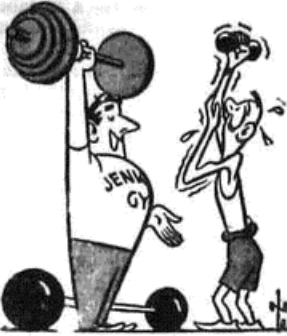


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GYMNASIUM

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Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER
Vol. 25. No. 8. Monday, June 18, 1962. Price 6d.

STUDENTS
CALL ON



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WE PROTEST

We protest the hanging of Karl Adolf Eichmann.

We protest the immorality of his killing; we protest the illogicality and uselessness of his killing; we protest the way in which Eichmann has been utilised as a political and social draw-card; we protest the attitude of the peoples and the press of the world in their barbaric quest for revenge.

We protest the immorality of his killing. There is no justification in the taking of life, no Right—nor can there ever be. There can be no moral justification in the taking of any life, whether that life be of one person or of six million persons. As there is no Right in the Israeli State's execution of Eichmann, so there is no Right in the actions of Eichmann himself—in communicating orders for the mass execution of people. The issue here is quite basic: the fundamental principle of the inviolability of human life. No one person, no Court of Justice, no set of ethics or moral code can assume the responsibility of the taking of human life. It follows that no one person, no Court of Justice, no State or Institution can be accused above another. Whether it is the Israeli State against Eichmann, the American State against the Rosenbergs, the Nazi Reich against Jewry, the taking of life in the name of Christianity—matters not one whit. No one can be accused above another, all are at fault and all are equally to blame: though the taking of life in lieu of the taking of another may be seen as more erroneous, more pathological. We believe this, realising that the one characteristic separating Man from Beast is the ability to feel compassion. It is wrong too, in holding that the violation of one life is worse than the violation of a thousand. Relativity is

of no importance; in dealing with human life, one is dealing with, in toto, human life.

We protest the illogicality and uselessness of the killing of Eichmann. Can there be any legal justification for the taking of his life? Unfortunately yes, there can. This is the anomaly of human society—that the Institution of Justice cannot be equated with moral codes. Whether an act is morally justified and whether it is legally justified are two separate issues. Anything can be made legal, for legality itself is indivisible from the concept of fallible politics. Thus the execution of Eichmann is legally justified in terms of the Israeli statute—morally the Israelis have an indefensible

COMMENT

case. But has the execution of Karl Adolf Eichmann benefited human society? Will his execution help act as a deterrent to future, potential war criminals? And let us not forget the millions of human beings done to death in Mauthausen, Sachsenhausen, Treblinka and Auschwitz; has the world profited from their deaths? Surely to all of these questions there can be but one answer—No. No one has ever materially profited from the killing of human beings. There are more subtle and more specific underlying reasons why people must die. In the case of Eichmann, as in the cases of the Rosenbergs, of Irma Grese, of Neville Heath, and of countless others, we must look to the pathology of the public, to the quest for revenge and blood, so often sought by the mass.

We protest the way in which Eichmann has been utilised as a political and social draw-card; we protest the attitude of the peoples and the press of the world in their barbaric quest for revenge. Eichmann has been brought to the notice of the public as few men ever are; he has been branded with every conceivable name; a monster, a mass murderer, a psychopath, a lunatic, and so on. Eichmann has been sold to the world as public enemy number 1. He has been stereotyped as the arch-villain of the decade; he is (or was) a scapegoat of political and social means. It is enigmatic to note the attitude of the Israeli State in the Eichmann case. Did they feel that they had a moral duty in detaining Eichmann? Were they in cognisance of the fact that Eichmann must inevitably die, no matter what? Are they now satisfied that Justice has been done? We leave these questions open.

But we must point out: we feel Karl Eichmann has been killed to satisfy a primeval revenge-instinct. We feel that his execution can have no effect apart from gratifying such an animal instinct. We feel we must protest at the manner in which the world has been howling for the blood of this man; at the notion of—one killing to justify and balance another. We feel we must protest at the way in which Eichmann has been used as a symbol of hate and fear by a state whose motives we appreciate but cannot equate with the justification of the taking of his life. We feel we must protest the Wrongness of the whole issue: that the taking of life, whether dispassionately legal or emotionally reasoned, is Wrong, has always been, will always be.

M.J.W.

Salient

Vol. 25, No. 8

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1962

Price 6d.

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Published by the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association.
The opinions expressed in "SALIENT" are not necessarily those of the editors or staff. All unsigned and anonymous material must however, be construed as editorial.

REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL MILITARY ACT 1961

It has been suggested that the recent decision of the University Council not to disclose to the Secretary of Labour information in the University files relating to students who may be liable to register under the National Military Service Act 1961 may be taken to indicate that the Council condones failure on the part of students to perform their duties under this Act.

The Council wishes to emphasise that such an interpretation of this resolution would be completely unjustified. On the contrary, the Council considers that students, as members of the community, should fully and promptly comply with all duties placed on them by the above mentioned Act. The Council has full confidence that the student body as a whole will be of the same opinion as the Council in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

J. WILLIAMS,
Vice-Chancellor.

THE PAINTING PROBLEM

Sir,—I feel that Mr Gary Evans deserves our thanks and congratulations for his fearless expose of arty fraud in New Zealand. The exhibition held in the S.U.B. Activities Room recently included many horrible warnings.

I would also like to congratulate Mr Evans on the improvement of his critical technique; I was beginning to fear that, in an orgy of impressionism, he was allowing, in his own words, "creation to displace communication; all, regardless of the communicability and coherence or otherwise of the work."—Yours, etc.,

HAROLD HILL.

REPLIES TO EVANS

Sir,—I am glad that my letter ("Salient", May 21) drew some response from your art critic, G. L. Evans. His reply seems to be conclusive proof that his writing, and thinking, suffer from two main weaknesses. He is no authority on painting (or, it appears, any visual art) and perhaps worse still, he appears incapable of arriving at coherent and logical conclusions.

Take, for example, the first point G.L.E. makes in his reply to my letter. He concludes that I admire Broke's painting (a conclusion he again arrives at in Point Four of his answer). I made no statement to this effect. I sought not to defend Brooke alone—but those N.Z. painters attacked by G. L. Evans, 9th April.

Again, your art critic tells us that he had to make no comparison between Dufy and Brooke to arrive at his conclusion that a "more than casual relationship exists between the two. Sir, the only comparison (sic., Ed.) that can be made between these two painters, is that they have nothing whatever in common.

There is nothing "peculiar" about my definition of a good painter. I consider that a good painter is one who has "something to say" and who has the ability (craftsmanship) to say (express) it. I must stress again that this is

the painter's (or any artist's) craft—his ability to communicate with his viewer—or listener.

How can a pianist, for example, hope to express say, Beethoven's "message" in the Sonata opus 31 No. 1, second movement, without first being able to produce a warm, full-bodied legato with his right hand? The problem of technique or craftsmanship is the same in any art.

Contrary to G. L. Evans's suggestion, there has never been any change in the understanding of the term "craftsmanship" (not in the last few hundred years, that is). There probably never will be. However, it seems necessary for some illustration to show the relative status of the craftsman compared with the artist.

An acquaintance of mine was a frequent visitor to Maxisse's studio (Paris, early 50's). The great painter repeated countless times that an artist is made from a craftsman. He expected his student to be able to paint, accurately, what they could see, before attempting to portray what they felt. Sontine's daughter said her father was always saying the same thing. Picasso, Marini, Hepworth, Miro, etc., have made similar statements recently.

Thus, as I stated in my previous letter, a person with a good command of his subject's craft is only limited as an artist by the depth of that which he has to express. This reminds me of the way the composer Honegger began his classes at the Paris Conservatoire each year. He would say that all he could hope to teach was the craft of composition. To be an artist, well that was up to the student.—Yours, etc.,

R. LOUIS OLIVER.

Dear Sir,—In relation to Mr Evans's articles and art and its critics.

Yes, Mr Evans in his own words "can express himself most forcibly in the field of expectatives (sic., Ed.), but alas, that is all.

The right to express an opinion is, or should be, universal; but an opinion appearing in a reputable magazine influencing a number of

persons must emanate from a reliable source.

For opinion is a belief based on grounds short of proof; and therefore through inadequate understanding and want of knowledge will be grossly unsound.

Ignorance cloaked in fine words, even if misspelt (sic., Ed.) and erudite references is still ignorance.

What place, then, has Mr Evans's opinion in "Salient"?—Yours, etc.,

V. HART.

Sir,—What does G. L. Evans mean by—"Constabesque Poetic qualities"? Also, what is the "casual relationships between Dufy and Brooke? I am, in fact, still completely bewildered by G. L. Evans's reply to R. L. Oliver's evincive letter.—Yours, etc.,

ELIZABETH BONDY.

Sir,—The Olympian conceit of Mr Gary L. Evans is a wonder to me.

Mr Evans deplores the challenge to his divinity. Art must be this, it must be that. It must have "thematic consistency", it must show signs of an intellect of a size to impress Mr Evans.

The stroke that terrifies the artists, however, is not this penal code that he enacts. It is the little editorial comment in the inset: in which the article "Form and Content in N.Z. Painting" is called a description of "the problems of art criticism and touches on its allied question: what is good painting?"

Isn't it plain that the art critic's attitude to the artist should be one of humility; the same as the historian's relationship to his facts. The art critic's job is to record, to note changes, to classify. One can allow him to comment. The indulgent will bear his dogma. But when the painting is only an "allied question", a lesser being, to volumes of squirted verbiage which it stimulates, one's tolerance is stretched. Mr Evans is breathing thin air which is not for his lungs.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. OLIVER.

LETTERS

NOM-DE-PLUMES

Sir,—In the latest (No. 7) issue of Salient, you printed a letter from J. C. Ross, with which I agree entirely. In the same issue, you printed at least three articles I was particularly interested in—Cancer, etc., the Jazz Concert Criticism, and the tragic fresher opinion (complete with Truth-type sales promotion posters). None of these articles had any indication of the identities of their contributors or authors. Why, then, should letters to the Editor be signed by contributors names? The letters to readers from your staff, for this is, in effect, what they are, remain anonymous. Let us, then, have our noms-de-plumes, or sign your articles.—Yours, etc.,

DENNIS J. HIGGS.

Sir,—I endorse the view of J. C. Ross about nom-de-plumes now being banned in your columns. I shall miss the spark and vitality of Pro Bono Publico and how can True Blue now argue for another increase in fees? Not everybody has the hide of L. D. Austin. Revealed I stand as—Yours, etc.,

M. W. BURT.

DISTORTION CLAIMED

Sir,—I disagree with much of Mr Bromby's report. True enough the period that I was supposed to place emphasis on, 1925-35, does not flatter N.Z. administration but I did go to some pains to explain that N.Z. learned from the earlier mistakes and very much was accomplished after 1935 until the attainment of self-government.

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that looking back now, taking all things into account we would rather have had N.Z. administrate Samoa than any other country.—Yours, etc.,

O. TAMASESE.

REPLY TO BROMBY

Sir,—Mr Bromby accuses me of destructive criticism, and of merely setting out facts which are already well known. His own attack hardly ranks as criticism at all, being merely a personal and spurious harangue. If he were more perceptive and less ferocious he would realise that the purpose of such an article as that which he criticises, is not to bring forward new information, but to bring to people's attention, facts and correlations of facts which the writer considers to need emphasis. His mention of Cuba is irrelevant, as this country has never been a welfare state. The U.S.A., on the other hand, particularly since the New Deal, is generally considered to be one, if not to the same extent as Britain or New Zealand.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN MURPHY.

EXTRAVAGANZA

Sir,—I wish to protest about the rather inconsiderate and not particularly humorous skit entitled "Life on the Waterfront" in this year's Extravaganza. A large number of University and Training College students seek employment on the wharves as casual labour at various times of the year, and this type of thing does nothing to help the already strained relations between Union and non-Union workers. The wharfies who had seen Extrav (including some union officials) and the much larger number who had read the song in Cappicade were, understandably, extremely irate and abusive about its implications.

I have no wish to discuss why the Extrav skit has almost no basis of fact, but rather to point out the harm that can be done by antagonising sections of the working classes bound together by strong union movements, and upon which students are dependent for vacation work. It would be very easy and not out of the ordinary for the Union to pass a resolution refusing to work beside students. As it is some students found themselves having to point out that they did not write Extrav, had nothing to do with it and did not necessarily agree with its opinions, but unfortunately students tend to be classified as a group and to be considered as representing a single opinion.

There were instances I heard of, of wharfies making working conditions difficult and unpleasant because of Extrav.

This behaviour may seem juvenile and irrational (although no more so than Extrav), but anyone who has worked amongst a strong union well knows that union movements are hypersensitive to criticism, humorous and non-serious, or otherwise, and can be unscrupulous in retaliating, and furthermore students are never in a bargaining position to do anything about it.

There are many topics which an Extrav writer with any ability can use without having to lampoon the hand that allows some of us to be fed.—Yours, etc.,

ROBIN ST. JOHN.

Sir,—I wish to protest against the lack of understanding of the script-writer of this year's Extrav. I refer to the scene called "Life on the Waterfront" where wharf labourers are depicted as indulging in as little activity as possible.

Does the script-writer not realise that this is just a commonly held but erroneous opinion. Wharf labourers are, in the main, very hard working. More so in fact than the average student who just sits on his behind all day learning abstruse facts, or playing cards in the common room at the expense of the taxpayer.

The wharfie on the other hand is an industrious worker who pays taxes for the support of students, and as a consequence expects some degree of intelligence from them.

However, the aforementioned Extrav does not seem to be a very effective vehicle for expressing the intelligence of students. For one thing Extrav is not very subtle,

but seems to have degraded into an excuse for a certain number of drunken, exhibitionistic children to make a spectacle of themselves. No attempt is made to expose the rotten core of politics for instance. The political "lampooning" is confined merely to calling prominent politicians dirty names. Surely a few pointed remarks could have been made about pressure groups—the vested interests—who influenced the National Party's decision on the cotton mill affair by threatening to refuse to pay party funds.

As I see it, when the Extrav organisation takes itself less seriously it may be able to appreciate the workings of the world around it.—Yours, etc.,

BRIAN TURNER.

PEN-PAL

Sir,—I wonder if you could help me by printing this letter in your "Letters to the Editor" or some similar column.

I have become very interested in your region of the world and especially New Zealand. I would like to correspond with some people in your country with an outstanding interest in the Biological Sciences. My personal interests are in the fields of Biogeography, Ecology and Conservation.

My age is 21 years and I am in my 3rd year of college and would like to find people with whom I can exchange information.—Yours, etc.,

MR EDWARD McALLISTER,
65 Adams Place, Delmar, New York, United States of America.

