

Salient

An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria University, Wellington.

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SAPIENTIA MAGIS



AURO DESIDERANDA

NEW SCIENCE BLOCK NEARS COMPLETION



By courtesy the Evening Post

View of the Science 'Block from the Air

SPACIOUS NEW BLOCK

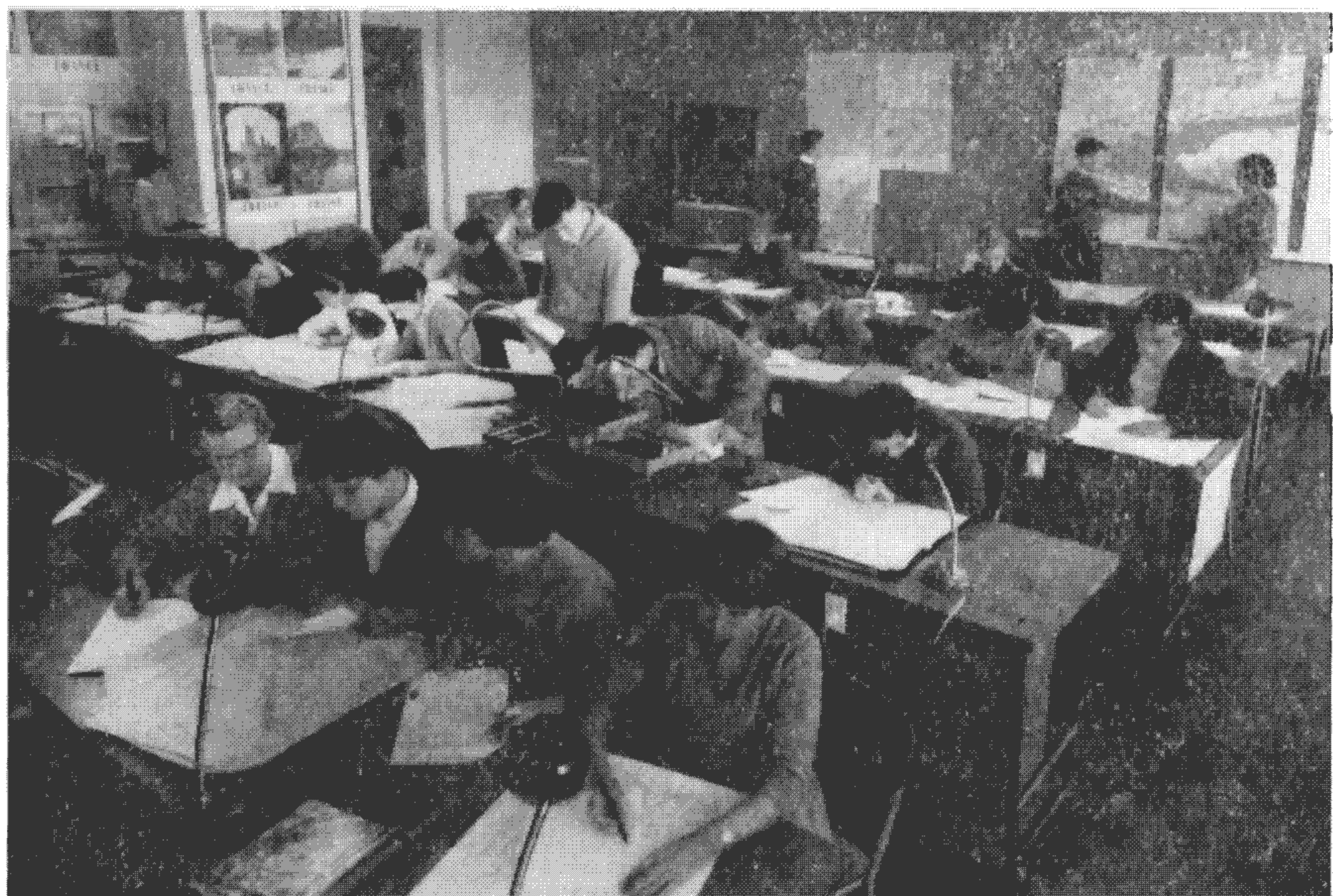
Eleven months ago the current editor's predecessor featured a most outspoken criticism of the new Science Block, then only part constructed. Described as "another horror" and a "concrete bunker", the building came under attack for its "unimaginative use" of glass, its outrageous solidity, and its "incredible heaviness and utter dreariness".

Essentially, the failure to realise the delights of the landscape, we were told, was a question of glass. One of the most impressive views in the city, we were told, was boxed up in tiny windowfuls. Tiny panes of glass, appearing with domino-like repetition, made the building appear "unrelievedly square".

Now that the new building is at last nearing completion the time has come for a proper assessment of it. One can not expect to evaluate accurately a building of this nature when it is only half-constructed—when it consists of a little more than a ferro-concrete shell surrounded by metal tubing, tin shacks and cranes. It is only now that a satisfactory assessment can be made.

From the point of view of sheer utility the new building is an outstanding success. It is solid and spacious. Every aspect of it gives an impression of hugeness. Its six floors and basement will satisfy the demands of the Science Faculty, apart from the Botany and Zoology Departments, for a considerable number of years to come. Already the Geography and Geology Departments are fully in occupation of two floors. A number of other floors are partly in use. When the entire building is available at the commencement of the 1959 academic year, a grave problem of overcrowding will have been temporarily eased.

From the esthetic and architectural point of view the building is not quite so bad after all. It falls far short of the new Dairy Board Building in architectural grandeur and sheer originality but, nonetheless, it can not be condemned for a lack of glass. From inside the building the glass appears perfectly adequate. Apart from the basement the building receives a more than sufficient supply of sunlight, and from the laboratories one obtains among the finest views in the city.



By courtesy of M. D. King

View of a Geography Class in Progress

First Editor Looks Back

IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD

"Salient's" predecessor was SMAD ("Wisdom is to be desired for the sake of more gold") which had done a good job as a light-hearted record of student life at V.U.C., but by 1938 the Students' Association Executive felt that the increasing world tension caused by one explosive international situation after another made it necessary to change the nature of the undergraduate paper. The Japanese attack on China, Mussolini's Ethiopian War, the invasion of Spain by Mussolini, Hitler and Franco, the annexation of Austria were ominous events demanding the attention of a thoughtful people and producing the mental climate in which the Exec decided to make a change. The last editorial of the year was written amid the gloom of the Munich deal with Hitler.

It was decided that in future the student association paper should try to link University life more closely with that of the outside world on the assumption that if the war which seemed likely to occur ever did begin, it would at least be an advantage to have a few clues what it was about. This change to a more serious attitude was shown elsewhere in University life by the passing of more radical motions at debates, in the formation of new clubs and discussion groups and in the frequent personal expression of grave doubt regarding the honesty of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy.

The Exec appointed the editor and the editor appointed his staff. We were given *carte blanche*; there were no policy tags.

The original "Salient" staff were in full agreement with the proposed change, and Derek Freeman, Assistant Editor, suggested a new name was needed for the new paper. The present name was his suggestion. He also planned the layouts and wrote energetically and capably—verse, reports, reviews.

Derek is at the moment, I think, Professor of Anthropology at an Australian University. Ron Meek, of Extrav. fame, now lecturer in Economics at Glasgow, was Literary Editor and proved a news-hound with an infallible nose for game. Among a number of first-rate scoops must be counted his interview with Count von Luckner, in the course of which the Count, in all innocence, confirmed our published doubts about the morality of pre-war British foreign policy. "You wait until Germany and Britain get together," Luckner told Ron. "Then everything will be fixed". Six months later came Munich and the fulfilment of his prophecy. Vesta Emmanuel, the late Mary Dowrick (then Mary Brisbo) and Harold Gretton wrote lively and interesting things in a wide variety of forms. Morrie Boyd's quiet efficiency as Assistant Editor kept us in good repute with the printer, a labour of Hercules, and gave us, as well, good material to publish. John Bullock, our Business Manager, procured a steady flow of advertisements for all pages but the first, which was never thus despoiled. Lara Sandford and Ruth Singleton were the Sports Editors and Eddie Robertson would emerge at a run from the lab just in time to see the distribution of each issue.

