the basis of a world view which is

neither completely materialistic nor confusing. Although I do not claim to be a "confusionist", as Mr. Price wrongly suggests, I am at least aware of confusing and contradictory views (not being an ostrich) which interfere with my own to some extent, and I am interested in seeing whether a more truthful view might be cast from the melting pot of student ideas, even if it refutes the reality of God. It is only by opening one's mind to our own and contemporary ideas, ideals and actions that we may arrive at some approximation to the "truth" in its absolute sense.

Truth at the level of "sense perception" or scientific truth often seems inadequate. Rational explanations of religious events are difficult to formulate in terms of contemporary knowledge. One does not question the truthfulness

of "Christ was crucified on Calvary" (so were others) if he accepts the historical accuracy of the statement, but this is less important than the claimed significance of His death, which is more open to question.

—Observer.



## DEAR SALIENT

## AUSTRALIAN AGNOSTIC

I am prompted to write after reading a copy of your fine magazine. Compared with the student magazines in Australia, yours is good—particularly considering that stalling is voluntary (I presume).

The particular articles that prompt me to write are some of those in your debate on religion—especially those by Russell Price and K.K.C. and P.A.S.

The basis of Christianity is rather shaky, and depends on acceptance without proof. Consider the Bible, the basis of Christianity. Genesis 1, 1, begins: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." This has not been proved false, but it has also not been proved true. But many scientific theories about the origin of the world also haven't been proved false.

Take prayer. If I pray for rain and the weather gets drier and drier, the Christian will offer no end of excuses. If, however, it rains, he will say my prayer has been answered. The atheist will say it would have rained anyway. Who is to judge who is right?

One of the weaknesses of religion is its dependence on so-called "miracles". Volumes have been written on virgin birth, the walls of Jericho, and the rest; but the decision is always "not proved"—but also "not disproved".

To permit the hypothesis "There is a God" is almost to beg the question, yet to the Christian it is fundamental. But to say "there is no God" is equally false. The only statement we may justifiably make is: "There may be (or not be) a God"—with the united disapproval of both Christians and atheists.

Over the years, Christianity has done some good—the monks fostered learning when it was at an ebb, and the Churches have taken a stand on moral issues. But the basis of its beliefs is no less disputable for that. Other organizations with bad principles have done some good.

All this lets us see that atheist and Christian creeds are equally unsound. It is for each of us to choose what he will believe, and accept the logical consequences. Let Christians renounce the commercializing of Christmas, and the atheists work on religious holidays. Perhaps if that was the position, there would be more fence-sitters ("agnostics" they call us).

Mr. Price concluded by saying that statements must be either true or false without qualification. But whereas we have proof that "Napoleon died at St. Helena", we have no proof of the "Christ in Christ was crucified at Jerusalem", so this statement is not true—but then, neither is it false.

The Bible is a magnificent collection of stories—but so is Grimm's "Fairy Tales". Why make one the basis of a religion and not the other?

—A. M. Mathew.

N.S.W. University of Technology, N.S.W., Australia.

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

## I BELIEVE

The religious debate which I originally provoked seems to have got well side-tracked in the bog of Christianity's ultimate defensibility. I once discussed this very issue with an elderly and very scholarly clergyman (now dead) for a whole afternoon, and he afterwards wrote me a letter from which I excerpt the following:

"To the intellectualist, the reason for the truth of Christianity must, I think, always appear somewhat feeble and

unconvincing. The fact is, the first steps to an acceptance of it are not conclusive reason or scientific proof, but faith and love, which must always appear to the intellectualist as slightly absurd.

"I don't think that the Christian religion can ever be proved true by argument, although it is, I believe, a reasonable faith. I suppose the hardest article of the Creed to accept is the first: 'I believe in God the Father Almighty', as so much in the world seems flatly to contradict it. If we can surmount this hurdle all the rest are easy in comparison.

"One great help I have found in times of doubt is to go on behaving as if Christianity were true, and not throw up church-going, worship, Communion, etc. I do not believe this is to act hypocritically."

This seems to me to sum up both the strengths and the weaknesses of the Christian position.

—B.

(This correspondence is now closed.—Ed.)

## STILL LIFE

When you illustrated "Victoria Story No. 6" with the magnificent linocut of skulls, shells and so on, you should, perhaps, have added some comment.

Entitled "Still Life", it first appeared in "Salient" in 1938, when V.U.C.'s political alertness and war hauntedness was at its height, and was the work of a V.U.C. student.

In addition to the more obvious symbolism, it is worth noting the little conventionalized stooped human figures on whose shoulders the whole weight of war is depicted as resting, and which are distorted beautifully into forms reminiscent of swastikas; and the bending crosses, suggesting not only the overworked nature of contemporary graveyards, but also the perversion of Christianity necessitated by its accommodation to war as a matter of state policy.

—Victorian.

## EXEC. DECIDES

Mr. Bill Sheat, old-hand Extrav. producer, has again been appointed Extrav. producer for next year, when no new offers were received.

The Exed has sent a welcome to the new Governor-General and invited him to attend some of our functions. Especially it is hoped that he will be able to be present at the gala opening of Extrav next year. (The previous Governor-General moved to Auckland during Capping celebrations.)

A copy of Spike is also to be sent—but not Cappadee.

The possibility of erecting a cigarette vending machine is being investigated, ing up so well to the latest contest.

While Exec. members are now used to thumpings, bangs, and other disturbances from above, it is not bearing up so well to the latest contestants. At the last meeting grave deliberations were disrupted by unholy Jazz noises from next door. The Jazz club had six brasses, symbols, drums, and piano competing for the loudest din.

We have toiled through the moonlit evens.

We have broken tryst with the sun. That here a "Pass" might be entered, Here First Class Honours won;

We have had our game together, With the journey home in the rain, We are off for the Long Vacation—So long, till we toil again.

—S.S.M.



## Schubert

The Music Society will be having two more student concerts before the end of term. The programmes include performances by chamber music combinations and a performance of Schubert's "Shepherd on the Rock", by Susanne Jones, which should be a highlight. Green, Ronald Gibbs and Robina Dorothy Freed, one of V.U.C.'s better-known composers, will be having a group of her songs performed.

A series of weekly lunch-hour recitals has been arranged for the third term. The first of these, a recital of Schubert songs sung by Sybil Phillips, with Frank Gurr (clarinet) and Frederick Page (piano) merited a much larger audience than attended. Few of the musically-minded around the college seem to realize that the Music Room is second to nothing in Wellington as a venue for chamber music.

The programmes for the remainder of the term include the following:—Britten's *Lachrymae* for Viola and Piano, with Jean Munro and Frederick Page; a Mozart Sonata for Violin and Piano, with Vivienne Dixon and Frederick Page; Vaughan-Williams's Sonata for Violin, with Francis Rosner, and the Bartok Unaccompanied Violin Sonata, played by Malcolm Latchem.

## In the Tararuas

On Friday, August 8, Varsity revealed a diabolical plan to get rid of surplus idiots: the Tramping Club encouraged a party to go on a Southern crossing (in at Otaki Forks, out—if you're lucky—at Kaitoke). Well, I suppose we all have to die some time.

And so a high-octane party of fifteen men, one girl, and Keith Walker, assembled outside the Railway Station late on the aforementioned night in preparation for a weekend in the Tararuas.

After leaving the truck half-way along the road to The Forks, the party led by David Somerset walked to the Cottage (1½ hours) and thence up a vertical ridge in the bright moonlight to Field's Hut (3100ft; 2 hours). Those carrying my sedan chair found it especially hard—that always weeds out the unfit.

At 7.30 next morning the party set off for Kime Hut (4600ft). Far to the west lay snow-capped Egmont, rose-tinted by the rising sun. The wind rose to 75½ m.p.h. gusts, the temperature dropped alarmingly, and the rain came down disgustingly. It was a really hard Kime. However, the Heine brothers amused themselves by taking colour photographs of snow. Kime Hut turned out to be a cold, half-rotten, draughty, wet, poorly-lit shack, with piles of snow in the bunks—it made one glad to be alive. The party divided into two at this stage: those who wanted to go on, and those who wanted to go home. In the true spirit of the second Elizabethan age, Des. Griffin, David Ogilvie, Bryce Evans, and two Hutt Valley guys, from the first Elizabethan age, headed off over the central range to find their way out the Towherangienakau (I stutter badly) Valley by 8 o'clock Sunday night. Des reported afterwards that the Central Ridge was very queer country—if one wasn't going up, one was coming down, or sometimes vice versa.

The others winded their way back to Field's Hut; at one stage, as the weather cleared, they had a capital view of Wellington so clear that the gleam of cars' windcreens around Oriental Bay could be picked up. One chap with good eyesight even managed to see someone swotting on the lawn outside Victoria.

Game seemed fairly scarce, though Graeme Caughley claims to have spotted seven Roget's thesauri down one valley.

The same party left the hut next morning and reached a desired farm house by 2.15 that afternoon aided by Ken Shanks's highly accurate compass and 5-Vol. pocket edition of 7 figure logarithms. From there two taxis were phoned for, and we got to Otaki by 3 p.m. Some then hitchhiked home; others waited for the 4.35 bus.

Before shooting myself I would like to dispel any naive illusions about conduct on these trips: we really DO rough it you know. Conversation is certainly not restricted to politics, weather, and philosophy, but embraces the Fine Arts, Anita Ekberg, the Languages of Ancient Europe, Anita Ekberg, Fish Prices in South Africa, 1924-25, and Anita Ekberg. Mealtime is a simple affair: we completely dispense with the fifteen courses.

COLLEGE CLUBS  
— STILL TALKING

But there is always the consolation that one's diet is scientifically planned. Every person on this trip received exactly 8543 calories per meal. I know—I had to count them out.

(Abridged.—Ed.)

## Public Confessions

A shockingly small number of students heard a series of extremely interesting talks in the lunch-hour of the week of September 9-13. The so-called Inter-faculty talks are an annual series of half-hour periods in which a prominent young exponent of most of the College's disciplines attempts to apologise for his kink in that direction, and give his hearers a clearer idea of what students in other faculties do when they are studying, or else is given an opportunity to ride his own special hobby-horse for the mystification and benefit of the audience. And the way in which this was done last week deserved a far better response than it got.

On the Monday, Mr. Jim Ritchie gave a rapid analysis of the current rapid developments in psychology, in which theraw material, "behaviour," is recorded and explained in terms either of General Systems (statistical analysis, and so on), or of motives (the Freudian, Jungian hunting ground), or from a sociological point of view. He then went on to mention some work in this latter field that he himself had done among manual labourers, where he made some significant discoveries about the similarities and otherwise of the make-up of Maoris and pakehas.

The second speaker, Mr. Keith Walker, an honours English student, discussed the "useful" functions of English scholarship in maintaining a serviceable and attractive language suitable for both technicians and poets, in providing accurate texts of worthwhile works of literature that would otherwise be corrupt or lost, and in giving readers precise and clear understandings of the meaning of words and phrases in the writings of preceding centuries. He claimed further that the discrimination a good critic brings to bear can help us to get hold of what our worthwhile but obscure literateurs are (or were), getting at.

Listeners on Tuesday heard an explanation from Mr. O'Neill, a new lecturer in Classics, of the decay in the study of classics and in the esteem in which a classical scholar is held. If, said Mr. O'Neill, classics students read the works of Antiquity for their intrinsic merits as books worth reading, and not as material for minute textual quibbling, or as examples of the melodious cadences obtainable in obscure and extinct languages, and further if these students attempted to lead their lives in emulation of the great men of whom the Classical writers tell, then perhaps what is now an ossified, ivory-tower survival discipline may revive and be again a valuable influence in the education of men for employments other than university teachers.

Mr. O'Neill was followed by Mr. Bede Rundel, who gave a taste of what philosophers do by discussing the relationship between certainty of the mathematical or logical kind, everyday empirical certainty, and contingency, the area outside that of logical certainty. To his chagrin, the philosopher finds that he's got to put up with the possibility of error (however remote, it's still there), unless he's prepared to pay

the price of saying nothing worth saying.

For Wednesday's single address, by Mr. R. A. Bell, on Chemicals from Natural Sources, the Salient reporter was unable to be present, and he has been unable to find anyone who was there; we trust Mr. Bell didn't address an empty room.

Mr. Humphrey, who is doing a doctorate in physics, took as his subject for the first of Thursday's pair of talks the "Difficulties of Research in New Zealand." The main troubles were availability of radioactive materials, for his experiment on neon in excitation states of between 1 and 10 million electron volts, in the exact form required, and the lack of much valuable "experimenting technique," know-how derived from familiarity with similar pieces of apparatus, which is built up in laboratories where there are many people doing research, but which is sadly lacking in New Zealand. Local research was also hampered to some extent by a limited budget, which ruled out experiment in many fields where the cost of equipment is high, and by the experimenting tradition in the colleges, where a bias for nuclear research affects the direction of much research undertaken for degrees.

Mr. Ramsey does systematics. He is a Ph.D. student in the Zoology department and is engaged on the identification of mites found in the soil of Brother's Island. This systematic research, the labelling of different animals, was the most basic branch of zoology, and although in Europe and elsewhere this was far enough advanced to permit researchers to branch out into experiments in physiology, genetics, and so on, New Zealand was still too far behind with the systematic classification of her many unique species to be able to give much time to anything else.

On Friday, Dr. Stone of the French Department described the University City of Paris, an international student living quarter, where he spent some years while a student at the Sorbonne. Built in the twenties and thirties (with more expansion still going on), this self-contained block of hostels (26 already built), restaurants, and theatres is an idealistic experiment in race relations. There are hostels especially for many overseas countries, and students from virtually everywhere live together in the University City, along with about an equal number of French students. It has worked well, but not as well as might be, partly because of the fantastically high pass standard at the Sorbonne, which makes everyone work too hard, and partly because French students tend to be very individualistic and don't appreciate much the demands on their individual freedom that genuinely corporate life must make.