LAOS, THAILAND AND THE BLINDNESS OF THE LETT

Sir,—Mr Maxwell writes:

1. "Three years ago the West conspired to overthrow the neutralist government of Laos..."
 2. "The Royal Laotian army was built up whilst the economy of the country was allowed to stagnate."
 3. "The Laotian people... favour a neutralist line."
 4. "... the triumph of Communism in Laos would be unlikely."
 5. "... aggressiveness of Red China... constitutes one of the major threats to world peace."
 6. "Well our troops are off to Thailand to defend the democratic government of Thailand..."
- Yeah. It's news to me.—Yours, etc.,

BRIJEN K. GUPTA.

OUT WITH EXEC!

Sir,—Thank God that election time has come around again and we have a chance to get rid of the present Exec.

Vacillating, officious, uninspired, irresponsible, unreliable, pseudo-respectable and selfish, they have summarily failed in their primary duty as a body—to look after and promote the best interests of the students. Individually they have, in some instances at any rate, performed their duties with efficiency, if hardly with inspiration. But in a University the leaders of the student body should be people of real ability and personality, and the actions of the Exec. as a whole should reflect this.

Just one example of the way in which the present Exec has merited the adjectives I apply to them. On March 20th, at a special General Meeting of the Students' Association, a motion was passed requiring the Executive to organise demonstrations against fees if no positive steps had been taken by April 30th to reduce fees or ameliorate the bursary system.

No such steps have been taken. Yet far from organising a demonstration themselves, the Executive have attempted to stab in the back those who have taken the student's interests to heart and gone ahead with organising one. We can only hope that the election will produce a body of greater integrity.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN MURPHY.

(Continued on Page 11.)

Salient v. N.Z.U.S.A.: before Mr. Justice John Student

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST OUR NATIONAL UNION

Last Easter 400 students attended the 60th Inter-University Easter Tournament. They arrived on Good Friday in Auckland, played various sports both by day and by night, drank made friends, and left for home the following Wednesday. How many of these students realised that an Association of which they are all financial members was holding its Annual Meeting in the same city at the same time?

In fact, how many of New Zealand's 17,000 students knew of the meeting? How many know that they are members of the mysterious organisation that glories in the title of the New Zealand University Students' Association? How many care? Very few.

It is not really their fault. Rather it is the fault of the high lords of NZUSA who don't care whether or not students know of their existence. Let's have a look at this Association and its relationship with the common or garden student. Let's trace a typical Council meeting of NZUSA from start to finish.

The Council Meeting of NZUSA consists of the resident Exec., permanently in Wellington, and delegations from the four Universities and two Agricultural Colleges. Also included are one or two honorary Vice-Presidents of the Association. Most of these people, particularly the resident Exec., would not dream of roughing it on boat and train with the Tournament teams. Nothing less than the good services of NAC will suffice. Sometimes the extra expense is paid by the individual, but it is usually the students' money that provides this luxury. The usual argument for air travel is that members cannot get leave from their jobs. Perhaps. Yet team members either get leave or pay the air fare themselves. Why not NZUSA? We can leave it there. It would be of little use suggesting that NZUSA delegates and officers could get to know the students by travelling with them. Little use that is outside Victoria since travelling with the team is a normal policy of Victoria's NZUSA delegation.

Procedure

However, back to the Council. After the usual welcomes and platitudes the President of the host University outlines the social activity of the meeting. Delegates find out where to go for parties (for NZUSA members only; don't try to bring your best friend unless such person be of the opposite sex). Then Council gets down to "business." Various observers are accredited to the meeting.

Such privileged persons are entitled to stay in the meeting when it goes into Committee. The fact that most of these people spend no more than one hour in four days at the Council, may or may not mean something. One would hate to think that they had better things to do with their time. When the minutes have been disposed of Council turns to the Annual Report. This report talks of the "great progress" NZUSA has made in the past year.

Half of this report will be taken up with international affairs, as will half the agenda before the meeting. Delegates will be advised of New Zealand's great contribution to understanding at international meetings. This goes down well, irrespective of the fact that visitors know that NZUSA's opinion overseas is tolerated as a diplomatic, middle-of-the-road, rather ineffectual viewpoint. It is naturally impossible to tell NZUSA that the election of New Zealanders to international student office is merely recognition of NZUSA's harmless "we are all mates together" international policy. At this stage, unknown to NZUSA Council, who don't care, Victoria leads Otago by two points at the Swimming.

Finance

Next we have the financial statement and the budget. In down to earth terms, this means that Council will find out how the students' money was spent in the previous year and how it will be spent in the coming year. Here the experts come into their own and a sub-

committee is set up to consider finance. This is good administration, but you can bet your life that the report of this sub-committee will give rise to some amazing views which we will consider later. Suddenly, rumblings are heard from a few delegates. Why? It appears that an officer of the Association has circulated a 40-page report on an international conference that he has attended and his observations on the countries that he visited before and after the conference. The delegates who rumble are upset. They haven't seen this report before and they wonder how they are expected to read and digest it before Council formally considers it. It is an attractive report, but few people see the relationship between its faithful reflection of Governmental policy and its presentation by a public servant. One wonders if this report has been distributed to people who have no connection with NZUSA.

So the day wears on. Council looks at various reports from its officers that have no direct, and little indirect, relationship to the athlete who has, unbeknown to Council, just placed Auckland ahead of Otago in the competition for the Athletic Shield. On hearing this news, two delegates decide that NZUSA Council is following the familiar path and they leave for the track. Their departure is watched with amazement. How could they find such interesting discussions dull, and irrelevant to the interests of New Zealand students?

Mouthing

A visitor to Council gains the impression that some members are doing a lot of talking. At first he thinks they must be experts. Then he realises that they seem to lack something. A glance at the Agenda clarifies the situation for him. He sees that two delegates to overseas conferences are to be selected at this meeting. He establishes from a delegate that the people mouthing are in the running for selection. He wonders to himself if these people have any interest at all in the students of New Zealand, or whether a little work for students is the best way they are able to further their own interests. When he discovers that two-thirds of the Resident Executive are public servants, most of them in Departments that handle New Zealand's international business, his wondering thoughts turn to disgust and he is glad he is not a student to be used as a pawn for these operators. He also leaves for the Tournament to see students who are real students and not pseudo international statesmen.

Council continues. A sub-committee is set up to discuss education. The sceptics rejoice. At last Council is dealing with matters that are relevant and important to New Zealand students. Unfortunately this is one of the few occasions when it will do so.

Party Life

Late in the evening the adjournment is taken. Council troops off to its closed party. Before leaving,

one or two people visit the Tournament information bureau where their attitude is rather upsetting to the heroines that staff this important service. Not all members of the Council are like this, but quite a few are. One hears the girls complain, "Who the hell do NZUSA think they are?" No answer is forthcoming. Girls of Victoria, beware. Unless a change comes this year you will be asking the same question if you staff the Information service at Easter Tournament 1963.

The closed party for NZUSA is quite funny. Bods talk NZUSA with grave faces most of the evening and periodically eject people looking for a party. Why any healthy student would want to go to a NZUSA party is beyond one's imagination, but sometimes the innocents do turn up. Naturally, if NZUSA feel like it they attend anyone else's party, and in traditional student fashion they are allowed to remain, because Tournament social functions are nearly always "open-house."

Again it is rare to see NZUSA members at the official Tournament hops, Rigger Strings, etc.

NZUSA has ignored students at Tournament for years and this is a great pity for Tournament is the only opportunity that NZUSA, and in particular Resident Executive, have to meet students and to find out what they think. Such contact is essential if NZUSA is to come down to the student level and get the students of New Zealand behind the Association.

It is claimed that NZUSA represents the students of New Zealand through the local executives. As a theory this is correct, but as a statement of fact it is ridiculous. NZUSA must be the only organisation in this country whose members are unaware of its existence and the solution to this problem lies in the hands of the Executive of NZUSA and not with anyone else.

The Trouble

If Resident Executive made a concerted effort to know the students' viewpoint and engaged in proper public relations, the present situation would not arise. One hopes to see some public relation under the new administration and not the half-baked efforts of complete lack of effort that has been the hallmark of previous administrations. Local Executives are also to blame for mystery that surrounds NZUSA.

The delegates to NZUSA from the constituents should reevaluate their attitude towards a Council meeting. They should throw aside any idea that they are attending a miniature UN. In the past a change has come over delegates when the gavel rapped for the commencement of Council. They seem to stop being students, with the exception of the Agricultural Colleges. The Executives of these two Colleges have always been a model for their interest in and contact with their students.

The pity is that delegates to NZUSA seem unaware that their

outlook changes when they enter the Council room. Some examples of this change have already been quoted but there are two other classic instances. One occurred at a Council when the apportionment of costs for a dinner was being discussed.

A senior member of the Executive stated that he could not understand why people were making such an issue of the question. With a casual gesture towards the Tournament, he said: "After all, they are paying for it." No wonder NZUSA has a nasty smell attached to it!

The other example concerns the delegations New Zealand sends to international conferences. Not one of these delegations has visited the constituents in ten years. How can it be said that New Zealand students obtain benefit from sending these delegations overseas? At Easter Council 1962, it was decided to have these people at the Universities. At Victoria we have not members of the two delegations concerned. If this is the fault of Victoria's Executive then the Resident Executive of NZUSA should give Exec. a sharp prod. As yet it has not done so.

Public Servants in NZUSA

There is also a view that NZUSA in the past has contained too many Public Servants on the Resident Executive. The Public Servant in such an organisation will probably be cautious in his actions. If he has to oppose official Government policy on behalf of students this could affect his career no matter how hard he tries to point out that the view he represents is not his own. If he denies that he agrees with the case he is submitting, the case is automatically weakened. If he says he agrees with it he could be given a quiet black mark by his Department, thus affecting his career. In such a situation a man would be less than human if he was not cautious, even sub-consciously. Yet it may be that the students of New Zealand want a case put forward in the strongest possible terms. In such a situation the officer of NZUSA does not reflect the wishes of the members, and he would find it very difficult to justify his presence on the Executive.

Many Public Servants have given outstanding service to NZUSA, but others have given bad service or no service at all. For them caution has ruled the day and NZUSA has been used as a stepping stone for their career. It is a fact that if a Public Servant keeps his nose clean on NZUSA, attends a couple of conferences and writes the odd paper, he must make himself look good in the eyes of his Department.

The Remedy

What is the solution for NZUSA? An improvement in Public Relations has already been mentioned as has closer contact with students. Another solution can be put forward as regards student contact at Tournament. NZUSA should not meet on the days that Tournament is in progress. The business can still be done by simply axing the Agenda. A large amount of the business is unimportant and can either be ignored or glossed over. Something must be done to avoid a repetition of an incident that occurred last Easter.

When an efficient and experienced worker flatly rejects high-office in NZUSA, and incidentally the opportunity of a possible overseas trip, it is time to have a look at things. It may be that he

was wrong in his attitude, but then it is just as likely that NZUSA needs a new attitude. In brief it is high time NZUSA woke its ideas up and realised that it is a servant, not a master.

Gupta on Class

The class war has ended, claims Dr B. K. Gupta. Rather, the wage-earners are trying to emulate the rich. The workers want to become wealthy.

The conflict between man and machine is replacing the class war. Dr Gupta, a lecturer in Asian Studies, said that he was witnessing the second technological revolution. This technological revolution will mean an economy of plenty. Socialism presumed on economy of scarcity and was therefore irrelevant.

"All attempts at Socialism have failed," continued his address to Socialist Club. There were other reasons why Socialism was irrelevant; the working class was diminishing in size because the tertiary sector has outstripped the industrial and primary sectors; the wall between the middle class and the workers had broken down.

"Socialists place great emphasis on crisis under capitalism such as depressions and recessions," said Gupta, "but the remaining problem of lack of nerve in manufacture of durable products can be easily corrected."

The second technological revolution will place human beings in direct conflicts with science.

With industry based on electronic computation, machines will replace men. A Socialist system does not offer any remedies to this as it is based on economics of scarcity.

DR. SASSE



Dr Herman Sasse, Lic. Theol., Th.D., born on July 17, 1895, was educated at Berlin University and Hartford Theological Seminary. In 1948, he joined the Lutheran Free Church in Germany, and is now a Lutheran theologian of world renown. He formerly taught Church History and Symbolics at Erlangen University, Germany, and was instrumental in founding the Confessional Church, the German Church opposing Hitler. Dr Sasse is at present on the staff of the Emanuel Theological Seminary, Adelaide. He will be lecturing at Victoria from June 18-22 during the lunch hours.

STUDENT JOURNALISM IN THE U.S.

It's late evening at a large American university. Students are returning from dates. Long-winded discussions are breaking up. Evening classes and club meeting are long since over. The lights burn in many residence hall windows as last-minute studying is done in preparation for the next day's classes.

But in a large building near the campus, a small group of students still has several hours of work ahead in a campus activity which is noted for its long and unusual hours. They are shouting back and forth over the clank of machinery, marking corrections on pages of printed matter and struggling in the attempt to read upside down and backwards.

They are putting the finishing touches on the next edition of the university daily newspaper. In a few hours, 8,500 copies will have rolled from the press and be distributed to strategic points around the university, available to students and faculty, on their way to early morning classes.

DAILY ORANGE

The scene is Syracuse University, a private institution with 18,000 students in Syracuse, New York. The paper is the Syracuse Daily Orange, one of the more than three dozen student-published daily papers in the United States.

For the top student management, the paper is a job requiring 40-60 hours a week. For the staff, it is an activity which will keep them busy for as much time as they care to spend on it. The paper is notorious as the cause of ruined academic records, sleepless nights, ulcerated stomachs and wrecked romances.

The Daily Orange is strictly a campus paper, filling its 8-16 tabloid-size pages entirely with news of campus activities, club meetings and sporting events. In some university cities, the student newspaper is the only daily publication, and publishes a summary of major national and world news as well as campus events.

The Daily Orange has many uses. It publishes a daily crossword puzzle which can be worked in dull lectures. It provides a handy cover for books or head in case of sudden rain or snow. And it performs the useful function of a handy conversation topic, something which everybody can complain about when he runs out of other subjects.

In the eyes of the university, the paper performs the vital function of informing students and faculty of what is going on. Its editors have complete freedom of expression, but are held legally responsible for anything they publish. The students are given the responsibility of running what is a \$60,000-a-year business and are expected to act accordingly. The board of directors, a body which includes equal representation from students and faculty, has fired editors for financial irresponsibility but not for editorial expression.

CONTROVERSY

The paper has had its share of controversy. In the past two years the editors have crossed swords on the editorial page with two national leaders of the American right, as well as an assortment of student leaders, university officials and faculty members. But the successful editors have been those who have taken care to keep opinion out of the news stories and on the editorial page. A vigorous editorial policy is respected, but commentary woven into the news makes the entire paper suspect.

A typical edition will have four

pages of general news, two pages of sports, one of news of entertainment and the arts and one of opinion—editorials, columns and letters to the editor.

The paper is designed as a scaled-down version of the typical American city newspaper. "Student Assaulted by Roving Gang," said a three-column black headline in a recent edition. The story which follows describes a police report of a student who had been attacked while walking near campus. The other corner at the top of the page reports the publishing of a new book on a citizen's role in politics by the former dean of the School of Public Affairs.