This staff ran "Salient" as a fully co-operative effort: that was the reason for its success. At formal staff meetings ideas were pooled and policy decided. There was agreement that far from avoiding controversial subjects we should grapple earnestly with them; that the common editorial impartiality was usually not genuine and should be

frankly abandoned. Instead, we would put our names to what we wrote, leaving the students to attach their own value to it.

But it was not all as grim or high-minded as it sounds. Most of the staff unbent in verse sooner or later and the "Cautionary Tales" of Ron Meek were by no means the only things which produced hearty laughter.

By the third issue the circulation had doubled and had reached the then-record total of 600 out of a roll of 900 students.

On the Wednesday evenings of its appearance, most heads in the Common Rooms were buried behind a spread of "Salients", of which, one would be lowered for a minute to allow the owner to take part in an argument going on about something said in it, before he hid himself again. The staff watched these reactions with keen interest and very often wrote with them in mind.

In review, it is probably this gadfly function of the students' paper which was among its best contributions to university thought; to stir the complacent, to question the accepted, to provoke argument. For this is a real and a necessary function of an undergraduate paper. If students don't question accepted values, they are not running according to their form. It is among the educated young people that intellectual curiosity should be most plainly shown. "Salient" partly embodied this idea.

It has usually embodied, too, a good deal of the liberal tradition of official student thought at Victoria as expressed in various clubs and societies, a tradition as real as it is honourable and long-lived. Moreover there has been general recognition of its right to do this. When it ceases to embody the liberal tradition of Victoria it will cease to be "Salient".

The original staff appreciated sincerely the attitude of the Student Association Exec., which commissioned the first issues. We knew they disagreed with much of what we said: sometimes they probably disagreed very strongly. But never once was there any suggestion of pressure on our policy or even the remotest hint of the humiliation of censorship. They had given us the job to do, they said, and provided we did the job well we would have a free hand. This was indeed the case and they thereby came to stand so much the higher in the eyes of all their contemporaries.

Congratulations to "Salient" on its twentieth birthday. May it continue to provoke and entertain, to sting and to amuse. All who have ever worked on it would, I know, like me to offer it their best wishes.



Mr. A. H. Scotney — First Editor of Salient

GRADUATES AND STUDENTS

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APPLICATIONS CLOSE ON AUGUST 15, 1958.

PLUNKET MEDAL 1958

For what is one of the more venerable of Victoria's institutions, the apathy shown by the student body towards Plunket Medal was quite remarkable.

The audience, which all but filled the concert chamber on Saturday, 5th July, was notable for the scarcity of students, and the complete absence of any members of the University staff. Is it some form of inverted snobbery that a University function is good enough for the general public, but not for the gentry in the employment of Wellington's own Redbrick Night School?

The contest was the best attended for some years and was made notable by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General and an official party which excluded few of Wellington's notable citizens.

Before such an audience then it was no small ordeal for the eight speakers, five of whom had not previously competed, to produce oratory with no trace of nervousness and their generally confident manner is to be commended.



Mr. J. M. Whitta, who spoke on Sir Stafford Cripps, was placed first by the judges, who commented on what they considered the disappointing standard, probably harkening back to the halycon days of 1929.

Mr. Whitta had the benefit of 12 months' preparation, and this made his speech the most polished and pleasant of the evening. The delivery was calm, and Mr. Whitta did not deem, or find, it necessary to hold his audience by extravagant gestures or modulation of his voice. He traced the career of Sir Stafford Cripps, a man who lived his whole life in the glow of success, through its many paradoxes. His was a life in future contests if this first entry of asceticism devoted to the good of the poor, and if Churchill is symbolic of the glorious history of British imperialism, then Sir Stafford Cripps was symbolic of that history, more rarely told, the history of the Common Man.

A man moving icily through the warm, corrupting air of politics, who saved Britain from the threat of the mighty dollar and brought stability back to sterling. Telling phrases and well conveyed to the audience.

Miss Merle Boyle, who has a voice which must be the dream of any elocutionist, described the career of the scraggy backwoodsman, Abe. Lincoln "who ain't good for nothin' but dreamin'!"—his early life as postmaster and later lawyer and statesman; his search for a general who could match the South's Robert E. Lee, and in victory his compassion for the people of the South. Little incidents from his life and quotes from people who knew him—these made Miss Boyle's speech something close to an oration, and the conclusion of her speech: "He was great, but in his greatness he did not forget what it was to be a man" left unsaid nothing which should have been said.

Mr. Hendrickse gave us the most emotional speech of the evening, on Mahatma Ghandi—the funny little Hindu who defeated the might of the British Empire. A pilgrim making his way deep into the hearts of multitudes. A gentle man, eyes deep and full of light—like the sea; who was shot into immortality at the age of 79. Even if one could not entirely agree with his facts one could not fail to be moved by Mr. Hen-



drickse. The judges seemed to have other standards for oratory.

They placed Miss Boyle and Mr. Hendrickse second equal.

Mr. Larsen told well of Josip Broz, the man who dreamed and worked to make his dream come true, and of Marshal Tito, who defied Hitler, and later the Kremlin. Of the struggle within the man between an ideal and a loyalty. The ideal of a free Yugoslavia, and a loyalty to the U.S.S.R.—and the resolution of that struggle which gives a message of hope to the free world.

Mr. Doogue chose to talk on Arahata Bill, who was the symbol of the New Zealand pioneer, living in harmony with nature and searching for riches, not realising that the reward lay in the search itself. A fine voice and impressive manner made this speech powerful, and a better subject might have put Mr. Doogue into the money.

Mr. Wiggs spoke of Tom Paine, the philosopher of the American Revolution, who broke the dam of pent-up emotions and gave vent to the fervour that resulted in the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Wiggs may prove a hard man to beat

in the future.

Mr. Roberts, on Peter Fraser, adopted a tone which came rather too close to a lecture, but nevertheless told well of the two Peter Frasers, the 20-year-old with fire in his belly and the later man, more experienced, humble, who lived to be Prime Minister and to see his work destroyed.

Mr. Hamlin spoke on Hitler. His approach was the obvious one, of condemnation, with an attempted analysis of the reason for Hitler's career. With more preparation Mr. Hamlin's speech would have been less of a strain on the sympathy and intelligence of the audience.

In presenting the medal to Mr. Whitta, His Excellency said that Public Speaking was the art of compression, but it was not Oratory. He said that when it came to a time of crisis, the trappings of the orator fell away, and one was left with the bare truths and the character of the man. This was illustrated to be true by a quotation from one of Churchill's war speeches, when he first asked for a vote of confidence from the House of Commons "... I promise you blood, toil, sweat and tears. ..."

GOD FORBID

"Tell me, what is a happy medium?"

"An intoxicated spiritualist."

"Tell me, why did the chicken cross the road?"

"Because it wanted to get to the other side."

"Tell me, why do you work in a dynamite factory?"

"I want to make myself quit smoking."

Mother: "Tommy, what are you doing to the cat?"

Tommy: "Daddy said there was five bob in the kitty."

"Tell me, why do you only take half aspirins?"

"Because I've got a splitting headache."

Alistair, I'm sure I heard a mouse squeak!

"Well, what the hell do you want me to do—get up and oil it?"