Mr. ———, of the Geology Department, mildly surprised his audience by giving an exposition of how we see, which would have seemed more appropriate for a physiologist, a psychologist, or a philosopher.

It was, nonetheless, worthwhile and illuminating to hear. Its burden was that by habitual automatic processes the mind imposes an intelligible order and pattern on the raw material of blocks of colour.

Perhaps symptomatic of the failure of students to take advantage of this chance of getting some understanding of fields outside their own was the way French students left straight after Dr. Stone's

talk and were immediately replaced by scientists who hadn't bothered to come until a geologist was speaking, thus effectively demolishing the contact for which the talks were designed.

## Fossil-Hunting

On a recent Friday night, 16 heavily-eroded charlies of the Geol. Soc. set off in two rental vans for three days of field geology in the Wairarapa.

Next morning, after a buttered bread and saveloy banquet, the vans headed for the seaside, pedalled by Gary Orbell and Barry Webby. We observed large-scale slumping there of lower tertiary sediments. On the way, one of our drivers, getting a shock at seeing a cow-cocky driving a late-model Mercedes Benz, put his van into a ditch, uttering "struthiolaria"! It wasn't the sheep in the back seat that upset him but the horse in the front. Wading a river brought out some interesting personalities: John Lewis evidently thought he needed a second baptism, as he gave us a demonstration on how to cross a river fully-clothed using the Lewis crawl and that Goddamned Yankee started to take his boots and socks off (he's been in the Marine Corps). Seeing our pained looks he hobbled through with only one boot off, and on the way back walked straight in with both boots on. (Our acolian friend sure was a butte.) Mr. Bradley of the Geology Dept. gave an interesting dissertation on the geology of this area both on this day and Sunday.

On the Saturday night after an interesting stew (where DID my bag of specimens get to?) we had a round-the-candle discussion on continental-drift, hypotheses, and other rare fossils. Despite protests by us that he was too tired, Barry McKelvey insisted on relating his adventures in the Urewera. Some people got so interested on hearing his stories that they left the room, otherwise they couldn't sleep, they said.

Sunday morning found us looking at fossil-beds: fossils I discovered didn't bite but were hard very-dead organisms. There were plenty of examples for all—two helpings if you were hungry. Some spent that night drinking lemonade, others a pleasant-smelling, light-brown liquid which seemed to have an interesting physiological effect: conversation ranged from Bach to red-hot jazz (Alva's Bach is worse than her bite).

On the Monday, travelling at speed (or faster) we returned to the coast, then off over the hills, the delicate aroma of Ngauranga telling us we were finally home.

As I had never done any geology, I was a little apprehensive when I began this tour, but at no stage was I at a loss to understand it. I soon got used to eating off a water-table and saw more horsts than even the most experienced. (I have a sneaking suspicion that some of the more moraine students used to cheat at this game. They would yell out "hog-back" when I knew damn well there wasn't a pig for miles.) However, I did learn some things I didn't know before: sinkholes have nothing in common with plugholes, a bergschrund is not a dog, and if you don't play the game, and pinch other people's fossils they will say you are graben. Furthermore, you musn't mention bottom-set beds in the presence of ladies!

Lastly, thanks to the committee for organising a really gneiss trip, and providing us with much data on strata, information on sedimentation, and knowledge of palaeontology.

Those who went were: Alva Challis, Jill Le Fort, Roger (Idaho) Martin, Peter Webb, Barry Webby, Barry McKelvey, Hank Van der Heufel, John Lewis, Tony Allen, Gary Orbell, Michael Heine, David Mill, Graham Gibson, Michael Hall, Alec Malahoff, and Chris Horne.

—M.H.H.

## TO A LIBERAL

You were a gallant speaker.  
For freedom and for right.  
You were no common coward—  
Until you saw the fight.

—C.G.W.  
(From "Spike," 1933.)

I am Truth.  
But truth is rude.  
Pass by, prude.  
For I am nude.

—A.V.  
(From "Spike," 1938.)

Senate:—

## STILL NO STUDENT REPRESENTATION

The University Senate has again turned down a proposal that students be represented on Senate. Its meeting in Christchurch recently decided to defer the matter until some indefinite time in the future.

This would appear to mark the final failure of student attempts for the past ten years to gain Senate support for direct representation on the supreme governing body of University education in New Zealand. The student organizations are now going to find it very difficult, if not impossible, to take the matter much further.

N.Z.U.S.A. is not prepared to accept Senate's decision as an end to the matter. Other avenues of approach are to be explored.

Let us examine briefly the history of the case for student representation on Senate, and the reasons why the matter has received the constant attention of N.Z.U.S.A. for more than a decade.

Many years ago agitation started in the University colleges for student representation on College Councils, and the issue was hard fought before students finally were granted a seat on Councils. The representatives who have filled those seats have since proved their worth, not only as useful members of the Councils, but also as a valuable link between students and the University administration.

The success of this important advance led inevitably to consideration of similar representation on the Senate.

In 1948 N.Z.U.S.A. wrote to Mr. Justice (now Sir David) Smith, Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, advising that "it has long been the desire of this association that a place be granted on the Senate for a direct representative of the student body."

Revision of Senate's membership was at that time under consideration, and it seemed an opportune time.

The Chancellor asked N.Z.U.S.A. to submit its proposals to Senate. Discussions took place between the president of N.Z.U.S.A., the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor over a period of about a year, and early in 1950 a comprehensive case was drawn up and submitted to Senate. Although there was a measure of support for it among Senate members, it was not approved.

A few of the more important passages of Mr. Miller's memorandum are quoted here, because the case has changed little since 1950 and that document has provided the basis for later submissions:

"It has been part of the general policy of N.Z.U.S.A. that representation on the Senate is desirable, practicable, and equitable.

"We feel that student representation is desirable both from the point of view of the Senate and the student body. The Senate would have the advantage of regular and informed opinion on the effect of its proposals on students, and their reactions to them. The student body would be able to make representations on various issues through this channel in a much better way than the present method of letters, deputations, and informal conversations. . . .

"We believe the proposal is practicable. The experience of student representation on college councils has shown that those appointed have been as suitable as members appointed by other sections. . . .

"The University community in New Zealand consists of its governors, teachers, graduates, and undergraduates, together with a very small number engaged solely in research. On the four earlier groups the only group with no representation on the Senate is the undergraduate or student body. . . .

"Analysis of the income of the University (shows) . . . that students contribute by far the largest sum to the finances of the University, and yet are unrepresented in the University government. . . .

"There is student representation (in many overseas universities) which appears to have worked well. . . .

The case was re-presented in 1952, and was referred to the Senate's executive committee. Late the following year Senate adopted the committee's recommendation that "it does not favour the scheme of appointing a student representative."

A letter from the Registrar of U.N.Z. said that "during the session the view was put forward that a great number of the members of the Court of Convocation are recent graduates, and that it would be better for the new graduates to interest themselves in the University elections, on which occasions they have the opportunity of electing five members to the senate."

Again the student case was pressed at the February meeting of Senate this year, and again it was rejected although strongly supported by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and a number of other members. Reports indicated that some of the arguments put forward by those who opposed student representation did no credit to those who adduced them.

Announcements of Senate's decision led to reappraisal of the whole question by N.Z.U.S.A. It was finally decided that Senate should be reappraised, and a letter to the Registrar of U.N.Z. strongly hinted that N.Z.U.S.A. would consider taking other steps if Senate again rejected the student case.

In theory Senate only "deferred" the matter this time, but essentially it threw it out again, once and for all.

A motion sponsored by Dr. Gilbert Archey and Mr. E. C. Fussell favouring a change in the legislation was strongly supported by the Chancellor

(Sir David Smith), the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. G. A. Currie), and Mr. D. M. Rae, M.P., amongst others. The Chancellor spoke at length in support of the student case, and Mr. Rae said the work of student representatives at college council level had "converted" him in favour of the students.

Mr. Bam, chairman of the Canterbury University College Council—an old foe of student representation—moved that the question be discussed later in the session. When it came up again a motion by Mr. Joel (Otago) and Dr. Williams (Victoria), effectively strangling the proposal was carried. The Joel-Williams motion was that the proposal should be deferred till the constitution and functions of Senate require to be generally reviewed in the light of autonomy of the four separate Universities.

When this may be, no one knows. Maybe three years, perhaps ten. Meanwhile, important changes will take place in the administrative and academic set-up of the University, and these will affect students a good deal.

Following a directive from its recent Council meeting, N.Z.U.S.A. Resident Executive has embarked on an investigation of other means of securing student representation at a higher level.

Without Senate's support this will be very difficult. However, in contrast with previous decisions, the latest Senate motion does not reject the proposal on its merits. It merely says "not yet".

Rather than sit and wait for changes to take place which may allow student representation on Senate or whatever body succeeds it, N.Z.U.S.A. is at present disposed to fight for the opportunity to have students represented during discussions of these very changes, which will vitally affect them.

—R. N. Turner (for N.Z.U.S.A.)



Exec. holds  
Post-Finals  
Bash

("Salient" photo  
scooped from  
"Confidential")

## New Sports Body

The newly-formed N.Z.U. Sports Union will relieve Resident Exec. (of N.Z.U.S.A.) of much of its sporting work, and will take on more work not previously done by anyone.

It will inject new life into N.Z.U. sports by actively encouraging each Sports Council to elect a committee to function all year—not just at Tournament—and will assist these to undertake any projects.

The Sports Union will also relieve the host college of much of its secretarial work associated with Tournament. It will investigate sporting problems at the university—tournament billeting and extra tournament finance, for example. He won an N.Z.U. blue, and has also represented N.Z.U. on the tennis court.

The Union is headed by Alan Robinson, himself a distinguished N.Z.U. sportsman. He is three times N.Z.U. table tennis champion, a sport in which he won a N.Z.U. blue, and has also represented N.Z.U. on the court.

Other members of the Exec. have not yet been chosen, but it is intended to make selections from among prominent University sportsmen with administrative experience.

"Salient" believes that the Sports Union can do much for the University player, and wishes Alan Robinson and his team every success in their difficult activities behind the scene.

—J.T.S.

## Making History

A history of New Zealand's student press is being prepared in Wellington at the request of the South-East Asian Student Press meeting held in Manila this year.

Notes on the history of the journals at each college were forwarded by the staff of the then current paper at each college, and collation has been done by Conrad Bollinger (co-editor of "Salient") and David Stone (President of N.Z.U. Student Press Council).

The history will be duplicated for distribution here and overseas, where it is intended to be incorporated in a history of the student press in the South-East Asia area being produced under the aegis of Co-Sec.

The collators report a striking similarity in the story of student journalism at each of the four colleges. From a review-scale magazine commencing publication early in the college's history ("Spike" appeared first as a half-annual in 1902), there developed between wars a paper of more frequent appearance ("Smad" began in 1930, and was replaced by "Salient" in 1938). Will someone deduce a new theory from this?

## Curious Cove

Much of the success of a congress depends upon its chairman. This year, A.U.C., who are organising congress, have obtained the services of Dr. T. H. ("Harry") Scott, head of the Psychology Department at A.U.C., as chairman. Since his arrival at Auckland, Dr. Scott has, according to northern reports, created an excellent impression. He is, quoting "Cracum", "a New Zealander who combines New Zealand-type down-to-earthiness with a deep understanding, a wide knowledge and range of interests—including mountaineering and skiing".

Dr. White is a V.U.C. graduate. After attending the local Training College and graduating B.A. here, Dr. Scott completed his M.A. and later became a senior lecturer at Canterbury. While at Vic., Dr. Scott was prominent in many clubs, especially debating and drama. He also gained an N.Z.U. hockey blue. Dr. Scott studied overseas from 1952 to 1954 both in Canada (McGill University) and the United States.

The other speakers for this congress have yet to be announced, but it is anticipated that the high standard of recent years will be maintained.

The coming student congress is to be held as usual at Curious Cove, Marlborough, from 24th to 31st 1958. Congress takes the form of a series of talks on matters of general interest followed by discussions. There is also plenty of time for walks, swimming, fishing or just lying in the sun.

Said a certain young hostess called Jean, "Will you come to my party, old bean? But be certain, by gosh. That you have a good wash. For I do like a man to come clean."

—From "Smad", V.U.C.'s (then) monthly paper, September, 1934.

## UNIONS AND COMMUNISTS

One of the most fundamental of human rights is the right of association, and derived from this is the right of workers to organise into trade unions so that they may bargain collectively. With the exception of persons with an undemocratic frame of mind, such as the Wellington president of the Employers' Association, most members of Capitalist society accept, or at least tolerate, the institution of trade unionism. This, as I shall endeavour to show, is by no means the case in the Communist-enslaved sector of the world.

From the earliest days of Communist rule in Russia, the trade union movement has been constantly harassed and suppressed. Lenin himself stated at the 10th Congress of the Party that "the whole syndicalist absurdity must be thrown into the waste basket". The 11th Congress proclaimed that "every additional interference by the trade unions in the administration of enterprises must be absolutely recognised as injurious and forbidden". It also stated that "the resort to strikes in a country with a proletarian government can be described only as a survival of the capitalist past and institutions on the one hand, and as showing the lack of political development and the cultural backwardness of the toilers on the other".

Such statements by the Communist Party were no mere idle threats. Rather, they were so acted upon that the Russian trade unions became mere auxiliaries of the government. For example, when the Fourth Congress of Trade Unions in 1921 approved by a 1500 to 30 vote a resolution that selection of union leaders should be made by the organised masses themselves, the Chairman Tomsky was dismissed of his

post by Lenin and Stalin and sent to Turkestan, and the mover of the resolution, Ryazanov, head of the Marx-Engels Institute, was forbidden to engage in any activities associated with the Labour movement.