Below are reports on two speeches, one a public lecture by a professor on American policy in Africa, the other a guest appearance by Herbert Morrison, former leader of the British Labour party. Smaller stories on a psychology lecture and freshman class elections round out the front page, along with pictures of Lord Morrison and the former dean whose book has been published.

Inside, are reports of an address before a Communion breakfast of Catholic students and a list of miscellaneous announcements. The back page features a report on another public lecture on the economic organization of the Soviet Union along with a story on the availability of polio vaccine and two short items on campus politics and government.

SPORTS SECTION

The sports section has a long story on a continuing dispute regarding university recognition of a student ice hockey club along with the announcement of an important policy change in intercollegiate football, two baseball items and a preview of the track and field season.

On the entertainment page is the weekly radio-television column, a review of a piano recital held at the university and short items marking the scheduling of various cultural and entertainment events.

The editorial page is unusual in this edition; a large segment of the page has been given over to a single letter to the editor from the head of a campus organization, which had been attacked by one of the paper's regular columnists in a recent edition. A three-column cartoon brightens up the page, and the editorial, the paper's own comment, discusses the advent of a third party in the campus political system.

It's a lot of reading and a lot of work in one day for a small staff. For the editor, the working day starts as soon as he gets up in the morning. He must scan that day's paper along with the regular morning paper published in Syracuse, at least one New York City paper and magazines as they are issued. Tips on possible stories, events which should be pursued by interviewing campus figures, can be found anywhere.

The concentrated effort toward the next day's edition starts about 1 p.m. when the editor and his top assistants, the managing-editor, the editorial director—entertainment editor and the sports editor report to the office. The departmental heads look at the notes on their daily calendars, and begin assigning reporters to stories, arranging for pictures, and putting

members of the lower staff to work on office routine.

The managing editor supervises the general news coverage, the sports editor has charge of sports coverage, and the editorial director—entertainment editor handles columnists, letters to the editor, cartoons, reviews and entertainment news. The editor shares in the writing of the editorials with the editorial director, and co-ordinates the work of the various departments, lending a hand where necessary.

BULK WRITING

The bulk of the paper has been written by 6 p.m. edited and sent down to the university printing plant to be cast into type. But there are always evening meetings, lectures and sporting events. Reporters are assigned to attend these and return to the office to write their stories immediately afterwards.

Two members of the lower staff go to the printing plant about 9 p.m. to start reading proofs of the type which has been cast by the paper's two Linotype operators. One of the senior editors goes to the office about 10 p.m., edits the stories written during the evening and heads for the plant.

There, the professional compositor has cast the headlines in lead, prepared the advertising which has been sold and designed by the business staff. He starts to put the type into place, following a tentative diagram which has been sent down from the office late in the afternoon.

The junior members of the staff continues to read the proofs and do other miscellaneous jobs while the senior editor works closely with the compositor, deciding on changes in layout where necessary.

The final hours each night are frantic, as the last two or three stories are telephoned directly to the plant and dictated to a staff member there. The early edition of the downtown morning paper is checked for possible stories involving the university which may not have come to the attention of the students. A final push goes on about 1 a.m. as proofs are taken of each page as it is completed.

The senior editor checks them for headline and composition errors and they are approved for printing. The printers start getting overtime at 1.30 a.m., but all too often that comes and goes before the work is done. A last-minute story, a particularly large amount of news space or other unforeseen developments, can keep the staff there for an hour or more, but everything must be ready for the printers before the students leave.

The actual printing is done about 6 a.m., when two other members of the university press's staff report for work, and roll off the day's edition, ready for distribution.

One paper is out, but for the staff, rolling out of bed and running off to morning classes, the next deadline is less than 12 hours away.

This article was written by Mr. Sid Hurlburt, who is in New Zealand, studying for honours in Political Science. Sid is a Fulbright Scholar, and was formerly the editor-in-chief of the student newspaper, the Syracuse Daily Orange. He has worked for the American Associated Press. At present Sid lives in Weir House.

SERVICE PAGE

ADORNMENT

CARTER'S WOOL SHOP

About half-way along Willis Street. Very smooth-flowing silent wool for knitting during lectures. Muffled needles sold. Seriously though, specialists, with the best range of plys and colours in town.

BOOKS

MODERN BOOKS LTD.

At 48a Manners Street, a co-operative bookshop. Buying a single share (£1) entitles you to 10% discount on all titles for life. German, Spanish, French and Russian. Any book ordered from anywhere in the world—delay about two months.

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At 102 Lambton Quay, Phone 43-910. Religious books of all descriptions, e.g., theological, devotional, church history — and children's.

SWEET & MAXWELL (N.Z.) LTD.

54 THE TERRACE, CARRY A COMPLETE RANGE OF STUDENT BOOKS IN COMMERCE AND LAW. PRICE LISTS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS, LTD.

(University Booksellers and Stationers) Lambton Quay, Wellington.

For the most complete range of Text Books. Discounts available to Students for Text Book Purchases.

PHOENIX BOOKS

Half-way along Willis Street. The bulk of the stock Penguins, plus selected American educational titles—probably the best representation in town of really good paper-backs. Useful references in Pelican, especially for English, History, Philosophy, Psychology.

PRUDENCE

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Comes a degree. Comes a wife, child and bank account. Get in early with a BNZ cheque account. Pay by cheque. Get the record of your statement. Control your spending.

GETTING ABOUT

CITY TRANSPORT

A network covered by trams, diesel buses and trolley buses, will take you anywhere in the City. Timetables can be procured at the Lambton Quay and Courtenay Place Terminals at 6d. per copy. The sight-seeing tours are truly remarkable and will make you familiar with the terrain of Wellington. Telephone 42-719 for further information.

KEEP FIT DEPARTMENT

THE SPORTS DEPOT

(Witcombe & Caldwell) Half-way along Willis Street. Long-standing connection with University sport. Every one of Vic's twenty-four sports catered for here. All contingencies provided for.

DRINKING

HOTEL ST. GEORGE

Nearest to the University, on the corner of Willis and Manners Streets. Many like the Back Bar. Never too crowded and comfortably twilight. Handy to eating places. Red Band Draught, drawn from a refrigerated tank room.

PHOTOGRAPHY

JOHN J. GRAY, Photographer, Shell House The Terrace, wishes to advise that the advertisement on Page 6 is intended to be taken seriously.

SOOTHING BALMS

J. B. PORATH, CHEMIST

In the T. & G. Building, opp. Cable Car Lane. A most handy shop with the usual range of soaps, cosmetics, ointments and soothing balms. Prompt prescription service.

PARTY-GOING

REGINALD COLLINS LTD.

At No. 3 Ballance Street, in the Maritime Building. Wholesale wine and spirit people. Vintners to Students' Assn. Especially of interest are their sweet and dry sherry sold in flagons, which go well at a party. Also red and white dry table wines at 6/-. Minimum order 2 gallons.

We cater for all occasions

WEDDINGS
COCKTAIL PARTIES
DINNERS
RECEPTIONS

at our University premises, or at premises of your own choice

(Catering)

F. LEVENBACH

Students' Union Building,
Victoria University.
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New Zealand Library School, Private Bag, Wellington.

Elections Are Coming—VOTE

MEN'S VICE-PRESIDENT

Ralph Magnusson

Ralph Magnusson, whose chequered career has included many years at University, is a part time Science Student. He is inclined to feel violently on the subject of fees which he feels should be abolished. He has earned his way through most of his student days as barman, labourer, clerk, quality controller, and is now employed, in his words, as a human calculating machine in a large city insurance office.

This background causes him to view the fees issue somewhat passionately and he is of the opinion that high fees should not be the cause of hardship, however, slight, to any students. Ralph also has played waterpolo for the Uni. and has supported many other clubs.

On Exec., Mr Magnusson would wholeheartedly support and implement all possible means for the reduction of fees. On other matters he would like to represent the student body as a whole, and is not very keen on any favoured sections of the student body. However, he feels that at a University, there is no need for discrimination of any minorities.

Above all, Ralph Magnusson will not oppose the stated wishes of the Association whether these wishes are in the constitution or motion passed at Assoc. meetings.

"Exec. is a representative body which should follow the wishes of the students and not a dictatorial den of lawmakers."

Nom.: V. G. Maxwell
Sec.: Rosalind Hursthouse
Sec.: Mel Stone

John Perham

John Perham is a candidate for the Men's Vice-Presidency. He was a near miss in the recent Presidential elections, and has a short but intense experience of University politics. John has no quarrel with the outgoing administration and hopes to maintain and improve their high standards of government.

Completing his B.Sc. this year, John, a full time student, has a thorough understanding of the full-timer's problems in University life.

He hopes to improve town-gown relationship by fostering a more positive approach to this important aspect, within the Executive and student body generally.

He has no revolutionary plans but his decisiveness of mind and understanding of University life, make him more than qualified to deal with your problems.

Nom.: Don Brooker
Sec.: P. V. O'Brien
Sec.: Bill Dwyer

DEBATE

"THAT NEW ZEALAND
SHOULD PURSUE
A POLICY
OF
NEUTRALISM"

on

FRIDAY, JUNE 29 — 7.30 p.m.

in

THE LITTLE THEATRE

—:—

Supper provided.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

Peter Blizard

I don't intend to bore you with a long preamble as to my past history; suffice it to say that I have had extensive experience as a newspaper reporter in the Wellington area, as a result of which I have similarly extensive contacts in this city. I mention this first since I consider that "contacts" are a prerequisite for efficient public relations. Essentially the job of P.R.O., in a university setting, is to make known the student point of view; in this context I could refer to such issues as the provision of more extensive student accommodation... the "fees" question... or enlargements to the Cable Car, as well as making clear to the public that a University, not a glorified "Night School," is an asset to the community.

In brief, I am prepared to fight for student rights, always remembering that we also have obligations. My policy is to make "town" aware of the existence of "gown."

Nom.: Murray J. White
Sec.: Gary M. Mutton
Sec.: Peter McKinley

David R. J. Baird

David Baird is a full-time student who hopes to complete a B.A. language degree next year.

If elected Public Relations Officer, David will attempt to further improve the relationship between the students of Victoria and the people of Wellington. As the first step in this direction, he will aim at gaining the co-operation of the local newspapers so that the University receives wider and fairer publicity. He would also concern himself with the Public Relations inside Victoria, especially with bringing the students, Executive, Salient and the staff in closer contact with each other than is the case now.

Keen on sport, and interested in those other activities of the University which bring it nearest to the city — Capping, for example — David is admirably suited to the Public Relations portfolio, and has the broad outlook essential for a representative of the students on their Executive.

Nom.: A. T. Mitchell
Sec.: A. F. Robb
Sec.: R. A. Pointon

PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

Mel Stone

Mel Stone, the publications officer on the 1961-62 Executive, is standing again for the same position, relying on his past record. Under his control the Association has published the most successful "Salient" and "Cappicade" ever, and he wishes to further his present policy of consolidation and development of student publications.

If re-elected, he intends to investigate the possibilities of a closer liaison between the Literary Society, and the Publications Committee to aid the Society in the production of "Experiment", which he feels should not become an official Association magazine, but which could gain from the experience of the members of a Publications Committee.

On issues not directly connected with his portfolio, he intends, as in the past, to vote as he feels the students would wish him to do; he has throughout the last year maintained close contact with the student body. He is, and will be, actively opposed to the recent

rise in tuition fees, and will continue to press for their lowering.

If you want a Publications Officer with experience in both the Publications portfolio and the Association's affairs at large, vote Mel for Publications.

Nom.: V. G. Maxwell
Sec.: E. K. Henderson
Sec.: J. E. Howe

David A. Preston

David is a 21-year-old Commerce student doing Economics Honours. Currently he is SALIENT business manager and is interested in the Maori Club, the International Club and the Political clubs. His policy is:

- (1) to do a good job on Publications
- (2) to support all reasonable measures to see fees reduced or a more liberal bursary scheme instituted
- (3) to make no other promises.

Early this year David accepted the job of "Salient" Business Manager. He put into order a mass of accounts that had remained unaudited for three years. He then budgeted in considerable detail for the improved and more expensive "Salient" you are reading now. In everything he has done while with the Publications Committee he has proved himself to be thorough and hardworking.

On the Executive, David will lend a mature yet original mind. His wide interests in many fields, both cultural and sporting, have brought him into touch with all facets of university life. A full-timer, he is in constant touch with student opinion.

I strongly urge you to vote for him.

Nom.: M. J. Moriarty
Sec.: A. T. Mitchell
Sec.: W. J. Perham

CAPPING CONTROLLER

Lindsay Cornford

Lindsay has been an energetic worker in 'Varsity affairs for the 5 years he has been here. A science student, he has given his time to "Cappicade", managing its distribution these last three years, and "Cappicade's" spectacular rise in profit has cut about £3,000 off the amount we students have been called on to subscribe to the S.U.B. Building. An active member of Capping and Publications committees, Lindsay has also taken part in such varied activities as football, cricket, chess, and the drinking horn.

There is no doubt in my mind that the 'Varsity executive would be better off with his capable services.

Nom.: A. F. Robb
Sec.: J. Howe
Sec.: J. D. Irons

Murray Rowlands

Murray Rowlands is a third-year Arts student. He is 21 years of age. He has taken part in many student activities, including Proceh, World Affairs Council and Literary Society.

His administrative ability is exemplified by his success in running the recent World Affairs Council week-end camp.

His policy is:

- (a) a better Extrav.
- (b) an even better Proceh.
- (c) higher standard of stunts.
- (d) good administration generally.

He will continually press for lower fees by popular methods.

Nom.: G. V. Butterworth
Sec.: Robin J. Bromby
Sec.: J. K. Murphy

Andrew Afeaki

Andrew is a second year Commerce student from Tonga. He is a member of the Maori Club, Athletic, International, and Commerce Faculty Clubs. He is the Secretary of the House Committee and as such is well acquainted with the problems involved in running the S.U.B. Andrew appreciates the difficulties and is able to spend a large amount of time in the building. This is a necessary qualification for any member of the House Committee. He will continue the House Committee policy for the remainder of the year as he knows that frequent changes in the administration are unsatisfactory. He is also able to understand the problems of the overseas students and would be able to offer the Executive a point of view which it has not been able to consider up till now. I have great pleasure in nominating Andrew Afeaki.

Nom.: R. J. Pitchforth
Sec.: B. Middleton
Sec.: B. Kingi

Peter McKinley

Peter is a third year student studying for a BA/LLB for which he hopes to major in economics. He has been a part-timer for all his University career to date, and so is greatly conscious of the difficulties facing those unable to attend University on a full-time basis.

He will, therefore, if elected, not only do his best to see that his portfolio responsibilities are carried out efficiently and well, but will also take a keen interest in matters affecting the part-time student. His main interest at the moment is the fees and bursaries issue, for he is not only opposed to the rise in fees, but also believes that bursaries should be improved so that they will be sufficient to fully support full-time study. He will work for this in the firm belief that academic ability should be the only requirement for free entrance to the University.

He has been associated with several varsity clubs, and is at present active in World Affairs Council, a rear-guard member of the Harrier Club and takes a keen interest in debating.

