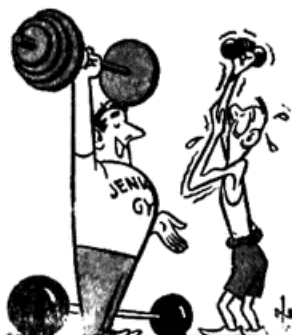


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Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER
Vol. 25. No. 13. Monday, October 1, 1962. Price 6d.

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Mr. Robb Harried Helpers

Treasurer Confirms; Cornford Disavows

Mr. L. Cornford, Distribution Manager for the last Cappcade and currently Capping Controller, used his position on Executive to indulge in an attack upon the writer of the article headed "Big Cappcade Scandal" which appeared in the last issue of *Salient*. During his remarks Mr Cornford described the article as being completely without foundation. At the time exec. members had to accept Mr C.'s story but managed to avoid considering a motion condemning *Salient*.

When interviewed by a *SALIENT* reporter Mr Cornford repeated his remarks and chose to regard the article as an attack upon his own and Mr Robb's honesty. No such implication was contained in the article.

Upon being told that *SALIENT* could produce evidence which would substantiate the bulk of our allegations Mr Cornford stated that the "*SALIENT*" article was completely incorrect."

However, Mr Robb, immediate past treasurer of the Association and Cappcade Business Manager, had a different story to tell. "The article," stated Mr Robb, "contained a few errors, but was largely correct."

The facts, according to Mr Robb, are these: two hundred Cappcades are missing.

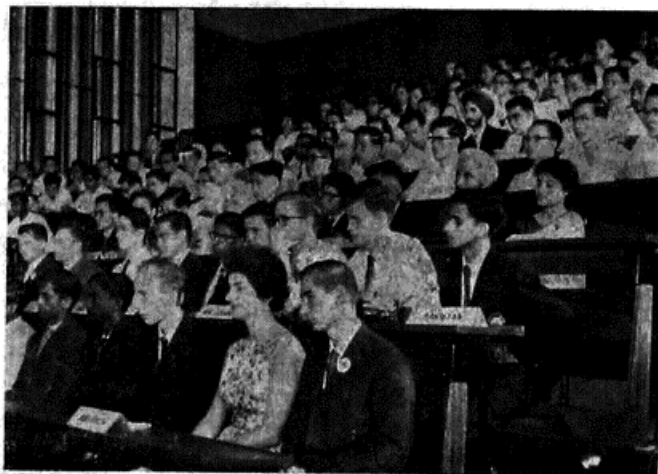
Admission

Mr Robb admitted that he had been approaching students asking if they had paid in their money, even when he suspected that they had paid it. This action he attempted to justify on the grounds that if they had paid they would quickly say so and if not they would pay up. This may be an effective means of operating but it is not very fair.

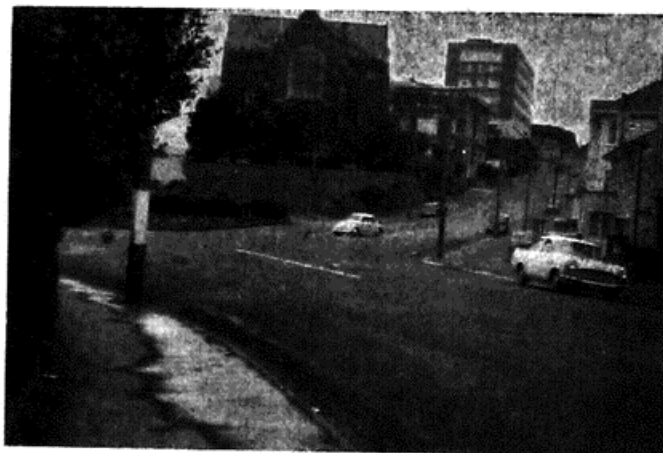
All clubs and individuals have now received their commission. Considerable confusion has arisen in this matter as some students deducted their commission whilst others failed to do so. One student threw the organisers into complete confusion by selling a half day for himself and a half day for a club. These matters are now cleared up.

Both Mr Robb and Mr Cornford were satisfied that adequate records were kept, but Mr Cornford neglected to mention that one of the record books had gone missing. This admittedly was not the fault of the organisers, but of the driver of the van in which the record book was supposed to be left.

Mr Robb claims that there were a number of mistakes made in the distribution of Cappcade. It does appear however that most of these mistakes arose because Mr Robb had too little assistance with the distribution. Only 50 people volunteered to act as Cappcade sellers. As a result he had to spend too



INSIDE AND OUT. Views of Victoria showing (left) big Lecture Hall; (right) Arts Block.



Posts Abroad For Asian Studies Men

Dr. Gupta leaves the Asian Studies department for the City University of New York at the end of this academic year. Since coming to V.U.W. in 1960, he has established a reputation that makes his parting shots characteristic.

Meanwhile, Associate - Professor Palmier is to head a UNESCO team in India. He will return to Victoria in 1964.

Gupta recognises the problem of salaries and staffing in N.Z. universities needs attention. Higher salaries and the provision of research funds and facilities is a must.

The more attractive conditions in England and Australia, materially and professionally, put N.Z. in the shade. He said that he was leaving because he couldn't make ends meet on his present salary.

The system of appointments and promotion at V.U.W. is "crook", much time himself selling and not enough organising. It would also appear that Mr Robb had to carry out a number of jobs which should have been more properly done by other members of the distribution staff.

SALIENT unreservedly apologises for suggesting that the organisation for the distribution of this year's Cappcade was in any way worse than in past years. In fact it would appear that matters were infinitely better organised than in past years. But they were far from perfect and *SALIENT* does not apologise for asking the questions that it did.

Further, we take very strong exception to the accusations made against the integrity of this paper and one of its staff by Mr Cornford. Our story was not entirely without foundation as Mr Cornford has claimed. *SALIENT* took the trouble to ask Mr Cornford's Business Manager. Did he?

said Gupta. Two persons in separate disciplines, with identical teaching experience, equivalent degrees and research publications may be ranked differently. Rank depends not so much on a person's achievement but on the situation in separate departments.

This contrasted with American practice where people in different departments, with equivalent qualifications were usually equal in rank. The crux of the matter, said Gupta, is the very arbitrary system of departmental organisation, i.e., one Professor and a certain number of Senior Lecturers, etc.

Cannot Integrate

A large number of part-time students is detrimental in a university, Gupta went on. They cannot integrate themselves into the life of the university.

He explained that there was more to a university training than bare adherence to a syllabus. Furthermore, he said, when good lectures are given in the evening often very few students attend.

The library at V.U.W. was probably the best in the country in the Asian field. It was not a research library; but an excellent undergraduate collection, he said.

A comparison between students in N.Z. and the experience he had gained in the U.K. and the U.S., led Gupta to say that N.Z. students do much less reading!

Dr Gupta has shown interest in university clubs in the past. He answered a question about his attitude to them saying that they made up a "peculiarly student field". "I keep my interest but also keep my distance," he said. Relations with his colleagues and students had been very satisfactory.

Judging from his experience as political correspondent of the "Times of India", covering the Korean war, the war in Indo-China and the U.N., Dr Gupta will be a

valuable acquisition for the City University of N.Y. V.U.W. has certainly gained from his all too short stay here.

Professor Palmier is taking up the position of Senior Research Officer at the UNESCO Research Centre for Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia. On a year's leave without pay, in lieu of sabbatical leave, Palmier will co-ordinate the 'entirely original' research to be done by this body on the whole of Asia.

Having not done any field work since 1956, Palmier felt it was "high time" that he returned to Asia for this object. He felt it was necessary to have personal experience in keeping up to date.

Asian Studies

The Asian Studies Department at V.U.W. had the function of stimulating interest in Asian matters. The problems of Asia, the very different way of life and the responsibilities of "rich" countries such as N.Z. were included by Palmier. Naturally, he would like to see development in the department which he saw acting "as yeast in the university, stimulating staff and students."

"Lectures, by and large, went out of date when the printing press was invented," continued Palmier. The seminar system was the "essence" of university education and his department had endeavoured to have as many tutorials as the staff/student balance allowed.

ON EDUCATION

Every fool believes what his teachers tell him, and calls his credulity science or morality as confidently as his father called it divine revelation.

A fool's brain digests philosophy into folly, science into superstition, and art into pedantry. Hence University education.—Shaw.

O'LEARY THROWS EXEC.

Con O'Leary, Cultural Affairs Representative on Executive, has resigned. The new executive has had four meetings. Mr O'Leary has attended two. He was absent for two, once without apology.

At the last Exec. meeting there was discussion on the motion that his resignation be accepted with regret. Some members wished to have the words "with regret" removed. Said Mr Perham, "That is a very polite way of putting it. Leave them in."

It was proposed that a letter be written to O'Leary thanking him for his services. Mr Perham wanted included the hope "that Exec. did not disrupt his studies in any way by the duties we gave him during his period of office."

Mr Blizard said he did not like the tone of the remarks and asked for a retraction, but the majority felt that the letter was not in bad faith or taste.

Commented Chairman Moriarty: "Con O'Leary has done nothing, his position was anomalous from the beginning" (sic). It was decided the matter should lie upon the table.

When asked to comment, O'Leary said that his dramatic activities were the main problem. He took up his position towards the end of a schools' tour with "Julius Caesar", has since produced a play for Arts Festival, and has been engaged in "Ghosts" and "Under Milk Wood". Performances and rehearsals were the sole reason for his inability to attend Exec. meetings.

Mr O'Leary said he felt "unhappy" with this continuing conflict of interests. When he saw that the situation was not going to resolve itself, with rehearsals coming up for a North Island tour of "The Chalk Circle" and "The Tinkers Wedding," he resigned.

He commented finally that his respect for A. R. D. Fairburn had "deepened considerably as a result of my brief experience on student committees." He quoted Fairburn: "The camel—a horse built by a committee."

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Toward a Student Press

Around newspapers there remains still a tinge of glamour and an air of urgency uncommon in the age of thermo-nuclear stalemate. To call a journalist a member of the fourth estate is to flatter him—the product he pens is strangely ephemeral. Newspapers are the work of a team, sometimes they are the simulated efforts of hundreds of people. Printers, too, are somewhat of a race apart for theirs is an ancient and an honourable craft—to watch sub-editor and compositor working at feverish intensity in close co-operation on the stone is to witness a moment of truth. The paper has gone to bed, soon the presses start to roll . . .

Provision of the current intelligence required by a free society in day to day living is the peculiar responsibility of the press. Certainly it is possible to live without this service, and live happily perhaps, but it is doubtful whether it is possible to think effectively without it. The aims of the press are clear. A fair, accurate, and readily intelligible account of the day's events come first. A newspaper then should be a place for the exchange of comment and criticisms on these events. This may influence, but at least it will provoke, thought. The individual after all is free to accept or reject the prefabricated views about the world around him. But all facets of society must be shown—all major opinion fully presented. This is achieved by positive and directed gathering of news. It is not achieved by waiting for interested parties to submit copy.

The assignment is an exacting one—no paper by itself can meet it. In New Zealand the standard is further from realization than in the United States or Britain. Too often the New Zealand press hides under the blanket excuse of responsible, unsensational journalism. In its flabbiness it fails to discharge its social functions. In short the New Zealand press is a press of pusillanimity. The potency of the press as a democratic purge is yet to be felt in New Zealand.

To digest such idealistic criticism and produce a model student press is an aim which will most certainly fail in execution. It is not any the less desirable an aim for that. The student press has great freedom—it is not the creature of a limited liability company which must pay a £1 in the £ before all else. But a student newspaper should not be stifled by the student executive.

The student press must be subsidized by the students' association and it must have the right to criticize the executive of that association. The student newspaper must report in news and pictures the major developments of the campus, the executive news, the club news, public lectures and sporting events, personalities and social news. It must ferret out what will interest the student, both news and features, and present it to him in a readable condition. The paper must comment—but it must distinguish very carefully between fact and opinion and confine the latter to editorial comment. There is no greater breach of journalistic ethic than to mix opinion in news columns. But the paper must be careful to open its correspondence columns to allow students to voice their opinions in print.

The student newspaper cannot be treated as the funnel into which all the precious thoughts of the undergraduate mind can be poured to impress other undergraduates. Long articles of polemic and the products of the frustrated student pen must be excluded. Random essays have little value to the student—he does not learn through them what is going on at the University, they do not provide him with current intelligence or interesting sidelights on the University around him.

"Salient" will endeavour to report objectively, to comment and interpret fairly, to inform and entertain. Its likely limitations will be money and inexperience and the technical complexities of newspaper production. "Salient" must reflect the community it serves—to do that it needs student interest and support.—G.W.R.P.

A NEW CHINA?

Dear Sir,—Your reporter states "Professor Goddard felt that Mao's plan of building a new nation could be thwarted if the non-Communists would put all the money they spend on armaments into cheap propaganda".

From this one may gather that Professor Goddard has no desire to see the Chinese build "a new nation" if it is to be done under the control of Mao Tse Tung. The fact that the Chinese have no other likely means of improving their living conditions but under Communism does not seem to interest him. Apparently (if the report is accurate) Professor Goddard would advocate that the West resort to even such generally "unwestern" methods as the distribution of "cheap propaganda" to prevent them doing so!