"Because every time a bus runs over it, it goes squelch."

"Tell me, what are the Poles doing in Russia?"

"Holding up the telephone wires."

"I just saw a dog with no nose."

"A dog with no nose! Tell me, how did it smell?"

"Flipping awful."

Why did the blind carpenter regain his sight?

Because he picked up his hammer and saw.

Said laundrymen to monk at monastery: Have you any dirty habits?

What is the best way to make time go fast?

Use the spur of the moment.

Why does a man who has been beaten up resemble fried fish?

Because he has been as-salted and battered.

"What does your dog say when it sits on sandpaper?"

"Ruff, ruff."

TO KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

A fire chief who deliberately started two house fires in Adelaide was gaoled for twelve months. He is Joseph Walter Stubbs. He pleaded not guilty to starting two fires which caused damage totalling £1250. The judge suggested that Stubbs was a psychopathic case and had no motive for the offences. For him no more the blazing hearths shall burn . . .

GOD DEFEND AUSTRALIA

In Melbourne recently Prince Otto Friedrich von Ysenburg and Buedingen of Hesse, Germany, said, "We in Germany are very impressed by this white man's fortress which you have built so close to Asia." The Prince said Australia was one of the few countries in the world where white men could still live without intermingling with coloured people. He said he would like to see more German migration to Australia.

SNAILS PACE IT OUT

Thousands of edible snails on their way to Swiss restaurants escaped

from a railway goods wagon at a Milan siding recently. A railway worker following the slimy trail leading to a nearby field was unable to halt the slow procession of absconding snails before the contents of six packing cases had disappeared into the long grass.

BUTTERED BOTH SIDES?

Complaint from Fiji: Butter Dumping by New Zealanders Alleged.

—Headline in "Evening Post" May, 1958.

BACK TO THE STATE OF NATURE

"Let me assure you that lack of a hot wash will not do the kiddies any harm. I personally have not had a wash for years and am strong and healthy. I believe that cooking food destroys the vitamin content and serious thought should be given to the development of a diet which consists solely of uncooked food (raw vegetables, eggs, etc.)."

—Letter in "Evening Post", signed "Happy Batchelor."

To Hell With Swot

Why not Visit

THE PICASSO

COFFEE LOUNGE

TONIGHT?

186 WILLIS STREET

between Dixon and Ghuznee Sts

E X E C

On July 2nd the new Executive met for the first time. All members attended, turned up on time and stayed the full course. If this indicates enthusiasm, it may serve to counter the charges of youth, inexperience and irresponsibility which have been floating around. In welcoming new members Mr. Wilson said that although the youthfulness of the new Executive had been criticised he personally thought that it was probably a good thing.

Among the correspondence was a letter from Mr. Hercus communicating his resignation from the Men's Committee. The meeting proceeded to co-opt Mr. Shaw to the vacant position. Mr. Shaw later turned up and took his seat, so was able to be appointed to several posts. Mr. Wilson commented that "I think Mr. Shaw knows more about Student Association affairs than anyone."

Correspondence:

Correspondence revealed a letter from the new Frothblowers Society, reporting their inaugural meeting and listing the required 20 members for affiliation. The Executive decided to consider affiliation when a draft constitution was received and to consider an interim grant when a proper statement of objects was received.

There was also a letter from the Training College Executive requesting a meeting to discuss mutual fee reductions. It was decided that July 27 be suggested to the Training College Executive as a suitable date.

Appointments:

In the allotment of posts Mr. Wilson explained the duties in each case. "If anyone is interested in any post," he said, "it is up to you to let us know."

Mr. Wilson said he had studied the constitution and considered he was allowed to delegate the Chairmanship of the Publications Committee to Mr. Hercus.

The other appointments were as follows:—

- Student Hostel Representative: Mr. Mitchell.
- Public Relations Officer: Mr. Mitchell.
- Records Officer: Mr. Jamieson.
- Travel and Exchange Officer: Miss Pointon.
- Student Health Officer: Miss Jenks.
- Board and Accommodation Officer: Miss Thompson.
- Student Employment Officer: Miss Beck.
- Cafeteria Liaison Officer: Mr. Wilson.
- Co-editor Orientation Handbook: Miss Thompson.
- Assistant Hon. Secretary: This appointment was held over.
- Blues Committee Representative: Mr. Plimmer.
- Finance Committee Representatives: Messrs. Shaw and Davy.
- Publications Committee: Miss Thompson.
- Convenor Social Committee: Miss Beck.
- Student Union Building Planning Committee: Messrs. Shaw and Wilson.
- Chairman House Committee: Mr. Plimmer.
- Extrav. Organiser: Mr. Mitchell.
- Extrav. Representative: Miss Beck.
- Cappicade Organiser: Mr. Hercus.

Recommendations From A.G.M.:

(1) It was passed by the meeting that Mr. Wilson should discuss the points mentioned in the recommendation regarding the Cafeteria with Miss Rosie. During the discussion it was stated that any concessions would be paid for by the Stud. Ass. and not by the management. Why? Three Exec. members stated that they had had the unusual experience of receiving two blobs of potato with their dinners.

(2) The Secretary was instructed to write to the Registrar requesting him to place before the Professorial Board the recommendations of the A.G.M. relating to the censorship of "Salient".

Recommendations From Previous Executive:

On the subject of Orientation Week several recommendations of the old Executive were discussed and adopted. Firstly, it was decided that the Executive should set up a special sub-committee to consist of two Executive members together with the Chairman of the Social Committee. Secondly, it was decided that all money to cover the Orientation activities should be applied and accounted for by one person, being either the Orientation Week Controller or the Chairman of the Social Committee. Thirdly, Mr. O'Brien was requested to make enquiries at the other Universities and bring down a report on Student Councils.

N.Z.U.S.A.:

Res. Exec. Representative: Mr. Shaw.

N.Z.U.S.A. Corresponding Representative: Mr. Davy.

Delegates to N.Z.U.S.A. Winter Council: Messrs. Wilson, Shaw, Hercus.

General:

The most disturbing item to be dealt with was the question of theft in the Women's Cloakroom. The Executive were reluctant to call in the police and decided that the best course they could adopt was to give adequate publicity to the matter.

The question of the pedestrian crossing at the junction of Salamanca Road and the Terrace was discussed. Mr. O'Brien was requested to write to the Traffic Superintendent about the matter.

D.L. and T.J.K.

Exec made last amendments to the regulations of the newly-formed Victoria University of Wellington Sports Council, which is to promote, control and co-ordinate the affairs of the University's twenty-five-odd sports clubs. It will conduct relations with outside sporting groups and arbitrate disputes between clubs. It will recommend the size of club grants and the granting of blues. Its first big job is to stage the coming Tournament.

There will be two voting delegates from each club. Administration of Council business is to be vested in a Sports Committee of not more than seven or less than four members. The formation of the Council foreshadows a New Zealand University Sports Council to promote 'varsity sport on a national scale.

It is also pretty sure to lead to the formation of an Arts Council among Victoria's eight or so cultural clubs, not only to organise the coming (August '59) Arts Festival, but to make sure their grants compare reasonably with those of the united sports clubs.

Bed, Breakfast and Garret

The item on the agenda read "Hostel Accommodation", but David Wilson's somewhat ruthless chairmanship didn't stop them from discussing the caf., bursaries, staff-student ratios and sweated labour in the vacations.

"The money," rasped David Davy, "is available if anybody wants to earn it." As Brian Shaw would have said if he had been there, it's a view.

When accommodation cropped up, there was some hopeful talk of blocks of bed-and-breakfast hostels on the other side of the Parade. It was reckoned that they would be "better" than full hostels. This may be so, for our student board problem is the most urgent in the country, but bed-and-breakfast hostels will make Victoria just so much more a part-time university.