In Peter, you have a candidate who will, if elected, bring his position as an exec. member, both the will to work and the belief that exec. decisions should be based on the wishes of the majority of students — he seeks to represent, not to rule.

Nom.: Murray J. White
Sec.: Peter Blizard
Sec.: Ian Grant

VOTE
TODAY

RUMPUS OVER THE FACTS THE CO

Executive Opposes Action

The May 24 meeting of the Exec. saw members opposing action against the raised fees. Mitchell and Moriarty both spoke against any form of demonstration.

Moriarty felt it advisable, if there were to be a demonstration, that it should be directed along "sensible" lines. There was divided opinion as to whether the students were actually against the raising of fees. Mr Robb suggested that a poll of students be taken (at Exec. Election time — two weeks after the opening of Parliament) for the demonstration at the opening of the session.

Outgoing President Mitchell said that, as the Exec., they were supposed to represent the whole student body, whereas the SGM at which the motion was passed regarding demonstrations, was attended by only 8% of that body. He thought that higher bursaries should be pressed for instead.

At the motion at the SGM, continued Mitchell, calling for demonstrations really meant actions in the interests of the student body. This was higher bursaries, said he.

Concession

Moriarty said that he was against demonstrations. But if they were organised by "certain elements," said he, certain Exec. members

should join in on a personal basis. Exec. decided, that as leaders of the student body, they would not organise a demonstration. But if one were organised, they would not oppose it.

Forgery

"This is a forgery and I will take every step possible to have the person responsible suspended from the association," said the President of Stud. Ass. (Mr Mitchell). He was commenting on the notice ostensibly signed by Moriarty and himself.

Mitchell said that innocent students could have been duped into appearing at Parliament Grounds. The police had said they would treat demonstrators roughly. Students could end up in court with a black mark on their record.

Mitchell had no sympathy with the person or persons who perpetrated this forgery. He said that a demonstration was a risk because it made the public think of students as irresponsible.

The Secretary (Mr Moriarty) was reluctant to comment. He said that the notice was "quite wrong." He was not very pleased with the forgery. It would be gravely viewed by the Exec.

The Notice

The forged notice read: "The Student Executive exhorts all students to appear in Parliament Grounds at 2.0 p.m. on Thursday,

7 June, to register an effective protest against increase in fees.

"Lectures for this afternoon have been cancelled to enable all students to make their overwhelming opposition as expressed at the Special General Meeting felt in a positive manner.

"Once more we remind students of the necessity of an orderly protest. The demonstration will be largely executed by the display of banners and placards. To this end we urge students to construct same in an effective manner."

Demonstration Orderly

Well over 200 students attended the demonstration against fees. It took place in Parliament Grounds during the opening of the session. The students sat forming the word "FEES." The demonstration was orderly.

The banners sported by the students read, "Big Keith Wants Fees Not Degrees"; "Free National Not National's Fee Education" and "Big Keith Rules Payway Not Playway."

The protest was held in silence. The bystanders' opinions were varied: "Fees are terribly high"; "The demonstration is in poor taste"; "I thoroughly agree"; "I hope they will make more noise" and "I'm against it."

Another person said that the students looked a mess.

R.J.B.

EXECUTIVE ARROGANT

The Executive of Victoria Stud. Assoc. claims to exercise authority because it is a representative body. The question is worth asking: "Who does it represent?"

It does not represent the wishes of students as expressed at Special General Meetings. Rather, it knowingly flouts clear directives of such meetings when these directives demand mass student protests against increased fees. It is afraid of mass action because it knows it does not represent the student body.

It does not represent the wishes of students in that they are constantly forced to make their views known through S.G.M.s rather than through the ordinary channels of executive discussion. S.G.M.s are necessary because vital discussions are behind closed doors out of its usual half-envious respect for big business routine.

If students are not told what their elected representatives are saying to the University Grants Committee, there can be only one reason for it. It is because the Executive is ashamed of what is being said to that committee.

Elements Arrested

It does not represent students because it asks the police to suppress student demonstrations. Or Exec. member has assured the writer it would do "irresponsible elements" good to be arrested. It does not represent student opinion because it ignores students' petitions. The Executive knew that students wanted to demonstrate. It had no knowledge of students who did not want a demonstration. It chose to act on an assumption for which it had no evidence, namely that students did not want a demonstration.

A Student Executive is elected to represent students, not to control them. Once it ceases to represent and tries to dictate, then becomes a dictatorship.

It is a dictatorship. Once a executive becomes a dictatorship, is hypocritical for it to expect students not to undertake direct action. It is the executive which has made indirect action impossible. The executive is therefore hypocritical, dictatorial and arrogant. Fortunately, it will soon have to face another election.

OWEN GAGE

PROTEST OVER

The protest is over . . .

GOD—THE UNKNOWN

It has been said that the only true wise man is the agnostic. One who admits that he does not know enough of the world to pass a conclusive judgment on the existence, or non-existence, of gods.

The atheist, and theist, it follows, are fools. For both claim knowledge of the universe, superior to that claimed by their fellow men.

Are these statements true? Does it follow that all churchmen are fools, or that such eminent philosophers as Russell, Huxley etc. are also fools?

Any discussion on the existence, or non-existence of gods must ultimately end in stalemate. No theist can produce conclusive evidence that gods exist. No atheist can prove their non-existence, although the arguments put forward by both sides are many.

Usually the young theist relies on the argument that, if God did not make the world, who did? But this is countered by the theory that inert matter in the world was energised by an electrical storm. The theist then moves a major piece, and asks, "What caused this storm, and what made this electric energy, if it was not God?" "Ahh," is the answer. "But if God made everything, what made God?" Here the theist is stumped. But he can say "He was always there!"

Result:— Stalemate.

Some think that the best answer to an atheist's prayer is in a Presbyterian Minister's sermon, in which it is stated, "God is what you make him!"

From this it may logically be conceived that a water tap may be called "God," but we all know what a water tap is, and how it works. If, however, we were to show a tap to a native, and demonstrate its use, it is quite feasible that he might call the tap a "god." After all, he cannot see the link between the tap, and the stream from which it draws water. To him, an object which produces a never ending supply of water from nowhere is an object to be adored.

YOU ASK ME TO PROVE
THE EXISTENCE
OF GOD ?
— MY
MACHINE
HERE
PHOTOGRAPHS
HIM !



From this, we may take the step to the statement, "God is what you make him."

The hydrogen Bomb has acquired the status of a God in many civilised households. In the bomb, many people see the end or the salvation of humanity. People realise that if the power harnessed in the bomb were to be used against mankind, the human race might reach its end. If this energy were to be used to better mankind it could lead the world onto a whole new realm of discoveries.

Among the most twisted of the 300 students who attended Friday Night's hop organised expertly by the International Club, were two young cabaret artistes, recently released from the Male Ballet. Lybelia Chrichton Lavinia Smurd and her equally charming partner executed with great gusto three well-known songs.

A true atomic age.

It is true that we not openly worship this God, Nuclear Power, but is held in esteem so high that it has attained the stature of a God, whether benevolent or not.

All of which leads to this conclusion. Whatever one's views are on the existence they must be right. For gods, or lack of gods, exist solely in the minds of people. This belief can be called faith, superstition or ignorance. None of these outlooks can be ridiculed.

F. S. DAVIES.

Vie's King and Queen of the Twist are now Mr L. Hunia, and his delightful and petite partner, Miss Wendy Harker.

The club can be proud of this dance, and I think, will be assured of a good turnout at any of their future functions. The next is an Indonesian Evening, on the 24th June.

F. S. S.-D.



THAT'S RIGHT !
WE TURN
THE
HANDLE
AND
HERE
IT
COMES.



THERE'S ONLY
ONE
TROUBLE,
— IT
ALWAYS
COMES
OUT
LIKE
THIS !

R FEES ISSUE

COMMENTS

members of the executive have resigned... scurrilous orders and countermanding orders (both from the same source?) have been issued. I think it only fair that the general student body be put in the picture.

Firstly, what was the protest about? Two schools of thought exist. Dwyer asserts that the protest was made against the increase in fees, per se; another group feels that, for practical purposes, this approach is likely to be of little significance, and suggest that protests should be lodged against the "anomalies" that have been created by the introduction of the new system.

While I disapprove of the principle, and the methods used to raise fees, I also support the contention that more immediate gain is likely to be achieved by the "fight" which is centred around the anomalies. I repeat that this is merely a personal point of view, which rests entirely on the interpretation of the present situation.

Secondly, what the hell were the executives playing at? At a recent G.M. a motion was passed, almost unanimously (172/8), calling on the executive to organise a protest. The executive, so says President Mitchell, organised protests during Capping "Prosech" and during Extravaganza; in principle they have carried out the intention of the motion, in spirit they have failed lamentably.

Support Lacking

Mitchell, O'Brien, Moriarty and their cronies suggest that to protest at the present time, when negotiations are under way, would prejudice our "cause"; they use this contention to excuse the lack of official support for the recent demonstration at the opening of Parliament; in spite of the fact that at the same executive meeting they passed a motion "condemning the recent rises in university fees."

Could it not be that an executive supported and organised demonstration would have added further weight to the present negotiations? Is it not also possible that a protest of an orderly nature (as was the one attended at the opening of Parliament) would have brought before the general public the degree of student dissatisfaction that in fact exists? Might it not be that President Mitchell's position in the National Party hierarchy in some way influenced his Presidential decision?

These questions are worth speculating on, for no matter how much the executive of V.U.W.S.A., and the Association of N.Z. University Students have accomplished in the traditional methods of negotiation (and they have certainly not been idle in this respect) it must be pointed out that no unified, official and organised protest, by the student body, has yet taken place. It should have, and before now.

P. J. R. BLIZZARD.

Executive

The exec. will take the following action:

In view of the grave concern over the forged notice, that unless the person involved had not confessed by Monday, June 11, the police would be called.

If he did confess, disciplinary action would be taken by Exec.

If it was necessary to call in the police, criminal charges would be pressed and the culprit suspended from the association.

Students

Although there remain only a few days until the present Exec. goes out of power, students wish to express their dissatisfaction yet again. Notice has been given to the Secretary demanding a Special General Meeting of the Student Body to be called between the 12 and 17 of June. Preparation must be made to accommodate the feelings of the meeting should it desire a secret ballot on any issue. The following motions will be presented at the meeting:

(1) That the executive of the Association shall be bound by the motions passed at this meeting unless a general meeting of the association directs otherwise. Moved:

FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL

"We believe in the principles of free education from kindergarten to university," said the Dominion Secretary of the N.Z. Social Credit Political League (Mr O. R. Marks). He was asked to comment on the fees issue.

Mr Marks said that at the last election the League's policy was that there should be no fees at all. He said fees were out of date, that "the country can only benefit from free education." At the present time there were too few people with high qualifications. "There are quite a few bright people not going on to university," concluded Mr Marks.

R.J.B.

NASH ON FEES

"I have always objected most strongly to the raising of students' fees", said the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Nash). Speaking with campaign ardour, he felt that the new system severely handicapped even those students to whom bursaries were awarded.

Everyone should be given the chance to do well in life, and this could not be achieved, in these days, without a university education. Mr Nash claimed that everyone capable from benefiting, benefited from a higher education. They should be afforded every opportunity to attend university. The awkward restrictions of the new fees were prohibitive.

F.L.

REDS ON FEES

"The fees raise is unjustified and typical of the penny-pinching policy of the Government." This was said by the Secretary of the Communist Party (Mr Nunes) in Wellington recently. He said that the fees were far too high and that "children of the wage-earners bear the burden." It would make university education out of the range of wage-earners' children.

Mel Stone, R. E. Magnusson.

(2) That the Association demands that university fees be lowered and eventually abolished. Moved: R. E. Magnusson, R. J. Bromby.

(3) That the Executive is bound to approach the government on the subject of fees until fees are lowered to or below the scale of 1960 fees. Moved: P. Blizzard, Gary Mutton.

VILLACOP

Said a policeman on duty during demonstration: "If they (the students) had come through my gate, they would have done so over my dead body."

(4) That the Executive immediately demand of N.Z.U.S.A. that N.Z.U.S.A. organise a nation-wide petition asking for the lowering or abolition of university fees, the petition to be completed before the end of the university year, and failing action by N.Z.U.S.A. the Executive of this Association shall organise a petition in the electorates within the V.U.W. district, which petition shall be completed before the end of the university year. Moved: J. Iorns, F. Davies.

(5) That the Executive shall and is bound to, organise orderly demonstrations on the fees issue which are to be held until fees are lowered to or below the 1960 scale of fees. Moved: M. St. John, Jean Meyer.

(6) That this meeting of the Association holds that those members of the Executive who opposed demonstrations on the fees issue were contemptuous of the constitution and of the motions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Association. Moved: J. Hawkins, Cathy Benefield.

(7) That the Association has no confidence in those members of the Executive who opposed the demonstration on fees and in the event of those members failing to be recognised the Association has no confidence in the Executive as a whole. Moved: R. E. Magnusson, R. J. Bromby.

(8) That the Association is proud of the relation the University holds with Sir Ernest Marsden and supports him in his findings on the level of radioactivity in New Zealand due to psychotic nuclear testing. Moved: Martin Kerr, J. Ansell.

(9) That this Association demands that a sufficient and efficient bursary system be instituted.

C.B.

VIEW FROM THE LEFT

Back Stabbing

Mr R. Menzies appears to be successfully watching Australia's interests during the present negotiations over England's projected membership in the EEC. It is to be hoped that Mr J. R. Marshall is as successful in looking after ours. The fact that N.Z. has sent only her deputy prime minister has been the cause for some comment both here and overseas. This is probably only inexplicable if one is aware of the rising dissatisfaction within the National Party with the leadership of Mr Holyoake. The rebellious elements have tended to place their hopes in Mr Marshall. That's why Mr Marshall better be successful in England.

Commonwealth v. EEC

Opposition to England's entry into the E.E.C. is tending to rally around the concept of the Commonwealth. Of course this is proving a wonderfully successful emotional catchery, but is it a very realistic one? The hard facts of the economic situation that England is in make it imperative, or so think Meandering Mac, and his cohorts, that she join as soon as possible. It's clearly a time for off with the old and on with the new. A man's got nothing to cling to these days. All the old props are going; the Crazy Gang, The Empire and now the Commonwealth. Next thing you know we'll be allied with Russia again.

The Executive

The action of the exec. in attempting to ban the demonstration against fees was not only going against the expressed wishes of the Student Body, but was ill-advised and stupid. The demonstration was bound to be held whatever the actions of the Executive and withdrawing Executive support would, at the most, result in a weaker

demonstration. If the demonstration was to be held it had to be strong to carry any weight, it was bound to be held, and in the circumstances no more foolish and short-sighted could have been taken by the scared rabbits in the Public Relations warren. (Contributed by G.M.).