If such are indeed his views, it is with relief that one reads that Professor Goddard was for twenty years a professor of Chinese history—the assumption being that he has at last retired. Yours etc., J. K. MURPHY.

GILBERT AGAIN

Sir,—I am struck by a certain similarity between the statement of security made by Brigadier Gilbert, and the statement in Reply from the Communist Party.

Both statements were childish and petty, both were couched in the familiar and tiresome jargon of the propagandist, and neither were in any way appropriate to the New Zealand scene.

Should like to mention one point in particular. If the majority of New Zealanders disapproved of our staying in the Western Alliance, they would have long ago elected a communist government. They have not.

Now that Mr White is retiring, may I take the opportunity to thank him for, or congratulate him on, or what-have-you, on working Salient into a fairly decent rag. I am also delighted to hear that he intends to pay the cartoonist Yours, etc., HAROLD HILL.

So does his successor—EDITOR.

LETTERS

CONTEMPORARY ARTS

Sir,—The unfortunate ease with which Mr Laking spits and storms has perhaps prevented him from understanding a piece of condensed, constructive, critical writing when he sees it. In his letter about the magazine *Argot* he states Doctor Beaglehole for all sorts of crimes he didn't commit.

For a moment I found it hard to believe that Mr Laking went to the Contemporary Arts concert. I would have thought he would understand why Doctor Beaglehole thought McGonigal out of place and hence why Doctor Beaglehole suggests some thought on the meaning of the word "contemporary".

Mr Laking is reduced to a trembling mass of sulphurous invective because Doctor Beaglehole has doubts about jazz. Mr Laking then goes on to have doubts about Boulez.

Mr Laking, I fear, has not lived long to realise that after the most valuable works of art are the most difficult to understand. If he is confronted, as he seems to prefer, at every Contemporary Arts Concert by pleasant entertainment, then the Contemporary Arts Group would be wasting their time and his. If, when he is confronted by a work of art that he cannot understand, he calls it "a slap in the face," he runs the risk of missing altogether something that is "contemporary," and for all he knows, a great work of art.

I find Boulez practically impossible to follow. The reason I don't giggle and call it mad is that that is not the way for me to learn to follow his music. I am, etc., ROBERT OLIVER.

Sir,—I doubt if my original letter was referred to Dr Beaglehole, and he had my sympathy for being unable to reply in the same issue. But I have no hesitation in exploiting my unfair advantage over Mr Oliver. Dr Beaglehole's apparently self-appointed champion.

I have practised in front of my mirror looking like a trembling mass of sulphurous invective, but I find it difficult to conjure up the necessary appearance. The phrase has a certain polysyllabic grandeur which makes it quite flattering, in a way, to have it applied to oneself.

However, I was "reduced" etc. because Dr Beaglehole (and here I must interpret his motives much as Mr Oliver has) was condensed at the expense of constructiveness. Agreed, McGonigal himself can hardly be called "contemporary" (O.E.D. "contemporary: belonging to the same time"—presumably the present age) but I was amused at the juxtaposition of that poet with a number of others on the same programme. McGonigal is not the only 19th century poet we laugh at now. It seemed quite appropriate to me that "contemporary" and deadly serious poets should be reminded of possible fates.

I do not expect just "pleasant entertainment" at every Con Arts concert and did not say that. I recommend to Mr Oliver a very simple little book called "Straight and Crooked Thinking" for the definition of this particular intellectual dishonesty, which is not in the least modified by that favourite pseudo gimmick the diffident quollier phrases such as "I fear," "perhaps" and "as he seems to prefer."

About "living long enough" etc.: has Mr Oliver his ticket to understanding? I'm still a teenager—wise to concede this among those who have achieved wisdom and their 21st birthday. But I can't suppress a somewhat adolescent giggle at the picture of Mr Oliver fully aware (having lived long enough) that art must often be difficult (dare I say "obscure?") to be valuable, waiting to follow Boulez and not having the slightest where to follow him. Perhaps Mr Macdonald might have realised that most of his audience would be totally unfamiliar with music which dissects and fragments harmonic and rhythmic structure and have tried to explain at least a little of what he felt Boulez was attempting. But it was most definitely a "slap in the face" to expect a large audience to listen without irritation. Compare it to a Stage 1 Physics Class being given a lecture on an obscure facet of Honours Physics—for which they have had no preparation at all.

But I am enlarging upon an irrelevant portion of Mr Oliver's letter. To get back to my reduction to a trembling mass: I suggest that Dr Beaglehole's "condensed, constructive critical writing" may have been condensed but that he made little attempt to be constructive, insofar as he did not actually evaluate the relative contributions of McGonigal, Boulez and jazz. The first, in his opinion, wasted time. The second was boorishly received. And the third he dismissed somewhat disparagingly. If I object to this criticism of some

facets of performance and audience on the basis of some arcane criterion of artistic merit which only Dr Beaglehole could consider axiomatic, I object also and just as strongly to his omitting even to attempt to say why Boulez should have had a quieter reception. No-one has yet tried ("dared"—perhaps?) to evaluate Mr Macdonald's not inconsiderable performance in any specific terms—let's hear from Mr Oliver what it meant to him. I remain, Sir, R. G. LAKING.

DEBATE

Dear Sir,—I feel that "bad taste" in the Nordmeyer-Shand (Parliamentary) Debate reached its zenith in the remarks of the Minister for Immigration when commenting on a prior speech by Mr Dwyer.

Mr Shand: "Anyone who makes fun out of race relations in this country needs a good hard kick on the backside." Raising the sacred cow of race relations was somewhat wide of the mark. Except for one Asian student who missed the irony and thought Dwyer a rabid white supremacist, it was clear to all that Mr Dwyer attacked the immigration policy of the government. Surely this is an legitimate topic of comment as any other government policy and surely irony is an appropriate method of dealing with it.

This appeal to the great shibboleth of race relations (and its success with the discerning audience) would have ranked as a collector's item with Dr Austible, who exploded the myth of racial equality in New Zealand.

Again I quote: "Somebody should have the sense to remove that ridiculous beard from his face and attach it to a more appropriate part of his anatomy." And later: "Mr Dwyer's remarks were in confounded bad taste."

Is Mr Dwyer looking for a tutor in bad taste? I am, etc., M. W. BURT, Weir House.

SOCIALIST DISPUTE

Sir,—I would like to draw your readers' attention to a slight inaccuracy in Salient's account of my address to the Socialist Club on the subject of the Sino-Soviet dispute. Your reporter has generally reported my remarks faithfully but by adding one word not used by me has tended to blur the issue somewhat. Your reporter wrote: "The Chinese he argued espoused the Trotskyist position on the question of the role of national bourgeois revolutions. The word 'bourgeois' should of course be omitted. It is central to the Trotskyist concept of the Permanent Revolution that in colonial countries the peasantry and the proletariat together form the principal motive force for the overthrow of the old order. The bourgeoisie in colonial countries do not—on this theory—ever adopt the completely revolutionary role historically performed by the same class in Britain, France and Western Europe generally." Yours faithfully, H. C. MacNEILL.

VIEW FROM THE LEFT

Sir,—In answer to those views from the left: I never thought of writing before as I don't want to get myself into controversies with some learned people, around this University. However, concerning the comment of Mr Maxwell about the king and queen of Thailand and the political conditions of that country, I take this opportunity to thank very gratefully for the heroic and glorious demonstration for democracy in Thailand by Mr Dwyer and Co.

I as Thai feel that the time has come to tell these stinking advocates once and for all what I think of those parasites of democracy, hoping that they might learn how to shut up. I also want to take this opportunity to reply to some cheap comment in the past about the dispatch of New Zealand troops to Thailand under S.E.A.T.O. so that you, all the learners of distinguished characters (who specialised in linguistic sarcasm and stunts) may know, once and for all what we think of you. I am in no way surprised or astounded at the complaints of these leftist advocates as it only proves to me that whatever they advocate either speech or action they just do it for their own glorious sake and for nothing of significance to the community. These parasites of democracy merely live without any real and constructive purpose in life except waiting to make nasty and stinking comment about other people or to wait for some opportunities which might arise occasionally just to unfold their banners, or to stage a picnic demonstration—all of these to enjoy themselves at the expense of democracy.

I would like to say something about Thailand and her political system as something distinct from what you can get from your text-book, or some existing fictions like *Fanny and the Regent Siam*, or the comic tragedy of the *King and I*. With no offence, I would like to point out to you learned people and even those who are not, that you do not know what you think or think you know of Thailand by reading or listening to travel talks, we Thais are content with ourselves, with or without democracy. We are rather annoyed at what you advocate for us against something that exists only in your imagination. You don't have to strive for us, we didn't ask. Let me tell you that if anyone has any doubt, we Thais are wholeheartedly devoted to our King and Queen—we love them, we adore them, they are not new to us. They are the fountainheads of our nation. Governments may come and governments may go, but the King and Queen of Thailand will always be there in our heart, and at the heart of our government. . . . Your idea that they are undemocratic, aristocratic and unconcerned about their subjects is pitifully and unforgettably wrong. They do all they can and you can't say with any justice that they spend the people's money to go on tours. Just for your information I would like to point out that what they spend is derived from their income—which is similar to that of the Queen of England. Stop saying nasty things about them, knowing they cannot reply. If you cannot appreciate people, try to appreciate yourself, by doing something more worthwhile.

Mr Maxwell, what do you know anyway about an oligarchy which prohibited the existence of opposition parties or the non-existence of democracy or the existence of political opponents. Does the fact that New Zealand is one of the most democratic countries in the world imply that it is the best for all? Can you eat democracy, can you worship it? Can you preserve our freedom (which we regard very highly) with it? . . . Democracy will not do for us yet. . . .

The so-called military dictatorship term which is so often applied to Thailand is a harsh term, too harsh. It is not like a police state.

What is this talk about the non-existence of opposition parties when we never had a code of politics that provided for any anyway? Is this our sin? Then, what is this startling comment on the execution of political opponents about?

What Sarit did was to safeguard the security of the country. The people he executed were traitors who were planning to give away our beloved land to foreign domination and share that gain themselves.

In conclusion, sir, I am sure that democratic institutions will be introduced soon. I hope by undertaking the job of writing this letter that you will be able to see things more clearly so to stop writing dirty comments about Thailand and the Thais.

We love democracy, we yearn for it, but so long as it does not work for us in more ways than one, we cannot have it.

My main concern is to inform the leftists how ignorant they are. You people in New Zealand are very lucky in your chances to be well educated. Yet some of you are guilty in the use of this opportunity. Yours etc., N. TANTENSAPYA.

This letter has been abridged—EDITOR.

Sir,—Readers may well remember that the last column under the sinister heading "View from the Left" by a certain obscure joker, whose name I do not recall and indeed would not care to remember, made certain references to the Thai Government and also to the "Royal Visitors" who obviously have endeared themselves not only to their own loyal subjects but to all their Kiwi friends.

The only thing about the article that really strikes me is the fundamental error in the use of the future tense contained in its opening, remark which reads:

"By the time this article will appear the King and Queen of Thailand will have left these shores and the local social climbers will be putting their tiaras back into cold storage."

As a lecturer in English I feel it my duty as well as my privilege to point out that the sentence should read:

"By the time this article appears (not will appear) . . . will have left these shores . . ."

The correct formula is: "At a certain ascertainable time in the future something will or may have happened." For example, "By the time you are ready (not you will be ready) I may have changed my mind."

In the interest of all the Colombo Plan students into whose hands a copy of this honourable paper may find its way, therefore, but especially in his own interest, I implore the character concerned to exercise a certain amount of care in the use of his own native tongue in future.

I do not intend to involve myself in any kind of polemics or verbal warfare in this case, because, as my principle "not to slay a man without a sword," I should like to say this, however, that if the columnist in question intended to establish a name for himself either as an unscrupulous misinformant or the exact opposite of a genius, he can now rest assured that he has attained the highest degree of success, and certainly deserves our congratulations. On the other hand, if he attempted to poison the educated minds of the readers who, I am more than certain, are of such calibre as will not in any circumstances allow themselves to be enslaved by mis-information of any form, he must prepare himself for utter disappointment.

For accurate and reliable information on or connected with the Land of the Elephant there are several sources. All one has to do is, as it were, look in the right direction. As a matter of interest, one of my convictions is that ignorance is pure simple ignorance—a disease which is a forgivable sin. But whether or not ignorance coupled with, for instance, malice is excusable is for you readers to decide. In any event, I believe the warning . . . a little learning is a dangerous thing applies. Yours, etc.

An Elephant:

Sir,—I would like to congratulate Mr Maxwell on his intelligent discussion of the Security Police and the factors behind the Brigadier's outbursts. Some points about Thailand also occurred to me while reading "View from the Left."