The trade unions are in a similar position in Czechoslovakia, where their primary function is not to defend the workers' interests but to "co-operate with works' managements and form a single entity with them, for their interests are identical". Every attempt at democratisation and the establishment of workers' control has been brutally suppressed. In Rumania strikes are apparently crimes against the state. A Rumanian law of January 13th, 1949, for example, provided the death penalty for anyone failing "with premeditation" to fulfil working obligations.

The Chinese position is very similar. The official news agency, "Hsinhua", criticised in November last year "the neglect of ideological education" in Shanghai factories which had led to "slack discipline", "moral deterioration", and even demands "for more pay for the workers". The president of the All-China Trade Union Federation, Lai Jo-yu, declared that trade unions exist to "educate the workers, to correct their disrespectful attitude to the administrative personnel". How similar this statement is to one that appeared in a Prague journal in October, 1951, stating that trade unions exist "to create a political atmosphere". It seems that Communism is the same the whole world over.

—T.K.

Under the Holland Government strikes are crimes against the State. The world is the same the whole world over.—Ed.)



Anton Vogt on

# EDUCATION and REALITY

Education as a subject is suspect in the University. It is too new. It is eclectic: a ragbag of other subjects. It lacks tradition, scholarship, discipline. . . . Moreover, it fails dismally in practice: our young play more, and know less than their parents. They can't read, write, spell, or do arithmetic. . . . Educational theory is responsible for bodgies, widges, sexual crime, gambling, the A bomb, and a low percentage of passes in Stage I university subjects. Teachers are a pretty poor lot, and teaching hardly a respectable profession.

Most of this, in my opinion, is arrant nonsense. I would remind you that education is not new: not even in the narrow sense. Socrates was a teacher. Plato and Aristotle were not only teachers: they ran schools, and took fees. Moreover, they thought of themselves as teachers primarily, and as philosophers only secondarily. I have heard students from Victoria College, brought up on so-called "formal disciplines," sneer at teaching as a profession. I would add to the list of teachers the names of others no one can afford to sneer at. Leaving aside Confucius and Buddha and Jesus of Nazareth, I would remind you of Aquinas and Abolard, Erasmus, Thomas More, Vittorino da Felire, Vives, Rabelais, Montaigne, Sir Thomas Elyot, Comenius, Milton, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Hegel, Herbart, and John Dewey. That education is eclectic, this list both demonstrates and justifies: for the great names in education compass history, philosophy, religion, language, and science. So do the "great names" in any other of these disciplines, for knowledge is compartmented only in the minds of small men. The only study is man in his universe, though the attack may be from different vantage points. The accumulation of knowledge, and the building of civilisation (whatever that may be), depends not least on those who set out deliberately to teach, and especially to teach the young. It could be said that all philosophy attempts to answer what

portant because it is still experimental. It is important because it is experimental. Educational psychology is one of the bases of the "new" education. For good or ill, people learn more of whatever is being taught by the right methods than by the wrong methods. Right and wrong, in mythology, can be determined only experimentally.

## GREAT NAMES

But let me return briefly to the "great names" in education, who in the main precede what we now call scientific method. They endure, and command our respect, chiefly for the first step in precisely scientific method: the formulation of brilliant hypotheses, subsequently justified, and incorporated into what we now call the "new" education. Here I cannot avoid being both sketchy and selective, since the alternative would be a history of education. Plato conceived the notion of universal education, selective education, and continual education for those fitted for it. Indeed, he made education a "key" activity of the state: on which all other activities were contingent. The great Christian teachers (and not they alone) brought out the central notion of virtue as the chief end of education. Nowadays we call it "character training," and attack it obliquely. The humanists of the Renaissance broke through the formalism of clerical training, and extended the appreciation of the ever-living present, to be enjoyed by the "many-sided" man. Descartes and Locke opened the way to scientific knowledge about the nature of knowledge. Rousseau, perhaps the greatest of all educational visionaries, focussed attention on the child and its nature. Since his day we can no longer place what is to be learnt above the nature of the learner. We are all aware of his influence on a more obvious, political revolution, with its claim of rights for all; but I believe the influence of Rousseau on education, beginning with the "rights" of all, and going on to a recognition of individual difference and uniqueness, has been of more lasting and durable importance. From Rousseau stem the case study and child psychology; and from him, too, education through experience rather than from books alone. Perhaps even more important, we get from Rousseau the idea of stages of development, complete in themselves: a child is a child, and not merely part of a man. From Pestalozzi we get the beginnings of practical demonstrations of learning by living and doing together; he had orphans to contend with, little equipment, but many ideas. From Froebel (as from Wordsworth) we get the notion of wonder and tenderness: two characteristics of childhood we dare not imperil. From Herbart we get a two-pronged attack on method: working from the interest of the child, and systematising both curriculum and teaching procedure. (We can find faults with Herbart's "system" now, but he served a great need by providing teachers in great numbers when they were needed most: in the 19th Century transition, from education for a few to education for the many.)

From Rousseau, and Pestalozzi, Froebel, Montessori, and John Dewey, among others, we get the concepts of, and the equipment for, learning by doing; "play" as meaningful work; activity rather than passivity in "learning"; problem solving, as the way to mastery of both oneself and one's world. It remains to be said that if these things are still "new" to many people, it is because traditional disciplines have a stranglehold unjustified by scientific investigation. Teaching methods, and not least in the universities, are so conservative, that it could be argued (as Chesterton argued of Christianity) that the only thing wrong with the "new" education is that it has not been tried.



"hardly respectable"

should be taught, and that all history in some measure reflects what has been learnt. If these generalisations are true, it must be of extreme importance how well whatever has been taught has been taught, and to whom.

All this leads directly into my subject, the "new" education. Newness is most suspect to the dead, who cannot feel it; or to the dying, who do not wish to be disturbed. Nuclear physics is a new subject: dare we ignore its importance? English had no chair at Oxford or Cambridge until the turn of the century: that is why Scotsmen and Scandinavians teach it (Jespersen and Ian Gordon have had longer traditions to work on than mere Englishmen, who take their language for granted). Psychology is new: James and Freud are within living memory. Knowledge is old, but the ways in which we learn are still being determined. We know more about it now than mankind has ever known, and the knowledge is not to be sneered at. Indeed, it is crucial. If Locke was important, it was not because he lived a long time ago, as traditionalists implicitly assert. It is rather because he furthered an understanding of understanding: which is precisely why Terman, Merrill, Vernon, and the Allports are important, in spite of the fact that they are still alive! Educational psychology is not unim-

## A QUESTION OF QUANTITY

This leads me to make a distinction between newness conceived quantitatively and qualitatively. Let me generalise, and say that practical attempts to bring about Plato's idea of universal education began in the 19th Century; and, perhaps unfortunately, in Germany. (Comenius, Fichte, von Humboldt, Froebel, Hegel, and Herbart built Prussia; and not Bismarck and von Moltke.) Let me narrow this argument down and localise it. In the real meaning of the word, universal education in New Zealand is quite new. When we speak of the "new" education and "Beebyism" (and especially when we make careless comparisons between education in the "good old days" and the present) we should bear in mind the facts, which anyone can verify for himself, from Reports to the House of Representatives. In 1926, when we were hidebound and traditional, and had the Proficiency Examination (and "high standards"), and no Accrediting for University Entrance, and no mamby-pamby "playway" in the junior school, we had:

- (1) A population of roughly 1½ million;
- (2) A school population of roughly 200,000;
- (3) Roughly 17,500 primary school "leavers," one-third of whom left, aged 14 plus, without Proficiency; being thereby denied post-primary education;
- (4) Roughly 20,000 pupils in the post-primary schools, one-third of all entrants leaving in the Third Form, another third in the Fourth Form, and so on; and
- (5) A few thousand in the University Colleges.

In 1957, when we are supposed to have gone to the dogs, we have:

- (1) A population of just over 2 million;
- (2) A school population of roughly 485,000;
- (3) Hardly any primary school "leavers";
- (4) 40,000 odd children in Form III, 30,000 odd in Form IV, and 20,000 odd in Forms V and VI; and
- (5) Roughly as many students in Victoria University College as there were in all the University Colleges 30 years earlier.

This is the "new" education with a vengeance. The significant figures are those comparing total population (roughly 30 per cent. increase) with school population (roughly 240 per cent. increase), and those indicating the extent to which post-primary education accounts for the difference. Granted that the births for the first 30 odd years of the century were around the 30,000 mark, and for the last 20 years have jumped to roughly 40,000, the fact that there are now as many children in Forms V and VI as there were in the post-primary schools is a new phenomenon: the result not merely of economic circumstances, though they are important, but also of policy making.

(Call this Peter-Fraserism-cum-Beebyism if you like, and attack it if you can.)

## continued from column 4

As I have suggested above the film has its serious moments. It tries to show that when one culture is imposed upon another, then limitless sagacity and understanding are demanded if one of them is not to be destroyed and ineffectively replaced by the other. Near the end this undercurrent rises to the surface, and for a moment or two Fishy plays the part of Blash Eager Democracy, while Lotus Blossom becomes the Ancient Mysterious East, and they have a somewhat irritating conversation concerning what they should do about it. Come to think of it, this could have been quite funny in a base sort of way, but instead the comedy and the light touch drop away altogether and the message plares forth. This is a pity, but though it may slightly mar the film for some, "Teahouse" remains nevertheless a comedy of rare quality.

—J.R.S.

## FULL OF MALICE

This is a light comedy concerning the American Army of Occupation in Okinawa. Based on a play by John Patrick which is based on a novel by Vern Schneider, it shows the Forces of Democracy doing the best they can to teach the Primitive Simple Island Folk the elements of Western democracy. At the same time they are forced to recognise, as one of the characters puts it, that "East is East and West is West, and there shall be no twain".

The film keeps very close to the play, and those who saw the latter performed here by an overseas company some while ago will remember it as a very pleasant comedy with serious undertones, which towards the end become somewhat heavily symbolic overtones. Apart from this, "Teahouse" struck me as a highly amusing piece which at times was quite hilariously funny. In particular, Colonel Wainwright Purdy III's telephone conversations were side-splitting in both play and film.

Glenn Ford plays Fishy, the scatter-brained young captain who is bent on putting democracy across to the oppressed natives. (He had begun in the Army in the Paymaster-General's office, in charge of a computation

## Sir Leslie heads U.N.

What part does N.Z. play in the assembly of the world?

READ

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Labour Candidates for the N.Z. House of Representatives, 1890-1916, Part 5.

NORMAN D. STEVENS

Shortly on Sale in Cafe,  
from Pol Sci Dept, etc.

Since a Salient reviewer looked at Louise Overacker's article in "American Political Science Review" on the N.Z. Labour Party, V.U.C.'s own "Political Science" has brought forth the first part of an excellent comparison by the same lady of the N.Z. and British Labour Parties.

The second part of this study is in the new issue of "Political Science" instout, which is heartily recommended to all politically conscious readers.

The contrast between the two Parties does not (as may be imagined) favour little old New Zealand. Our Labour Party's concentration on vote-winning at the expense of doctrinal coherence may be its downfall, as the reverse seems to have put new life into its British counterpart.

—PARTISAN.

machine which made an error of a quarter of a million dollars on the payroll—"machines have always been my mortal enemies . . . they're full of malice". He was requested to request a transfer to Psychological Warfare, where he was so successful in undermining the staff's morale that he was requested to request a transfer to Colonel Wainwright Purdy III's outfit.) Ford is surprisingly effective as a clown.

Sakini (whose narrative function is considerably reduced in the film) is played by Marlon Brando, though I'm sure I can't see why. Certainly he is not very good at it, and it is hard to see any reason for giving him a part so obviously unsuited to an actor of his type. Sakini is meant to be a shrewd little scalliwag, cheeky and loveable. Was Brando ever cheeky and loveable? Surprise gasting is all very well, but not this! Paul Douglas would have been as suitable. Or Humphrey Bogart.

Lotus Blossom, the geisha, is played by Machiko Kyo, who is apparently a well-known Oriental screen star. She is charming in this not-very-demanding part.

continued column 3

Victoria Story (7)

# VICTORIA WALKS THE STREETS

"Our heroine Victoria is in trouble again," said "Spike's" editorial in 1947. "The villain still pursues her. . . . Her box was ready, she had kept out of scrapes for a long time, she had been quite civil to the eligible young men of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Then suddenly, swoop! With a flourish of his red-lined opera cloak, the villain whisked her away. Her distracted aunts found her walking the streets."

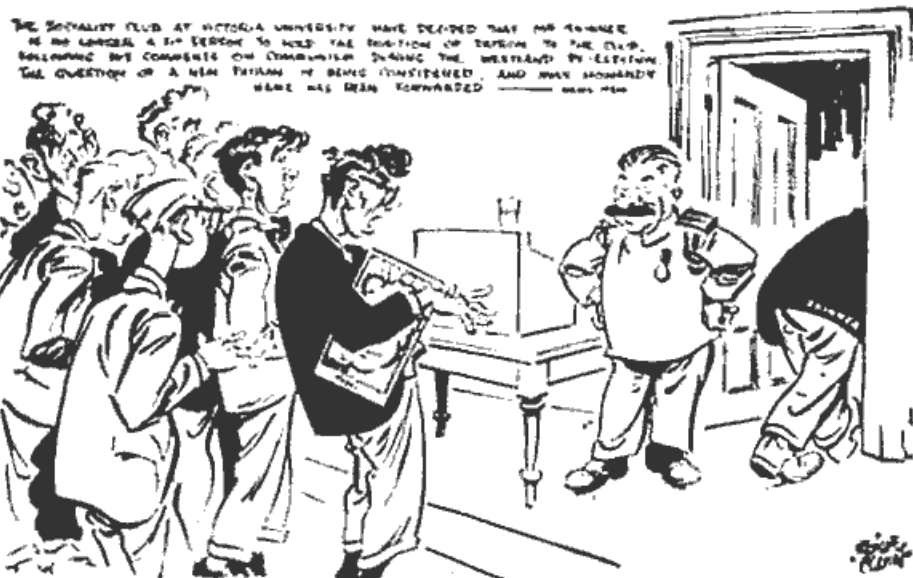
Yes, Victoria walked the streets in 1947, and it became quite a habit in the next few years.