New Cars for Old

In view of the recent prosecutions against those who have sold cars, bought with overseas funds, before the permitted period, it is time the Government took steps to deny the rumour that the Governor General is guilty of the same offence. A persistent rumour is going the rounds that he has bought the cars at factory price with overseas funds and sold them at a handsome profit. Such rumours can only do damage to the standing of, and the high regard in which, the Queen's representative is held in this country. The Government must squash this pernicious rumour immediately.

Mr Hackett

Congratulations to Mr F. L. Hackett upon his election as deputy leader of the Labour Party. He has all the qualifications for the job. During his terms in parliament he has not antagonised anyone and neither has he impressed them. He has all the personal qualifications for the job, he is colourless, uninspiring and unprepossessing. Probably the only person in N.Z. unsurprised by his election is Mr Hackett. The Labour Party has once again demonstrated its complete lack of confidence in anyone with ability and intelligence and so Mr Nordmeyer returns to the political wilderness from which he appeared to be emerging.

Thought

Many a good student discussion is ruined by the cynic who introduces into it facts and figures.

VAL MAXWELL



Ex Vic Students Protesting in London

Executive Elections 1962

The following students of the Victoria University Students' Association have been elected unopposed to the 1962-1963 Executive:

Treasurer	A. M. Harris nominated: J. Perham seconded: C. H. Murray Keren Clark
Women's Vice President	Keren Clark nominated: A. T. Mitchell seconded: Cathy Benefield R. J. Maconie
Secretary	R. J. Pitchforth nominated: C. D. Lind Mitchell seconded: Keren Clark A. T. Mitchell
Cultural Affairs	Con O'Leary nominated: R. M. Hamilton seconded: S. G. O'Regan A. T. Mitchell
Women's Representative	Cathy Benefield nominated: Keren Clark seconded: Mel Stone Bruce Middleton
Social	Gerald McKay nominated: J. Perham seconded: C. D. Lind Mitchell Mike Sladden
Sports	B. L. Pomeroy nominated: A. T. Mitchell seconded: C. McBride Paul Spender

MEET THE VIC. CHIEFS

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

Although possessing almost the highest authority in the administration of Victoria University, Vice Chancellor James Williams is virtually unknown to a great majority of the students. His position controls multiple affairs — Dr. Williams wryly remarked, "I have the strong impression that I do what I can't persuade others to do."

These duties include the management of all internal and external finances and every aspect of the administrative and academic policy — both within the University and without. As Vice-Chancellor, he is an ex-officio member of the central university board, and adjunct committees, as well as president of the Professorial Board. He represents Victoria in negotiation with the government, and the Grants Committee. He heads the Academic legislation, and from him, comes the formulation of proposals for physical developments. "This last," said Dr. Williams, "is the most important single duty of my office."

RAPID EXPANSION

Since the war, the number of students attending Victoria have doubled and redoubled, in fact, "a time of very extraordinary growth," and it is this growth which poses the basic problem. Now that New Zealand's four universities are autonomous, this problem will be more easily controlled, as the central machinery of the recent University of New Zealand did not have the organisation or the capabilities to cope with the rapid expansion.

With increased numbers, facilities had to be improved, equipment modernized, sports and cultural activities catered for, and lodgings for students provided. Dr Williams illustrated his problem.

"Thirty people in a paddock can play a game of football, but increase those numbers to three hundred, and all hope of organisation is lost. They must be provided for. A meal can be prepared for thirty, but when the students number a few thousands, an efficient catering system must be effected."

As Dr Williams stressed, all this responsibility lies with him, and even the registrar, if in doubt, must refer to him. "I am overall above the lot of them," said the Vice Chancellor.

He had no advice for students. "I could give some, but it is only what has been reiterated for years — and even though it may be sound, it would not be original. I know I was never much impressed with the advice shot at me when I was a student. They must find out how to manage for themselves." However, he continued that life at university was an experience no one should miss. "It is an intellectual hothouse, a special opportunity in an otherwise humdrum life." It affords the chance of gratifying intellectual interest, and of pursuing all cultural, sporting, religious, and political activities. Dr. Williams feels sympathy for the part-timers. "It is tough on those who have to earn a living, as well as study — they miss out."

The vice chancellor, an eminent lawyer, was educated at Taihape District High School and Auckland Grammar. He gained his L.L.M. at Clare College, Cambridge, and in 1935, his Ph.D. at Victoria. From 1942-46, he was Dean of the Law Faculty of Sydney University, and in the following years, became Professor of English and New Zealand Law at Victoria.

He held the position of President of the Solicitors' Admission Board, New South Wales, and gained an

PRIMARY AMBITIONS

Once actively interested in mountaineering, all he does now is read books on alpinism, this Dr Williams mentioned with a regretful smile. His other interests include the study of political history, and in complete contrast, the geography, flora and fauna of New Zealand — "nothing too technical though" — and trout fishing.

His time is too occupied to be able to indulge in any interest in music and television.

It would have been interesting to discover whether so intelligent and successful a man had realised his primary ambitions. Dr Williams explained that his ambitions were modified or abandoned as situations changed. "Whatever desires I once had, have changed, but are not necessarily disappointed." As opportunity shifted, so a fresh ambition came into focus.

The Vice Chancellor could not name "off-the-cuff" some principle of philosophy with which he guided his affairs. Most matter-of-factly he said that he acquired his approach to life through habits and attitudes he had picked up throughout his life, from his family, his schooling, and his occupation. "People assume rationalities from their environment and from their religion, gaining an intangible set of principles."

UNDERSTANDING

In the short time of the interview, the up-to-now, almost unknown personality of the Vice Chancellor, slowly assumed substance, and the reporter gained the impression of a man of great practicality; with ideas, which are sound, as well as rational and unemotive, with an astute and definite understanding of students, which he said "have not changed since I began my studies many years ago."

This controlled intellect, and composed disciplined thinking are, one begins to understand, the vitally necessary characteristics for a Vice Chancellor of an important university, which, for better or for worse, has to bear the stamp and influence of a man essential to its present and future existence.

WANT A CAREER

The University Placement Proposals have been passed by the Professorial Board and the University Council. It will provide advice and information to graduates and senior undergraduates on possible careers.

Other services it will provide include: assisting students in obtaining vacation jobs, giving useful experience, bringing notice of employers' vacancies to registered students with the necessary qualifications, assisting experienced graduates to obtain professional advancement.

But it can only help students place themselves.

The service will be in full operation next year. Any students wanting advice now should see Mr Boyd the Managing Sec., who will be the secretary to the Board. The service will be free. It is hoped that employers will pay for the scheme. It is to be run by a Board, half from the employers, and half

THE REGISTRAR

Mr L. O. Desborough, the Registrar of the University, is a mild-mannered and approachable man who nevertheless gives the appearance of having a situation well in hand. Salient questioned him about his job last week. Mr Desborough made a special point of his administrative position. He said that his job was to be in charge of all matters concerning finance and records, and that although he was co-equal in responsibility with the Professorial Board, both the Registrar's office and the Board were under the control of the Vice Chancellor, who in turn sat on the governing council. Mr Desborough emphasised that although he was present at Council meetings, it was purely to act as secretary.

VICTORIA GRADUATE

The Registrar's office was nevertheless large and complex, with specialist divisions of labour—although the final responsibility for any of his staff's actions rested with him.

After graduating from Victoria with a B.Comm., Mr Desborough went to Auckland, where he was registrar for twelve years before taking up the same job here.

What qualities did he think his with a B.Com., Mr Desborough seemed to think that Vice Chancellors today were generally men of proven administrative ability, but they also had to be prominent members of an academic staff.

BOYD—WILSON FIELD

The allocation for practice nights at the Boyd-Wilson field leaves much to be desired from the point of view of all clubs concerned.

It is understood that the Registrar has the responsibility of convening the committee for the purpose of allocating these nights. It has been his policy to call this meeting late in May which is highly unsatisfactory for the winter sports clubs.

As Mr Wesselden of the soccer club pointed out at last week's Sports Council A.G.M. winter sport has been under way for some six to eight weeks and his club had played quite a few competition games without the benefit of an organised and regular practice night.

According to reliable sources these allocation meetings are supposed to be held in February (for winter sports) and August (for summer sports).

"Salient" hopes that this position will be rectified in the coming year and that these allocations will be made promptly, avoiding indecision and clashes in practice nights between clubs concerned.

LOOKING BACK

With the Freedom from Hunger Campaign upon us it is interesting to look back at the activities of students in the 1940's.

Students in those days gave up half a day for such causes. Students work days are days when students offer services cutting hedges, painting garages, cleaning windows, ditch digging for World Student Relief.

In 1945, £175 was raised, in 1946 £105. The May, 1947 issue of SALIENT exhorts students to give up a day working for students overseas.

IMPERIALISM

A SALIENT editorial of 1947 called the intervention in Malaya against the Communists "a revival of the old colonial policy of Great Britain." It termed it "repressive action" and alleged it was serving the interests of wealthy rubber planters.

R.J.B.

MIRABEAU BRIDGE

By GUILLAUME APOLLINAIRE

Beneath Mirabeau bridge flows the Seine
And our loves
Must I remember them
Joy always came after pain
Let the night come the hour strike
The days go by I remain
Hand in hand let us stay face to face
While beneath
The bridge of our arms passes
The eternal glances the wave so tired
Let the night come the hour strike
The days go by I remain
Love goes by like this running water
Love goes by
How slow is life
And how violent is Hope
Let the night come the hour strike
The days go by I remain
The days pass by and the weeks pass by
Neither time past
Nor loves return
Beneath Mirabeau bridge flows the Seine
Let the night come the hour strike
The days go by I remain

Transl. by M. Young

OPEN WINDOW

SPRING

Your fingers are warm fingers,
gentle fingers, strong fingers,
stroking my back in the way
that I would set a cat to purr.
Ecstasy lingers, memories of fingers
painting my neck with pleasure.
Your voice is a sweet voice,
tender voice, love-filled voice,
breathing soft-flavoured words
that melt in my opened mouth.
The taste pleases, your voice teases
kissing my lips with whispers.
Your season is a delicate season,
bright season, fragrant season,
opening buds spilling their scent
into the mixing bowl of the air.
The world is blessed, my back caressed,
by the thousand fingers of the sun.

Mark Young.

THOUGHT

Dirty socks and a dirty book occupy
my little blue bag
with its worn out
handles,
and I wonder if the smell of my socks
will taint
the paperback,
but
the book in my bag is such, that even
my dirty socks
haven't a hope
of
tainting it any further.

—by Mark Young.

N.Z. Songs

This country has some good songs, if you can find them. On Thursday, May 31, a small group from the Wellington Folk-Song Club presented an evening at V.U.W. Shearer's songs, gold rush songs, an Australian convict's song, Jamaican and American folk songs, recently written socially-criticised songs by Peter Cape ("She'll Be Right," "I've Got a New Brown Sportscoat," etc.), English traditional songs, all come under the somewhat-off-putting title of "Folk Song." The audience participated as much as possible, and since most of them were tramps, they reciprocated with songs

Students Want Women Nationalized

STUDENTS WANT BROTHELS
DEBATE: The Nationalisation of Women

Victoria University does not want to see women become state property. The motion was lost. Thomas Berthold, law student, and Steven O'Regan rather liked the idea of national brothels. Two other persons fought on their side. In defence of the women were Merle Boyle and Cecella Frost. The two ladies were supported by the rest of the floor speakers.

Mr Berthold told his audience that marriage is out of date; that the romantic concept of love entertained in the Western mind is purely a delusion. He further pointed out the various advantages to be gained from nationalising women.

Society is indeed rotten and corrupt. Marriage is archaic and obsolete today. However, to remedy this terrible position, Mr Berthold proposed a scheme.

He suggested that we should have a State Women Department; a department consisting possibly of a department of internal affairs for Labour (for the women) and a department of external affairs for men. Women could then be rented or raffled.

There could be many advantages for men. Much shoe-leather and time could be saved; there would be no more frustrations. Equal chances for all would bring about less hostility. Furthermore, his scheme would overthrow the greatest conspiracy of all time.

Regarding the women, they too, would benefit from nationalisation. Widows and spinsters would be wiped out of the picture; there would be no frustrated maternal instincts.

IMAGINATION

Marriage is out of date. The Chinese and the Japanese have built up vast populations without this sentimental hogwash which the Westerners label "romance". Our concept of love is a snare, a delusion.

Nothing would be lost from nationalisation. Romantic love is purely a figment of the imagination.

Mr O'Regan presented some rather socialistic views to support his case. He claimed that selfish individualistic ideals would be immersed in the spirit of togetherness, he said.

"To increase the labour force, Mr Chairman, we must increase LABOUR."

I fancy myself as a Socialist. I believe that the natural resources of the country should be owned, controlled and exploited by society as a whole, by the state."

BIBLICAL HANGOVER

The trend today is towards the equality of the sexes, towards equal pay, equal rights, equal opportunities.

N.Z., long regarded as a laboratory of social reform has been to the fore in this development. What N.Z. has not done is to free its women from their traditional bondage, from the social structure imposed on them by the patriarchal Biblical tradition.

We have thus far only scratched at the surface of reform, at the myths and shibboleths, to justify our reputation we must free women utterly, we must strike at

the very origin of their inequality, the tribal hangover of married state.

There is ample authority for such a move in the XTD tradition. The ideal form of XTD society we are told is the THEISTIC communal society where the property of the group is communally held and more important communally exploited. The base, degrading social structure where the vested interest of property is the foundation of social values is anti-christian, prejudicial to the spiritual welfare of man.

His proposal would tend to mitigate against this trend.

MAN'S BONDAGE

How can man achieve any of the higher, more spiritual things of life if he is forced by social taboos to concern himself with the maintenance of his property, of his privilege.

Man will be freed from this bondage to property, he will be free to follow his highest impulse, the satisfaction of his basic drives will be a state function and personal inclination when and how the individual wants such satisfaction.

Thus it is in the interests of the woman as an individual, she will be free of the traditional bondage of man as an individual, he will have variety and personal independence, of society, in production and peace.

Espinas in his *Animal Societies*, 1887, states . . .

"The horde is the highest social group observable among animals. It seems to be composed of families, but right from the very start the family and the horde stand in antagonism to one another, they develop in an inverse ratio."

The interests of society as a group are opposed to the interest of the family . . . conversely the family's interest is inimical to society as a whole.

WOMEN SPEAKERS

Misses Merle Boyle and Cecella Frost vigorously opposed the motion.

Miss Boyle invited the gathering to imagine what public reaction to such a scheme would be like. She read out some imaginary letters, signed "Business Man (Responsible)", "Mrs X", "Mother of Nine," and "Madame", respectively. The country just simply cannot stand the strain (referring to the cost of national-nationalisation).

Another governmental department would mean more public servants. Competition, said Miss Boyle, is good. There must be free enterprise and nationalisation would immediately destroy competition. The basis of society would be destroyed. It would be suicidal to act upon the motion.

Looking seductively from beneath the half-dimmed lights of the memorial theatre, Miss Frost said she failed to see the logic in Mr O'Regan's arguments. She reinforced Miss Boyle's ideas and pointed out that the lack of competition would lead to the degeneration of society. Men would be deprived of the initiative if we have brothels. Anyway, she wanted equality of the sexes.