Obviously the social and economic circumstances of Asia make "democracy" in the Western sense a difficult condition to attain. The main goal of Asia over the last decade has been material progress, industrialisation is seen as a status symbol. Rightly or wrongly Asian intellectuals have tended to argue that economic progress can best be achieved through strong one-party government, embracing all progressive elements in the country. This will ensure continuity of policy and prevent political squabbles and factionalism from retarding economic advance. Thailand perhaps should be considered in the light of progress achieved; substantial progress made the heavy-handed military rule of Marshal Sarit acceptable to the ordinary Thai.

When the regime first took over (by a military coup d'état) it started a vigorous campaign to suppress corruption and army shot all the stray dogs in Bangkok (as great a nuisance as the cow in India) and one Finance Minister was forced to resign and later prosecuted for corruption. The drive for reform soon ebbed and after the dust and smoke cleared things were pretty much as they had always been.

New foreign investment laws have been promulgated; the most generous in South-East Asia, and there has been a substantial flow of capital in. Though foreign investment may be very important in assisting a country to industrialisation, it can be a dangerous gift even to a relatively advanced country such as Australia, in a country with a backward social structure and poorly developed infrastructure the effects of such investment may be negligible or positively harmful. To get our support the Thai Government should be doing more than just screaming about their opposition to Communism. The real test New Zealand should apply is whether it is undertaking the basic social and economic reforms necessary for progress. On this test, Thailand's government fails miserably, it is still corrupt, bureaucratic and reactionary; ambitious plans for development exist more on paper than in reality since the government lacks the energy or initiative to carry them through.

Even over the question of anti-Communism the Thai regime has shown more opportunism than its loud protestations of bitter opposition to Communism would suggest. When with the Patil-Eisenhower Grain Deal America underwrote the Third-Year Plan of neutral India, Marshall Sarit almost immediately accepted Russian aid. It is natural that that extent that Thai policy had laboured under an illusion for a long time.

SHAHAM BUTTERWORTH.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mitch Marries

Armour Mitchell, ex-president of the V.U.W. Students' Association and president of N.Z.U.S.A. was married in Nelson during the holidays.

His bride was Miss Eleanor Cachemalle, a Nelson girl, who has been working in the Correspondence School in Wellington. She was previously at Canterbury University.

The wedding was held in the Chapel of the Bishop of Nelson. Mrs Mitchell wore a Renaissance style frock of pale gold.

Mitch is employed by the Wellington Manufacturers' Association; he holds a B.Sc. degree from Victoria, and is at present studying commerce. The couple will live in Wellington.

BRIGADIER BOMBARDED

Brigadier Gilbert's public pronouncements are inept and confused, exposing infantile opinions, claims Public Administration lecturer John Roberts. Said Civil Libertarian Roberts: "Brigadier Gilbert is using a public forum and public position to pursue a private fanaticism."

He said that New Zealand's politicking policemen should be investigated by the Government. The information collected by the secret police was not being used openly as evidence before any judicial body.

Salient Staffer Wins Fiji Trip

Advertising Manager, Lyn Catley, will soon be flying to Fiji. She won the "Follow that Dream" contest, sponsored by the Lever Hit Parade (beamed from station 2ZB). The contest required that entrants describe an ideal dream.

The name comes from Elvis Presley's new film "Follow That Dream", which was showing at a city cinema.

Hit Parade Compere, Ted Thorpe, interviewed Lyn. He said that all her three entries had been of high standard. Lyn plans to leave after finals.

Surprise S.G.M. Rumoured

SALIENT has learnt, that for the purposes of disrupting the affairs of Stud. Assoc., the Anarchist Association intends to call an SGM for the last day of term. It was reported that hoping students would not come because of exams, they will be able to force through amendments to the constitution. The source said that it was not implicitly stated, but implied, that the Anarchists will also put through a motion of No Confidence in Exec. Mr Dwyer's name was not mentioned in connection with this meeting.

VIC MAN IN CITY COUNCIL?

A member of the Arts Faculty, and president of the Ski Club, Mr P. A. G. Cosham, is standing for election to the City Council, Harbour Board and Hospital Board on an Independent United Action ticket.

One-time president of the Junior National Party (Wgton. Central), Mr Cosham wishes to be a non-political member of the council as he does not believe in government politics in a city council.

Mr Cosham hopes to form a close liaison between the university and the council if he is elected. He considers that there is a serious lack of representation for the students.

He has been attending Vic since 1956, and has yet to complete his B.A. He is teaching English and Social Studies at Scots College, in the primary department.

ANARCHISTS HATE MONEY

At the last Exec. meeting, the matter of crockery broken by the three Progressive Clubs was raised. It was discovered that payment of the £2/3/4 owed by the Anarchists Association, was being held up because the Anarchists had received no grant from Stud. Assoc., had no treasurer, and reportedly, "did not believe in money". Mr William Dwyer accepted responsibility and agreed to pay.

NON-STUDENTS AT VIC DANCES

Non-students are attending university dances. This was particularly obvious at the last dance held in the S.U.B. The doorman, Mr G. Ross said that he did not think that he had let in more than 20 Vic students the whole evening.

Commenting on this, the Social Controller, Mr G. McKay, pointed out that a motion had been passed at the last social committee meeting, that publicity should be directed at students in any studying capacity in the Wellington area, including nursing and pharmacy students.

Mr McKay said that he certainly wasn't going to evict those who were not Vic students. He felt that this type of action would have an adverse effect on town-gown relations. "As long as they are studying something in this town—that suits me," he asserted. He told SALIENT that he had personally invited a number of nurses to the dance. Notwithstanding the number of outsiders, the dance was far from crowded.

Advertisements directed at the students of the city had been placed in the Evening Post before the last dance. However, this practice will have to be stopped, because, according to Mr Moriarty, the President of Students' Association, advertising to the general public puts the functions into the category of public dances, and higher rates have to be paid.

ORAL VACCINE GOES DOWN WELL

According to the Department of Health, 1,560 vaccines were administered over three days in the Activities Room. The number of persons was probably less than this, because some people took more than one dose. One such, well-known for his general co-operation, boasted that he had drunk five doses—without becoming paralysed.

A majority of students seem to have accepted Sabin Oral Vaccine as a worthwhile preventative of poliomyelitis. The general consensus of opinion after the recent dispensing clinic had departed indicated this.

In 1960, an International Conference on Live Polio Vaccine was held. Three Americans, Dr Albert Sabin, Dr Hilary Koprowski and Dr Herald Cox, had each produced tame polio virus. Sabin Live Vaccine was adopted to replace the Salk dead vaccine. The new oral vaccine is easier to administer and more economical to use.

NEW SALIENT STRUCTURE

The new editor of SALIENT is Geoff Palmer. He was appointed by the Executive, on the recommendation of the Publications Committee. Geoff is in his third year, studying for a B.A.L.L.B., majoring in Political Science. He comes from a family of newspaper people in Nelson.

The two new assistant editors are Robert Laking and Robin Bromby. Robert, whose father is New Zealand ambassador to the United States in Washington, has travelled widely, and was educated in the U.S., U.K. and N.Z. In Britain, he attended Westminster School. Rob's responsibility will lie mainly in the literary side of the paper. He is an ardent jazz fan, and has a woe of an American accent. He recently became engaged.

The new News Editor is a woman, Frances Lipson. Frances shows considerable promise as a reporter, who is adept at chasing news. More than one Cabinet Minister has been interviewed by her. Frances is in her first year of a B.A.L.L.B. course. She will be responsible for the news coverage of SALIENT.

SKIING STUDENT TRIUMPHS

Vic commerce student, Tom Huppert, has had outstanding success this year, in the NZ skiing championships. At Coronet Peak, he made the NZU team to compete against the Australians. Out of six runs, he gained the five best times.

He entered the Ruapehu Racing Zone, and won by a four-second margin. In the giant slalom against the NZ Olympic team, he won by .7 of a second.

In the national downhill, he beat the former NZ champion, M. W. Hunt, by 1.7 seconds.

Varsity Man For Empire Games?

SALIENT wishes to congratulate Dave Leech, of the University Athletic Club, on his nomination for the track and field squad of the Empire Games Team. Dave is a very keen hammer thrower, and has been consistently throwing the hammer over the 170 foot mark in the winter competitions in Wellington, this year. He is the N.Z. champion and record-holder, and should do well at Perth.

BREAKAGE INCIDENCE WORRYING

The Managing Secretary of the Student Union Building, Mr Ian Boyd, is perturbed at the incidence of furniture destruction that is going on in the building. Last term, sixty-seven pieces of furniture had to be removed and repaired.

Indiscriminate cigarette throwing on the floors, is also a cause for concern. Said Boyd: "I would appeal to the students if I thought it would do any good."

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exams!

VIEW FROM THE LEFT

Dr. Soblen

The recent tragic death of Dr Soblen has not caused the outcry that one would have expected had the full facts of the case been publicised. Dr Soblen fled the U.S. after having been convicted of spying for the Russians.

Considerable doubts about the conviction have been expressed, especially since one of the chief witnesses has since been committed to a mental hospital.

The United States Government did not attempt to extradite Soblen. Before an extradition order can be obtained the government applying for it must present a prima facie case before the courts of the country of refuge. As this course of action was not adopted by the U.S. one can only assume that it did not feel the evidence would stand the scrutiny of a British court.

Britain's decision to deport Soblen, a decision that led directly to his death, was deplorable. It amounts to a complete rejection of the traditional British policy of providing a haven for political refugees.

Class Struggle Reappears

Despite Mr Shand's futile attempt to place the recent rash of industrial disputes at the door of the Communist Party, most people see the dispute as a symptom of the deteriorating relations between the Trade Unions and the Employers.

Much of the blame has been laid at the door of Mr Walsh who, it has now been discovered, wields too much power. Trade Union leaders however are noted not as leaders, so much as followers. The ill-feeling that has led to the disputes is not solely a reflection of either the power struggle between Mr Walsh and Mr Shand, or in the machinations of the Communist Party, or in dissatisfaction with working conditions.

The future is going to see an increase in these disputes, not a lessening in industrial tension. The issue is, who is going to bear the cost of the fall in the standard of living which must result from Britain's entry into the Common Market.

Already the government has indicated, by its last budget, that the

burden, in its opinion, should fall upon the workers. After all, the progress of the country depends upon the rate of investment and money should be left in the hands of those who will invest.

Increasingly, the employers and the government are attacking what it regards as marginal issues in an attempt to get the trade union movement to fight on grounds that would gain it little support. If this happens the T.U. movement will be defeated and will then be in no position to fight the main battle when it arrives.

Such a war of attrition must inevitably lead to a division on the traditional class lines of the Marxian analysis. Such a result would be a pity and the government must ensure that the present blurred class lines do not become delineated again.

Bananas

In the Swiss Family Robinson the author describes bananas as a fruit tasting somewhat like rotten pears. The recent banana boat dispute certainly left a rotten taste in my mouth. Ostensibly what was at issue was the low wages paid Danish seamen. What was really at issue were the profits of the Union Steam Ship Company. The island trade has always been largely the preserve of this company and Mr Walsh's actions appear to be more in the interests of the company than the members of his union.

More on Thailand

The letters from Thai students that appear elsewhere in this issue do nothing to refute my arguments. In fact they substantiate what I said. Firstly there is a complete lack of democracy in that country and secondly Marshall Sarit has been dispensing "justice" with a very heavy hand.

Under Article 17 of the Constitution, Marshall Sarit is entitled to take any action he sees fit to protect the interests of the people of Thailand. His actions are not subject to any form of review either judicial or legislative.

Whether or not the people of Thailand want democracy or not, or whether they are ready for it is irrelevant to the central theme of my argument.

Final Thoughts

As this is the last column that I will write for Salient, may I be forgiven if I get a little philosophical.

During the year I have caused a number of students considerable bewilderment as to the nature of my beliefs. If any label suits me it is probably a Non-Christian Pacifist Revolutionary. I believe in the inevitability of the triumph of Socialism, but do not believe that it can be obtained by a bloody revolution.

This century has witnessed a number of revolutions ostensibly to create a socialist society. Each of these has resulted in the creation of a new state apparatus of a repressive nature. The leaders of the revolutions have the mistaken opinion that the creation of a Socialist society involves solely the changing of the organisation and control of industry. In reality, Socialism involves a fundamental change in attitudes, a complete rejection of the idea that one man should have economic or political power over another.

Confidence Lacking

Because of some defect in the lighting in the Little Theatre, Mr Nordmeyer spent the evening of the Parliamentary debate bathed in light while Mr Shand was relegated to the shady side of the stage.

A number of Mr Shand's supporters in the audience felt this was a dastardly plot on the part of the Debating Club committee. Certainly it appeared to set the tone of the evening.

Of a long stream of floor speakers only four spoke against the motion. The motion, "That this House has No Confidence in the Government", was carried overwhelmingly by both the vote of the whole House and that of the students.

The meeting was well attended with the theatre almost full. Interjections were frequent and just occasionally witty. Probably the best was when Mr Shand, facing a barrage of interjections, said, "I would like the audience to attempt my job for a while."

Interjector: "We wouldn't get tied into Reefer knots."

Mr Nordmeyer built his case around five major points. He believed that the government's policy of heavy overseas borrowing was mortgaging the future of the country. Showing a fine flare for the dramatic he even made the long list of figures that he quoted to support the argument, sound interesting and significant.