It was agreed that the first hostels should be for women, to bring their facilities into line with those for men. Whether the Exec has taken into account the fact that there are more full-time men students than women I don't know.

Elizabeth Beck proposed a survey of student boarding conditions along the lines: Who is boarding, who flatting and who living at home.

John Hercus went further, suggesting questionnaires for high school pupils planning to come up to University.

There was a suggestion that the Association take steps to ensure that student flats don't revert to what you might call normal use, especially in the Kelburn area. No one took much notice—no one had thought about the working details of such a scheme. But it does have merit.

It would be well worth while to form a subcommittee with powers to negotiate with landlords either to suggest "approved" students as tenants or to rent and sublet flats to Association members. This is not such a fantastic idea as it sounds. Provided such students are responsible, are subject to inspection by an officer of the Association, and have sufficient money, there should be no snags. Accommodation must be found for 2,000 new students in the next eight years.

Already a few hundred of our students are literally commuters. Why should there not be a concerted public relations venture at making a "student quarter" of Kelburn? There is hardly one house within sight of the University that could not comfortably house four or five students.

On the other hand, Peter O'Brien was disturbed by certain aspects of student flatting. He had the feeling that schoolmates might get together and exclude all but Old Pupils from their flats. "... sort of Woodford for ever. I put this forward," said Mr. O'Brien hurriedly, "seriously." Hm.

Lost Causes, Etc.

The Frothblower's Club has had its application for affiliation held over till it can find a name more in keeping with the dignity of the Association... the recommendations about the Caf. made at the A.G.M. have not yet been discussed with Miss Rosie... the Chancellor of the University of New Zealand has asked for one (1) copy of Cappicade... Exec continues to go into Committee to discuss the Association Representative's letter, thus making it quite impossible for the Exec correspondent to report properly on subjects raised there, even a couple of weeks or months afterwards. Not all people on "Salient" staff are indiscreet.

J. GAMBY.

LIVELY LABOUR CLUB

The University's only political club, the Labour Club, has had a very busy year since it held its A.G.M. on March 17th. In the short space of a few months two Members of Parliament, Mr. Tizard and the Rev. Clyde Carr, have been good enough to make addresses to the Club. Mr. Tizard proved himself one of the finest speakers in the new House, and made a most interesting survey of New Zealand's financial position. Among other things he discussed the prospects of further trade with the United States, Japan and Czechoslovakia, and discussed also the possibilities of a common market with Australia.

SURPRISING

The Rev. Clyde Carr, one of the veteran members of Parliament, delivered a most interesting (and surprising) address on the subject of Religion and Education. Despite the fact of his ordination to the Ministry, Mr. Carr made a vigorous defence of secular education, and accused the churches of trying to take over the State schools. The speaker regarded Church and State as two separate jurisdictions, and thought religion should not mix with education but be confined to the family, the church, and the Sunday school.

A number of other speakers have also addressed the club. Mr. Bruce Brown, private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Nash, spoke earlier in the year on the subject of the Labour Party, Past and Present. Having written his M.A. thesis on the History of the Labour Party, Bruce proved a most able speaker on the

subject. Mr. Hugh Price, manager of Modern Books, gave an address on the Diaries of Beatrice Webb. The particular diary that Hugh based his talk upon tells of the impressions which Beatrice and her husband, Sidney, received on their visit to New Zealand in 1898. The diary contained most amusing character sketches of Richard Seddon and a certain Judge Russell. Hugh is at present editing this diary and it is expected that his book on the subject should be on sale very soon.

HOUSE PARTY

At a House Party given at his residence, Mr. Conrad Bollinger recited to the members of the club numerous stories and scandals associated with New Zealand's liquor laws. Edward Gibbon Wakefield and other well-known colonials and politicians figured prominently. Conrad will soon be publishing a book on the subject under the title of "Grog's Own Country". A further

speaker to the club was Mr. Cole, a librarian, who has been working for Unesco in Indonesia for the past two years. Mr. Cole outlined the political system and gave a most interesting analysis of the recent Indonesian civil war. A number of Indonesian students were present and thoroughly enjoyed the talk.

ARE YOU PLAYING THE GAME ?

It's time you were. And remember... better gamesmen prefer Sports Gear from...

THE SPORTS DEPOT

(Whitcombe and Caldwell Ltd.)

Round the World in 80 days

3.39 a.m., Tues, June 14th: Brilliant idea strikes embedded "Herk." Why not enhance the "Into the World in 280 Days" premiere?

10 p.m., Monday 23rd: After general "grog up" for two hours a meeting gets under way, largely attended, especially "grog up" and pathetic in its shambolisation, due to slovenly chairmanship by "Herk," due to fine effort of downing more than any three others present.

5 p.m., Wed. 25th: Floats, placards, etc., prepared.

6 p.m.: "Grogup." "Herk" conspicuously absent. Glover downs large amount.

7 p.m.: Floats, etc., depart in lousy weather.

7.2 p.m.: "Dicks" make several futile attempts to arrest Glover for indecent placards. Glover hides in theatre lobby with guests, accepting acclamations of crowd and posing as a reporter (forgets that reporters don't wear "baboon" red pants).

7.5 p.m.: Mel Stones float (car with obscene placards on sides, described by "Evening Post" as antediluvian) is caught in traffic jam due to poor driving on Stones' part. Stone & Co. walk to theatre.

7.8 p.m.: "Herk" has a beer.

7.10 p.m.: Several more futile attempts by various "dicks" to arrest Glover on a variety of charges including indecent suggestions to marching girl.

7.11 p.m.: Glover now posing as theatre manager and is welcoming guests—police suspicious. ("Herk" has another beer.)

7.12 p.m.: Glover now posing as Governor-General — police suspicious.

7.13 p.m.: Glover now posing as policeman—police suspicious but unsure.

7.14 p.m.: Glover poses as citizen and is arrested by keen young "cop" who knew Glover was a fake because he was wearing "baboon" red pants.

7.22 p.m.: Jones seen talking to Glover—"dicks" made attempt to arrest Jones for questioning about company kept. Jones pursued by two fortunately fat "dicks" and escapes into crowd as Governor-General arrives.

7.27 p.m.: "Herk" has a whisky.

7.34 p.m.: Large number of students mount "Taj Mahal" and advertise to citizens the fact that below are eight single rooms to let, tariff only one penny, running water, solid furniture, etc., etc. Several citizens take advice and spend well invested penny.

7.36 p.m.: Students on Taj turn suddenly religious and urge crowd to come to God, whoever he is. "Dicks" come apparently in place of God, who is probably spending penny as advised. Students disperse.

7.39 p.m.: Jeremy Pope and Barry King make gallant arrival disguised as Latvian botanists; tails, canes, powdered hair, moustaches, and large box. Citizens awe-struck —

wonder what Anthony Eden and Harold MacMillan are doing in New Zealand.

7.40 p.m.: Manager (near tears) greets Pope and King and questions large box. Pope explains it holds sweets—manager thinks of large amount of pennies King and Pope must need at certain times.

7.50 p.m.: More attempts at arresting Glover. Weather office still not managed to stop rain—typical Public Service inefficiency.

8.5 p.m.: Governor-General and so on down the social scale (to King and Pope) are all seated.

8.6 p.m.: All except Pope stand for the National Anthem. Show commences.

8.10 p.m.: Jones, Cornford and Glover, with Webster as chief curtain-holder-upper (you too) gain entrance through stage door and suddenly leap out on stage—prance about and pray to Allah loudly—audience startled, Pope and King startled, manager startled, Gov. Gen. startled, even Allah startled. Theatre drowned with enthusiastic "Allah-ing."