The issue was Indonesia's independence. The Dutch Government had agreed to this by treaty, but had broken the treaty in a flagrant attempt to reimpose their sovereignty. Sydney students had demonstrated outside the Dutch Consulate, and Victoria followed a few days later.

The Socialist Club had been formed in 1946, largely by returned servicemen

reached the D.I.C. Building (where the Dutch Minister had his office) that things began to happen. A carload of police was disgorged "to protect the building", and a posse of constables laid hands on the students with banners, and took their names, addresses, and banners. Some confusion followed, and a complete blockage of traffic in Panama Street and Lambton Quay, for which the demonstrators could scarcely be blamed. At police bidding, the crowd quickly dispersed.

The aftermath was twofold. A special meeting of the Student Association called to disaffiliate the Socialist Club for "bringing discredit on the College", ended amid cheers when the resolution was decisively defeated. In the Magistrate's Court a week later, when six students and a number of watersiders were charged with "holding a procession without a permit". The Magistrate dismissed the charge in a memorable judg-



What About Me?

with the star-dust of anti-Fascism in their eyes and a passion to keep alive the democratic ideals of the war. The club called a lunch-hour meeting on Indonesia—filled to overflowing—addressed by a Dutch student who had lived there and a functionary of the U.N. Association. A petition to the Dutch Minister was drafted and over 300 signatures collected in the College. As a climax, a midday demonstration was planned for Friday, 30th July.

Over 200 students lined up at the Cenotaph that still, sunny winter day. A returned serviceman carried the New Zealand flag, and another the Indonesian. Others held banners with such slogans as "Stop Dutch Aggression" and "Students Demand U.N.O. Action". Others gave out copies of a printed leaflet titled "Indonesia Calling".

Police formed a cordon across the line of march as the procession moved off along Lambton Quay, but the leader hid his face behind his flag and walked right through. The rest followed.

It was only when the marchers

ment which referred to the freedom to demonstrate as "a cherished right of the British nation".

And so Victoria was vindicated, and the pattern was set for two street demonstrations organized by the same club in the two following years on the subject of conscription.

But there were other political dust-ups in those years. Major C. F. Skinner, then Minister of Rehab., had spoken at V.U.C. and was the Socialist Club's natural choice for a patron. In 1946 he made an utterance which the club regarded as "red-baiting", and they requested his resignation, which was promptly tendered. There was some discussion as to whether Mabel Howard, who had publicly dissociated herself from her colleague's remarks, should be asked to fill the vacancy, but it was finally given to Mr. F. L. Combs. The controversy earned some comment in the press, including Colvin's cartoon reprinted on this page.

Early in 1948 the Gottwald Telegram incident occurred. The Debating Club had carried a motion condemning the events in Czechoslovakia which had

led to the Communist capture of power, and decided to cable students at Prague University condoling with them. A wit on the Student Association Executive moved that Exec. send a cable to the Communist Premier Gottwald congratulating him on the "triumph of democracy in Czechoslovakia". This was carried with only four votes against!

In the panic that ensued, the whole Exec. except those four opponents fell from office on the no-confidence motion of a packed general meeting, and Min-hinnick celebrated with a cartoon in the "Herald" of V.U.C. as Tenniel's Duchess, speaking roughly to her (Exec.) baby, who was screaming "Gottwald!" with an approving Cheshire cat (representing the public) looking on.

But this was a nine days' wonder. Some of the offending Exec. members were returned at the next secret ballot, and Association policy continued on its militant way. V.U.C.S.A. went on record against conscription a year before the referendum on the subject, before any other organization in the country had woken up to the issue. It was when Prime Minister Fraser declined to receive a deputation of returned servicemen students that the first demonstration on this subject was organized, a march of 200 from the Library to the Cenotaph (screams of "Sacrilege!" from the R.S.A.), where a wreath was laid with a suitable inscription.

The Association supplied speakers for the "No" platform throughout the referendum campaign, and the Socialist Club staged another demonstration the day before the vote was held.

The referendum itself was certainly a defeat, but once again Victoria seems to have lived through defeat to vindication. Conscription certainly looks as if it is on the way out.

She can take comfort in the knowledge that she did not walk the streets in vain.

—Victorian.

## UP, UP!

### EXAM FEES UP

The Senate has agreed to raise exam-fees by 10 per cent., the V.U.C. representative on N.Z.U.S.A. Rec. Exec. reported to our last Exec. meeting. The increase was required to cover increased fees for supervisors, increased allowances to examiners, and two extra Arts travelling scholarships to balance two science scholarships recently offered by business concerns. General Exec. opinion was that such an increase was justified—there had been reports that the increase would be 25 per cent. Mr. Hume questioned whether increased number of examinees might not cover the raising cost.

The matter was referred to the education sub-committee for comment.

The Professorial Board is considering the question of having a dean of women students, Mr. Marchant, V.U.C.S.A. representative of the College Council, reported to the last Exec. meeting. The Council and students will then consider the terms of appointment, etc.

The Council has also set up a sub-committee to discuss the possibility of Maori studies.

The library grant will be increased if possible. The present grant has been the same for the last few years. Recently the Library in fact heavily over-spent. The Council attempts to ensure that the same number of books can be bought each year.

There have been grants for research scholarships in Botany and Social Science.

The annual Weir House cocktail party for Council and others, will be held shortly. This is one of the occasions when it is permitted to import alcoholic and spirituous liquors into Weir.

## Curious Cove Rhapsody

The meal gong tolls the knell of death-like sleep. The yawning herd winds slowly to their food. Heads ring with last night's songs and talk. They creep with converse slow to where are queued students of all kinds and shapes from all Colleges and all parts of both Islands and a few Australians who have dropped in while travelling and exchanging. As well there are the guest speakers, wives, and their children.

Note how well the special guests mix with the crowd. (There may be intellectual discussions going on over the breakfast tables but the scene couldn't be more gay.) Besides the invited speakers there are several lecturers and their wives who have come in the ordinary way. See that young fellow you patronised in the netball game yesterday afternoon? He's Professor of Modern Languages down South somewhere. See that angelic girl in the glasses? She's married to the bearded Psychologist. Brilliant student, I believe. Don't let that arty bloke get too close, my dear! He's got a wife and three kids at home. You wouldn't think that comedian over there was an Anglican Minister, would you? That's the famous Peter Cape. In charge of religious broadcasts he is now. Wait until they put on his Curious Cove parody of Under Milk Wood. Why are all the Aucklanders dashing off? Must have a Haka practice before morning lectures. College patriotism is all right if it doesn't impede higher things, don't you think? I think I'll make my bed and sweep out this morning. Or get my hutmate to sweep the place out. You wouldn't believe it but there were twenty-five beds in our little box last night.

The sun is higher in the sky. People with pillows are ambling by. One has a sleeping bag. I wonder why? The morning address is drawing nigh.

Who is it this morning? Anthropologist or Psychologist, Artist or Economist, Architect or Historian. We can be sure of one thing: it won't be dully academic. There will be Problems of Modern Society to get our teeth into. And some expert in the audience will lead counter attacks through the controversial regions of the talk. It's funny as the week wears on I find it harder and harder to stay awake during the day. It amazes me how some can spend the afternoon on water-skis in the Cove, swim, or climb the highest mountain. I can only just stand a little archery, netball, or quoits before tea, do me. What's the fishing been like

Table tennis and indoor bowls will lately? The Rangatira looked beautiful in the sunset, did you see? I haven't written home yet. It reminded me.

The main thing is, the meals are good. We don't all play, we don't all think, but we all eat voraciously. We don't all dance after the evening lecture, we most of us sing like sardines in the dark after the power goes off. Some read poetry to each other by torchlight. Some argue. Some are nowhere to be seen. Stay up and see the dawn, see it from the hilltop. Break the glass of the warm night sea.

The University of New Zealand lives in these men and women. Ah, the wonder of it. Observe their reverence for tradition and ceremony. They climb the Captain-Cook-stopped-here-Memorial

### A STUDENTS HOLIDAY

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## ARTS FESTIVAL AFTER ALL

In the last issue of "Salient" it was reported that the invitation to other colleges to hold an Arts Festival here had been withdrawn. This was incorrect. An erroneous report on the N.Z.U.S.A. Council meeting had been tabled at an Exec. meeting, that V.U.C. was to bear sole financial responsibility. The President was to confirm this, and if it was in fact so, to withdraw the offer. "Salient" was informed by a high Exec. official that the fact had been confirmed, and the offer withdrawn. This was wrong. Only Auckland had refused to help pay (they are short of cash there), and Vic. has reaffirmed its decision to hold the Festival.

A sub-committee has been set up to prepare a budget and organise the Festival.

I can't imagine anything littler.  
Than my affection for Adolf Hitler.

—From "Cappicade," 1944.

at Ship's Cove on the picnic day launch excursion. They slaughter the ceremony of Capping—mock degrees and University Pinks; and of Olympic Games—mock-oaths and torch-bearers, several in number.

In these men and women lives the University of New Zealand. Knowledge in this empty cove, in these plain buildings, away from laboratory and library, is sought for its own sake. A little can be done; minds opened to new worlds, fields sown with a few seeds. Friendships in six days are founded. Sun shines, stars and moon shine, sea slumbers, men and women sing, talk, think, and live.

—N.Z.U.S.P.C.



## WHAT THEY THINK OF "SALIENT"

In an attempt to obtain constructive and destructive criticism, "Salient" asked a group of representative students their opinions of the paper.

"Just an organ," said a sixth year Arts student.

"A religious compost heap."—Third year Arts.

"More stimulating than any time since I've been here. I think 'Salient' must have some line, and politics is as good as any. But I doubt whether it has touched the soul of the university."—Graduate.

"It's readable this year. Not a bad job."—Lecturer.

"Should have more international affairs, and more articles for science students."—Second year Law.

"Too much politics, too much religion."—Second year Science.

"Completely unbiased." — National Party supporter.

"Disgusting, outrageous." — Another National Party supporter.

"Too many gross inaccuracies and misprints."—Fourth year Science.

"Should have more provocative student news, and attempt to rouse apathy."—Auckland student.

Third year Law pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

"I like the balance between general articles, politics, religion and student news."—Third year Arts.

"Twelve issues too many."—Aspiring editor.

"Balanced tone."—Labour Party supporter.

"A minority browbeating the majority."—Progressive Conservative.

"Out of step with student opinion."—Fifth year Commerce.

"Salient" this year has been a more vigorous paper and wider in its scope: it has discussed political matters more. But in its reporting of the Exec. I should prefer it, from time to time, to take a more objective stand, and critically assess the general trends and development in Exec. policy."—Student Association President.

"Too much petty sniping at Exec."—Former Exec. member.

"You're doing a good job, but still too many printers' errors."—First editor.

"To look at the tone of it I could have forgotten that I had ever been away."—Distinguished graduate.

"I find the layout very dull in comparison with Australian papers."—Austrian student.

"Damn good."—"Salient" staff.

## Not so Gloomy—Meeting With City P.R.O.

"As is often the case, things are not so gloomy as they seem from the outside," the President, Mr. Marchant, remarked at a recent Exec. meeting. Shortly before the President, the Secretary, and the P.R.O. had, at the invitation of the Wellington City Council P.R.O., met Mr. Feslier and Cr. Highet, chairman of the Public Relations Committee. The meeting was very successful. The City Council officials were "so enthusiastic to offer help in several ways". Mr. Feslier is a former student of Otago, and therefore knows both the great town-gown co-operation there, and the type of pranks which students indulge in.

The Council representatives were quite willing to support a University collection for charity, despite the fact that Mr. Marchant pointed out that all types, dressed in or semi-dressed in incongruous garments, using every conceivable and inconceivable implement, would descend upon the city.

The coming Wellington Festival was discussed. "The scale is grand," said the President. "It is going to cost a heck of a lot, and be the biggest, first and grandest in New Zealand." Vice representatives agreed to participate, and suggested that the College authorities might permit the use of college rooms.

For the blurb for Tournament visitors next year, Messrs. Feslier and Highet promised to give detailed information on city facilities, etc.

Moreover, as a "complete bombshell", Vice was invited to have a representative on the City Public Relations Advisory Committee. There is quite a large waiting list of private bodies wanting to get on to this committee, so this offer "shows their attitude to students. They want to improve Town-gown relations as much as we do".

## "WHAT IS THE EXEC." ?

Thirteen men and women have the care of £8633/10/- per annum, and have almost unrestricted powers over the affairs of over 2400 students who are members of the V.U.C. students association. Yet what do those students know of the work and personnel of their Exec.? What do those who vote, or don't bother to vote, at the annual Stud. Ass. elections know of the responsibilities which the successful candidate will have to bear?

Two years ago the then Secretary, shortly after the elections, resigned in protest at the inertia of some members of the Exec.—members he said who were not bearing the responsibility which their position entailed. But for all most students know or care the

gives financial advice, and the permanent office secretary who takes minutes at Exec. meetings, and is an expert, or Civil Servant, on Stud. Ass. business.

The Exec. has delegated to it by the Professorial Board powers of discipline over students. It may impose fines up to £1/1/- and also dock culprits the cost of any damage caused: as was recently done to the Weir House boys who painted the Cable Cars.

Vis-a-vis the Exec. the ordinary run of students have just as much power and influence as the Exec. accords them. Exec. members have not in the past shown themselves very concerned over re-election (a) because students don't really care what they do so long

money raiser, the annual review, the Social, which organises dances and social pleasure, the Blues which awards the V.U.C. blues, the new Capping and Cappade committees, the Publications, whose only real function is to advise the appointment of editors of Salient and Spike, and the House and International Affairs Committees will advise on overseas policy, looks after overseas students here, and publicise and attempt to expand student travel facilities. Usually, and constitutionally, the convener of the Committee is an Exec. member. As well, any member of the Exec. may attend Committee meetings, though they are normally closed to others, and the President is ex officio a member.