He then accused the government of "muddled thinking" in allowing the interest rates to be raised. No one could estimate the increased burden that would have to be borne by private borrowers and local bodies, he said. Only that week Mr Lake had stated that the Government would not approve of an increase in the interest rate by the trading banks. However, rates were increased, Mr Nordmeyer said, and this revealed the Government's inability to deal with the trading banks. Or perhaps, he asserted, the Government believed in a policy of high interest rates.

Mr Nordmeyer then mentioned that he had several other matters to bring up. Voice: "Bananas!" Mr Nordmeyer: "Yes, we have none!"

Mr Nordmeyer pointed out that the Government might very easily drift into a situation where unemployment was inevitable. 20,000 new jobs had to be found every year, and it should be the job of the Government to ensure that industry was expanding at a rate able to cope with this increase.

Not unexpectedly, the former Finance Minister also attacked the Nelson Cotton Mill. His argument was mainly a restatement of official Labour Party Policy.

Opening for the negative, Mr Shand spent the first quarter-hour of his speech discussing philosophical aspects of democracy. The conservative process, he asserted, was to defend democracy, whereas socialism was a denial of the fundamental principles of democracy. Democracy was wasteful, he said, but the best system.

Mr Shand spent some time attempting to re-define the debate. He claimed that "we must not be concerned with the failures of the present Government, but with four issues: firstly, whether or not the Labour Party's policy represents a realistic alternative; whether the government had properly carried out its managerial function; whether or not the government has members qualified to carry out these functions; and what was the political philosophy of the two parties."

Mr Shand said also that he "believed that there were those who give orders and those who received them," suggested that students were among those who were the future leaders.

Messrs Blizard, McKinley and Maxwell were adjudged the best speakers of the evening. The adjudicator mentioned that the two principal speakers "showed promise, and should go far."

OPINION

Wasteland Assaulted — But Not Beaten

In a serious attempt to defeat New Zealand's intellectual wasteland, *Comment* tries valiantly — but unsuccessfully. A quarterly journal on matters political, social and economic, *Comment* too often fails in originality.

Of a consistently high standard were the opinions of the Editor, History Lecturer W. H. Oliver. Dr Oliver's views were always stimulating, sometimes original. In addition, he has a good command of English which makes his columns a pleasure to read. "The Wakefield Legend" was valuable for its exposure of popular, yet mistaken ideas of this historic figure.

Erik Schwimmer's analysis of the problems surrounding the Maori Education Foundation were interesting, if not new. Mr Schwimmer is undoubtedly qualified to write on this subject, being one-time editor of *Te Ao Hou*, and his article is remarkable for the breadth of its coverage. However, as was said above, this article contains no new thoughts on the M.E.F. and for this reason loses some *raison d'être*.

The value of the so-called regional reports is doubtful. An occasional review of local happenings throughout New Zealand would be acceptable, but as a regular feature the subject matter tends to become trite and uninteresting.

J. L. Hunt's review of the new boundary system is an intelligent survey of the electoral alterations. Bernard Smyth's review of rabbit boards and W. E. Murphy's extravaganza of uninteresting (as well as badly written) local intrigues, tend to make the reader tired, if not ill.

SOCIAL CREDIT

Robin Clifton's investigation into the Social Credit movement is the highlight of this quarter's issue of *Comment*. Mr Clifton obviously knows his subject and knows the people with whom he is dealing. The article has increased value for those who have had no contact with the Douglas Credit movement in this country.

Reflecting a good deal of credit on himself, John O'Brien (deputy-leader of the Social Credit League) presents a reasonable objective statement of his League's attitudes. Having seen Mr O'Brien in action, the reviewer's expectations were fulfilled. Mr O'Brien is undoubtedly the outstanding Social Crediter in New Zealand.

Seldom making concessions to party propaganda, he gives the best insight the public has had into Sacred thinking. One quaint statement stood out: "The Labour Government by (1945) had lost all intention of reform and appeared fully occupied upon the development of socialism."

To sum-up: A magazine that makes only four appearances each year should fill its precious space with material of national and international interest.

—Spec. Corres.

Books

New Edition Recommended

LAND UPLIFTED HIGH — John Pascoe (Whitcombe & Tombs)—18/6.

This book may not live up to the claim that it will be of interest to city folk, but it will be of interest to those who spend their holidays in the hills. University tramps will be interested in comparing their own experiences with those of Mr Pascoe.

The book is fascinating in its recounting of the experiences during the war more so than in peace. Pascoe photos are first-class, the historical excerpts intelligently selected.

Mr Pascoe deals with all the main ranges in New Zealand. He knows what he is talking about. Included: Tararua, Orongorongo, Goulard.

Literary-wise Pascoe irritates. He uses the word "we" twenty times per page, page after page. However, prosaic style does not completely destroy the force of the amusing incidents he recounts.

All in all, he is no brilliant man of letters, but he knows his subject thoroughly. Recommended.

—Spec. Corres.

Copy for the Orientation Issue of Salient closes on February 14, 1963. Club secretaries should endeavour to get their propaganda in on time.

G. W. R. Palmer, Editor.

MALE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY STUDENT, contemplating N.Z. tour about January, 1963, desires:

1. Travelling companion interested in bush-walking and outdoors, etc.
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—Spec. Corres.

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—Spec. Corres. "I said, 'Arthur, guess what?' . . . and that was the last I saw of him."

SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT

COMMENT

You and the University

"Critic," the newspaper of the University of Otago, recently ran an article written by a student at a southern high school. The article complained about the lack of liaison between the sixth forms of secondary schools and University. "Most sixth-formers," said the article, "have almost no idea what lies ahead of them at a typical New Zealand University."

If this is so, and *Salient* believes it is, then there is a good case for as much contact as possible between not only the official University Liaison branch and sixth-formers, but also between the students themselves and prospective freshers.

The purpose of this supplement is not primarily to give facts about any University. Victoria's Liaison Officer does a tremendous amount of work to acquaint secondary schools with the realities of Varsity—courses, clubs, and some of the problems. Between them, the Orientation Handbook and the University Calendar can give the student some idea of where he should start.

But there is a gap. Most of us who are only one or two years out of school know that the fresher takes a long time to find his feet, and we believe this is primarily because he has no idea of where he stands in relation to the rest of the University. Quite probably only we, the undergraduates, are close enough to his problems to be able to give him some guidance.

This supplement is couched mainly in general terms for two reasons: the first is that we want to give the prospective fresher some idea of what he will find at any University; secondly, and more important, we want him to get some idea of the "feel" of the place.

The first and strongest impression of any student is the amount of liberty he has. The virtues of organization and a smart beginning on study are laboured in many places, and there is no reason to go into them here.

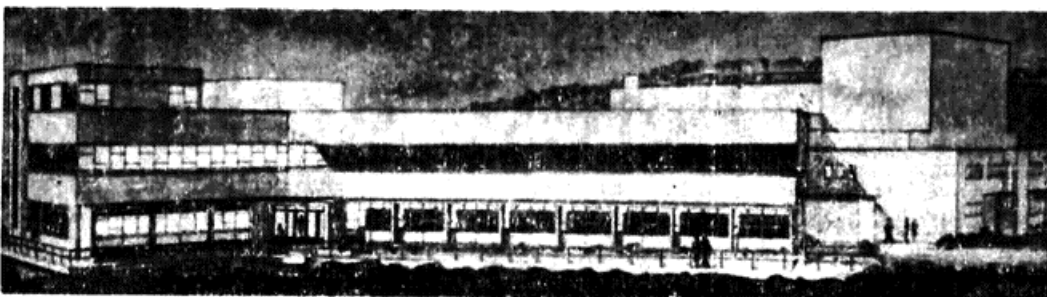
But independence implies many things: a greater independence of judgement, of thought and of movement. Again, it is hardly necessary to point out the obvious vices. Superficially a student may appear independent. But academically, he may be just as bound to conventional thought-patterns as he was at school.

It is often said of the debating club that no positive motion before the House at Vic has ever been passed. At the annual Parliamentary Debate, Mr Nordmeyer said he believed the students would vote for the motion that the House had no confidence in the present government simply because it was the government. This is an extreme way of saying that students hold scepticism very dear, and as long as this scepticism remains reasoned, it is probably one of the most valuable attributes of a student.

The essence of it is that every belief, every idea that is put before you in lectures and in conversation should be tested; tested against your knowledge and your beliefs and tested for its logical merit. Don't be afraid of expressing this scepticism to your tutors; most of them are young enough to remember when they thought the same way. Intelligent questioning of any supposedly watertight theory is the basic conflict out of which new ideas are born. Galileo questioned Ptolemy. On a slightly less elevated level, a little research might show you that your tutor's argument about Keats is not quite as watertight as you first thought. Some tutors have a habit of saying outrageous things just to see the response. Be on to this, and don't let them put it across you. But be sure of your facts.

Another thing which hits the fresher as soon as he gets here is the clamour of the clubs, the directives to "Join This" or "Support that." New Zealanders are not really inveterate joiners, at least not in their adolescence. But you are welcome in any club in the University. If it interests you, your enthusiasm will earn you a niche in it pretty quickly. The secret of success in a club is to do a bit of the donkey work. Don't let anybody kid you that you are small cheese: the enthusiasm of freshers is what makes any club tick. *Salient* this year has been fortunate to have a livewire collection of freshers, who put life into the paper right from the word go. Staffers chased up stories themselves, got interviews with people whose opinion counts not only around Varsity but also all over the country. This issue includes interviews with Mr Nordmeyer and Mr Hanan, obtained because two enthusiastic freshers—both girls—had enough initiative to go after them.

To a large extent, as one of the largest single bodies in the University, you can make next year a success. If you centre as much of your term life as possible around the campus, you will soon find that it is possible to feel part of Varsity, whether in sport or debating, drama or journalism, or just the most fascinating part of University life, the interminable arguments over coffee, when, in a very important way, you begin to become a student.



Victoria's Student Union Building was completed in 1961.
A third story is planned.

ORIENTATION '63

It is my pleasant duty to explain to you—the incoming student—exactly what Orientation is all about.

The purposes of orientation are four in number

- to welcome you into the university
- to help you find your bearings in this strange and bewildering University environment
- to give you a little advice
- to give you an insight into what it is that this university is offering you and expects of you.

Ultimately it is the latter purpose that is of the greatest importance. The University offers you the services of and facilities for study. You find these in the academic staff, the libraries, the lecture rooms and tutorials, and in the laboratories. It offers you sporting facilities, opportunities to take a hand in the government of student affairs, and to develop tact, appreciation and skill in literary and artistic activities.

All Varsity asks from you is that you make a continuous effort to use these facilities fully and wisely. The University recognizes the transformation from High School pupil to University student. This is the basis of Orientation Week.

This is where you as a student take your cue.

NOT EASY

Orientation is naturally not accomplished at all quickly or easily; it may take weeks or even months for you to find yourself at home at Varsity. However, it is our aim to complete the process in the main in one or two weeks.

Remember that Orientation Week is the best possible time to get the "feel" of a University in every way. In this way you will equip yourself to make your stay here a profitable one and be able to prepare properly for the future.

Two keywords at Varsity are "Freedom" and "Independence": Freedom to say and study what you like in order to stand on your own feet, use your judgment and question things that you may have formerly taken for granted.

I advise you, during Orientation Week to enter as completely as possible into all the activities laid on for you—the dances, the concerts, special lectures, sports gatherings and the ball. Then having made a comprehensive survey of everything you can exercise your discrimination in adapting yourself to the University environment.

You, as a fresher, are considered an important person in the University, not only during Orientation Week, but for the rest of the year.

My friends and I look forward to welcoming you in March, 1963.

—Gerald G. McKay,
Orientation Controller.

Social Controller, Mr G. McKay, has many progressive ideas for Orientation Week next year. The emphasis is to be on the personal approach especially during enrolment week. He aims to abolish the old system of pamphleteering, which has proved to be cumbersome and bewildering to the fresher, already inundated with a multitude of forms to fill and papers to sign.

An information bureau as a General Headquarters will be established, where an organized group of about twenty students will act as official hosts. These will mingle with the freshers and offer any information pertaining to University life. Conducted tours of the grounds and buildings during the week will enable the fresher to find his way from lecture to lecture more easily. Such tours will end in the cafeteria with coffee provided free of charge by Stud. Ass.

To prevent the older students' unscrupulous exploitation of the privileges afforded the fresher, identification buttons will be issued at the Matriculation desk on enrolment. This will prevent non-freshers from attending the many dances and other entertainments free of charge.

DANCES

The dances will take place in the Commonrooms in the evenings, and will be similar to the highly successful dances run by the Social Committee throughout the year.

One of the many changes and additions to the Orientation timetable, is a grand Variety Concert, planned for the Saturday night. This innovation is expected to be the climax of the Orientation activities.

Faculty evenings, which have not proved successful in the past will be dispensed with. It will be left to the faculties themselves to organize their own evenings, if so desired. Also dispensed with, is the official religious welcome in the commonroom. The religious societies may possibly hold services in their respective churches.