8.11 p.m.: Gary Thomas mediates on the foolhardiness of students. Begins dinner.

8.12 p.m.: Three Moslems leave stage amid applause.

8.13 p.m.: Pope and King release balloon from box (for account see "Dominion", Thursday 26th). Manager and police enter theatre. King and Pope go into disguise by whipping off moustaches.

8.14 p.m.: Glover and Cornford hide in backyard of house. Jones hides in restaurant.

8.15 p.m.: Jones removed from restaurant—Cornford bitten by dog—Glover bitten by dog—dog bitten by Glover—dog flees, probably with rabies.

8.30 p.m.: All return to "Varsity" and suffer half-hour of A.G.M. before getting "grog".

8.31 p.m.: "Grog up" till 9.15 p.m.

10.45 p.m.: Pope and King rescued by Jenny Gore who has been very active in a variety of ways all night. Return victoriously to Victoria.

10.55 p.m.: "Herk" amazingly elected as Vice ("Herk" very experienced in vice) President to Exec., probably because he organised raid on premiere.

11.4 p.m.: Glover attempts to enter St. George with celebrities and baboon red pants posing as Mike Todd—removed —.

2.33 a.m., Thurs.: Stone destroys antediluvian car by crashing into Terrace garage—taxi reports Stone to police as attempting to break and enter with violence.

2.34 a.m. - 3.12: Stone lies way out with police.

2.34 a.m. - 3.12: Stone lies way out with Insurance Company. (Next premiere eagerly awaited)

By R. E. J.

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Discovery of

New Testament Manuscripts

The oldest manuscript of Horace dates from the seventh or eighth century, of Cicero, Caesar, Plato from the ninth, of Thucydides and Herodotus from the tenth, of Aeschylus and Sophocles from the eleventh, of Euripides from the twelfth or thirteenth, yet no one doubts that these manuscripts, though ever so many centuries later than their authors' day, are, substantially, the uncorrupted descendants of the originals. No one would ever have thought of questioning the integrity of the Gospel texts, but for the fact that they contain a Divine law of belief and conduct irksome to the irreligious. So writes Archbishop Sheehan.

We have a better foundation for the text of the Bible than for any other ancient book. More than 170 papyrus manuscripts of the New Testament have been found, some of them, of course, being only fragments. Besides these we have over 200 uncial manuscripts and more than 2400 cursives. The age of many of these works is astonishing. From the fifth century we have the outstanding codices: Alexandrinus, Ephraemi, Bezae, and Washingtonianus; from the fourth century we have the Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus. Even more important are the group of manuscripts known as the Chester Beatty papyri. They consist of portions of eleven papyrus books, ranging in date from the early second to the late fourth century. Besides containing substantial portions of the Old Testament they include portions of the four Gospels and the Acts, nearly the whole of the Epistles of St. Paul and nearly a third of the Book of Revelations. The New Testament works are mostly early third century, i.e., dating from 200-250 A.D. Besides these early Greek manuscripts we also have a document known as a palimpsest, being a copy of the Gospels in Old Syriac. Its chief importance is not so much the fact that it was written in the early fourth century but rather that it is a translation of a second century Greek text used possibly as early as 150 A.D. This is only half a century after the writing of St. John's Gospel. But this is not all! There are even two older works that date back themselves to the early second century—almost to the time of the death of St. John himself. The first of these is a papyrus, now in the British Museum, written in a hand dating from the first half of the second century, and containing a narrative. This is derived from all four Gospels and tells of certain episodes in the life of Our Lord. Important texts of scripture are quoted, e.g., John V, 39. The other is the tiny John Rylands fragment. Dating from between 100 and 150 A.D., this contains the five verses of St. John XVIII, 31, 32, 33, 37 and 38. The text of this ancient fragment is identical with the text in the great fourth and fifth century codices. This gives us renewed confidence in our later Greek manuscripts, which our translations of the Bible are based upon.

—T. J. KELLIHER.

The Editor:

Sir,—I thank you for this opportunity of expressing through your columns the gratitude of the many students who availed themselves of the hospitality of the Student Christian Movement in the matter of refreshments over Study Week. It seems unfortunate that the S.C.M. should go to all this trouble when there are adequate facilities at the University for the purpose mentioned. Can it be that these facilities are not often all for the benefit of the student population?

R.C.



WHAT WAS WINNIE THE POOH'S SECRET VICE? Read all about it in—
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

meets next on

Friday 1 August at 7.10 p.m. in A.1.

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GOD GIVES ONLY GOOD:

LECTURER EXPLAINS DIVINE HEALING PRINCIPLE

"Christian Science: The Science of Christianity" was the title of a lecture on Christian Science given on Wednesday last, 16th July, at lunch-hour in A.1. The lecturer, who gave the first address on this religion yet to be delivered at VUW, was Mr. Earl E. Simms, of Austin, Texas, a Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts. The lecture, which is one of sixteen being given throughout New Zealand by Mr. Simms, was arranged by Christian Science Organization at VUW.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Janette McCracken.

Mr. Simms spoke substantially as follows:

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. . . . All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made," so declared the beloved disciple John (John 1:1, 3). These statements are correlative to those of the writer of the first chapter of Genesis, where he says, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Gen. 1:1, 31). In Christian Science these are absolute statements of absolute facts. Indeed, they are profound in their spiritual significance. Do they challenge your thought? The teachings of Christian Science make them easily understood and practical. Plainly that which is practical can be practiced, hence is demonstrable. So you can demonstrate here and now that God is the only cause and creator and that His creation is entirely good. The word "only" means "one and no other." Therefore, since the only God created only good, there is no creator or cause of evil.

Christ Jesus declared God to be Spirit. His creation, then, must be and is spiritual. It could not be otherwise, since even according to natural law like produces like. Consequently man, including the universe, is primarily and finally spiritual and good. These conclusions are logically sound!

Christian Science, its practice and demonstrations are based on these Scriptural facts. The teachings and demonstrations of our Saviour, Christ Jesus, confirm them. Jesus proved the allness and goodness of God, Spirit; and Spirit's creation. In view of this; then, should the metaphysical statement, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468), confuse or confound you? Obviously it should not, even though it maintains that everything that is perceived by the physical senses is devoid of life, truth, intelligence, or substance, hence is temporal and unsubstantial. Actually the foregoing facts are precisely what Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discovered in 1866, and later stated in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), thus: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

When Mrs. Eddy declared that all is infinite Mind, God, and God's manifestation or creation and denied the reality and existence of matter,

some physicists and many religionists took her to task on these points. This, however, did not deter her in her unselfed efforts to free mankind from the false beliefs in the reality of matter and to thus establish God's kingdom of Life, Truth, and Love here on earth.

IS THE UNIVERSE, INCLUDING MAN, EVOLVED BY ATOMIC FORCE?

Humankind has ever been faced with the question, "Is the universe, including man, evolved by atomic force?" This momentous question has become definitely acute with the discoveries that are being wrought through research in matter, such as that of the nuclear physicist in atomic energy. Obviously activities in the physical sciences have brought many useful things through research in physics, chemistry, electronics, aeronautics, and other fields. It is not the purpose or mission of Christian Science to tear down or discredit those achievements or those who achieved them. The teachings of Christian Science and its practice in healing the sick and sinning never retreat from the spiritual facts of being; they never surrender man's God-given birthright of freedom and dominion over all things; they never lose sight of the fact that All is infinite Mind, God, and its infinite manifestation, and that man and the universe reflect God. So, after studying and practising Christian Science, one is bound to conclude that its Discoverer and Founder was far in advance of the physical scientists of our day.