As well as representing the Association where necessary, chairing Exec. meetings, and some committee meetings, and generally supervising Exec. affairs, the President has such special functions as being censor of all Association publications, which probably also includes club publications.

While the Exec. has the final say in many appointments of non-Exec. members, such as Records Officer, Orientation Handbook co-editor (together with Mr. Hogg, the College Liaison Officer), editors of publications, organisers of Extrav. and Tournament controllers, there are many duties normally assigned, some necessarily, to Exec. members. Perhaps the lightest duty is that of club liaison officer, normally each Exec. member being an officer for three clubs. But the clubs make little use of this facility, and there are occasions when club business is raised at Exec. meetings and the liaison officers know nothing whatsoever about it.

Then there are Student Association representatives on various bodies, such as the Student Union Planning Committee, the College Council, the Te Aro Park Committee, World U(niversity) Service, N.Z.U.S.A. biannual Council meetings.

The Exec. appoints members or conveners of its various committees, such as the House Committee, and assigns different portfolios. These are numerous and sometimes onerous. The cultural liaison officer was responsible for doing the preliminary work on the Arts Festival. The Health Officer organised the recent mass X-rays, the Public Relations Officer maintains good relations with the press, the Travel and Exchange Officer organises the exchange with Australia, the Board and Accommodation and Employment Officers maintain the registers in the Exec. office. As well members may develop their own pet schemes, such as the convener of the Education Sub-committee, which is considering the whole scope of university education.

While many duties formerly undertaken by Exec. members are now handled by others, e.g. would-be, but defeated Exec. members, of the various committees, there are still enough Exec. tasks to jeopardise exams.

Fortunately there are some public spirited enough to undertake the duties, and others who are prepared to soft-pedal their studies for a year or so.

—W.



Exec. could go on holiday for a year, or invest the association funds in the St. George.

At fortnightly intervals the Exec. meets during term dealing with both routine matters and also such expensive and ambitious affairs as Extravaganza, of the new Student Union Building. Except just before elections when a few of the potential Exec. candidates come along to see what they are undertaking, there are usually no students who consider it worth while even to see one sample of their representatives in action. (Sometimes an enterprising Psychology students will make a study of the Exec. for in time of decision people in a committee give very revealing examples of their inner makeup.)

The Exec's powers and duties range over all aspects of student welfare and entertainment. From encouraging such student activities as they "may deem fit," promoting student "health and physical welfare," managing and conducting a restaurant, publishing Salient and Spike, preserving records, employing servants and agents, handling all the Association finances, engaging in legal proceedings on the behalf of the Association, clubs, or individual students, controlling the affairs of affiliated clubs: examining their books, appointing temporary committees, or what you will.

The Exec. consists of thirteen, or fourteen if there is an Assistant Secretary, President, male and female Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and four each men and women committee members. As well, there are an Accountant who sits in on meetings and

as it isn't too fantastic, (b) because most Exec. members only stand for one term, and (c) we could perhaps add, because they do not allow political motives to influence their actions as responsible administrators.

They have almost complete liberty to disregard the wishes of an A.G.M. The only proviso is that within set time limits, 100 members of the Association may requisition a referendum, when a two-thirds majority may override the Exec. Otherwise the only course, and a much simpler one, is to call an S.G.M. for which only 25 members need petition, when a quorum of 50 may pass a vote of no-confidence, i.e., sack the Exec. In fact, of course, the Exec. is pretty responsible to student opinion, and when they override General Meetings they do so because resolutions are impracticable, or student opinion seems apathetic or agin the resolutions, or they may just be too casual. The last two, for instance, were the main reasons for the disregard of the recent resolutions on H Bombs.

This year, in particular, the Exec., faced with an ever increasing amount of business, has resorted to the method of setting up advisory administrative committees to handle specific issues. There is, for example, the Finance Committee, perhaps the best known and most powerful. It is this committee which effectively allocates club grants and handles the Association's thousands. Nevertheless, the Exec., like Parliament, only delegates at will. It can always override its committees, or resume the committee's functions. Other committees are the Extravaganza Committee, which runs the Association's best

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# KILL HIM!

In November we are to decide whether the death penalty for murder should be abolished or retained. There is need for painstaking consideration to be given to this question, for a decision that either gives or takes away life is the most important that any society can make.

The State hangs murderers for two reasons—as retribution, and as a deterrent. The deterrent theory has been so long regarded as effective by retentionists that much of the moral discomfort which people may suffer regarding retribution, has tended to be dispelled. However, it is now clear that the death penalty is not an effective deterrent. This has been proved by the experience of the many countries which have abolished capital punishment. In addition, the British Royal Commission (1949-53), and numerous eminent legal and medical authorities have shown that the deterrent theory is based on a fallacious analysis of the type of person who commits murder, and the circumstances in which most murders take place.

## Not a Deterrent

In England, at the beginning of last century, 220 offenders were punished by hanging. It was then held that hanging was a unique deterrent, and that its abolition would lead to an increase in crime. By 1837, the number of capital offences was reduced to 15. A further reduction to four occurred in 1861, and life and property remained as safe as before.

During this period, hangings were carried out in public and in batches. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Chaplain at Bristol Prison found that out of 167 convicted murderers, 164 had watched a public hanging. This shatters the deterrent theory.

Capital punishment has been abolished in all Western European democracies except France. Altogether, 37 countries and states have done away with the death penalty, without in a single case suffering an increase in crime rate. This is testified by the mountainous statistical survey of the British Royal Commission.

Some of its findings were:

- (1) That abolition of the death penalty had not caused an increase in murder in a single European country. In most instances, abolition had been followed by a decrease.
- (2) That the eight American States which have abolished capital punishment were among the States with fewest murders in proportion to population.
- (3) That there was no evidence that abolition had led to an increase in murders by professional criminals, or to the carrying of firearms in any country.
- (4) That eminent witnesses of wide experience in the administration of justice considered that, in spite of all safeguards, there was a real risk of executing an innocent person.

The figures in New Zealand for the twelve years, 1936-47, during which capital punishment was in abeyance, show a decrease in the murder rate.

Rev. I. C. Clements, Senior Chaplain of New Zealand Prisons, on the basis of his experience, rejects the death penalty as part of our penal system.

It was stated in a reputable British medical journal in 1931 that "every murder is an example of the failure of the death penalty to deter, and we have no knowledge that can justify the assumption that the removal of a penalty surviving from more barbaric times will be followed by an increase in the crime it is supposed to prevent."

## Thou Shalt Not Kill

If the death penalty is not a deterrent, those who advocate its retention must fall back on retribution as an argument. This is to ignore the value and dignity of human life, and the teachings of Christianity. The oft-quoted Old Testament law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is misguidedly held up as the justification for the death penalty. This law was an historic advance by the Hebrews in limiting, not extending punishment, for in ancient societies, any offence could be met with the maximum retribution. Christianity claimed to advance further with: "Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good. We are not under the Law. . . . The Law was our schoolmaster leading us to Christ." (Romans 12:21, 6:15).

The writer of this article, Mrs. N. J. Stone, formerly Miss Joan Frost, was Women's Vice-President of A.U.C. Students' Association in 1954-55, and is now A.U.C. Delegate on N.Z.U.A. Resident Executive. For over a year she has been a Welfare Officer of the Maori Affairs Department.

Now the Jews themselves have discarded the death penalty which has been abolished in Israel.

Christians must then demand, not the death of a sinner, but his redemption, and a Christian society must work with the sinner for his redemption. The late Archbishop Temple has stated, "From the specifically Christian point of view, vengeance is entirely illegitimate . . . and ought to be completely suppressed. . . . There must be repudiation of the act by the community. . . . Christianity itself calls for such sort of repudiation as does not hinder, but rather facilitates its supreme interest of effecting a moral restoration. . . . I believe that the example of the State taking life, even when it only does so in return for a life already taken, does more to lower the value of human life in the minds of its citizens than the deterrent influence of this penalty can do to protect the lives of the citizen. In this way I believe that the main influence of the retention of the death penalty is rather to increase than diminish the number of murders."

Charles Dickens wrote, a century ago, "Not all the united efforts pursued through all our united lives could persuade me that . . . executions are a Christian law." John Bright added, "A deep reverence for human life is worth more than a thousand executions in the prevention of murder; and it is, in fact, the great security of human life. The law of capital punishment, whilst pretending to support this reverence, does in fact tend to destroy it." The hangman is, then, no longer the protector of society. As he does his

work in our name, and we are his employers, each one of us who condones the death penalty, pulls the lever which deprives a human being of life, thus admitting to an un-Christian course of action, and demonstrating our utter barrenness to provide a humane and constructive solution.

Two wrongs can never make a right. We did not abolish drawing and quartering out of lack of sympathy with the victim of a crime, but because barbarity is incompatible with the self-respect of a civilised nation. To hang a murderer is not to show sympathy for the victim; nor does it bring back the life of the victim; it merely repeats a tragedy.

## If An Innocent Perish . . .

Our laws are man-made and thus fallible, our law-givers and administrators are men and thus liable to error. With all the safeguards of our system of law, innocent men have been hanged. This has been testified by Mr. Chuter-Ede, a recent British Home Secretary. As long as there is the slightest chance of this happening, such an irrevocable penalty is insupportable. A prominent legal journal stated in 1930 that, "If it is essential to the case in favour of capital punishment that no mistake can be made, capital punishment stands condemned." There may be few innocent men hanged, but there is no consolation to these few, or to their families.

## The People We Hang

The large majority of murders are committed without premeditation, many of them by good citizens who have committed no previous offence, in circumstances which preclude any consideration of the consequences.

The report of the British Royal Commission stated that murder "is not generally the crime of the so-called criminal classes, but in most cases, an incident in miserable lives."

The relatively small number of planned murders are committed by men who believe that they will never be found out.

Secondly, it is not always realised to what extent murder is a crime of the disordered mind. Of the 4842 murders reported to the British police between 1900 and 1949, 1712 murderers committed suicide, and 1400 were found

to be insane at some stage of the proceedings, even under our strict McNaughton Rules.

When it is appreciated that this does not include men like Christie, or aggressive psychopaths like Haigh and Heath, who if not insane in law, are plainly of abnormal mentality, it will be realised to what extent murder is a crime of the disordered mind. It is therefore not surprising that the actual experience of abolitionist countries is that murder is, in substance, confined to the unpremeditated, in which cases the deterrent theory cannot operate, or to men whose mental condition makes them oblivious to the penalty.

## A Constructive Approach

It has been frequently stated by medical authorities that many cases of mental disorder can be detected in early childhood. A more humane solution would thus be to devise practical methods whereby early detection and care could be carried out before a tragedy occurs. The community acts too late when it hangs such a murderer. New Zealand could well implement the recommendations of the British Royal Commission for the secure institutionalisation and treatment of aggressive psychopaths and other mentally abnormal, borderline groups.

This procedure was actually recommended by the New Zealand National Council of Women in its submissions to a Government enquiry on this subject in 1949. It was their opinion that "the expenditure of any sum of money to house such people would be a worthwhile investment."

## Not The Penalty . . .

It is often said that the death penalty must be retained for the protection of our women and children. But it was the National Council of Women who stated that "the evidence of history has shown us that the most wanton and brutal punishments, from nailing to the cross, burning at the stake, breaking on the wheel, castration, disembowelling, hanging and beheading, have not prevented murder, and modern experience of hanging has further proved the ineffectiveness of retaliatory punishment."

Society must be protected against those who would take life. It can do so effectively without resort to the death penalty. Apart from adequate and constructive medical treatment, it has been stated by many authorities that it is not the severity of the penalty, but the certainty of conviction, that is the most effective deterrent.

The death penalty is an "act of despair."

—N. J. STONE.

## IS ORATORY

## OUT OF DATE ?

Oratory, not public speaking, was sought by this year's Plunket Medal judges (Miss J. Stevens, Mr. H. A. Heron, and Mr. S. A. Wren).

It might be thought dated, but Plunket Medal was still an oratory contest, Mr. Heron said.

That was how W. Dent, second-year law student and newcomer to the contest, beat such experienced and competent speakers as Miss M. O'Reilly (second) and E. W. Thomas (third). It was not, Mr. Heron emphasised, because he was an old boy, of Wellington College.

Keir Hardie, Britain's first Labour M.P., caught Mr. Dent's imagination through a B.B.C. broadcast on his centenary. The audience was spared a mass of detail and the speaker drew out his appeal, using a pleasant voice to good advantage.

Independent and proud, Hardie's mission was to make the House aware of poverty and unemployment. His place was on a street corner; he appealed to stray dogs and children; he was greeted with closed minds and open mouths in World War I. These were snatches of true oratory.

So many contestants are banal about the death of their hero. Keir Hardie, said Mr. Dent, had been spurned for his pacifist beliefs, and could only die. "This he died."

Melda O'Reilly has worked hard in Plunket Medal contests. Her technique is good, she makes sure she knows every word of her speech, and that the audience can hear her clearly. "The Unknown Warrior" was a difficult subject. Nothing could be more impersonal. Miss O'Reilly showed how impersonal modern war can obliterate us

all. If we continue to try to keep out of war by not thinking of it, as did the people of the 1930's, "the future will bring neither warriors nor heroes, but only the nameless dead."

petitor, was third with Trygve Lie, "a

E. W. Thomas, another regular comedian who dared to believe that peace could be won and held." Lie served for seven years as U.N. Secretary-General without lack of fervour, will, or energy. For an experienced speaker Mr. Thomas's enunciation was surprising: "secretary" is not hard to pronounce.

J. A. Doogue impressed. Nature, clear and forceful, if to a tense, he gave a good account both of himself and his subject, Robert Flaherty, the pioneer of documentary films. Mr. Doogue depended too much on notes, but had judged been on public speaking, he would have secured a high place.