THE FIRST SUPPLEMENT

This is *Salient's* first attempt at a direct liaison between Secondary Schools and University. We hope that students will profit from this impression of a University and use it in association with the information distributed by the Liaison Officer and the Students' Association touring officers. As well as these four pages, *Salient* contains a wide range of articles which may give some idea of the scope of University thought and activities. If you have any comments on this issue, please don't hesitate to write to *Salient*, P.O. Box 196, Wellington. We will be glad of your advice and criticism to enable us to improve the service next year.

Down Town Wellington

The pros and cons of having a University in a large city are argued interminably. Many people think that a University should be isolated as much as possible, to encourage a sort of mental self-sufficiency which they feel should be part of the academic mind.

Others feel that a close alliance with the "town" gives you not only a wider cultural outlook, but also a continued reminder of the practical part of growing up.

Whichever is the more convincing argument, Wellington's own special character has some pretty powerful temptations. The climate can be terrible, but it sure is invigorating, and it is surprising how one gets attached to Wellington. Vic looks out over the harbour—we are fortunate in having one of the best views in the city—and upstairs in the Student Union Building you can see it all.

Student life downtown in Wellington centres around two well-known Wellington institutions: the pub and the coffee-bar. Tactfully ignoring the first, perhaps we could say something about the second.

Wellington's coffee-bars offer a wide range of atmospheres, ranging from the continual thunder of the "Mex", a Wellington institution where the rock 'n' roll is not half as funny as the regular clients, to the cheerful community-sing noise of one of the pokiest but liveliest of all, the "Monde Marie."

For those who prefer to have their coffee in silence, there are many others of varying degrees of sophistication, and of varying prices. *Salient's* Orientation issue next year will publish a review of most of the ones in Wellington.

Culturally, we are also fairly well off, although most of that information can be more easily picked up from the City Council Public Relations Office.

Law students should spend some time in the Supreme Court, which offers some fascinating glimpses, even for the uninitiated, into the mechanics of justice. With a tie on you can get into Parliament when it is in session, which is sometimes better than a trip to the zoo.

Identify your boyhood heroes, and be prepared for some rude shocks.

The city can be a temptation in many ways. We know one group of Weir House boys who claim to have seen every film in town in the space of one week. But put in the proper perspective to Vic, Wellington and the area around it—which includes some magnificent ranges of hills—can be made a place for relaxation or for an earnest pursuit of Culture.

CAMPUS POLITICS

The Rise of
Leftist Activity

Twice during the year vocal students have been after the blood of the Students' Executive. Having tasted that blood the second time round, they are apparently content to sit quiet for some time. For the first time in 14 years, the Exec. was evicted.

Led by a group of student anarchists, a Special General Meeting of the Students' Association was called first week back after the long vacation. The issue was the increased fees.

At the meeting Anarchist trouble-shooter William Dwyer, moving the no-confidence motion, charged that Exec. had failed to protect student interests. He was also troubled that the President had written the "Dominion" suggesting that certain students "should be lined up against a wall and shot".

Disruption
Pleaded President Mitchell: "You cannot throw us out so close to Capping Week." It would have meant a serious disruption to the organisation. The no-confidence move was thrown out, 132-41.

The agitating anarchists took one look around, then put up a motion calling for demonstrations if the Exec. could not talk the Government out of its fees hike. It was passed.

However, nothing was done to implement the motion. So left-wing activists took it upon themselves to organise a demonstration during the opening of Parliament. False notices were circulated saying that lectures had been cancelled. They carried forged signatures of Mitchell and Secretary Moriarty.

Over 200 students turned up to the demonstration, which received wide publicity. This was in spite of Mitchell's efforts to thwart it.

Hot Collars
Hot under the collar, over 100 students opined that the Exec. had to go, and raised their hands to that effect at the S.G.M. The out-

going Exec. was labelled a "powerful but corrupt elite" by Ralph Magnusson, twice - unsuccessful Exec. aspirant.

But the loudest, longest noise was still to come. A provisional Exec. had been elected for the period up until the Annual General Meeting. Tired of the left-ward trend of late, the more conservative element decided it was time for action.

One Tony Pointon moved "THAT this Association has confidence in the Evicted Exec."

Dwyer then called the meeting "reactionaries", "traitors" and "back-stabbers". Vocalist Dwyer, with loud chorus work from accompanying leftists, kept up such a racket that the meeting had to be put off until the following week. But they achieved their purpose. No more was heard of Pointon's motion.

Soon after, the Minister of Education announced new aids to students suffering under increased fees.

PROPRIETY
Acquired notions of propriety are stronger than natural instincts. It is easier to recruit for monasteries and convents than to induce an Arab woman to uncover her mouth in public, or a British officer to walk through Bond Street in a golfing cap on an afternoon in May.—Shaw.

A SPECIALIST
No man can be a pure specialist without being in the strict sense an idiot.—Shaw.

Clubs Active
There are four political clubs on the campus. And they are all left-wing, all very active.

World Affairs Council looks after nuclear disarmament and world problems. Socialist Club presses intermittently for a democratic socialism. Anarchist Association aims to bring about a new society, based on "equality, liberty and fraternity". The Society for Student Rights has so far done nothing.

These clubs are the centre of left-wing agitation on the campus. Because of over-lapping membership they can bring to bear combined strength on many issues.

The right-wing (mainly law and commerce students) is the most powerful force on campus. Most law students standing for Exec. make the grade.

Executive Composition
Exec. has 13 members. There are five officers, eight portfolios. They are (names of holders in parentheses): President (Moriarty); Vice-Presidents (Perham, Keren Clark); Secretary (Pitchforth); Treasurer (Harris); Cultural (vacant); House Committee (Afaeki, Cathy Benefield); Social (McKay); Sports (Pomeroy); Publications (Preston); Capping (Cornford); Public Relations (Bilzard).
Elections are held annually for each position.

Studass — The Mechanics

Each year in May, students at University go to the polling booths to elect the Executive President for that year. Polling for this election and for the elections for the rest of Exec in July is not very high, and one of the periodic complaints of Exec members at Vic is that it represents only about 30% of Vic's 3700 students.

This is unfortunate, for those members elected are empowered by the Students' Association not only to administer student facilities and activities, but also to make important decisions about this administration. Each year before elections SALIENT publishes a campaign edition, detailing the candidates and any platforms they may have. This is an important way of helping the new student to make his choices, and to exercise his right to see that the people he wants to administer student affairs are elected.

After the new Exec. is elected, an A.G.M. is held when reports of the year's activities and expenditures are tabled by the outgoing officers. Aside from this meeting, the only other way a student may exercise direct influence in student government is through the S.G.M.—Special General Meeting—which this year became a powerful

weapon at Vic. in the hands of students who wanted to see things changed. There must be fifty petitioners for an S.G.M.

Since this represents less than one per cent of the student body, it is obvious that a small, well-knit group could conceivably exert considerable control through the mechanism of the S.G.M.

Exec's five officers are responsible for the general administration of Exec. business. The President chairs Exec. meetings. The Secretary is responsible for Exec. minutes, correspondence and notices. The Treasurer tries to balance the Exec budget. Each holder of a portfolio chairs meetings of a sub-committee which deals with some particular aspect of student affairs.

The House Committee is responsible for the administration of the Student Union Building. Public Relations consists mainly of improving town-gown relations, but the committee is also attempting to create a liaison between the University and secondary schools.

The Publications Committee administers SALIENT, the University newspaper, Spike, a sporadic literary publication, and Cappicade, Vic's notorious 'humour' magazine. The Social Controller organizes dances and other social activities, and will be responsible next year for the Orientation Week. Sports and Cultural portfolios probably

explain themselves. The two vice-presidents have functions which, in the words of one of them "are pretty difficult to define; but generally we act as general rouseabouts". Jointly, they head the Education Subcommittee.

Our Students' Association is a constituent member of the N.Z.U.S.A., the national student body. The presidents of the six associations and several other delegates meet twice each year at Tournaments to co-ordinate student activities. N.Z.U.S.A., in association with the N.Z.U. Sports Union is responsible for the organization of these tournaments.

N.Z.U.S.A. sends delegates to overseas student conferences, and is also responsible for Press Council, which as well as being a forum for student editors, has executives resident in Wellington which publishes an information bulletin for distribution overseas. N.Z.U.S.A. costs each student 2/7 out of his annual Association subscription.

Affiliated to the Students' Association are a wide range of clubs, each with their own standing orders and constitution. These clubs cover a wide range of student activities, from football to fencing, and from debating to drama. Any member of the Students' Association may become a member of any of them.

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Varsity— A Fresher's Viewpoint

Life at the University is an experience so shattering, and yet so absorbing, that the fresher, just out of High School has a hard struggle to accommodate and redirect his life into the correct dimensions. For many of the first year students, this very struggle can be the basic trap, which can turn the fresher year into a success or a failure.

PITFALLS

At the beginning of the year, I was a first-year student. Never for one minute have I regretted enrolling at the university, but I have witnessed a number of incidents, a number of circumstances and pitfalls into which the unwary, incautious, and irresolute student can fall.

The first real insight into some of the more unpleasant aspects of the University came when I joined the cast of Extravaganza. However, if the fresher can avoid falling into the pit of alcohol and sex, Extrav can be great fun. It could become the highlight of the Varsity year. Lasting friendships and contact with some of the administrative officers can throw the student immediately into some of the extra-curricular activity which is so necessary to the enjoyment of Varsity life.

Frances Lipson, who wrote this article, is a fresher at Vic. She went to Chilton St. James and to Hutt Valley High School for her fifth and sixth form years. She is doing a B.A.-L.L.B. Recently she was placed third in Vic's first-ever Miss Victoria contest.

Some say that to join Extrav. is to see the authentic Varsity life. I thoroughly disagree. In general, students are reasonably clean, intelligent men and women. Don't be taken in by the bearded, duffle-coated pseudo-intellectual, nicotine-stained Bohemians. They represent a very dubious section of the students. Under those beards are weak chins, and under the dirt and long hair are weak brains. In truth, the real intellectuals and the real thinkers are well-dressed, clean, and rather charming people.

Contrary to official opinion, Extrav. cannot lose units for the student. The season finishes well before there is any need for great stress on the student's mental capacities.

CAFETERIA

The cafeteria is a deceptive time-waster, for the greater part of the lecturing year. Time seems endless to the first-year student, but don't be deceived by the apparent amount of spare time that seems to be at your disposal, because a few weeks before the final examinations, which are terrifyingly formidable to most freshers, the syllabus seems suddenly to assume enormous proportions.

The fresher's first venture into the big, main library, is a grueling experience. But the sooner the fear of the impersonally curious stare of the resolute, working at the tables, can be overcome, the better. The silence and the heat can become oppressive at first, but it is the only place in the whole of the university, where one can achieve really concentrated swotting. Only the lucky few can work in the common rooms, or out in the sun.

I found the commonrooms full of fascination at first. This fascination quickly palls. For those who can find compatible spirits, especially in the main commonroom, they could remain full of interest. The room is inhabited mostly by heavy smokers, and dedicated card players, who concentrate on bridge and five hundred, who constantly fall units, and a great deal of whom are no-hopers, merely spongers living off the fat of the land, and the guillibility and purses of their parents.

Don't be daunted by the slight stigma that is associated with the word "fresher." In general, it is easily overcome, and is found mainly in the ranks of the second years. They can become intolerable with their wordy-wise expressions and condescending attitude. The fact that the student is a fresher shouldn't make any difference to his progress in the social, cultural and sporting activities in and around the campus.

CLUB ACTIVITY

The organisers of all the university clubs are only too glad to gain fresh, talented recruits, and if the freshers have the ability, the freshers will get the positions on the teams. The committees of these clubs, which are largely made up of more advanced students, are always eager for help in the organisation and administration, and any offers of help are received with open arms.

To stay with the constraints of a high-school clique is fatal. It is only too easy for the fresher, during the first few weeks, to congregate with the familiar, friendly faces of schoolfriends. I am not advocating complete severance with people who might have been firm friends for a number of years, and who understandably group together for self defence. All the other hundreds of strangers appear enviously at ease, and irritatingly condescending towards the greenness and inexperience of the first year student.

However, the sooner the fresher can bring himself to talk to strangers, to enter rooms and not retire abashed and timid into a corner, to join clubs, and almost literally to push himself into as many new activities as possible, the sooner he will find himself at ease, with dozens of new acquaintances and many new friends. Above all he will be able to make contact with those students of the university who can show him all the advantages of extra-curricular activity, and who can give him all the recognition he needs to enjoy all the good things on the calendar.

The fresher who has the commonsense and presence of mind to introduce himself to people, to find out about the important occurrences about the campus, to be outgoing, will enjoy Varsity life to the full.

The moment you enter the University as a bona fide student, learn all you can about the professors and the leading administrative officers of the university. When elections for the officers for the student executive come around, learn to recognize the candidates, attend the Annual and Special General Meetings. Learn about the hotheads the Anarchists, the brilliant scholars and talented sportsmen among the students. Learn all the names of the students you meet, and remember them.