Misses Boyle and Frost were the only women speakers that evening.

RECORDS

BLUES IS A STORY. Sonny Terry (harmonica and vocals) and Brownie McGhee (guitar and vocals). Record Society RZ 6024.

Sonny Terry (real name Saunders Terrell) is a virtuoso of the harmonica who makes Larry Adler sound like an amateur on comb and tissue paper. His playing and singing with Brownie McGhee, playing the guitar, is a masterpiece of backwoods blues music-making. The twelve tracks on this Record Society release provide some of the best blues vocal duets ever recorded. The recorded quality is excellent.

MUSIC OF INDIA. Ravi Shankar. Record Society RZ 6020.

I'm sorry, but this just is not my cup of tea. While I find considerable interest in Japanese music and classical Chinese opera, I can't really get interested in this record—one for the specialist in fact.

THE ITALIAN STRING QUARTET IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Gabrieli: Due Canzoni per sonar a quattro, Marini: Balletto (Sonata a Quattro), Neri: Sonata a Quattro, Vitali: Capriccio, Scarlatti: Sonata a Quattro, Vivaldi: Sonata a Quattro—"Al Santo Sepolero". The Quartetto Italiano. Record Society RZ 6028.

On the level of simple, indiscriminate enjoyment, there is no gainsaying the fact that this is intensely enjoyable music—it is comfortably recorded if not the last word in high fidelity.

There are some drawbacks though. The following points were made by Jeremy Noble, to whose notes in *THE GRAMOPHONE* I am indebted.

He points out that to claim a line of descent between the pieces on this disc is wrong. "The link between them is extremely tenuous—even non-existent." There is a total absence of continuo in all of them when some form of keyboard instrument or member of the lute family should have been present (except, perhaps, for the pieces by Gabrieli, and these were probably intended for a larger group of strings than a quartet).

In manuscript, the Vivaldi is described as a Sinfonia and not a sonata, as on the record. The Scarlatti may belong in this category also.

If then, you are not interested in musicological questions (i.e., if you like Purcell arranged by Coates, Handel by Harty and even, heaven forbid, Bach by Walton) and have a wish to explore some interesting byways of early music, then this record is a useful introduction. (Perhaps I should point out that the Quartetto Italiano uses no vibrato, in keeping with the style of music—this does tend to produce a duller sound than the tone to which one is accustomed.)

IMPRESSOES DO BRASIL. Laurindo Almeida (guitar), Ray Turner (piano). Grattali: Concerto for Guitar and Piano, Tres Choros, Sandade. Almeida: Serenata, Crepusculo em Copacabana, Villa Lobos: Gavota-Choro. Record Society RZ 6030.

While there is no doubt that Almeida is a great guitarist—his tone is beautifully resonant, his technique and command of his instrument undisputed—I must admit to feeling some disappointment over this disc. Almeida here does not always avoid the monotony inherent in a twelve-inch LP devoted entirely to solo guitar playing (even if accompanied by piano) of music which, if by different composers even, bears too much similarity in the different pieces to be listenable for any length of time. And yet Segovia avoided it easily on his early Brunswick LP's (now unfortunately deleted), perhaps because his pieces were more varied in mood and style.

The recording is dead, lacking in treble, and there is not much reality in the piano tone, but guitarists will presumably forgive

this in view of the opportunity to hear more of Almeida's outstanding ability.

A CHOPIN RECITAL. Ballade No. 2 in F Major (Op. 38), Nocturne No. 15 in F Minor (Op. 55 No. 1), Nocturne No. 7 in C Sharp Minor (Op. 27 No. 1), Waltz No. 11 in G Flat Major (Op. 70 No. 1) Waltz No. 6 in D Flat Major (Op. 64 No. 1), Mazurka No. 21 in C Sharp Minor (Op. 30 No. 4), Mazurka No. 45 in A Minor (Op. 67 No. 4), Mazurka No. 25 in B Minor (Op. 33 No. 4), Impromptu No. 1 in A Flat Major (Op. 29), Scherzo No. 2 in B Flat Minor (Op. 31). Malcuzyński (piano). World Record TZ 166.

It would be hard to find a better mixed collection of Chopin, and as well played, as this one. Malcuzyński gives well thought out and shapely phrased performances which never descend into mere piano bashing of the over-romantic virtuoso kind.

It is a pity that the piano tone is somewhat restricted and not full range. Trying to widen it with the controls resulted in some raggedness in the treble—even so, musically a fine disc.

ON THE TOWN. Recreation of the film sound track by Soloists, The Williams Singers and Geoff Love and his Orchestra. Columbia 33 MEX 8009 (Variety Club).

A worthy souvenir of the best film musical yet. The songs are not memorable in themselves (except for the rousing New York, New York and the title song), but provide nostalgic memories of the Gene Kelly-Stanley Donen film. Excellently sung and recorded, and fine ensemble work in the concerted numbers.

MOZART. Serenade No. 7 in D (K.250) ("Haffner"). Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Karl Munchinger, with Willi Boskovsky (violin). Decca LXTM 5632.

This new record of a seldom recorded work (the only other version, as far as I know, is a Heliodor one) is a winner in every way. Boskovsky, despite star billing, follows somewhat the same procedure he adopts with Strauss, but plays the important solos from amongst his fellow violinists, making the serenade sound somewhat like a quasi concerto, which, of course, it is, for it is essentially symphonic in character, not just chamber music with woodwind added.

The balance of all the instru-

ments in the VPO is excellent, with Decca's usual good string tone, but with some slightly off (or should I say continental) oboe sound. Munchinger does a very stylish job of conducting and gets good ensemble work, with clean attack and nicely balanced between strings woodwind and brass. The engineers are on top form in this mono form (I have not yet heard the stereo) and it is possible to forget that this is a record and simply enjoy the music.

BIZET. Symphony in C Major. Jeux D'Enfants—Suite. La Jolie Fille de Perth—Suite. Suisse Romande Orchestra conducted by Ernest Ansermet. Decca SXLM 2275.

There is almost direct competition here between Beecham (M) ALP1761, (S) ASD 388) and Ansermet but not quite, for Sir Thomas uses the second rate Lalo Symphony in G Minor as a fill up. What it amounts to is that you should make your choice according to what you want with the Bizet.

As far as performances are concerned, Beecham's has a little more of those legendary qualities that were his trademark—the snappy little turns of phrase and the immaculate conception (!)—but Ansermet is excellent in his own way and if not contrasted immediately and directly with Beecham is still a winner.

For me anyway it is the coupling that decides the matter. I would much rather have the two Bizet suites than the Lalo offering—especially as these themselves are beautifully played. (One of the Serenades is missing from La Jolie Fille, to get the work on the record.)

As for the technicalities, I have heard only the stereo, but I have no doubt that this will be far preferable to the mono, no matter how good that is, for even where the scoring gets a bit involved there is no difficulty in separating the strands in the musical texture. All round, a most enjoyable disc.

VOTE TODAY

FACING THE MUSIC

The answers to the following ten questions will be published in *Salient* of July 2. The writer of the first set of correct, or nearest correct, answers received by June 25 will be allowed to select an LP of his own choice at the warehouse of H.M.V. (N.Z.) Ltd. The quiz is open to everyone (except Arthur Everard).

- Only two of his 32 well-known piano sonatas were given their names by Beethoven himself. Which two?
- Who was the composer of the ballet *Cydalise and the Satyr*?
- What have the following works in common:
Todentanz (Liszt)
Symphonie Fantastique (Berlioz)
Isle of the Dead (Rachmaninoff)
Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini (Rachmaninoff)?
- Which works contain parts for:
(a) Charleston block
(b) large iron chain
(c) wind machine
(d) recorded nightingale
(e) Whips, hammers, whistles
(f) Typewriters and sirens?
(6 separate works in all.)
- Who invented the 12-note tone-row system?
- In which ballet does one of the chief characters lay an egg?
- What do Stravinsky's *Madrid* (No. 4 of *Four Studies for Orchestra*) and Hindemith's *Toccata* (Op. 40) have in common?
- Who wrote:
(a) A Hygienic Prelude for Morning Use,
(b) Three Pieces in The Shape of a Pear?
- Which Verdi operatic aria commences with the note sequence A B C D E F G?
- And who set a catalogue of agricultural implements to music?

Address answers (in sealed envelope) to —
"Quiz" c/o *Salient*, S.U.B.

TO ALL STUDENTS

As a result of a recent visit to the Levin Hospital for the mentally retarded, a group of students have decided to organise a "Book Drive."

Would any student who has books suitable for ages 6 to 13, and who has no further use for such books, please hand them into the Librarian of the Psychology Department.

The success of this venture will be determined purely by the generosity of YOU as individual students.
I thank you all in anticipation.

P. J. R. BLIZARD.

THE DECLINE OF SIN

An unusual feature of writing in the last decade has been the number of successful (in the financial sense at least) novels written by young women of seventeen or eighteen. In 1955 in France, Francoise Sagan published 'Bonjour Tristesse' (in later years she has given us 'A Certain Smile', 'Those without Shadows' and 'Almei-Vous Brahm's').

Shortly afterwards in America, Pamela Moore published 'Chocolates for Breakfast.' Finally in 1958 a young French peasant girl named Berthe Grimault, in collaboration with her village postman, produced 'Beau Clown' and 'Tuen Son Enfant.' (The latter has been published in English as 'Blood on the Straw').

As well as being written by young women, these books have other resemblances. First, they all have rather sensational themes. As is well known Francoise Sagan portrays the amoral amatory goings on of bored young French sophisticates.

Pamela Moore writes about similar activities among a group of equally bored Americans, who are a little younger and a little less sophisticated. Berthe Grimault, in 'Blood on the Straw' manages to cover infanticide, nymphomania, insanity and suicide.

Not unnaturally a second similarity is that the sensational theme in conjunction with the age of the authors has ensured a succes de scandale wherever these books have appeared and have brought fame and money to the authors. One of Sagan's blurbs, for example, describes her as "the idol of youth... the most celebrated living French person." She owns (and craves) five fast cars, and likes speed, whisky and jazz.

Sagan, of course, has been the most successful (partially because she has continued to write readable novels and because she has attracted the attention of Hollywood, which has filmed at least three of her books) but the others have nothing to complain about.

Berthe Grimault was given an invitation by "the headmistress of a delightful finishing school in Kent to spend a year as a non-paying pupil," and has become "a well-mannered, reasonably self-possessed young lady and she remains a sweet and simple girl whose personality is totally devoid of vice." (I quote her publisher).

Commercial Gimmick

So successful have these novelists been, in fact, that many critics have suspected that the whole phenomenon is nothing more than a commercial gimmick well exploited. 'Peyton Place' and that ilk have proved conclusively that sex and violence sell well anyway; have them described by a girl of eighteen and the readers of the world are yours. Alternatively, the girl of eighteen need not actually write the stuff, but merely put her name to it.

There are, however, two factors which reduce this last possibility almost to nothing. One is the fact that it would be easily enough exposed. Sagan has gone on writing, while a year in a finishing school in Kent would surely have shown Grimault up as a fake if she was one.

The second factor is the quality of the writing. Sagan writes short nerveless stories whose method and manner is perfectly adapted to their subject matter. Her characters have no great depth, but they are sharply outlined. An atmosphere of disillusioned boredom is brilliantly created and maintained.

As for Grimault, I have never read anything quite as shattering as the opening two chapters of 'Blood on the Straw.' If the succeeding pages are less shattering it is because we have been drawn powerfully into the atmosphere of a rather brutal French peasant family. Their actions no longer surprise us quite so much.

Dubious

Moore's work is a bit dubious on both grounds. She has, to the best of my knowledge, disappeared from the literary scene, which is in itself suspicious. Furthermore, the writing in 'Chocolates for Breakfast' has not the distinction of the two French girls'. The book is less concentrated than theirs, and could have been produced by any competent literary worker.

Consideration of one book by each of these writers will place us in a position to make some interesting generalisations about the social and literary implications of this phenomenon.

'Bonjour Tristesse' by Francoise Sagan is about Cecile, a girl (17), spending a holiday with her father. The keynote of the book is struck in the opening paragraph: "A strange melancholy pervades me... which I hesitate to give the grave and beautiful name of sadness. In the past the idea of sadness always appealed to me, now I am almost ashamed of its complete egotism. I had known boredom, regret, and at times remorse, but never sadness."

Immediately we are in a world where everything is tinged with cynicism and boredom. Cecile's father Raymond has a series of affairs with various women. She doesn't mind but "his only fault was that he imbued me (Cecile) with a cynical attitude towards love which, considering my age and inexperience, should have meant happiness and not only a transitory sensation. I was fond of repeating to myself sayings like Oscar Wilde's: 'Sin is the only note of vivid colour that persists in the modern world.'"

Eventually Anne, the latest in Raymond's series of mistresses shows signs of wanting to reform him and settle down. Cecile encourages another woman, Elsa, in her designs on Raymond. Anne sees these two together and kills herself in her car as a result.

For a while the relationship between Cecile and Raymond is strained, then they both find new lovers and forget the whole thing.

Love, Life

Such is this girl's introduction to love and life. Only Anne, of these people, ever takes account of anyone else. Cecile "loves" her father, but has no compunction in interfering with his life as she sees fit. He "loves" her, but leaves her entirely to her own devices. She drinks, makes love, sulks, works as she pleases.

For these people there is no depth or height of emotion. One cannot be hurt by what someone else does, because whatever it is, it is only to be expected. Nobody shouts, or weeps or hits anybody.

Only on one occasion is this attitude of emotional somnolence broken. That is when Cecile insults Anne in Raymond's presence. Anne is the outsider in this book. She is no pious moralist, certainly, but she does have ideas of finding stability and permanence in love.

It is this that Cecile resents. Raymond is tinged by Anne's ideas only sufficiently to demand a formal apology from Cecile. The very formality of it underlines its irrelevance to this milieu. At the end of the book Anne is just an odd memory.

Pamela Moore's Book 'Chocolates for Breakfast' opens in a girls' boarding school in America. All the girls are there because their parents can't think of anything else to do with them. The heroine is innocent but eager and has a friend who is not innocent, but still eager. The plot moves to Hollywood where the heroine's mother is a hack actress and where she loses her innocence.

Then she and her friend team up again in New York. By this time they are nineteen and women of the world. They down whiskies with monotonous regularity and sleep in company when asked.

They attend parties every night and cultivate friends who, at twenty-three are proud to be suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. When the book has covered two hundred or so pages, it stops.

Just Competent

As previously mentioned the writing is just competent. It is not, for example, in the same class as Salinger's 'The Catcher in the Rye' but, perhaps by sheer repetition, it makes its point. These people know only two things which can keep their interest in life even moderately alive; sex and alcohol.

After these two jaded looks at the educated classes it is something of a relief to plunge into 'Blood on the Straw' by Berthe Grimault, even if the way of life portrayed is savage. Josette, a peasant girl who is fond of men has a child by one of them. It is born dead one day when her parents are away. Francoise, her sister puts it in the pig trough and they conceal the event as best they can. Eventually Josette goes mad and is committed to an asylum.