Flaherty's life work consisted of variations on one theme, man's response to the challenge of his environment. He was the poet of the motion picture, who brought out the innate decency, courage, and invincibility of the human spirit.

J. H. Larsen was unwise to choose Portugal's Dr. Salazar, a recluse who avoids publicity and wears an overcoat to save heating. How can one enthuse about such a person, especially now that budget balancing is no longer fashionable as a government's prime duty?

P. O'Brien is the third of his family to attempt Plunket Medal. With a more personal hero than the Duke of Wellington, his pleasant voice should enable him to match his brother's win in 1946.

T. King chose Freud. An experienced and competent speaker, he did not conform with the set recipe for the contest, but amused the audience.

Due largely to an unfortunate lack of press publicity, the audience was small. Last year's controversy over the placings should have renewed public interest this year. The Debating Society has a good friend in Mr. B. M. O'Connor, 1939 winner, whose "Evening Post" reports have done much to restate the contest as an event in university life. Was he not asked to arrange prior publicity this year?

The audience was not only small, but unresponsive—which was the speakers' fault. It is hopeless to attempt to serve warmed up biography as oratory. The really successful orator has to be worked up about his subject. H. C. MacNeil achieved this a year ago, and this year Mr. Dent did so sufficiently to win the contest in his first attempt and at the age of nineteen.

—A.C.

(Abridged.—Ed.)





## N.Z. Delegates Report:

# Arab Delegates Least Peaceable

Tom Garland, Pip Piper, and I are here representing N.Z.S.L.F. (nearly defunct federation of student socialist clubs) at the W.F.D.Y. Congress.

Our general impressions are:—

- (1) Too many people talk too long about too little.
- (2) Opposition to H-bombs and colonialism, and to sectarianism in W.F.D.Y., and desire for more co-operation and exchange across the curtain, are agreed on by almost every speaker.
- (3) Almost all delegates speak in a peaceable, conciliatory way; imperialism (specially U.S., British and French) much condemned, but it is the policies, not the nations, that are attacked.
- (4) Least peaceable group are the Arabs, nearly all of whom speak against the Israeli nation as a whole, whereas both Israeli speakers were very conciliatory.
- (5) Most speakers think their own areas deserve more attention from W.F.D.Y.

We are braced off because, despite appeals for brevity, long speeches continued. A New Zealand contribution was booked for this morning, but the programme was ruined by some official.

This afternoon we started on the special Commissions, and Pip left for a Teachers' Conference in Warsaw tonight. We are all washed out like dishrags, but without the satisfaction of the cause ascribed in the song.

Among shorter and better speeches were these snippets:—

- An Indian: "More breadth wanted . . . W.F.D.Y. leaders behaved as if they had a vested interest in the organa-tion. Let us work more positively for the principles of U.N."
- An Italian Socialist delegate: "Truth lies in all camps."
- A Dane: "The Hungarian affair has caused a revolution of feeling against the Soviet Union . . . W.F.D.Y. is much discredited by its past. There must be more direct co-operation with Western youth organizations."

• A Russian: ". . . There have been shortcomings . . ."

• An Israeli Zionist-and-Arab Youth delegate: "National movements in the Middle East are being incited by sinister forces against one another. . . . We and the Arabs are natural allies. . . . We object to all supplies of arms to our area from any source whatsoever. We object to W.F.D.Y.'s association of Israel with the Anglo-French assault on Egypt. The issues are separate."

• A Chinese delegate: "There must be unanimity here if possible. Majority views must not be railroaded over a minority."

• An Irish delegate: "Extreme nationalism cannot unite Ireland. . . . Anti-Catholic organizations in the North don't help . . ."

• Myself (at the Commission of Reciprocal Relations across the Iron Curtain): "New Zealanders are in the habit

of regarding themselves as belonging to Europe. . . . We believe we should consider ourselves as belonging also to South-East Asia. We appeal to the Asians to include us in their regional plans. Australians and New Zealanders could probably be useful in the sports seminars advocated by our Indian friend yesterday."

• A Yugoslav: "The Yugoslav Youth Movement was wrongfully expelled from W.F.D.Y. in 1949. Youth co-operation should not be affected by relations between governments. Enmity towards western youth bodies (e.g., Co-Sec., World Assembly of Youth) are legacies of the cold war, and must be overcome."

If only we had less conferring we would have been living a kingly life. Address: Hotel Ukraine, where I share a room with an Auckland girl, private bath, etc., telephone, radio (which I ruined by plugging into the bed-lamp plug-hole), and balcony over a street in the centre of the city.

We confer (and usually eat) in the half-built Agricultural Show Building, about a quarter of an hour's bus ride away. Tom and Pip's room is almost identical.

Sunday we picnicked on the Dnieper, and had a party in our room at night after dancing cabaret-style in the dining-room, with a rapidly-diminishing bottle of vodka on the table. But such idleness is now far away, with conference sessions ending at 11 p.m.

The timetable allows for no shopping, so I skipped this afternoon. There is nothing to buy in the U.S.S.R. except L.P. records, standard price 7 roubles (1/6/8). Prices for food and clothes are fabulous, but it is hard to judge—exchange rate is unreal. Rents are very low—e.g., our interpreter in Moscow, a teacher, paid an unusually high rent at 120 R. per week summer and 150 R. winter, and was paid 1200 R. a month last year, rising to 1500 R. this year; but his wife was also working. That seemed to be standard rent for 2-roomed flats—but still much less than we would pay for the same thing in Wellington.

All delegates agree that the standard of housing, and taste in clothing and architecture, are very low but improving. Nobody looks underfed, but I think many older people's faces are a study in tragedy.

—Gwendra Martin.

No time for sight-seeing, but skirted the summer palace, spent a couple of hours roaming round the old streets of Peking, in and out of jade-shops. Never saw Rewi Alley—he was 3000 miles away to the west. Hospitality was wonderful, and I don't think I could look at those so-called Chinese meals in Wellington after the real thing. Started straight off on chopsticks, and am now quite proficient even with peas and rice.

Well the story of eight days in the train from Peking to Moscow was really an epic in itself—two days to the Chinese border—tremendous receptions at each station on both sides of the border—very weary in the end—good sleeping and eating, but awful washing facilities. Nine days without a shower was not a tragedy, but very uncomfortable. Fortunately it was mutual, so in the end we couldn't smell one another.

I travelled with the Philippines delegation, Burmese, and Indonesians studying in Peking—a wonderful bunch of people. We had two interpreters—very helpful and anxious to get experience in English.

The train was on time to the minute at each station—I think the track was about 4ft 10in double all the way, electrified two days out of the eight, and plenty of traffic going east. Saw Lake Baikal briefly before dark, and generally Siberia is very picturesque. A random look out of the window gave a picture of cultivation or industry, contrary to my expectations of barrenness.

Talking of Omsk, I spent some happy hours teaching our Russian friends New Zealand songs, including (after careful explanation) "Serge and I." They thought it exceedingly humorous—contrary to the experience of other Kiwis three days ahead.

Arrived Moscow the day the Festival started. More later.

—PIP PIPER.

continued from column 4

the Arab world more interested in reform of their own lands than in being scooped on to Israel; and there is the powerful Left in Israel which abstained from voting on the Sinai war.

Students can help shape an enlightened public opinion to help force a civilized policy for the Middle East, aiming to help rather than hinder the solution of these problems, which seem to hold the key to the future of international peace.

—C.B.

## MUDDLE EAST

- "Middle East Crisis", by Guy Wint and Peter Calvocoressi, Penguin, 1957.
- "The Suez War", by Paul Johnson, McGibbon & Kee, 1957.
- "The Record on Suez", "Manchester Guardian" pamphlet, Nov., 1956.
- "The Truth About Suez", British Labour Party pamphlet, Dec., 1957.
- "Secrets of Suez", by Merry and Serge Bromberger, Pan Books, 1957.
- Articles in "Tribune", "New Statesman", "Monthly Review", etc.

"The Middle East and oil are indivisible," said Kefauver in the U.S. Senate last March. "Intelligent discussion of the one cannot possibly proceed without an understanding of the other." Perhaps Harvey O'Connor's "Empire of Oil" and Benjamin Shwadran's "Middle East Oil and the Great Powers" are essential background reading to a comprehension of the tangled politics of the area, and especially the crisis which began last October and still continues.

Wint and Calvocoressi's Penguin has an oil-derrick on the front cover, and the shadow of it lies darkly across the story they tell. It is a very fair, almost dispassionate account of the essential facts—less tendentious and therefore perhaps less gripping than the Labour Party pamphlet or the book by Johnson (assistant editor of "New Statesman"), and more coherent than the sketchy chronology and collection of editorials that make up the "Guardian" contribution.

The most sensational of these books is the "Brombergers"—the French book which documents the charge of prior collusion between Eden, Mollet, and Ben-Gurion, and the use put to the whole debacle by Dulles and his Middle East Economic Council to replace the Anglo-French vacuum by an extension of American influence in the area.

Israel's position is difficult to analyse. Born from the Balfour Declaration (in studied contradiction of promises made through Lawrence to the Arabs), the tragically depleted and hounded people of the ghettos of Europe were drawn into the power game of this area to complete a divide-and-rule situation. An Indian writer in "Monthly Review" comments that though Israel's democracy and "humming modernity" would inspire Indian support in contrast to the social and political backwardness of the adjacent Arab states, the Israelis have contributed to the hate against them by appearing to have planted a colony of Euro-Americanism on the edge of Asia, with unreal living standards (supported by foreign loans) on areas occupied at Arab expense.

The role of Israeli politicians in the Suez affair strengthens this attitude. The rulers of adjacent sheikhdoms, feudal kingdoms, and military dictatorships are only too glad to have this irritant at hand to divert the anger of their subjects, and the constant terrorism on Israel's borders must have provoked retaliation in the end. But all the border trouble talk this time last year was with Jordan—until Britain came down loudly on Jordan's side. And then out of the blue (or, rather, after Ben-Gurion's secret visit to France) came the Sinai invasion, and Eden and Mollet had their long-awaited excuse to bombard Port Said and occupy Suez.

The upshot, with America leaping self-righteously to the banner of U.N., has been a greatly increased foothold for America in the Middle East. Senator Kefauver's speech quoted above (reprinted "International Affairs", June, 1957) documents the fact that the "Eisenhower Doctrine" was inspired by and could only operate on behalf of gigantic American oil monopolies in the area, to the detriment of everyone else, including the American people.

On the question of Russian influence, the fact becomes clear that the Baathi (reactionist middle-class Arab nationalist movement) is probably the best guarantee of the independence of the area. But United States interests are as little interested in the Middle East having independence as the Russians are—witness events in Jordan early this year, Saudi Arabia last year, and Iran in 1953. Syria's present orientation is evidently the reaction of her middle-class politicians to the behaviour of the West.

The problem that remains when those emanating directly from Great Power interference are settled, is the Arab-Israeli one. Freed from the meshes of Great Power politics, even this will be easier to solve. There are forces in

continued column 3

. . . and

## No Thieves in China

Kiev, August 17.

This is the first time I have had a real chance to write down my impression because of the hectic nature of the last four weeks since I left Hong Kong for the unknown territories to the north.

Forty miles north of Kowloon a small river signifies the border, over which a train bridge passes. The rails go right across, but the Hong Kong train stops short, and all people, luggage, etc., are walked across to where the Canton train is waiting. On the morning I crossed, hundreds and hundreds of Chinese were crossing the border both ways. Both H.K. and Chinese police looked quite used to it.

With my own two feet in China I was greeted by a Chinese border lieutenant who asked me to wait back on the H.K. side as I had no visa. They must have hurried things up, because in half an hour I was back sipping tea in the station waiting for the Canton train to leave.

The trip to Canton—2½ hours through the southern part of China's rice-bowl. The maxim that "you can't change human nature" was effectively exploded for me after 20 hours in Canton. In the space of 100 miles, Hong Kong to Canton, differences in the people are obvious. Apart from there being no beggars, pedicabs instead of rickshaws, no tipping, no rubbish in the streets, and no soliciting females, the honesty and cleanliness of the people themselves were markedly different, even in narrow cramped streets. In H.K. the best hotels can't guarantee the safety of anything—even if locked in a room. But it is true in Canton and the rest of China no one needs to lock the door. I have seen people walk yards out of their way to dispose of cigarette-butts and ice-cream wrappers.

But Canton compared with north China is still backward. There are people still living on the river in sampans—eliminated now in Shanghai. But many things remain the same—the common markets and story-tellers in the streets. Most impressive sight in Canton was, when roaming round the city at 11 p.m. (even among the crowds

there was a wonderful feeling of safety compared with Hong Kong). I was wandering round the Park of Culture and Rest (right in the middle of the city) when we came upon about 2000 people watching a game of Chinese chess played on a vertical board about 30 feet high—they gave the impression of happy and contented people.

Left 6 a.m. by plane for Peking, where we arrived 3.30 p.m. Every hill-top in China seems to be cultivated, buildings are sprouting everywhere, but there is an awful amount of hard manual labour being done—peasants and roadworkers lugging carts of hay, bricks, and stone. But there is no doubt the potential is there for easing the burden of labour as the rotten things of the old regime have gone forever. Incidentally, the Chinese are in no way worried about not being recognised by the N.Z. Government (after my apologies). Formosa and U.N. representation seem to be the key issues.

Spent nearly a day and a half in Peking—all too short, but I had to get the Moscow express in time. Peking is in course of intense modernisation, whole rows of houses miles long being removed for street-widening. Spent a great deal of my time with Alex, York, and Pauline Young. (Alex and York are the sons of Tong Sing Young, for many years well known importer in New Zealand, now resident in China. Alex was studying science at V.U.C. 1952-53, and returned to China in 1954. Pauline is a Chinese girl from Poland, now Alex's wife.) Alex is very happy and enthusiastic about the "rectification programme." His job is translating the magazine "Chinese Literature" into English. For our group photo, York wore his Wellington College blazer. The three of them get 60 yuan a month each, food and rent taking 20 yuan each. Alex spends all the rest of his in curios, Sunday outings, and books. Things were grim when he was at the school (learning Chinese), but for the past year he has been gradually overcoming the prejudices against him, and building up a reputation as an authority on New Zealand (he would appreciate any material from home).