WILLPOWER

I have hardly mentioned the academic side of the university, which is the most important one. Each student must work out for himself, which will be the method of study best suited to his inclinations. What I can say is this—it is extremely difficult, amidst all the distractions of other agreeable things, to work up the resolution and the determination to keep up consistent hours of study. There seems always to be "plenty of time." Don't be deceived. An iron will power can make all the difference between units failed or gained.

I realise that this article does not reflect the opinion of a great number of this year's freshers. Some of the opinion expressed is dogmatic, biased, and probably exclusive to me. But the general consensus of opinion amongst those who want to give and get everything possible from their years here, is: Have some backbone, get to know as many people as possible, and have the time of your life.

HOSTEL LIFE

This article was written by Hugh Mill, a fresher at Weir House, Vic's only male hostel. Hugh is an old boy of Hastings Boys' High School. He is doing an Arts course, and thinks he may major in History.

An education is not obtained just by the ability to remember facts. It's a lot more, as everybody at University will never get tired of mouthing at you.

But certain things do underlie it: the ability to be honest and decent in relationships with other people; to bear easily and good-naturedly what is offensive in others; and to be as natural and as reasonable with your associates as possible. These are essential components of that much-laboured idea, education.

Underneath such things as an appreciation for the arts, the formation of one's own opinions and respect for those of other people, and a capacity for logical and intelligent argument, lies the essential need to understand, appreciate and just get on with other people.

Much of this can be learnt at University, but it is in a University Hostel that you have probably the greatest chance to develop and expand your mind and create a proper and keen sense of judgment.

Character Forming

For living with ninety-six other boys requires some changes in the individual to enable him to live more easily with others. This necessity comes with adulthood, when a man must set a lot of his own standards of behaviour, rather than having them imposed on him from above.

This is part of the maturing of character and personality—important if a student is to get the greatest benefit from University, and a wider outlook on life in general.

Boys who have been held in high esteem either on the sportsground or in the classroom at their secondary school sometimes arrive at University with an exaggerated feeling of their own importance. Hostel life can be largely responsible for a change in this attitude, for when selection is on a merit basis, the "intelligent" fresher finds himself mixed with ninety other intelligent students, and a feeling of humility often replaces that of importance.

Hostel's Variety

One of the greatest things about a hostel is its variety. Life anywhere is both exciting and routine, but at a hostel such as Weir, the exciting times outweigh the dull ones. Amusement is sometimes unexpected, as when we found a car parked inside the House foyer, surrounded by no-parking and detour signs early this year.

But the memories that we hold are also of the friendships, conceived here and carried on long after. Arguments and practical jokes, rugby games and coffee evenings—these are where these friendships are born. Of all the ties we make at University, the bonds of these friendships are the longest-lasting and the most rewarding.

The hostel helps to answer the problem that the new student finds in getting to know the University and settling into its way of life as quickly as possible. It is an integral part of the University, and as a result the atmosphere of the University is soon developed.

The fresher gets acquainted with its organization quickly, and this allows him to participate in Varsity functions right from the beginning of Orientation Week. He immediately forms a basis for his activities throughout the year.

Responsibility

The sense of responsibility which comes with maturity must partly be attained by you alone, but much can be taught and developed by example.

Mixing freely with older and more mature students is a process which becomes easier with every year at Weir. By talking with them and heeding their advice the fresher can help himself to cultivate this sense of responsibility to himself and to the community.

These are the advantages of living at Weir or any other Varsity hostel. There are numerous temptations, mostly exaggerated, but they are the temptations of adulthood, and the student can learn to face them in an adult manner. A first year spent at a hostel is never a wasted one—it may at least be a chance for the student to discover his own weaknesses, and at the best a strong and dependable basis for study.

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Culture for the Vultures

The Literary Society is an institution of long-haired intellectuals who don't take the academic life of University too seriously—at least that is the impression of many non-literary students around the Varsity.

To find out what the Literary Society really does, "Salient" approached the secretary of the Vic. Society, Diana Holden.

"This really is a myth," she said. "The president of the club is an honours student and there are many other students who have passed all their units."

The general aim of the club is to publish the works of student writers, to hold literary forums, and discuss writing and writers with outside experts. Diana pointed out that James K. Baxter was a frequent visitor to the University.

CON ARTS

The Contemporary Arts Group has recently been formed at Victoria to promote all forms of culture—drama, painting, literature, music, classical, as well as modern. Out of this experiment came a new literary magazine "Argot." In a short time this has gained a considerable reputation as a literary magazine which publishes student writing and that of outsiders as well.

Contemporary Arts attempts to prevent the University from getting too artistically wrapped up in itself. Accordingly, outsiders are invited to participate. Many of Wellington's actors and poets participate in its activities.

The Contemporary Arts Group is a kind of federative organization that has grown up around the University's cultural organizations. These include the Jazz Club, the Music Society, the Drama Club, and other similar organizations.

For instance, the Music Society has regular concerts in which students perform. The high-light of their activities is the Composers' Concert, where student works are performed. This year professional musicians performed students' works and the concert was taped for broadcast.

MUSIC SOCIETY

One of the most outstanding members of the Music Society is Robin Macopie. As a pianist he has acquired a high reputation inter-

preting modern works. He studied with Bela Siki when he was in New Zealand. He is also one of New Zealand's foremost young composers, according to well-known Wellington music critic, Owen Jensen.

The International Club caters principally for overseas students who come to New Zealand. Students from all round the Pacific Basin come to New Zealand to study. Most of them are sponsored by the Colombo Plan. The International Club has regular evenings and this year they presented a concert featuring items from every country that sends students to New Zealand. The concert was an outstanding success, the Memorial Theatre was packed and few people who saw the concert will ever forget it.

The Maori students also have a club, and a very active one. This year they held a concert too. It was a new venture and proved a very successful one. All the proceeds went to the Maori Education Foundation.

Campus Cameos

Neil Wolfe

To any who watch Wellington rugby, the short, stocky figure running out of and under tackles and generally spreadeagling the field behind him will soon be identified as University's All Black Neil Wolfe.

Neil has been breaking up the cover defences of the opposition ever since he came to Wellington from New Plymouth Boys' High in 1960. That year, his first in senior football, Neil toured Australia with the N.Z.U. team. In 1961 he played in the entire test series against the French and in January and February of 1962 Neil toured California and Canada with the N.Z.U. team. This year he again wore the silver fern against Australia in that country, and also in the First Test here in Wellington.

Neil off the field is very much the footballer Wolfe—bouncy, cheeky and full of life. He regards the fact that he joined the University Rugby Club as the best thing that he could have done for his football. He admits that "university-style football is the closest style to secondary-school football anywhere in the country."

"Indeed," he goes on, "university rugby is fast and open with emphasis on forwards gaining possession and feeding their backs—attacking rugby in its essence."

As it has turned out it has been this very grounding in attacking rugby that has brought out Neil Wolfe's unique talents and made him one of the rising young players that New Zealanders hope will be able to bring a new, refreshing spirit into our national game.

Bill Dwyer

William Dwyer's main claim to fame is as a University politician. A native of Ireland, Bill has been at University only two years, although he has been in New Zealand for eight. For five years Bill worked on the waterfront. He took an active part in the Trade Union.

University appeals to him as a place a man with ideas can benefit from.

At Vic. Bill was one of the foundation members of the Anarchists Society. The aims of Anarchists Society is to do away with all governments, of all sorts, everywhere. These aims have created a considerable stir in student circles—although not everyone is in sympathy with them.

Bill's comment on the Association is that it encourages people to question values that otherwise they would mutely accept. Bill believes people should take part in everything that concerns them. "They should participate in any decision that affects them," he declared.

Bill thinks New Zealand society is becoming dangerously uniform. People should be encouraged to think critically, said Dwyer.

Con O'Leary

Con O'Leary says the only thing he has learnt at University is a profound contempt for academia.

Christened Conrad, O'Leary has been around universities in New Zealand since 1957. It would be true to say that he has become somewhat of a legend. His interests are wide, and he is not afraid to express his controversial opinions on all topics.

At Canterbury University until 1961 Con represented his Varsity at Boxing, and in 1960 he controlled the New Zealand Universities' Boxing Tournament. The following year he edited the student newspaper, "Canta". From the editorial

chair he gained fame for taking up the cudgels on behalf of a member of the university staff, Mr Rosenberg, who was virulently attacked in Parliament by Mr T. P. Shand for his attitude over the International Monetary Fund.

In 1961 Con O'Leary turned his attention to drama. In that year The Canterbury Drama Society produced "The Lark", a production that received wide acclaim, and Con had a principal part.

Although busy with "Canta" and drama Con found time to indulge in politics with enough effect to form a New Left Club in the University.

This year Con came up to Victoria, and took a job with the Post Office, producing the House magazine. He also edited "Cappicade" the University annual farce magazine produced for the general public.

A major development at Vic this year has been the introduction of a "Contemporary Arts" group who tackle everything in the culture line—jazz, drama, classical music, and painting. Con was a leading light in the formation of this group.

Con has one unit to go to finish his B.A., and he hopes to finish this year. He majored in political science.

Asked by SALIENT if he thought he had learnt any social lessons from University Con looked blank, then added, "a profound contempt for student parties". This is a telling statement. Con is recognised by students generally as an authority in that field.

The last question: "What are you going to do when you leave University, Con?"

O'Leary: "Before I start marketing my soul I want to sit down and find out whether I've got one."

Nicolette McKenzie

Older than the average student, Nicolette McKenzie claims she was "violently antagonistic to things" when she first joined the University. "My interests seemed to lie outside the University and I wasn't particularly inclined to put myself out for it. That was so wrong of course. Freshers should become involved in activities."

"I was saved the embarrassment of a clique, due to my year away from New Zealand" (Nicolette was an exchange student on the American Field Service in Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

Now, however, she is noted for her activities in the University Drama Club. Secretary of the club last year and president this year, she has played prominent parts in such plays as "Much Ado About Nothing", Chekov's "The Seagull", as well as several French Club plays.

She has also worked for radio and was a member of the Radio Drama School. Besides being a capable actress, Nicolette has a trained voice, and has sung to the original music in broadcast productions of "Peer Gynt" and "Henry VIII". She admits she enjoys working with professionals and her experiences in commercial radio and television.

At twenty-two, and in the third year of her B.A., she is undecided about her future career. "No, no plans for marriage. Although Mr Wattie and I have exchanged many fond embraces in 'The Alchemist' and 'Antony and Cleopatra', there is nothing in it."

As for her taste in literature, Nicolette confesses that she has an "unorthodox liking" for some American poets. Robert Frost, Emily Dickinson, Carl Sandburg, with Eliot rating pretty highly, are among her favourites.

"I mostly read plays now," she said, "that is, when I've got through the set reading list."

In spite of the toughness of her course, Nicolette McKenzie manages to be a member of the N.Z. Drama Council and to take a full and active part in the more cultural side of the university.

Kong Ying Loong

A quiet, studious Colombo Plan student from North Borneo, Kong Ying Loong is deceptively so, for he has a keen, logical mind and a strong sense of humour.

Kong came to New Zealand in 1958 to do his U.E. at Wellington Technical College, and the following year he started at Vic. This year he is working on his M.A. in Economics, doing research in "non-financial intermediaries"—sources of credit other than banks. When he finishes he plans to go back to North Borneo, but his career there is "very unsettled". He thinks that he will probably teach.

Kong praised the Economics Department for the balanced course that it gave students. "There are both practical and theoretical men on the staff," he said, "and they work in co-operation with each other." A resident at Weir House, he would only say that Weir "is better than any other hostel or guest house I've been to."

Ivan Kwok

Third-year law student Ivan Kwok claims that he has "no personality at all as far as University goes". But over at Weir House he wields considerable influence as President of the House Association. From Taihape, Ivan attended the District High School for three years and then had two sixth-form years at Wellington College.

Respected and admired for his unflinching fair-mindedness, Ivan admits he is most at home at Varsity when he is in Weir. "You would have to join a considerable number of Varsity clubs to get anywhere near the same benefit that you do from a hostel," he says. "Weir has considerably broadened my outlook. It gives people the knowledge and confidence to meet other people and talk with them. From religion to jazz—at Weir we mouth on at great length about everything."

Richard Hawkes

The lithe, slim figure of Richard Hawkes is a familiar figure around the Varsity courts these days. Richard possesses that intense devotion to his sport which characterises the really top-notch tennis player. To see him on the court is to see a man possessed.

His pursuit of his sport has already lead him twice round the world—once in 1960 with the New Zealand touring team and again this year with one of New Zealand's youngest-ever Davis Cup teams. As well as being a Davis Cup rep, Richard was N.Z.U. champion in 1961, and has been a Wilding Shield representative since 1959. Varsity club-mate John Souter accompanied him on his trip with the Davis Cup team, and the two play together in interclub and national tournaments as one of the country's best doubles combinations.

Richard, who is in his fourth year at Vic, is pursuing his LL.B. in spite of the interruptions of his tours. "Tennis is a good Varsity sport," he says, "because you can practice at odd times to fit in with your schedule." Richard, who works in the Forestry Department, is probably one of the busiest students at Vic.

Nelson Wattie

"The greatest enemies of the greatest things in University life, are affectation and insincerity. Both of these are rife at Vic, possibly as a reaction against the collar and tie brigade," says Nelson Wattie.