According to Webster, the universe is "the totality of existing or created things, including the earth (with all on or in it), hence all creation." To uninspired material sense the universe, including man, seems material, temporal, and finite, while to spiritual sense the universe, including man, is spiritual, eternal, and forever perfect. Science and Health says: "The universe reflects God" (p. 502); "In the universe of Truth, matter is unknown" (p. 503).

In its original sense of unfoldment, the word "evolve" is not unchristian or unscientific because man, finished and eternal, ever presents unfoldment. He emanates from God.

Material evolution theories would have man start from the lowest form of material life and gradually progress from one form of matter to another, namely, from one atom to two atoms, to three atoms, and on and on until theglomeration becomes a mass of matter. Finally, a mortal is developed. All this is summed up by some physicists as the story of man evolved from molecule to monkey and from monkey to man. Surely this could in no case be man made by God in His image and likeness, man to whom He gave dominion, whom He saw and declared to be very good.

One material scientist recently

expressed himself thus: "The findings of nuclear physicists sound the death knell of materialism, as an explanation of the universe and as a philosophy of life." Some of our great men and women of science are gradually returning to the manger; they are turning towards the Christ, Truth, which Jesus taught, demonstrated, and exemplified.

So we must return to the humble but powerful teachings of the Bible, namely, that man, your true selfhood, is the exact and complete likeness of God, in which there is not a single element of error, matter, or electricity; that man is not evolved by atomic force, but is made and governed exclusively according to divine law; that he is neither the subjective nor objective state of matter or the carnal mind, but is ever spiritual, perfect, complete, harmonious, joyous, and free as the idea of infinite Mind. So, then, strive to understand and realize that in your real being you are this man, here and now. The Christian Science textbook says (p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

Christian Science is founded on the Scriptures. Its teachings and practice scientifically coincide with the spiritual precepts and methods employed by Jesus and his followers. Concerning her discovery and founding of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has written (ibid., p. 110): "In following these leadings of scientific revelation, the Bible was my only textbook. The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated." The famous naturalist, Louis Agassiz, said: "Every great scientific truth goes through three stages. First, people say it conflicts with the Bible. Next, they say it has been discovered before. Lastly, they say they have always believed it." At one time or another Christian Science goes through these stages in the thought of the individual.

Webster defines the word "science" in part as follows: "accumulated knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws." Science in its pure and original sense, as used in Christian Science, is precise, exact, demonstrable knowledge of God's laws and Jesus' method of employing or invoking these laws, thereby revealing the truth concerning man under God's government. Truly, Christian Science is the law of God. Its logic never deviates from the inspired teachings of the Bible. Mrs. Eddy authorized the use of the King James Version of the Bible. This Bible is used in Christian Science churches and is studied daily by all Christian Scientists in English-speaking countries.

Most of those who are known as Christian Scientists have come to this Science because of its healing ministry; others have come because in its teachings they have found most satisfying and demonstrable facts concerning God and His Christ; while those who like myself have been reared in it remain constant because they have proved it

to be the way of Life which our Saviour taught and exemplified.

THE CORRECT CONCEPT OF SCIENCE

Let us continue our discussion of Christian Science as Science. I am sure we agree that to be scientific a rule or law must unfold with a definite degree of sequence or logic. Christian Science is divinely logical. Its premises are absolute truths concerning God, the universe, including man, and the governing laws of Spirit. It is true that some but not all of the men and women of physical science have reached the conclusion, as did Mrs. Eddy, that matter is nothing, no thing, nothingness, and that all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation; but unanimity in this respect may not be far off. Why? Because right now, through recent discoveries, physicists agree that matter—this building and that seat you are occupying—is composed almost entirely of space. Too, it is agreed that that which you call your body is almost one hundred per cent space. For example, it has been agreed that if a person's body were reduced to where all the space was eliminated, such a body would become a very small speck, invisible to the naked eye. The eminent authority, Sir Arthur Eddington, of Cambridge University, says, "If we eliminated all the unfilled space in a man's body, and collected his protons and electrons into one mass, the man's body would be reduced to a speck just visible with a magnifying glass" (The Nature of the Physical World).

Since, then, the mortal body is at once space and infinitesimal parts, which parts if collected into one mass would be a mere speck discernible only with a magnifying glass, should not we ask which is it, the space or the speck, that manifests sickness, disease, and pain? Which is it that becomes inflamed, irritated and crippled? You are definitely right. Since in reality there is no truth, life, intelligence, nor substance in matter, pain and disease are erroneous theories, false beliefs of a mortal or carnal so-called mind, which mind in truth and in fact can have no existence, power, or intelligence, since all is infinite Mind, God, and its infinite manifestation.

THE SIMPLICITY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Here one may say, "Well, that is the difficulty with Christian Science; it is too transcendental, too high spiritually for me to attain and understand." Of course, this is not true! The carnal mind will ever tell you, if you listen, that you cannot gain the ear and right hand of Omnipotence, that you cannot approach God. But you can!

You may be sure that when you begin your reasoning, your prayers, with clear, positive statements of what God is, and your perfect indestructible relationship to Him, you will feel the operation of God's law with reference to the difficulty at hand, whatever it may be. It is then that you understand what it means when it says in Science and Health (p. 93): "Divine logic and revelation coincide. If we believe otherwise, we may be sure that either our logic is at fault or that we have misinterpreted revelation."

EUROPE'S FASCIST STATES

THE RIDDLE OF SALAZAR —FASCIST or SAINT?

When Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar became Premier nearly 30 years ago few people expected that his regime would bring with it such relative prosperity and such extraordinary longevity. Formerly a professor of economics, Dr. Salazar, in the short period of three months, gave Portugal her first balanced national budget in 74 years. He has been described as a "bookkeeper of genius" and as a "sagacious negotiator"; this is undoubtedly true; but it is equally the truth that Dr. Salazar is no democrat. The people of Portugal have had to pay for their state housing and pensions, introduced some years before the Labour Party came to power in New Zealand, with their political freedom.

Opponents of the regime have been rigorously suppressed. Last March Captain Henrique Galvao, a former National Union deputy in the so-called Portuguese parliament, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. In 1947 Galvao was sent on a special fact-finding mission to the Portuguese slave-colony of Angola in order to answer charges laid against Portugal by the United Nations. Galvao was appalled by the corruption, maladministration and slavery and produced a report highly critical of the regime. The report was suppressed and Galvao was dismissed from his position as a deputy, to be subjected to continual persecution by the regime. Because he gave his support to the opposition candidate in the 1951 Presidential "election", Galvao was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in 1951 for "conspiring against the state". Now he has been sentenced for a further 16 years on the charge that while he was in gaol previously he printed and circulated leaflets criticising the Head of State. The trial was a farce. It was held in secret and Galvao was not permitted to call witnesses for his defence. The result was a foregone conclusion.

In the last few months Dr. Salazar was quietly preparing the scene for the presidential "election" which was held in May. Salazar's political police have been systematically persecuting the Portuguese democrats who are known to the regime. The opposition printing firm in Alviero has been raided and is now under police supervision, and all documents at the opposition headquarters in Oporto have been seized. A number of prominent democrats

have been arrested. Among these are Judge Sebastio Ribeiro, author of a book attacking the regime. Professors Azevedo Gomes and Samara Reis have been ordered by the police to disband the democratic clubs which they had organised.

The Presidential election last May was decided by a carefully pruned electorate. Whereas in New Zealand approximately three persons in five are eligible to vote, in Portugal a mere one in six have this right. At the most a mere one and a half million out of nine million can register their vote. The opposition has to campaign in an atmosphere of fear. Mass arrests and political trials have taken place, and the offices of the Liberal opposition were subjected to continual raids.