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Applications close September 30th.

SALIENT EDITOR, 1958

You may even dodge the brickbats.

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Spend a working holiday in  
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Travel by NZUSA charter plane.

For further information contact  
Stud Ass Office.

A ROSE ETC.

A short S.G.M. will shortly be called to change the name of the Victoria University College Students' Association to either the Victoria University Students' Association or the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association.

Don't let's be more burdened down with initials than necessary. V.U.O.W.S.A. . . . Oh!

Turn up in force to make this drastic change in the constitution. Bring your lunch and throw peanuts at the president.

# God Defend New Zealand

BE CONSIDERATE!

"Drink with discrimination . . . Drink BEER . . . good wholesome beer on all occasions. "The Road Code says: 'Be considerate to Pedestrians'."

—Ad. inserted by Brewers Assn. in "Evening Post," 14/9/57.

SEXY

"The scarlet man is taking the place of the scarlet woman," writes a London correspondent. Now if you see that pillar-box look coming down the street it's almost as likely to be on a man as on a woman."

—Women's Page, "Evening Post," 14/9/57.

"EACH MAN FOR HIMSELF"

"That is the very basis of free, competitive enterprise: to let a man make his own way; to allow him to stand or fall by his own abilities; to encourage him to make good on his own, secure in the knowledge that the betterment of one ultimately results in the betterment of all."

—Advert. "Issued in the interests of all sections of the community by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand." "Standard," 31/7/57.

WHERE, O WHERE?

"Trying to book into any maternity hospitals in Wellington is very difficult and it's time something was done about it. The Government cry 'more babies!' Where do we have them?—I am, etc.,

EXPECTANT MOTHERS ON THE WARPATH."

—Letter in "Evening Post," 13/8/57.

VERBOTEN

"It is illegal to hold an auction sale on a wharf unless you have the Board's permission, and you may not ring any bell or gong, play any musical instrument, make a speech, sing any song or hymn likely to attract a crowd."

—"Evening Post," 7/9/57.

INFORMALITY

"The atmosphere was informal in the bar at night," said Judith, "and if one of the men came in wearing a tie, the barman leaned over with a pair of scissors and cut it in half."

—"Evening Post," 7/9/57 (item on Women's Page).

"PLAYWAY"

There was a young lady of Rheims, Who was careless in sewing her seams,

When she went to town, Her skirt fluttered down— Which amused all the people of Rheims!

—Two points to Karilyn Ensor (11).

—Children's Page, "Evening Post," 7/9/57.

SCHOOL SPIRIT

The Waitaki High School Old Boys' Association may charter a special ship next year to call at North Island ports and transport old boys to Oamaru for the school's 75th anniversary celebrations.

It is proposed that the vessel anchor off the shore outside the three-mile limit—Oamaru is a no-licence area—and the old boys should sleep aboard the ship during the celebrations.

—"Evening Post," 14/9/57.

ROUGH TYPES

AUCKLAND, Aug. 27 (PA).—The only way to deal with divinity students was to mix them up with other faculties, said the principal of Trinity Theological College, the Rev. E. W. Hames, in presenting his annual report to the Auckland Methodist Synod today.

"I would like to throw them in with the roughest types," he said.

—"Evening Post," 28/8/57.

JUST LIKE MEN

To meet the increasing demand for our products we use at Wills' the most modern machines it is possible to obtain—almost human in what they can do—but they still need the partnership and aptitude of feminine assistance.

—Advert. in "Evening Post," 14/9/57.

AFTER THE PARTY?

Fell sick—sailed 350 miles.

—"Sports Post," 7/9/57.

MISCHIEF MAKERS

"Many women teachers have withdrawn thankfully into marriage," she said, "thinking that one mischief-maker will be better than 30."

—Miss P. M. Robinson as reported in "N.Z. Herald," 23/8/57.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

NEXT MEETING: FRIDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, ROOM A.1, 7.10 p.m.

You are invited to hear

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on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

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Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

THURSDAY, 17 OCTOBER, at 8 p.m., in TOWN HALL, LOWER HUTT: "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: THE OPEN DOOR TO HEAVEN"

SUNDAY, 20 OCTOBER, at 3 p.m., CONCERT CHAMBER, WELLINGTON: "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: CHRISTIANITY IN ACTION" (To be broadcast by 2YC).

MONDAY, 21 OCTOBER, at 8 p.m., PARAMOUNT, WELLINGTON: "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: THE TRUTH THAT FREES"

TUESDAY, 22 OCTOBER, at 8 p.m., at PARAMOUNT, WELLINGTON: "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: THE HEALING POWER OF TRUE CONSCIOUSNESS"

[The first under auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lower Hutt, the others of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellington.]

## NO LABOUR EXCHANGE

What happens to V.U.C. graduates looking for jobs? To whom can they apply? There is no one. Nor is there any agency to which employers can apply.

For over twenty-one years Sydney University has had an Appointments Board to perform such functions.

Recently our reporter interviewed the Board Secretary, Miss McKinney, to find out the type of work it does.

The Board's maxim, he was told, is "personal contact all the time," and on this basis had been built up a comprehensive and invaluable service, which is always in heavy use.

It is run as a University Department with its primary function to find appropriate jobs for students and to give them all the information available about possibilities of permanent employment. The Board supplies extensive literature, such as the numerous N.S.W. Youth Welfare pamphlets. It maintains an elaborate register of students, free for unemployed students, and at only a nominal fee for those already with some job.

In recent years the Board has built up a reputation with employers, establishing many personal contacts. It now receives thousands of requests for university trained people. It also helps employers by running courses on business management.

As well as permanent employment the Board has a special section to handle vacation and other short-term employment. In 1955 well over a thousand students applied through it, and over three thousand enquiries from employers were received.

The importance of the Board for both students and employers is apparent. An even larger Board is run at Melbourne, although the other Australian universities, with the partial exception of West Australia, have very little in this direction.

But it is for us to see that V.U.C. follows the example of its most forward, not backward, neighbours.



## TOWN - GOWN

At its last meeting the V.U.C.S.A. Exec. decided to establish an International Affairs Committee. This committee will consolidate the work at present undertaken by a host of officers, or not properly tackled at all. It will consider all V.U.C. matters relating to the national students union (N.Z. U.S.A.) overseas policy: will advise them any facilities open to members of our students association travelling abroad: will supervise the welfare of foreign students at V.U.C., co-ordinating the activities of e.g. the International Club and W.U.S.; and, generally, will consider all matters of international student affairs that may interest or affect this association.

The V.U.C.S.A. Exec. has been considering the possibility of having a list of doctors whom it can recommend to students who are strangers to Wellington. A request for such a list from the British Medical Association was turned down, since the association must avoid any appearance of discriminating in certain doctors' favour.

The Exec. is now investigating the possibility of appointing some official V.U.C.S.A. G.P.

In a further attempt to improve town-gown relations the Exec. recently invited a reporter from the "Evening Post" to attend one of their meetings. He was duly impressed by the complexity of subjects treated at such meetings. A report later appeared in the "Evening Post" of Saturday, August 31st.



## Facts and Figures—

## WODINS DIARY

"Already the American Army has electronic computers at staff headquarters that will work out the results of battles from given factors." ("Evening Post," Saturday, 10/8/57.) Perhaps it is in these automatic marvels that we can find the solution to the present dilemma—how to reconcile man's perpetual aggressiveness with the horrors and suicide of nuclear war. Eurasia declares war on Oceania. A fact-finding and readiness of the two countries and team then investigates the resources feeds the information into a machine which declares the winner. (Proceeds could go to charity.)

A leading educationist quotes as an example of a distorted attitude towards university education, the number of students who when asked about point X or Y, reply: "Oh, I don't know anything about it now. I did that two years ago."

We must all know lecturers who begin the year by saying: "You will get nowhere at the end of the year by regurgitating my lectures undigested." And yet at the end of the year students are asked in the exam papers to re-

peat parrotwise the substance of the lectures. And it is on this basis they pass. No wonder two years later they remember nothing about it!

Certain Departments at Vic. might take note of the frustrations of their students at the system of farming out the marking of essays. It is in his essays that many a student has the opportunity to show his worth. Yet under this system the examiner does not even see them. Nor does the student know the attitudes or standards of his marker. As far as he is concerned the essay might as well go into a machine which stamped on it some mark and then returned it straight back. (In fact cynics might say that is in fact what happens—except the machine is woefully slow and inefficient in its returns.)

Defenders of our rights and liberties (and our inviolable right to property), point out that the only Commonwealth State without two chambers, Queensland, has had notoriously gerrymandered boundaries; only a second chamber could prevent such abuses. They forget to point out as well that State politics in Australia are generally corrupt—whether a State has two chambers or not. No one pretends that our former Legislative Council had any value. In other words during most of our history we have in effect only had one chamber. Yet it is not maintained by anyone that we have suffered from any of the evils associated with unicameral government. Is it possible then that something else is responsible for corruption in Australian politics? And can constitutionalists explain corruption in the democracy with the oldest constitution, checks and balances everywhere, the United States?

Second chambers are a relic of our no one either has the energy to reform past. They linger on merely because them, or the courage to abolish them. dency to be several years behind the Checks and balances have an odd tenet of the community. Where they are effective as a brake it is as a brake on progress, for example the U.S. Senate or the House of Lords.

We are doing fine with one chamber. Why waste a great deal of money on anachronism?

In a recent memorandum of matters useful to club officers the V.U.C. S.A. Secretary quotes hunks of the Professorial Board regulations. How is it that such primitive relics still persist with the apparently sole effect of irritating students and making a policeman of the caretaker. Why cannot there be somewhere for students to meet in the evening, smoke, buy supper, and be sociable. It should be pointed out to members of the Board that not all students have pleasant Professorial mansions in which to congregate.

Civilisation is slowly creeping upon the university, but has a long way to go before it can really blossom.

## TO US — THE GLORY

## SALIENT STAFF 1957

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Sub-Editor: Tilly Piper.  
Literary Editor: J. B. Sadler.  
Sports Editor: J. T. Steiner.  
Club Liaison: K. K. Campbell.  
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D. Laws, D. Patterson, P. A. Stuart.

We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to all those who have assisted us by contributing, and also to the Printers, whose unflagging zeal, combined with ours, has made "Salient" what it is.

## Do You Want a Good Career?

## BECOME A LIBRARIAN

Applications from graduates are invited for the 1958 course at the Library School in Wellington, and are due by 31st October, 1957. Students are given one year's training for positions in Public, University and Special Libraries.

For further information ring 44-051, ext. 79, or write to the Director, National Library Service, Private Bag, Wellington.

## Inter-race Relations—

## Students from Pacific

Two thousand miles and more from their homes in the Pacific Islands, a generation of young experts and administrators are in New Zealand on a long-term programme which should enable them to contribute to the social and economic advancement of their peoples.

There are 520 Pacific island students in New Zealand, of whom 153 are on scholarships provided by the New Zealand Government and the Administration of Western Samoa, 237 are sponsored by other governments, and 130 are students who have come privately. In an overtaxed education system, the absorbing of over 500 islands students (not to mention 360-odd from Asia) is cheerfully accepted by those concerned as a proper contribution to good inter-racial relations.

## An Ambitious Undertaking

To build up self-reliant societies operating on democratic lines is the broad policy of the New Zealand administration in the areas for which it is responsible. Essential to this process is education—first a broad-based system to teach an entire population to read and write, with higher education for a promising few; next, a fuller education for all who can profit by it. The first stage is an ambitious enough undertaking which has for years taxed resources of teachers and school buildings in the islands and accounts for a substantial part of the New Zealand contribution to development there—over £1,000,000 a year for the past five years.

The New Zealand scholarship scheme, providing higher education than can be had in the islands, has since 1945 been producing young people, qualified to high standards, who will help in self-development of the Polynesians as medical men and nurses, school teachers and engineers, administrators and tradesmen.

To date 206 scholarships have been awarded. As most of the pupils have been selected at primary school age to take the whole of their secondary and technical or university education in New Zealand, results are only beginning to accrue. Fifty-three students have returned to their islands and 153 are still in training in what is proving one of the most successful educational experiments ever made.

## Nearing One Objective

Western Samoa, as the most populous and socially advanced of New Zealand's island territories, has had the lion's share of scholarships to date—130, against 56 for the Cook Islands and 20 for Niue. The ratio is now changing, for Samoa is nearing the long-term aim of educating enough secondary students at home.

Samoa College, opened four years ago with 52 pupils in its secondary department, next year will achieve its objective of turning out each year 100 students taught to the best overseas academic standards. Some have already successfully taken the New Zealand University Entrance examination. Scholarship pupils sent to New Zealand from 1945 onward were away from Samoa for up to eleven years before they were ready to enter the public service. This has had some disadvantages. Future trainees will be away from home no longer than needed to take a full university course.

The broad spectrum of useful occupations covered by the scholarship scheme is shown in a sample of 31 returned to Samoa, which includes 12 teachers, nine clerks and one each as agricultural instructor, draughtsman, electrician, joiner, nursing sister, radio-grapher, painter and decorator, radio announcer, radio technician and survey cadet.

None of those who have attained the highest qualifications has yet returned to the islands. Dr. W. P. Williams, a graduate of the Otago Medical School, is spending this year as a house surgeon at the Waikato Hospital; and the first scholar to complete a university arts course, Miss Fanaafi Ma'ia'i, also from Samoa, a B.A. of Victoria College, is doing an M.A. course in education, having been awarded a James MacIntosh Scholarship.