Wattie is prominent in Vic. cultural life as singer and actor and in his position as president of the recently-formed Contemporary Arts Society.

He said his society was committed to combining the various arts active within this University and especially, on the personal level, to encouraging creative students to discuss their common problems and aims.

"Generally," Mr Wattie said, "Vic. is like a Public Service department in comparison to Auckland. There is more of a rat race here, people are more concerned in the attainment of academic qualifications than in the development of their personalities." Even so, he did concede that the number of culturally alive students within both institutions is relatively small with a lot of dead wood surrounding the central core of activity.

He had no time for gloom, however, in contemplating this situation for he feels that the atmosphere at Vic. is livening up, and especially that students are encouraging more of an awareness of the University as a society. He did not consider that students should be concerned primarily with the absorption of knowledge, but rather of the discussion of ideas. Tutorials in part provide this means of discussion but they rely to a large extent on the individuals involved.

Understandably, he winced slightly when asked what he expected from a University. But having had time to collect his thoughts he was able to put his attitude succinctly. "I want to find my individual talents, by testing them," he said, "and then I want to be able to develop them."

Ian Uttley

As the Wellington representative team takes the field it looks as if the province can only field fourteen men and a boy. This often seems the view of the opposition until they see the frail-looking centre, I. N. Uttley, suddenly run fifty yards to leave their cover defence mesmerised, and score. Ian pulled this off twice against Waikato.

Ian was Head Prefect of Wellington College in 1959 and played for the Varsity Third Firsts in 1960. Last year he made the Senior team

and Wellington B, and this year has played for Wellington A and was nominated for the All Black trials which he unfortunately had to miss through injury.

In this way Ian Uttley's frail, intelligent features are misleading, but in his other field, the science laboratory, they are quite at home. For as well as being one of the stars of the University backline, and an All Black trialist at 20, he is an outstanding young science student who hopes to gain an M.Sc. next year. In his case it is an excellent example of a student being able to combine his studies successfully with a first-class rugby career, putting paid to the idea that successful degree work means the abandoning of serious rugby.

Ian believes, along with Neil, that Varsity is the only club in senior rugby for attacking backs and like his All Black clubmate he owes much of his ability today to the fact that he has been constantly encouraged to develop his attacking talents—a feature only found in University rugby circles. He has been able, at the same time, to arrange his training in alliance with study and to pursue successfully both without detriment to either.

Hugh Williams

"I must say at the outset, that I am not very fond of the University." This unequivocal statement, by Mr Hugh Williams, solicitor, and Chairman of the Law Faculty club, was further qualified.

"Any student, who intends studying for a professional degree, and who has hopes of gaining comradeship and culture from the University, can scrap those ideas from the outset. Victoria is nothing more than a degree factory."

He has applied for a scholarship which will enable him to advance his studies at Oxford University. If this hope does not eventuate, Mr Williams may study for his Masters degree at Victoria. He plans to be "just an ordinary practising lawyer."

Mr Williams, who is completing his barrister examinations, is a Wellington College Old Boy. He gained V.U. blues for his place in the university 1st XV, four times, and in those years was a Wellington Rugby representative player. He interrupted his football career for a year, for the sake of his studies, and resumed this year.

He plays all other sports that he "can get his hands on."

The Laughing Brigadier

It's not a bad idea,
Said the laughing brigadier,
There's nothing like a scer
To flush a pinkie's ear.

But I have my reservations,
My sincerest observations,
That political castrations,
Provide un-natural sensations.

I do not have to rectify
What's wrong or rite, or justify
My sane attempts to liquefy
That damn'd elusive master-spy.

If her hair is long we'll queer-y her,
If he's bearded he's inferior,
(All the students in Siberia
Love the laughing brigadier.)

Just think of my material,
And "Truth" will run a serial,
Oh, I am the very model
Of a Brigadier Imperial!

Yours etc., JOHN PARKYN.

Hanan Gives His Views On E.E.C.

(by J. R. Hanan, Acting Prime Minister)

The New Zealand Government has made it clear on many occasions that it understands and appreciates the motives, political as well as economic, which have persuaded Britain that she should seek membership of the European Economic Community. But the Government has also made clear that, if Britain pursues that course without securing adequate safeguards for New Zealand's vital economic interests, the threat to New Zealand economy would be of such a nature and on such a scale as to warrant the use of the word "disaster." In general it is true to say, therefore, that New Zealand is so preoccupied with immediate and concrete economic dangers that it is hardly in a position to concern itself very actively with more distant possibilities such as the possible political or long-term economic implications of British entry. Inevitably, we have had to concentrate our attention, and our resources, on the grave problems immediately before us.

Joining Good

We are aware, however, of the strength of the British Government's conviction that, if Britain entered the Community, the Commonwealth association would be strengthened because Britain itself would be strengthened. We recognise that the ultimate decision to enter or not to enter must be Britain's alone, and that Britain herself must judge how best she can maintain and increase her political and economic power. We also accept, in principle, the argument that a prosperous and politically influential Britain is essential to the prosperity and political influence of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Political Changes

Yet New Zealand's relations with Britain have always been so close that it is difficult for us to grasp the implications of a new situation in which Britain might be more closely linked with its European neighbours than with its fel-

low members of the Commonwealth. If there is to be a closer political association in Western Europe the inclusion of Britain will doubtless help to give it stability and wise counsel. But if the political union of Western Europe should become very closely knit, if a federal structure should develop, the effect on Britain's position as a sovereign nation with world-wide interests, and its position within the Commonwealth, would inevitably be affected. We realise that, in contemplating entry into the EEC, the British Government has very much in mind the kind of political organization they wish to see develop in Europe. They will seek to negotiate a form of political union which does not cut across Britain's traditional interests and alignments and they seem confident that they will be able to resolve this possible conflict of interest.

This, of course, is a point of extreme importance to New Zealand. We are not only uniquely depend-

ent on the United Kingdom market but we have innumerable ties, tangible and intangible, with the United Kingdom. As a member of the sterling bloc, for instance, New Zealand is acutely sensitive to any developments which may effect in any way the stability or convertibility of that currency. We also have long depended on United Kingdom cooperation in the field of defence.

Commonwealth Should Continue

New Zealand believes, moreover, that the Commonwealth, as a multi-racial worldwide association of independent states, has a most important part to play in the international field. No other association can replace it. But the Commonwealth has also shown a unique capacity to change and survive. Despite our doubts and apprehensions, therefore, we are cautiously hopeful (though our hope is not unmixed with anxiety) that the Commonwealth would be able to

survive such a radical new state of affairs as is envisaged in British membership of the Community. All this depends, however, on whether, in entering the Community, Britain can arrive at arrangements which will protect the vital economic interests of the individual Commonwealth members and provide them with continued, indeed expanding, opportunities for the trade on which their future depends. This, of course, is the crux of the problem for many Commonwealth countries, but for none is it of more urgent or vital concern than for New Zealand. At present, as the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference has stated we do not have enough precise information about the possible terms of British entry to say whether this essential condition will be met.

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To those of you who will be starting your University career next year the sporting facilities available to you are numerous and vary greatly in their nature. You will all have had experience in many of the sports offered to you at your High Schools and Colleges, and these include: Athletics, Hockey (both Men's and Women's), Rugby, Soccer, Outdoor and Indoor Basketball (the latter for Men as well as Women), Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Table Tennis.

However, among the twenty-four sports offered at University there will no doubt be quite a few which most of you will not have participated in—particularly within the Secondary School framework.

Harriers, at Varsity, is a dual sport. There are many who join the Harrier club solely for the sake of cross-country running; while others run to keep fit and to build up stamina for the summer track season. Tramping is an ideal sport for those who wish to keep fit and relax from studies, while "taking in" some nature. Skiing is currently the most popular sport at University, and ample opportunities exist for those who wish to learn how to ski. Before the season begins "dry ski schools" are held in the Varsity gym. So a certain amount of confidence is gained before you actually see the snow.

Golf is another of the friendly social sports at Varsity—although the more experienced golfers join up with local clubs and further their experience in inter-club matches. Here again, coaching is available for those who wish to start the sport at Varsity.

Judo is a sport which is noted for its qualities of self-defence as well as its competitive nature, and the Varsity club has a range of experienced "dans" and "belt-holders" who will be willing to instruct and encourage you should you choose to take up this sport next year.

Fencing is another indoor sport which will appeal to many. Often called Swords this sport combines agility, fitness and the need for a quick eye. It is a fast sport where experience and ability are key factors and the Varsity club is just the club in which these skills can be acquired. The essential "weapon" is the rapier-like sword with which "hits" are scored by contact with your opponent. This is not the swash-buckling antics which Doug Fairbanks engages in, but is a safe and nevertheless exciting sport.

Badminton is another indoor sport closely akin to Tennis, but played at a much faster tempo. Many of the Asian Colombo Plan students are keen and expert Badminton players, and are very keen to pass on their knowledge in what is their national sport.

There are two Rifle clubs at Varsity — Defence and Smallbore. Between them they provide all-year-round shooting. The Defence club is an outdoor one, using .303 rifles; while the Smallbore club is an indoor sport using .22 and similar rifles.

Rowing is a strenuous summer sport which nevertheless offers opportunities for beginners in "Novice" and "Maiden" events in local regattas.

Yachting does not have a great following at Varsity at present, but there are plenty of opportunities on the sheltered waters of the harbour with local clubs for those wishing to continue the sport.

Boxing is no longer recognised as a Varsity sport and those wishing to participate in this sport will have to join a local gym.

Well, those are the opportunities awaiting you in the various sports clubs at University. However, in addition to the club activities, there are the two N.Z. Universities Tournaments, which are held at each of the Universities in rotation.

The summer sports are held at Easter week-end, while the winter sports are competed for in the first week of the August holidays. Next Easter it is our turn to hold the summer championships here at Wellington. Those of you who stay in Wellington for the Tournament will be assured of a really good time and opportunities to meet many students from other universities.

ities. For most sports quite a bit of training is essential for those who wish to do well in the N.Z.U. championships, but the rewards are evident in the attaining of such things as N.Z.U. "Blues", or perhaps a Victoria University Blue. Perhaps the best reward of all for those prepared to do the training is a trip to Australia with N.Z.U. team. Most sports have a reciprocal arrangement with their Australian counterparts for exchange tours every two years.

Many of you will probably be now thinking, "It's all very well encouraging us to join all these clubs, but we've got units to get." Most students here will tell you that you can, and indeed should, join at least two clubs. From the point of view of your health, and your working efficiency you must get some outdoor activity, and what better way is there of getting this recreation than by joining a sports club?

GREATNESS

Greatness is only one of the sensations of littleness.

In a stupid nation the man of genius becomes a god; everybody worships him and nobody does his will.—Shaw.

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ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NEW ZEALAND

By J. D. GOULD,
Lecturer in Economics

The Monetary and Economic Council is the latest authority to warn New Zealanders of the slow rate of growth of their country's economy. During the 1950's, our output of goods and services is estimated to have risen by between 3 and 4 per cent. per annum; allowing for the growth of the labour force, this represents an increase in productivity (output per head of the labour force) of about 1.7% per annum.

Note the words "is estimated"; the measurement of the output of an economy is, statistically and conceptually, a hazardous and even dubious enterprise. (What is the output, for example, of a University lecturer? How does one measure changes in his output?) Still, allowing for the possibility that the statistics distort reality to some extent, it is undoubtedly true that productivity in New Zealand has not grown as rapidly as in many other countries. 1.7% per annum is less than one third of the rate of growth, for example, of West Germany and of Japan, fastest-growing of the major economies this side of the Iron Curtain.

Fundamentally, of course, it is productivity which determines the standard of living which a country can enjoy. There are, however, other factors which, particularly in the short run, can affect the issue. In New Zealand's case, two circumstances have combined to reduce the rise in the standard of living below the 1.7% annual increase which the productivity index tells us we might have expected to enjoy.

In the first place, the post-war rise in the birth rate, combined with the success of medical science in prolonging the expectation of life, has increased relatively the numbers of the population in the under-15 and over-64 age groups. Thus the proportion of the population in the age group 15-64, from which the great bulk of the labour force is drawn, has declined from 67.5% of the total in 1939 to 58.8% in 1959. Because of this change in age-structure, the labour force has latterly grown more slowly than total population, and the volume of goods and services available per head of the population has therefore not risen as quickly as the volume produced per head of the labour force.

Secondly, despite some sharp fluctuations, the "terms of trade" (ratio of export prices to import prices) have on the whole moved against New Zealand since the early 1950's; and this has meant that part of the increase in our production has been siphoned off, so to speak, to compensate for the declining purchasing power of our exports in terms of imports. During the ten years ending March 31, 1959, for example, goods and services produced in New Zealand rose by 39%; but allowing for the deteriorating terms of trade, goods and services available for consumption and investment rose only by 30%.

Reduced Improvement

These two factors have reduced still further the modest improvement in our standard of living which the relatively slow growth of productivity would otherwise have permitted. On the other hand, they have to some extent been offset by an inflow of foreign capital — both subscriptions to Government loans and private investment by overseas Companies — which has made available resources not drawn off from the current flow of production in New Zealand.