It seems that the Catholic Church is the only group that can oust Salazar. It ousted Peron in Argentina and Pinilla Rojas in Colombia, and could well do the same in Portugal. The opposition candidate in the presidential "election" was himself a practising Catholic and received a considerable measure of unofficial support from the clergy. Many Liberal committees in the villages were set up with the aid of the local parish priests. As in Spain it seems that the Church has in mind the establishment of a Christian Democrat Party. It is certainly significant that in recent months every Portuguese bishop has been individually summoned to the Vatican. If the Church succeeds in ousting Salazar and introducing democratic elections it will be a great victory for justice.

—T.J.K.

AMERICAN BASES IN SPAIN

American relations with Spain have come a long way since the day eight years ago when President Truman gave Spain's first post-war representative in Washington a curt ten-minute welcome. The Eisenhower Administration, under considerable pressure from right-wing elements in Congress, has reversed the Democrats' stand, and since 1953 Spain has been regarded as an important part of the U.S.'s European defence system.

The result? Last month what was described as the largest and most modern defence system outside the U.S. was nearing completion in Franco's Spain. This includes the Cadiz naval base, five airfields, and a radar "early-warning system" incorporating some of the most up-to-date equipment available. The air bases, the largest west of the Curtain, house a quarter of the U.S.'s Strategic Air Command.

The reason for all this is American dissatisfaction with the N.A.T.O. powers. There are more disagreements today than at probably any time since the E.D.C. wrangles in 1953-54. Last year's N.A.T.O. conference revealed doubts about accepting missile bases in some quarters. Fresher still in Mr. Dulles' memory must be the European pressure to start summit negotiations and the unseemly Anglo-German wrangle over support costs for the Rhine Army. And in the last few weeks there have been fears that De Gaulle might "take France out of N.A.T.O." The Americans apparently find the Franco dictatorship, which, of course, is morbidly anti-Communist, much easier to deal with than a clutch of squabbling allies or a democratic cabinet. There is also the advantage that a dictatorship can afford to be particularly ruthless about getting property-owners off land required for an airfield.

The defence system has cost \$900,000,000 and since the Americans began spending this four years ago Spain has suffered from an inflation

which caused a cost of living rise of 20% last year. Opponents of the Franco regime claim that this great expenditure has revided the Caudillo's failing economy and prestige as well as any more overt aid programme could have. Of course, Spain's political smell is too bad for her to be admitted to N.A.T.O., but this makes her all the more useful to America. The Spanish-American military combine has been built up to such a strength that it would be an effective substitute should the N.A.T.O. allies fail politically or militarily.

Because other European powers will not accept American ideas on defence or foreign policy with sufficient enthusiasm, the Eisenhower Administration has taken the short cut of patronising the most reactionary state in Western Europe, and now finds itself supporting its Fascist regime against a democratic opposition.

This opposition's bitterness about American policy has been voiced by Spain's most distinguished exile, Salvador de Madariaga, in a recent letter to the "Manchester Guardian". He says: "The conflict between East and West may hypothetically and eventually have to be fought on the battlefield; it is actually and presently being fought in men's minds and hearts. The United States is losing that fight by her cold and cynical attitude as between physical and moral power, as the case of Spain typically shows".

—J.D.

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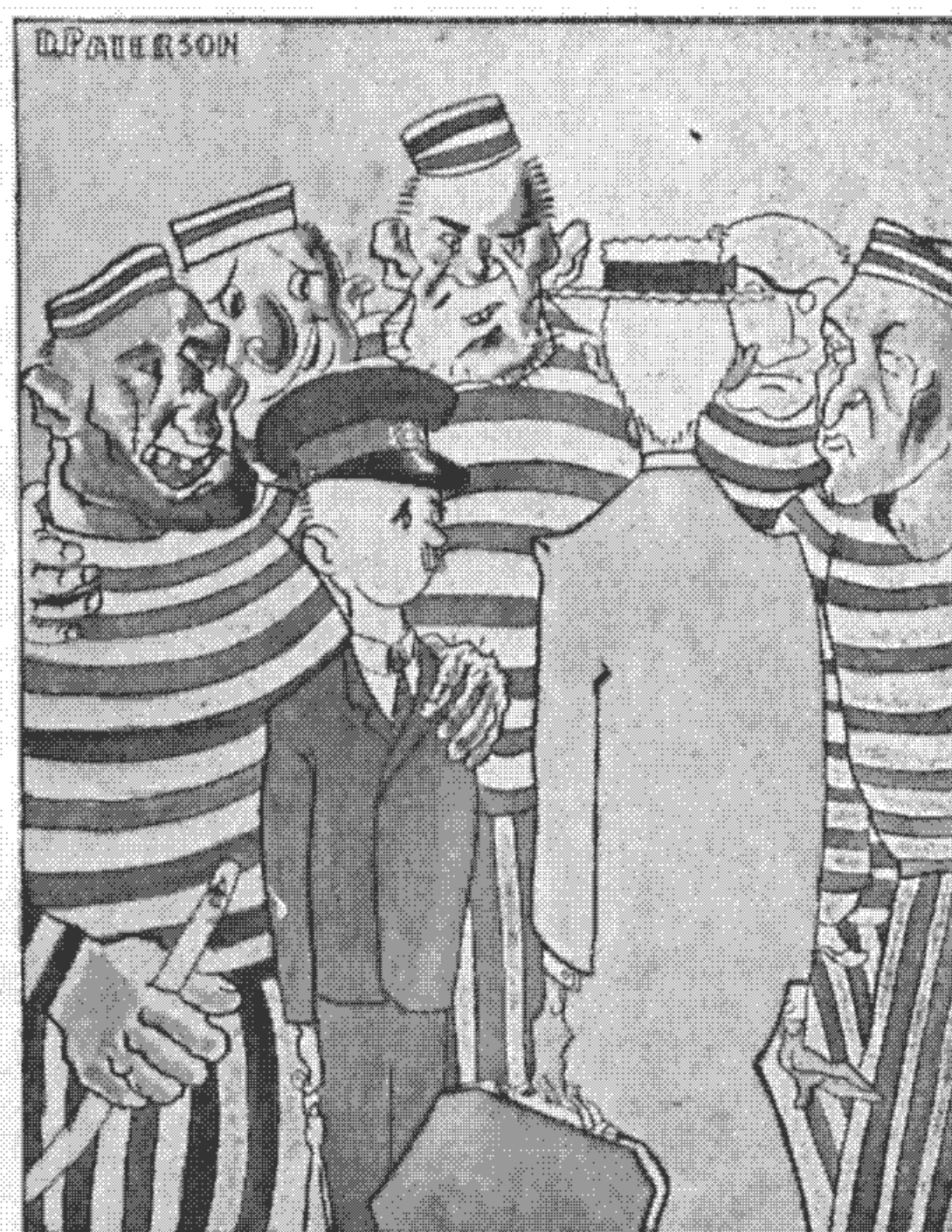
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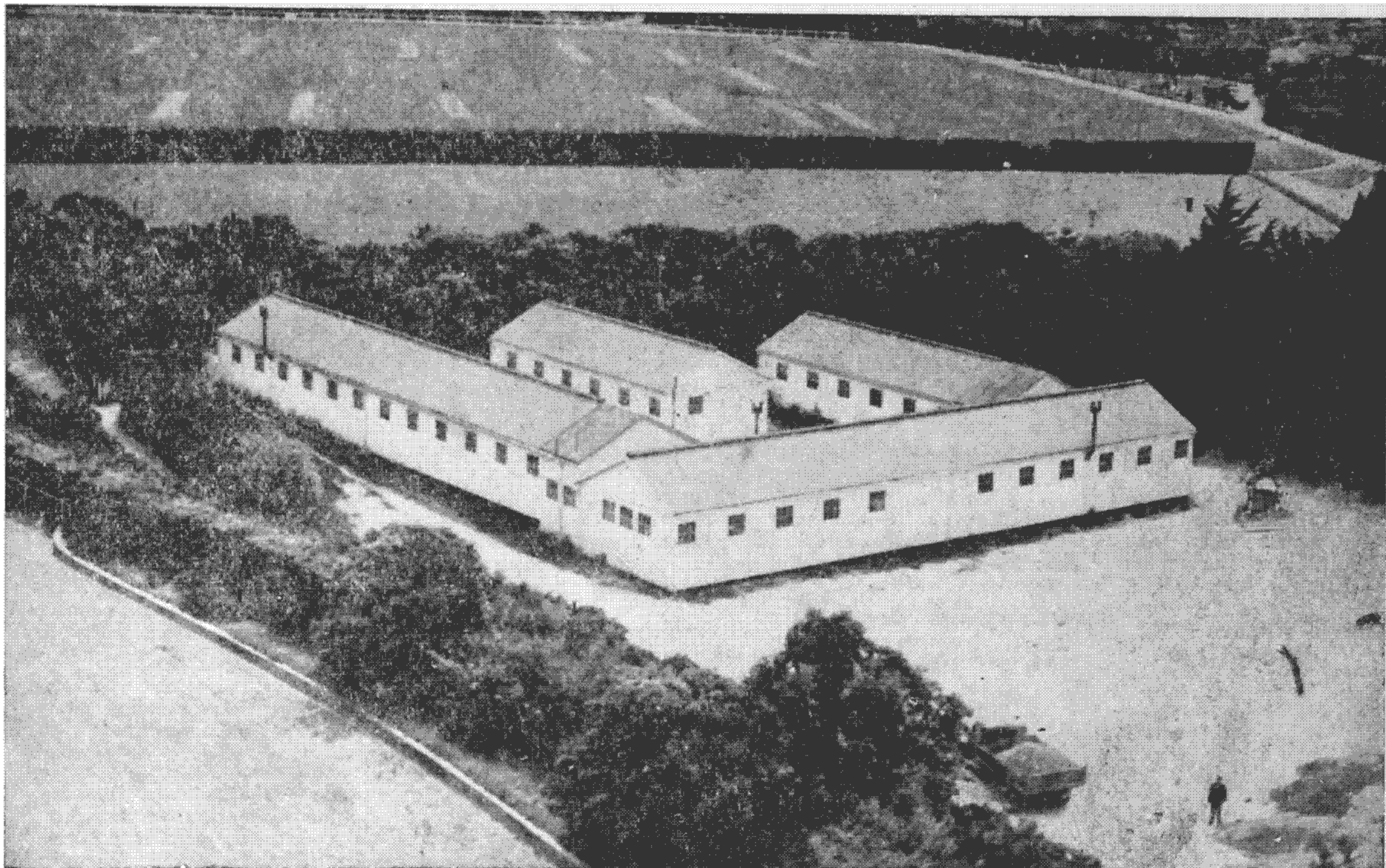
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SPANISH CARDINAL HITS OUT