On her return she is helped in maintaining an uncertain balance by being able to nurse a child belonging to a neighbour's city daughter. She becomes convinced the child is her own, and when it is taken from her, commits suicide with her father's slaughtering knife.

Relief

I said this book was almost a relief which may seem strange. But at least, by contrast with the characters in Sagan and Moore these people are emotionally alive. They scream, they love, they hate. They are not bored. But their life is hopeless for all their vitality. All they have to recommend them is a sort of punitive animal innocence. They do not rationalise, they do not control their lives. Events happen to them and they take them as they can.

It has been said of Francoise Sagan that she records precisely how boring life can be when it is lived without morals, philosophy or religious feeling. The same is obviously true of Pamela Moore. If one substitutes for "boring," "hopeless" then the same is true of Berthe Grimault. These books are peopled by men and women with no philosophy and no religion. Morals seem almost irrelevant to them.

This is life as it is seen by three young writers. I think it is reasonable to ask why the picture is so grim. Is it merely that it is hard to write about virtuous, purposeful people, or must we leave this to M.R.A. propagandists? Is, in fact, sin the only note of vivid colour that persists in the modern world?

Depressing

A most depressing feature of all this is that the sin which is made so much of in these books is not vivid at all. It is quite monotonous. One has only to consider Rabelais, Sterne, Boccaccio, Chaucer, Balzac and other writers of the past who covered similar themes. By contrast this stuff lacks gusto and humanity.

If today's characters seemed to enjoy their behaviour in the manner of Balzac's monks, for example, one might think more of them as people. To them, however, and therefore to the reader, modern sin is dull stuff. C. S. Lewis has said that in these days the really big sinners have died out, and we are left with a lot of petty fornicators. These books certainly seem to illustrate the point.

Furthermore, although they live their lives without reference to anybody else, these people are not individualists. Sin can be individual and interesting when some people remain moral. These authors do not write the usual gibes at "conventional" morality for they do not appear to know it exists. Such an attitude to life seems to me to negate all freedom.

It means that the more outrageous one's behaviour, then the more like everyone else one is, and the less room there is left for individual variation. The onrush of conformity has been detected in many places by many writers, here it is again, at the doors of the nursery. Sin, it seems is just not original any more.

By T. G. AITKEN

History of the Inquisition

Part three

In spite of efforts to impart uniformity to the courts, the distinctive character of the several courts has proved unconquerable. The character of the courts man built with his own personalities depending on the environment in which he lived.

Throughout Italy, the court of Rome adapted the policy of keeping divided as much as possible, the several internal states from each other that it might hold them all more easily in subjection; punishing those they chose by confiscation and finings.

While the Spaniard, being hot and vengeful, casted those they punished into dens, burned them, destroyed their dwellings and blotted out their names.

The Portuguese courts, could not become even more savage in punishment. But it did become more brutal by its preference of human anguish in several degrees of pain and horror.

But the most interesting of all was the court of Inquisition in Mexico. They had an interesting punishment for heretics which they seemed to indulge in more than any other of the various courts. Where the other courts kept pretty much to burning their victims, Mexico liked to "wall" them up; make them part of the foundations and so give added strength to the buildings.

CALLOUS

The Council of Sorbonne said, "No man shall be excused from this imprisonment for the sake of his wife, nor any woman for the sake of her husband; no one for his children, or for his parents; No one on account of his own weakness or old age..."

If a penitent was to be immured for life, life had to be preserved; at least for a time. But in most cases they just walled their victim in and left him to die from lack of food and air.

One example of this kind of immurement is related now. Rev. Dr. William Butler, a missionary of the Methodist Church, bought part of an old palace standing in the heart of Mexico city. On examining the property, he found the remains of about two hundred human bodies beneath the floor of the basement. The skeletons lay along the gallery side by side. Upon removing the remains and cementing in a new basement floor they made another discovery, and by far the best one.

What seemed to be the interior face of the main wall was for some distance smooth, being made of brick facing.

Dr. Butler had part of the wall sounded with hammers; in four places the wall sounded hollow; here the bricks were removed, to the horror of the workmen, four human bodies met their view. One man, sitting on a stone; two men standing; one woman laid on her back with an infant laid at her feet. They were all carefully removed to the public museum in Mexico City, where they can be seen today.

CLAD ALIKE

It is remarkable that the victims found were all dressed alike and bound in the same manner. When condemned to be walled up, each victim was dressed the same, bound close and fettered just the same.

The niches which held them were barely sufficient for a living person to stand upright and not wide enough to allow the body to fall. The body was held by the sides of the tomb and stiffened after death in the standing posture it had in the last agonies before death. Their heads had been shaved; the legs were made fast in irons; and a stout cloak was wrapped around their persons so they could not move the upper limbs. When found they were mummified for their flesh was not at all decayed.

The state of these bodies show that walling up alive is not only, if at all, one of the practices of the old Inquisition. These persons must have been walled up some time before the expulsion of the Inquisitor from Mexico.

But in the end, the national spirit of the various countries where the Inquisition took place, and the character of the people, imparted in the courts of the Inquisition, the countries own personality, good and bad; Until the Inquisition gave way in the process of time to the progress of national feeling and civil freedom. These two latter forces grew together for the overthrow of the Inquisition and the end of its human torment.

The Real Inquisition is extinct, there is no longer a secular arm to kill for it, and its temporal power is dead and gone.

MEHA.

Producers Producers Producers

—//—

The Drama Club invite Applications for Producers for a One Act Play to be entered at Arts Festival in August. All applications must be in the Drama Club pigeon hole in the locker room, S.U.B., or given to the secretary (Susan Harris, 'phone 18-882) by FRIDAY,

22nd JUNE.

THE OUTSIDE COLUMN

(by THE HOMME)

Let's face it. This University is a "Bore's Nest". No news. Nothing interesting ever happens. Everyone is apathetic. I'm alright Jack. I can't join any clubs. I'm only here to get a degree and then get out into the ratrace.

Desperation. Desperation. Desperation "twice more". "Give up in desperation." Giving up in desperation is a glorious pastime. Have YOU ever given up in desperation? It's the latest and the greatest. You know what I mean. "I finally gave up in desperation"—terrific stuff. Like the science student who had to write a thesis on "Umbug For U and Mee", and he couldn't find any reference books on the subject. He went to the lecturer, and got a negative reply and it was the same with the university library, and the umbug department, and the Parliamentary Library (strangely enough). Anyway, he finally gave up in desperation. Isn't that cute? Now, what's a funny ending for this little tale? Um . . . no . . . no, possibly . . . maybe . . . almost . . . not quite . . . oh . . . I give up in desperation. See what I mean? Doesn't it make you feel as if you want to, too? Go ahead and try it.

You'll like it.

Marilyn Monroe does.

I'm off to protest.

As usual a variety of names were plastered on different PROTEST sheets about the University, during the fervour of the crisis. Here are several which appeared on one list. Eccles, Benito Mussolini, Alfred E. Neuman, Sophia Loren, Lolita, Keith Holyoake, Liberace, Jock Strap, Fred Flange. And, of course, the inevitable D.B. Lager.

A bit mad, ain't it?

Fresher's Opinion

Now miss, what do you think of Vic?

Who, me?

Yes, you.

(Inquiringly). Do you really want to know?

Yes.

(A deep sigh). Really?

Yes.

Oh . . . I like him.

Overheard in the Hunter lobby where Salient posters were plastered. Ad Nauseum. "Freshers aren't the only ones."

An interesting little statement was reported in Truth a few weeks ago.

We quote:—

"It is a well known fact that there are two weak crustal fissures down both sides of the Pacific Ocean. On the same day of the Greymouth tremor, there was also a violent 'quake in Mexico, an area on the eastern fissure line, which wrecked a number of buildings and injured many people. That same day, the Americans exploded a very large underwater Nuclear Bomb on the Pacific floor."

Must admit that the painting in the art display in the S.U.B. titled, "Evening Greymouth", might have been more appropriately captioned, "Greymouth After an Earthquake".

I am the King of Slam, I am.
I dine on American spam,
And in between goops,
I ask for some troops,
And believe it or not, I gettam.

Historicus says, that Hunter Building is the oldest part of the University, and that it was named after Sir Thomas Hunter, the first Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at "Vic". It was opened in 1906, and cost £31,000. The northern wing was added in 1919, giving a much needed library and additional classrooms. The students themselves excavated the Varsity tennis courts in 1905. Did you know that the third stage of the Biology block was only added in 1954?

Imagine the sick looks on the faces of the three students, who, when attempting to sneak quietly out of an English lecture, dropped a satchel down the stairs at the back of E006.

But hardly commendable was the exit of several weirdly clad students who made a rude, noisy exit from the middle of the lecture hall, halfway through the period.

Congratulations:—

Varsity under 20 football side, on your draw with Te Aute College. The score—12-12.

Also, congratulations to the Vic team who carried off all the honours going, at the Catholic Students' Guild competitions at Tahi-hape during Queen's Birthday Weekend.

Also, the International Club on a most successful dance last Friday night.

Also the Extrav football team for their victory, 20-8 against the Nelson College side.

By now you have probably realised that this column is designed to comment on goings on about "Vic"; political, social, humorous, historical, critical, complimentary or anything going. If you come across any news items you think would suit, drop them into Salient room. You'll be welcome.

A Mr Woodrow Collins has developed 19,000 acres of farmland on the volcanic plateau, to a higher standard and degree of production, than the local lands and survey blocks for Half the government's estimated cost.

Who says nationalisation of land development is sensible?

Did you know that it is extremely bad manners not to remove your dark glasses when speaking to someone?

Protest—Did you go to the Protest? Our ranks slowly swelled until we ranked the number of cops around the place.

"Excuse me, Inspector. Are you expecting a revolution here today?"

"Just move on please."

"I say, sir . . ."

"Move on."

"Oh . . ."

So this is how they open parliament. Guns and trumpets, bands and seagulls and people, oh . . . and seagulls again, and shiny black cars, and National Film Units, and T.V. and of course a few ministers and the Governor General. And our banners—"Go home Keith", "Keith wants Fees and not De-grees."

"Excuse me, who is this Keith?"

"Dillbrain!"

Speeches! What speeches! We're gettin' out of here! Goodbye Protest, Goodbye inspector, Goodbye seagulls (oops, that rope again—goodbye shoes) Goodbye Keith, Goodbye Fees!!! Goodbye!!!

Anyone wishing to lodge a protest against this article, please deposit it in the rubbish tin, just inside the SALIENT office door.

It'll be welcome.

Remember, in the bin.

M.R.H.

COFFEE EVENING

INDONESIAN NIGHT

Supper

Songs

Supper

Talk

Topic:

"INDONESIAN ATTITUDES ON SEX"

—:—

8 p.m. Student Union, Women-

Men's common rooms.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1962

Sponsored by the International Club.

Plan for Progress

Marx Today?

As long ago as 1848, Karl Marx laid down ten points that were to form the basis of a Communist society. This was for nineteenth century Britain and Germany. Today different conditions hold, so a different plan is needed. Here are ten points for progress:

1. Abolition of property, insofar as it applies to individuals.
2. A heavier progressive or graduated income tax.
3. Abolition of all right of inheritance.
4. Confiscation of political rights of those who ballot out of the state by non-co-operation.
5. Centralisation of credit in the hands of the state.
6. Centralisation of economic control in the hands of the state insofar as general co-ordination is concerned.
7. Decentralisation of economic and political control outside general co-ordination.
8. Freedom of the individual to ballot out of the state, to disagree, to speak freely, to write freely, to associate freely. Freedom from want, from undue state interference.
9. Equal liability of all to labour.
10. A neutral foreign policy.

CLASS CONFLICT

The inevitability of class conflict is neglected by modern socialists. But it still exists, although on a considerably lesser scale than when Marx wrote. The reason for this was a lukewarm socialist movement embodied in the Labour parties. This was the very thing that Marx and Engels warned against. The workers have only been partially satisfied.

These lukewarm socialists, who have now become benevolent liberals, have taken the radical spirit out of the workers. However, it is important to remember one point. Without the Labour parties, the workers' conditions would still be primitive. Never has the capitalist class willingly surrendered any concession to those they employ. Today, the reactionary Federated Farmers is pressing for a 10 per cent decrease in workers' wages while lobbying for 10 per cent increase in guaranteed price.

Private property should be abolished as such. Each person who accepts the state by remaining in it should be entitled to the necessities of life. This means a house, adequate clothing and food and those things which we accept today as normal accessories. These provisions can be administered on the local level. Everyone who is in the state is entitled to property as a member and contributor to the Commonwealth.

To implement this, heavier progressive taxation can be introduced. The Marxists suggest forceful means to remove the propertied classes. But these people are also citizens, they are entitled to a fair share of the national wealth. It can be done peacefully. People who have great wealth tend to have extra political power, a recent case being the cotton mill fiasco. Extra tax will also give more capital for national development for the common benefit.

Under the proposed system inheritance will be superfluous. There would be a fully developed welfare system. Each person will receive a set income. They will work if they are physically fit, if not they will receive that income regardless. What then is the need for inheritance? What right has anyone to have extra financial wealth for the labour some other person executed?

TAXATION

A note about taxation. Taxation will be on three levels, with central co-ordination. The centre will tax for administrative purposes. The local authority will tax for the same purpose. The heaviest taxation will be at the worker co-operative level. The co-operative executive, elected freely by the workers, will organise benefits, housing details and supplies.

In Yugoslavia, the government has upset the Russian dictators by decentralising power. It has upset, too, the United States because the latter is losing an opportunity to denigrate the Yugoslavs. By referring readers to the Yugoslav example I will save myself a lot of writing. Yugoslavia is nowhere near perfect but British M.P. Barbara Castle reported that workers' co-operatives are assuming much political power formerly held by the government.

Co-operatives are for the benefit of the workers, whether they work in offices or in factories. Under a truly socialist government, they will elect the co-operative executives, the local bodies, the Parliament. Central Government insofar as Parliament is concerned will be elected on the present basis, but divested of the unofficial country quota, the capitalist lobbies and the security police.

Basic freedoms that the Nationalists and Communists pay lip-service to, but in practice ignore, will be observed. This will not be easy but by a conscious participation by each in their policy-making

on the lower levels can help bring this about. At present the capitalists can subvert any opinion they like. Take as an example the "Southern Cross", a left-wing daily in Wellington which was put out of business by withheld advertising.

At present the average citizen has little chance of expressing his opinion. But with the power to influence policy on the all-important co-operative level he will have a much greater voice.

This sketchy plan for progress will no doubt bring a spate of letters from various opponents. The anarchists will attack me because I plan to have a government. Communists will attack me because I dare subvert the sacred truths of Marxism and call Krushchov a dictator. They will call me a conservative. Conservatives will call me a Communist because I dare attack the sacredness of the 1961 Ford and a plush office in Shell House. Liberals will "tut tut" quietly and say that I might be wrong but that they are not quite sure.