## Medical Students

Well advanced in their medical courses at Otago are two Samoans, Ailao Ima and George Schuster, and second-year medical students are two Cook Islanders, Joseph Williams and Dominique Payroux, and a Samoan,

Mark Sapsford. Unusual among the medical students is Semisi Ma'ia'i, who qualified as a practitioner from the Central Medical School of Suva. After returning to Samoa he showed such outstanding ability that at the age of 30 he was awarded a special scholarship to take a full medical degree at Otago. Like the Scots, the Samoans are relentless in the pursuit of education when set on it.

Agricultural development is an urgent need in all the islands, and the Administration of Western Samoa already has two residential boys' primary schools (Avele and Vaipouli) with a practical farming bias. New Zealand scholarships are developing the first Polynesian agricultural scientists, of whom the most advanced, William



Meredith, from Samoa, is in the second year of the B.Ag.Sc. course at Massey College; while another Samoan, Joseph Bethma, is at Victoria College doing his agricultural preliminary.

In engineering the first graduate may be a Cook Islander, Papamoa Pokino, now in an early stage of his professional course at Victoria College.

## Work and Study

Not all the scholarship-holders who have reached university are full-time students. Aiming to graduate as a bachelor of commerce and with only four units to complete at Canterbury College, Daniel Phineas, a Samoan, works in a bank. Government departments in Wellington employ several Cook Islanders, among them Tere Mataio, who is halfway through his law course and works in the Justice Department, and Metuakore Sadaraka, who is taking a B.A. course in economics and works in Island Territories. Both are destined to join the administration in Rarotonga.

Economic progress in the islands is to an extent dependent on legal establishment of individual titles to land, without which there is little incentive for long-term development. Many applications for titles have been held up for lack of surveyors, but this should improve a little shortly when the intending surveyors in New Zealand achieve full qualifications.

Those mentioned are the students who have attained or are likely to reach high academic qualifications. There are many others whose special aptitudes have taken them along other channels, as teachers, nurses, mechanics, carpenters, printers and draughtsmen. Altogether their training to date represents an investment by New Zealand of some £200,000 in developing pioneers of social progress among the island peoples.

Over and above the students from its own island territories, for which it carries full responsibility, New Zealand is catering for the education of 237 islands trainees sponsored by other governments—200 from Fiji, 31 from Tonga, four from the Solomons and two from the Gilberts. They are widely distributed through the educational institutions—30 in State schools, 31 in private schools, 104 at university, 21 in teachers' training colleges, 21 in hospitals and 30 in various professional and trade training. The Fijians are the most advanced group, providing 93 of the 104 university students. Fiji makes its major contribution in the field of public hygiene through its maintenance of the Central Medical School at Suva, accommodating 150 students for training to practitioner standard in medicine, surgery, dentistry and other health services, and available to all the Pacific Islands and Papua.

—Oceanicus.

## What's Going on?

### MR. PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

What has the Exec. done this year? In an attempt to gain a clear picture of its activities "Salient" recently interviewed Mr. C. J. C. Marchant, who as Secretary and then President for two terms, has a detailed knowledge of the Exec.'s services to the student community.

In reply to a question as to town-gown relations, the President referred to the recent meeting of members of the Association with the city P.R.O. (see elsewhere in this issue for a report of this meeting). The meeting had been enthusiastic and co-operative. In the recent rumpus over the Cable Car the Exec. immediately issued statements to the press pointing out the gross exaggerations of reports, and later decided itself to accept responsibility for the actions. It paid the city council account and reimbursed itself from the culprits. This prompt action helped mitigate the unfavourable publicity received. And the Professorial Board, by upholding the Executive's decision, obviously gave their stamp of approval. The P.R.O. has established contacts with the Senior Reporters of both dailies, and recently, at his invitation, a reporter attended an Exec. meeting.

Asked about student facilities the President pointed out the progress made

said, but last year a new out-line was laid on, and he had no doubt that shortly another application will be made. Drinking fountains are being arranged by the House Committee. It is also, in conjunction with Mr. Dawson, clerk of exams, seeing to having a door erected to make the women's cloakroom and conveniences less public.

The Exec. has negotiated with Miss Kelly of the Park Store for her to sell crested stationery.

For club suppers the Exec. has bought new crockery, pots, and a £60 hot water system for the kitchen in the gymnasium. However, the President stated that nothing has been done to have supper facilities nearer meeting rooms.

Following the decision of a General Meeting last year, more money has been allotted to cultural clubs than in the past, when often only a token grant was made. Much objection had been made to the Exec's apparent refusal to help clubs bring speakers from other centres. The present policy is that clubs are asked to take advantage of such speakers who are already visiting Wellington, but where that is not possible they are willing to help the clubs. Club grants have increased in roughly the same proportion as the increase in Stud. Ass. fee for general purposes at the S.G.M. last year. Salient has benefited by far more, from £300 to £420, showing the importance the Exec. attaches to Salient as an aspect of student life.

When Salient reporter pointed out the criticisms recently made of the Exec. for being too much out of touch with the students, Mr. Marchant replied that the new House Committee had been specifically instructed to listen to comments and suggestions. The committee has been most successful in establishing such liaison. The Assistant to the Secretary has been assigned the task of seeing that students are adequately informed of all Exec. decisions. He ensured that the Exec. notice board, and the board outside the caf were kept properly posted. Many students, said Mr. Marchant, who complained at lack of information confessed to not even noticing the posters displayed. The Exec. meetings are always open to students. However, the new Union Building will do much to improve student relations by centralising activity in the one area.

In an endeavour to improve still more our relations with Wellington Training College, last Monday representatives of V.U.C. and the T.C. had most successful discussions. At present T.C. students use our tennis courts each Thursday, free of charge. And in the general protest against city transport fare increase, a joint V.U.C.-T.C. delegation approached the Mayor. They were invited to submit detailed proposals for a possible student concession on the cable car, but unfortunately Training College and V.U.C. ceased acting together and the scheme died away.

Salient reporter asked about provisions for general student welfare. While the Exec. has not been campaigning for welfare officers, it would welcome them, and is in fact at present discussing with the Council the possibility of a Dean of Women students. This would doubtless lead on to similar provision for men. The Exec. are strongly opposed to any type of "warden" whose duties would be of a disciplinary and policing nature. To that we assent.

The new International Affairs Committee will amongst other things be responsible for looking after the welfare of overseas students. The Exec. also, earlier in the year, held a most successful afternoon tea for these students and staff.

The Exec. has also backed the N.Z. U.S.A. in its campaign for Maori Studies at the Universities.

Generally speaking the Exec. leaves national student concerns to the N.Z. U.S.A., expressing its views at the twice-yearly Council meetings and supporting the N.Z. U.S.A. where it can. Last year N.Z. U.S.A. succeeded in having bursaries raised. So far it has failed to gain Senate representation for students, but increasing support is apparent amongst senators. Recently a V.U.C. S.A. Exec. member had discussions with and put the student case to several Senators in Wellington.

V.U.C.S.A. participated in last year's

fund raising to bring a South East Asian student here for one or two years. It also has supported the new post graduate exchange scheme with Indonesia. Much of the task of raising money and providing books for S.E. Asian students is undertaken by the local V.U.C. W.U.S. committee, which does a grand job.

There is little that can be done for students persecuted in other countries. However, the Exec. wrote to the Premier of Queensland and the President of the National Union of Australian University Students when academic freedom was under attack there earlier this year. It also supported N.Z. U.S.A. in its protest to the South African Government over developments there. As far as the President knew, however, nothing had been done about the student persecution in South America and elsewhere.

Our reporter was interested in the V.U.C.S.A. attitude to I.U.S. and other organisations whose chief support comes from communist countries. Vic. has tended to have a more liberal and wider view on such matters than other colleges. At the Easter N.Z. U.S.A. Council meeting our delegates unsuccessfully brought forward a remit that New Zealand send observers where possible to communist organised student meetings. (Similar attempts to establish student press links with Iron Curtain countries failed at the New Zealand University Student Press Council meeting). "We may not agree with their political views but we cannot deny their existence," the President declared. "We acknowledge the fact that they are students and have something in common." V.U.C.S.A. sent greetings to the Moscow youth festival, which, as it was pointed out, was attended by many anti-communists as well as fellow-travellers.

—G.A.W.



H. R. CARVER

#### GET OUT YOUR CRAYONS

If you are observant you may notice a photograph in this column. If you take an interest in student affairs you may realise that it is a photo of Pete Carver, Men's Vice-President of V.U.C.S.A. Mr. Carver is not wearing a tie, but he would like to be wearing a tie—not just any tie but a special tie, a Vic. tie. Unfortunately such a tie does not exist so a sub-committee of your Executive is calling for designs for a suitable Vic. tie. The sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Carver, will pay £10 prize money to the designer of the accepted Vic. tie. Here is your chance to win £10, just about enough for a good after-finals spree, so get out your crayons.

Entries close at the Stud. Assn. Office on October 18.

—S.



V.U.C.S.A. President C. J. C. MARCHANT

in recent months. Particularly the work of the House Committee, which has provided a large reading rack, ordered papers, hired pictures, and ordered curtains for the Common Room—all at the Association's expense. At the Exec's request the college council recently had the Common Room and Cafeteria re-pointed, provided new chairs for the Room, and had the plumbing attended to and new equipment provided for the caf. The Association also bought new crockery, while Miss Rosie, the manageress, herself bought table cloths. Although the Association constitutionally "conducts and manages" the caf, a brief experiment last year proved too costly and troublesome, and the task was passed on to Miss Rosie. The Exec. has by contract set a ceiling to caf prices. While Miss Rosie does not like to allow clubs to use the caf, she is willing to allow its use for Association functions.

Asked whether the Exec. had made any moves to provide a room for late club meetings, Mr. Marchant confessed that "no particular step has been taken," although the Exec. Room is opened, and freely used for club committee meetings. However, he pointed out that the Association at present is harbouring its money for the coming Student Union Building. Hence also the fact that nothing, other than persuading the Council to provide new lighting, has been done to the gym.

But the President stated that the Union Building was proceeding accordingly to time. Cabinet at the beginning of the year agreed to pay £100,000 subsidy and a further subsidy of £1 for £2 up to £15,000 on a public loan. The working drawings are virtually complete, and as soon as the final financial details are approved, tenders will be called. He expects there to be some very definite signs of activity by the end of the year. "I can see nothing that could hold things up." Finance will be helped by a grand gala opening of Extrav next year, with two guinea seats, the Governor-General and all.

While the tennis courts will be lost as a result of the new building the Tennis Club has made temporary arrangements meantime, and it is definitely determined to have new courts laid down.

"Nothing has been done" about providing new telephones. Mr. Marchant

## Indoor Sports, Another Use For Wool Stores

In a recent issue of "Salient", V.J.R. suggested that "some vacant wool store" be used for Varsity hops. This is an excellent suggestion. Wool stores make ideal halls for informal dances of the barn dance type, and the occasional functions of this type, such as the one held recently by the Plunket Society in a local store, are almost invariably successful.

There is, however, another use: indoor sports, which could be made of wool stores during the winter months when they are virtually empty. In many cases wool stores would provide almost ideal conditions for indoor sporting activities. In other cases minor modifications are required: extra lighting may be needed and provisions made for dressing rooms. Surely some arrangements can be made between the wool-broking firms and the controlling bodies of such sports as badminton, table tennis, indoor basketball, indoor bowls, boxing and fencing to make these places available for sports. The wool stores also have the advantage of usually being located in or near the centre of cities. By lending their wool stores to sporting organisations during the winter months, the woolbroking organisations would earn the gratitude of all citizens.

If, as it may well be, some of the present wool stores are not suitable for indoor sports, then at least any new building of this type contemplated could be designed with their off-season use as sports buildings in mind.

The problems confronting indoor sports organisations seeking accommodation is a most serious one. It is a matter that has been discussed both in and out of Parliament recently, particularly by those who feel that by providing young people with adequate recreational facilities, delinquency will cease. In Wellington the sports accommodation problem was worsened this year because the Winter Show Building, which provides at least some decent facilities (when it is not leaking), was closed for indoor sports halfway through the season. No alternative site was offered and one national tournament, table tennis, previously allocated to Wellington, had to be transferred to the Hutt Valley. That the position is no better in Auckland was seen at the recent Varsity Tournament—there were four small halls used for badminton and three different venues for table tennis.

The local Junior Chamber of Commerce are advocating the conversion of the present City Corporation Yard in Herd Street into an outdoor sports

centre. While there is much merit in their plans, if wool stores could be used, there would be no need for their scheme, especially as the yard block could well be used for commercial or parking buildings.

The Winter Show Building, the only large building in Wellington used for indoor sport, is itself a wool store during the summer months. Surely this is adequate proof that multi-purpose buildings for wool and for sport are practical.

—J.T.S.

#### News from Four Corners

Most concrete results of the Moscow Festival for "Salient" readers is an arrangement made between "Salient" and other student newspapers in various parts of the world for exchange of papers and occasional articles.

This scheme was the brainchild of Gwenda Martin, V.U.C. graduate and "Salient's" special correspondent at the Festival in Moscow and the subsequent World Youth Congress in Kiev.

As part of the Congress, a Youth and Student Press Commission met to discuss problems and co-operation between newspapers represented. At this meeting, Gwenda Martin proposed that all student papers present should get their editors to undertake to send each other copies of their papers about once or twice a year, together with an article about some aspect of student life, politics, etc., in their country, and requests for material on specific aspects of life in other countries.

A French delegate took this idea up with special enthusiasm, and suggested that, say, "Salient" should ask its readers for questions about conditions in France, and these be forwarded to his paper for a reply-article; and also that interviews with particular personalities should be conducted on the same basis for student papers in other countries on request.

Papers with which this arrangement is to operate include one in New Delhi, one in Saskatoon (Canada), one in Warsaw, one in Adenau (West Germany), one in Paris, and the West African student paper in London.

Any "Salient" readers interested in material from any of this array of sources should write to the editors.