In a recent address to a large group of workers Cardinal Pla y Deniel, Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, hit out at the many Spanish employers who do not pay their workers a just wage. "Employers who, although they profess to be Catholics, do not fulfil their duties of justice and charity towards their workers, do great harm to the Church," the Cardinal said. He also declared that the work of Catholic Action organisations in the labour field, which were striving for justice, has been hindered and that at times the words of the bishops have been "silenced". Referring to the social improvements advocated in the papal encyclicals, the Cardinal stated that "nevertheless, neither management, the workers, nor even the Government, welcomed them as they should have been welcomed." In a final exhortation to the workers, he pointed out that the Church preaches that culture must be made available to the working classes; and that it was a calumny to say that the Church preaches only charity to the rich

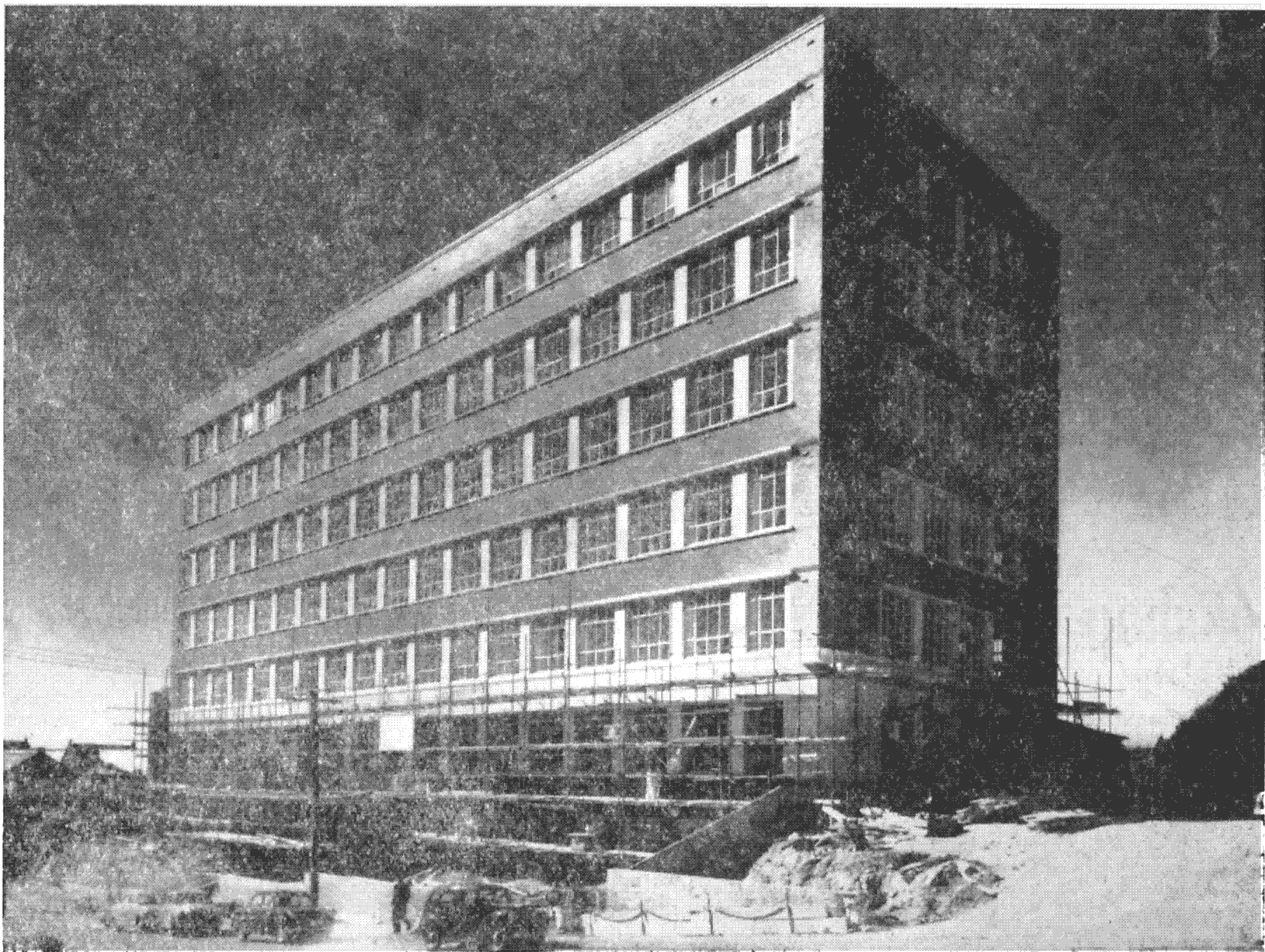


FROM THIS



Block showing old prefabricated geography department huts

TO THAT



Block of Science Block (Side view from Kelburn Parade)

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