CORRESPONDENCE—Continued

EXECUTIVE INACTION

Sir,—We wish to protest about certain examples of executive mis-handling of student affairs.

(1) One of the most annoying is the common room situation. The purpose of the common rooms is to provide room which students may use for recreation. During the day when students are busy attending lectures, all the common rooms are free. But frequently at night, when students have some opportunity for leisure, there are no common rooms vacant for us as common rooms.

Furthermore, when students are evicted from them (usually about 7.00 p.m.) and wish to remain in the S.U.B. they are not allowed to use any other room, e.g., a disused committee room. We have waited a long time for this building, and at last it is completed and we have a night caretaker. Surely it is not unreasonable to expect at least one room to be available for recreational use.

(2) A question arising from this is—why shouldn't the committee rooms be left open for use by individual students? They could still be used by committees and clubs who wished to book them, but meanwhile could be serving a useful function instead of being locked most of the time. Also, why shouldn't some rooms in the S.U.B. be available for student use in the weekends? This would be very much appreciated, especially on Sundays, by students with uncongenial accommodation.

(3) Notice boards are still inadequate. There is no provision at all for student notices in the Science Block, the Kirk Building or the gymnasium, and very little provision in the Hunter Building. In the S.U.B. there is only one small notice board for general use in each of the three foyers, and these are always hopelessly overcrowded. There could be notice boards in the common-rooms, the side-entrance porch, the corridors and the Caf. At present it is impossible to keep the student body informed about current student affairs (e.g., the recent Presidential election).

(4) We object to Exec's recent decision to oppose protests against the raising of fees if 500 signatures were not forthcoming. They allowed one week for the collecting of these signatures and then did nothing about publicising their decision or collecting the signatures. Yet at the last Special General Meeting, a motion was passed binding Exec. to organise protests —

there were no extenuating conditions included in that motion.—Yours, etc.,

CATHY BENEFIELD,
NGAIRE BUNN,
ROSALIND HURSTHOUSE,
R. J. BROMBY,
I. FRATER,
J. IORNS,
J. MARKHAM.

LECTURING STANDARDS

Sir,—Your correspondent who, in the last issue of "Salient" drew attention to the fact that the standard of much of the lecturing at this University leaves much to be desired, has hit the nail right on the head. I quote: "Students at the start of a difficult course in one particular faculty of this university (obviously the Economics Department) have had a gruelling time this year in establishing a firm basis for their studies." Your correspondent never made a truer statement.

Many students nourish the same sentiments about a certain individual who hails from the History Department. (There are at least two lecturers there who need a bomb stuck under them.) This lecturer strides into the room in a most businesslike fashion, and then proceeds to drone on, and on, and on, for almost an hour; many of us who must sit through this misery draw more historical enthusiasm from the back-ends of our pens.

One of the junior lecturers in Law, recently circulated among the students, copies of a model judgment he had prepared in answer to one of his own questions. We would like to know if he finds it satisfactory to exceed his own two-page limit by 7 pages and why he insists on marking only the first two pages of our efforts. "Since brevity is the soul of wit," you can imagine what his lectures are like: we're not Tort much.

To wit:

1. The first duty of the lecturer is not to be scholarly or "sound", but to make his material interesting to the student. We want something to stimulate us.
2. Having paid an exorbitant fee for each subject taken this year, we WANT OUR MONEY'S WORTH—Yours, etc.,

R. WILLIAMS.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS

Robin Maconie: Suggest your article *How to Lose Friends and Influence not even Dr Peale* be suitable as correspondence.

Nash Interviewed By Salient

"Boldmen, badmen, villains double-dyed,
Spiritual arsenic, moral cyanide,
Poisoning the student,
Poisoning the student,
Poisoning the student mind."

This startling response came as the answer to a question on student politics put to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Walter Nash. This "off-the-cuff" quote, displaying Mr Nash's prodigious memory, was a chorus from a Canadian student show, which he attended with the Bishop of Toronto.

"The bold men, the bad men," said Mr Nash, gesturing humourously towards himself, "means—we, the politicians."

Despite this surprising answer, he approved of university politics. They gave the student an opportunity of forming his own opinions and of learning to discern and choose for himself. Here, Mr Nash added some puzzling words. Here I quote—"these politics are most desirable until they become spiteful."

For students who wished to enter politics, Mr Nash had little advice other than a rather innocuous statement. What they needed for success was a definite urge and ambition. It was at this point, that I felt Mr Nash had somewhat underestimated the intellect of the student readers of Salient, and of the reporter.

These rather banal, trivial comments were most disappointing, when coming from as fine a statesman and politician as Mr Nash. It is surprising that such an experienced man was not more forthcoming about a matter which is obviously of great interest to a number of students.

Mr Nash was non-committal over the question of capping stunts and the more serious protest marches. "I don't see anything wrong with them. In fact, had I thought it would have done any good, I would have gone down and spoken to the students who were outside Par-

liament House on Capping Day."

All through the entire discussion, it was plain that Mr Nash was adept when interviewed. Realising that this was so, beforehand, I had prepared a plan of campaign—a progression of questions, which at the beginning of the interview concerned relatively unimportant topics. Thus, Mr Nash's remarks on Extravaganza were the first of the interview.

The political satire, in Mr Nash's opinion, was not too harsh, and stated strongly that had the criticism been directed against him he would have had no objections whatsoever. But here came the expected qualification "as long as the satire remains within fair boundaries." As Mr Nash had no criticism of the satire in "The Twister", it seems he considered that it was within these boundaries. He particularly enjoyed the students' representation of "Mr Holysmoke."

Dissatisfied

At the end of this interview, I felt that it had not been a satisfying or challenging one. I could not help coming to the conclusion that this most astute politician had calculated wrongly. This man would give of his best to a sparse audience, but to a potential readership of almost four thousand students, most of whom would shortly represent a voting power he gave nothing that could either inspire, sway, or impress.

NO DEAL

Several attempts were made by the SALIENT reporter to gain an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr Keith Holyoake. His secretary would not arrange a time, however, until he was informed of the questions to be included in the interview.

When he was told that the questions concerned student affairs, the secretary enquired whether the subject of student fees would arise.

The reporter had to admit that this was a possibility, to which the

secretary replied that the P.M. would only grant an interview depending on the nature of the questions.

No interview was granted—the reporter can only assume that Mr Holyoake did not wish to answer any questions on student affairs. The excuse made was that the P.M. was too busy to see the reporter. He was not even persuaded when informed that Mr Nash, Leader of the Opposition, had just been interviewed on the same topic.

WEIR HOUSE NOTES

£5/7/6 a week for board too much for Weir? The Registrar doesn't think so. "Look at all the advantages you get from living in Weir," he said. The fact is that more than one person has left Weir this year for a variety of reasons, but at least partially because of the high board rates. Students in flats nearby claim to be living quite comfortably for about £4/10/- a week—including beer.

What about subsidies? "Weir House is a real worry to us" said the Registrar, "but the place has to stand on its own feet. The Government won't let us spend one penny towards the maintenance of hostels."

When William Weir first made his bequest back in the 1920's, it seemed like a lot of money, but an unwilling government was soon forced into helping with a subsidy. However it sold out during the Depression when the house was half-built, and the proposed kitchen block was never built. As a result the kitchen facilities are crammed into the end of one wing, and are so badly organised that they require about twice the staff of an efficient kitchen. About 30 per cent. of the board goes to financing wage payments—another 40 per cent. pays for food.

Maybe things will get better when some additions are made to the House—economies of scale, etc.

WARDEN

The new warden of Weir House, Mr N. Williams, has a refreshing confidence in his charges: "I don't think undergraduates should be treated as responsible individuals," he says "I think they are." Mr Williams said that he believed in student responsibility not only as a theory, but as a real and positive policy.

Born in Somerset and graduated from Durham University with a B.A. and Dip.Ed., Mr Williams has had a considerable practical experience in England in education and administration.

He said that he came to Vic. "as I would to any other University"—not through any special desire to move to New Zealand, but to take the opportunity offered to get out of practical work and into research. He is attached to the Education Department, and specializes in educational psychology.

BLUES AWARDS

The recently instituted Blues Standards appear, on first sight, to have been a useful guide both to the Clubs' nominations and to the Blues Committee. The Swimming Club nominated six swimmers and four water polo players and all these were awarded Blues. This is a pleasing reflection on the standard of Vic swimming at provincial, N.Z.U., and national level. The Water Polo team had an enviable record and altogether there were eight people who could have been considered according to the Blues Standards. The committee, however, decided that this standard was perhaps too low and nominated only four people, all of whom were awarded Blues. In these two instances the Blues Standards appear to be working very well, but in other sports the position is far from satisfactory.

The Rowing Club, who are not particularly strong—either provincially or at N.Z.U. level—were awarded three Blues which is the same number as the Athletic Club at present the top provincial club and with a good N.Z.U. record during the past few years.

In the case of the Athletic Club and the Cricket Club the Blues Committee appears to have rejected its own standards—approved by the last committee, which doesn't seem to have changed radically in its composition since last year.

While acknowledging that the Blues Standards "are not binding on the Blues Committee" and that the "Blues Committee are permitted to revise these standards from time to time" I strongly urge the chairman of the Blues Committee to explain the reasons for the committee's sudden altering of standards while the Blues nominations were being considered.

If there is to be any change of standards these should be made after the season concerned is over. When the Blues Standards were instituted they received favourable comment from all concerned with the respective sports as being stiff enough to avoid a wholesale handout to all those who broke the standard, but when the athletics club nominated six persons who had all broken the standards set, half of these nominations were not considered to be of sufficient standard to be awarded a Blue. This can be the only inference drawn from the rejections of these three athletes—all of whom have rendered service to the club in many ways during the past.

Contrary to what people had told him, Mr William said, he found the "inmates" of Weir co-operative, responsible, pleasant and interesting to talk with. He expected the house as the only official hall of residence in the University, to be the only place where there would be any highly developed corporate spirit. The residential side of University life was extremely important. A hostel would be also the only place where University life in the full meaning of the term would be found.

QUAKES

The Warden's announcement at the last House meeting that Weir House was expected by the E.P.S. to be one of the only buildings left standing in the Kelburn area after a severe earthquake caused a cynical guffaw. Some of us have our doubts. In case you're wondering what E.P.S. is, we were informed at the meeting by another resident that it was the Earthquake Prevention Society. Had to think about that one for a minute.

FIJIAN STUDENT DENIED FLAT

J.P. DICKERS ON COLOUR BAR

The upstairs tenant "objects to sharing her kitchen with a coloured person" a Fijian student was told, when applying for a flat in Oriental Bay last week. The student, married to a European girl, was first accepted, but then called again by the landlord and told "we had better call the whole thing off."

Approached by Salient, the landlord, a Justice of the Peace, said "they say there is no colour bar here, but deep down there is. It might work with the people I have here now, but what show have I got if they leave? Who would I get in with a mixed couple here?" The two disappointed applicants

are philosophical about it. The student's wife said, "what gets my goat is the hypocrisy of these people. If the tenant had objected the first time on the grounds of colour, I would have admired her for her courage. The landlord was no better: he kept hedging on the issue too."

Salient then approached a staff member who had some contact with the Colombo Plan, to see if the same thing applied to Colombo Plan students. "No," we were told, "it has happened that one or two Colombo Plan students have run into difficulties—but it is not at all general."

—Special Correspondent.

COMMON FALLACY

It appears to be a common belief that, because Blues Standards were released last year, one only has to break the standard to be considered for a Blue. This is definitely not the case as is evidenced by the nominations of the Water Polo Club, but I wonder whether it was really wise to release these standards to the students at large. Encouraged by well-meaning, but somewhat misinformed club officials, individuals have striven to break these standards—fully believing they must be considered for a Blues award by so doing. However, we now have some disillusioned individuals who are perhaps wondering what exactly they must do to earn a Blue.

SPORTS

Perhaps it would be best if we reverted to the "Dark Ages" where the clubs nominated those it felt might be up to a reasonable standard and then in a secrecy, somewhat akin to the School Certificate scaling system, the Committee announced its awards. At least this would avoid many of the complaints which follow these half-yearly meetings. No amount of explaining by the Committee is going to correct the erroneous belief that the individual has been ill-treated. After all, when one person breaks a Standard rather conclusively (but perhaps on only two or three occasions) it is hard to convince another nominee, who consistently breaks the standard by a small margin, that the former individual should receive a Blue while he doesn't.

TENNIS CLUB

What happened to the Tennis Club nomination? Although I have criticised the Committee for a somewhat vacillating policy I cannot hold them in any way responsible for the complete apathy shown by the Tennis Club committee.

Through a thorough investigation the Swimming Club ascertained the eligibility of one of their members for a Blues award and their efforts were rewarded when the swimmer received his Blue, but the Tennis Club made no apparent effort to check eligibility of John Souter or Richard Hawkes (both overseas with the N.Z. Davis Cup team). Nor was Vic Stubbs (a reserve in the N.Z.U. team to Australia next January) nominated.

The members of the Tennis Club should question the efficiency of such a committee who appear to show no interest at all in the welfare of its members.

Thus the Blues awards for summer, 1962, have been characterized by a vacillating committee policy; inadequate information concerning nominees in the case of the Cricket Club; and no nominations at all from the Tennis Club. Vic has had a reputation for being efficient and exceedingly rational

in the awarding of its Blues. Let's keep it this way by avoiding such occurrences in future Blues Awards.—Cam Murray.

SPORTS COUNCIL

At a meeting held in the Common Room on Wednesday, June 8, Mr D. L. Brooker presided over a relatively good attendance of delegates from Vic sports clubs.

Overseas Tours: Mr Brooker stressed the need for clubs to make early arrangements for meeting financial obligations with regard to N.Z.-Australian University tours. Too many clubs leave their efforts until a very late stage and often incur debts in endeavouring to avoid cancellation of the tour and this was not a very satisfactory arrangement.

Grants: The chairman urged all clubs who hadn't made application for winter grants for 1962 to do so immediately in order to facilitate a smooth handling of these grants at the next Sports Council meeting.

Boxing: The Sports committee was in full agreement with the deletives or what Mr Brooker termed "a dying sport" from the Tournament programme and hence from Blues Awards.

Easter Tournament 1963: Mr B. L. Smythe was appointed Tournament Controller for next year's summer tournament which is to be held in Wellington. Mr Brooker emphasised the need for individual clubs to appoint their own controllers and to arrange venues for meetings, dinners and other Tournament functions.

General: The fencing club was concerned with the difficulty in obtaining equipment from the gymnasium locker room, but the managing secretary (Mr I. Boyd) assured the meeting that a caretaker was available to open the locker for any clubs, providing adequate notice was given. Mr Boyd also answered queries concerning lighting (from the Table Tennis Club) and storage of skis (Ski Club).

Officers: The following persons were elected to the Sports Council Committee for 1962-63:—

Chairman: Mr B. Pomeroy. Secretary: Miss S. Anson. Treasurer: Mr P. Crichton. Committee: Miss A. Grieg, Mr L. Leikis, Mr I. Uttley, Mr B. Smythe.

VOTE

TODAY