Why is New Zealand's recent growth record so mediocre? It has been fashionable until recently — though the fashion now seems to be on the wane — to consider the rate of capital investment one of the major determinants of the growth of productivity. In this respect, New Zealand's performance has not been too bad.

During the 1950's, for example, we channelled some 21.6% of our output, on average, into capital formation. Though lower than in some other rapidly growing countries such as Australia, this is a substantial proportion of output — very close curiously enough to the comparable figures for the two countries mentioned earlier, West Germany (20.6%) and Japan (21.8%), and substantially higher than those for the United States or the United Kingdom.

The trouble, then, seems to be rather that this relatively large amount of capital formation is not paying off, as it were, in terms of increasing output, so satisfactorily as in some other countries. Why should this be?

One factor is our rapidly rising population. This creates an enormous demand for investment in such things as houses, hospitals, schools, and in ancillary services such as water supply and drainage. Now, unlike investment in new machinery these things characteristically do not of themselves create a big rise in the output of goods and services.

They give happiness and perform essential services, of course, for those who live in them or use them; but they do not "pay off" in terms of further increases of output as a similar amount of money invested in new factories or hydro stations would do.

New Zealand has, in fact, been investing recently an extremely high proportion of its income in new houses, despite the fact that, as a nation, we are already amongst the best housed in the world.

N.Z. Bottom

A second factor is that we won't work our capital very hard. One of the background papers prepared for the Industrial Development Conference held in Wellington two years ago, compared total annual hours of work per head of the labour force for a considerable number of countries. No surprise to find New Zealand near the bottom of the list, with 1928 hours annually against approximately 2400, for example, in Switzerland, or 2310 in West Germany.

Moreover, such a comparison conceals the fact that there is also much more shift working in many of the big industrial countries than there is here, so that the number of hours annually for which machinery is worked would present an even greater contrast.

This is clearly one reason why a given quantity of capital investment in New Zealand tends not to generate so much additional output in a given period as it does elsewhere.

The third point worth notice is that because of the structure of its economy New Zealand has perhaps not enjoyed the benefits of technical progress to the same extent as more heavily industrialised countries. This may be an extremely important matter. One American economist, for example, has estimated that over the years 1909-1949, the increase in productivity in an important sector of the U.S. economy was brought about far more by improved technical methods than it was by an increase in the amount of capital per worker. In this respect it is not difficult to suppose that New Zealand may not have fared as well as some other countries: the types of economic activity in which the typical New Zealander engages — pastoral farming, light consumer goods industries, office work — are not fields in which the more spectacular advances have occurred.

It seems reasonable to hope that in regard to some of the explanations of our slow growth listed above, the near future may bring a change. Some of the new industries — the oil refinery, for example — will demand 24-hour working for purely technical reasons; and this may prove the thin end of the wedge in introducing shift-work more widely into the New Zealand industrial scene. Some of these industries, also, may prove more adept at attracting the gains accruing from technical progress than have those which have characterised our economy so far. As the large cohorts of post-war children reach the 15-plus age group, which they are now doing, the ratio of labour force to population — assuming we avoid substantial unemployment — should begin to rise again.

Against these favourable auspices we must set some less propitious omens.

Some of the new industries — the oil refinery again, for example, or the hydro-installation and bauxite-smelter in the South Island — will demand huge inputs of capital to yield a given quantity of output, though, once the capital investment has been made, they should go on yielding their output for a long time, and their output per man will be exceedingly high. Considerations such as these may largely cancel each other out, in which case the rate of growth of productivity, unless we do something to try to change it, may not be very different in the near future from what it has been in the recent past.

NEW ATTITUDE TO RESIDENTIAL HALLS

By 1975, the number of students in our Universities will have doubled. More and better Halls of Residence are urgently needed, both to accommodate the additional students and to promote better contact between students. A good Hall of Residence should be an integral part of student life.

These were some of the conclusions reached by a University residence conference held over the August vacation at Lincoln College and attended by University administrators and student representatives.

The Purpose of Halls

The case for residential halls was discussed under four sections.

1. The need for accommodation.

For students to obtain a higher education in most fields, they must attend a University. Arriving at a University centre, a student was faced with the problem of finding somewhere to live.

The alternatives open to him: private board, flats, or Halls of Residence. Which type would best promote the true ends of a University education?

The modern university system, with its specialization, has aimed at producing highly trained men and women in limited and individual fields. Modern degree courses were not designed to provide a general, balanced education. The result of this was the production of a large number of "uneducated experts" — surely an undesirable situation.

Despite the effectiveness of sporting, social and club activities in remedying this, there was nothing comparable to the community life of the Hall of Residence.

2. The need for personality and character development.

A question arose here. Was the University responsible for the general development of the character and personality of its students? Certainly this was someone's responsibility. N.Z. Universities had in the past tended to limit themselves to academic pursuits, and the University was probably at its best when attending to its own task. But students were subject to all sorts of controls, guidance and discipline in their academic studies.

Why should they not require this in the field of character and personality development — a much more fundamental and important aspect of their lives? Such guidance was no more an interference with personal liberty than guidance in academic studies.

Finance

Dr S. G. Culliford (the assistant to the Vice Chancellor at Vic), discussed sources of finance and other matters relating to the establishment of halls. Any large source of finance was not available unless the public could be convinced it should give, said Dr Culliford.

Although the State was prepared, with varying degrees of willingness, to pay for the erection of teaching and associated buildings, it was less ready to see the urgency of the need for residential accommodation.

Numbers of students in N.Z. Universities are expected to increase from 16,000 in 1962 to over 30,000 in 1975. Assuming the present facilities adequate (which they are not) then in the next 13 years teaching accommodation will be needed for about 14,000 students.

As about half of these will be living away from home, residence will be required for about 7,000. If all these were to be accommodated in Halls, ignoring the present requirements, the cost would be about thirteen million, or a million pounds a year.

The only large single source of finance would seem to be the government. Help might be given in the form of grant, subsidies or loans. Non-governmental assistance might be given in the form of donation, endowment or loan.

However, these sources would all have strings attached. Donation and endowment would probably be subject to conditions as to the disposal of funds. Loans are subject to interest rates, donations to gift tax and so on. The only answer to the finance problem would seem to be the Government.

Conditions at Vic

Conditions at Victoria in 1959 were as follows:

Students living at home	61%
Students in private board	14%
Students in flats	20%
Students in Halls of Residence	5%

The inadequacy is apparent.

Overseas Students

At Victoria, 44 out of a total of 122 overseas students are under the Colombo Plan. Many more could be expected if living accommodation could be found for them. The ideal solution to the problem of accommodation would be to offer all Colombo Plan students a place in a University Hall of Residence.

The experience of residence in a University Hall has a special value for the foreign student. These students have two great problems to face on entering a University — that of the transition from school to University, and the greater one of adjusting to a completely new way of life.

In general, the conference was a considerable success. While reaching few concrete conclusions or decisions, it underlined the problems facing the advocates of the Hall of Residence — which, after all, are the problems of the University community as a whole. The need for a concerted effort and close consideration of the problems involved was made clear to all.

Specialy written for "SALIENT" by John Perham,
vice-president V.U.W.S.A.

Militarist with Christian Sympathies

Recently the Wellington Branch of the N.Z. Council of Civil Liberties held a meeting to consider the recent public utterances of Security Head Gilbert. The two speakers, Mr W. J. Scott, principal of Wellington Teachers' College and Mr J. Roberts, lecturer in the Pol. Science Department, both welcomed the recent statement of Gilbert's on the grounds that at last the activities of the Security Police were open to public scrutiny and debate.

Mr Scott opened by stating that "we are learning to live without certain rights." This was primarily a result of our increasing concern with security at the expense

of freedom. The Security Department was in a cruelly contradictory position in that it had the job of defending democracy in an anti-democratic manner. Security had, of necessity, to concern itself with opinions, not actions.

One dangerous aspect of the work of security was in its supplying of information to prospective employers. The person accused did not have the right to defend himself; indeed usually he would not even be aware that any accusations as to his politically unreliability had been made. This was a somewhat paradoxical situation in that someone who is suspected of treason cannot defend himself where-

as someone who is actually charged with treason has his rights defended.

Identifying Brigadier Gilbert as "That ex-member of a militarist organisation who has christian sympathies" he found himself horrified by the Brigadier's complete political naivety.

He asked what was the Brigadier's purpose in "warning people of the possible communist influence in Education."

He further doubted the efficiency of security, claiming that the Force was looking for spies in the wrong place. Spies would not be found in the Communist Party or any

"progressive organisations". The only possible purpose in paying attention to such organisations was to attempt to stifle their political voice.

Mr Scott argued that the only possible way for a democracy to exist and for the worth of an idea to be tested was for it to be fully discussed in the "market." For this reason he was glad the Brigadier had made his "politically disreputable" statement and for this reason he supported the right of the Communist Party and all with deviant political ideas to propagate their ideas.

For Roberts' views, see "Brigadier Bombarded."

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WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

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The position of representative of W.U.S. to Victoria is now vacant, and applications for the new term of office (October 1962—October 1963) are called for.

This position demands a student of initiative and imagination as well as administrative ability, for there has not been a W.U.S. Committee at Victoria for some years.

Main duties are: To form a committee, raise funds for the W.U.S. student relief projects, especially in Asia and give aid to any University relief-fund campaigns. There is a national (one day) conference in November to attend.

Apply: Students' Association Office.

KEREN J. CLARK,
(Women's Vice President).

Tortured Thailand

The SEATO publication "Record" had an article in its ninth issue entitled "Three Years of National Endeavour". This was made up of extracts from a speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The article attempts to justify the present situation in Thailand where the pre-1958 constitution has been suspended and the present government is drawing up a new constitution in a manner in which even the Minister of Foreign Affairs calls "leisurely".¹

It is an interesting question whether the government will produce a constitution which could be rightfully called democratic. An analysis of Foreign Affairs Minister Khoman's utterances provides an important clue for answering this question. He says that the Thai people had suffered "twenty-six years of political instability" before the "blood-less revolution" of 1958. To substantiate this he gives only two things. Firstly he says that the Thais did not exercise their voting rights² and secondly says the parliamentary system in operation before 1958 opened the door for "too many unqualified candidates to swamp the highest legislative body of the nation, and particularly those who do not have the slightest notion of the national interests but only their own."³

Therefore, runs Khoman's argument, the ideal solution "is to weed out the self-seeking politicians and adventurers" and "to set up a natural screen through which only the WORTHY candidates will appear before the electorate" (writer's caps).

There are two reasons why this casts doubts on the intention of the present Thai government to produce a democratic constitution. Firstly it is suspiciously similar to the much criticised Communist system of elections where prospective candidates are examined for suitability. Even though the Thai gov-

ernment's motives might not be to preserve an ideological solidarity, they have every incentive to preserve present class differences in governmental power. Surely a government made up of Thais whose economic and social positions are higher than the majority of Thais will do all they can to preserve their position, especially in the face of forces which emphasise the importance of the working classes in government.

The second reason that raises doubts in the present government's intention to democratize Thailand in any proper sense of that term lies in the fact that many Thais can be assumed to differ with Khoman's ideas about the national interests of Thailand. The government, of which Khoman is a member, is apparently extremely sympathetic to the West. Thais who favour a neutral line would dissent from this. Further differences can be assumed between classes as far as conceptions of national interests are concerned.

Natural Screen

However, Khoman's "natural screen" is going to make sure that "only the worthy candidates" appear before the electorate and it is obvious that these worthy candidates will have to hold what Khoman and his colleagues think are the proper ideas about Thailand's natural interests.

Therefore the constitution that the Thai government is producing can hardly be assumed to give any opportunity to those who would differ from what Khoman and friends think.

The reply to this will obviously be along the lines of denying that the Thais are capable of using a democratic government just at the moment. Khoman said that the period of parliamentary govern-

ment can be considered "useful... for the edification of the Thai people not to try and do things of which they had only scant knowledge" (p.2).

To substantiate the above, the example of Field Marshal Sarit (the Prime Minister) arresting a man, trying him on the street and having him shot there, is useful. The political prisoners in Thailand, who according to reliable estimates number above ten thousand, are not exactly a good example with which to educate the Thais in democratic government.

No education

Furthermore, when it is realised that the present legislative assembly is not elected but completely appointed, and that the "interim" constitution gives powers to the cabinet which are not subject to any judicial or legislative review, then it is certain that no efforts are being made to educate the Thais in democratic government.

The political prisoners include all kinds of people whose common characteristic is that they oppose the present tyrannous regime. Only Sarit's political group is allowed to exist.

Khoman's statement that "More than ever before, the government remains under the control of the people," appears under the circumstances to be a blatant lie. If, as he claims, the Thais were apathetic to exercising their powers under a democratic government, he can hardly claim that they have shown sudden interest under the dictatorship. Those Thais who HAVE shown interest have been far from encouraged.

—William Alexander.

NOTES

1. "RECORD", Vol. 1, No. 9, p.3.
2. IBID, p.2.
3. IBID, p.3.

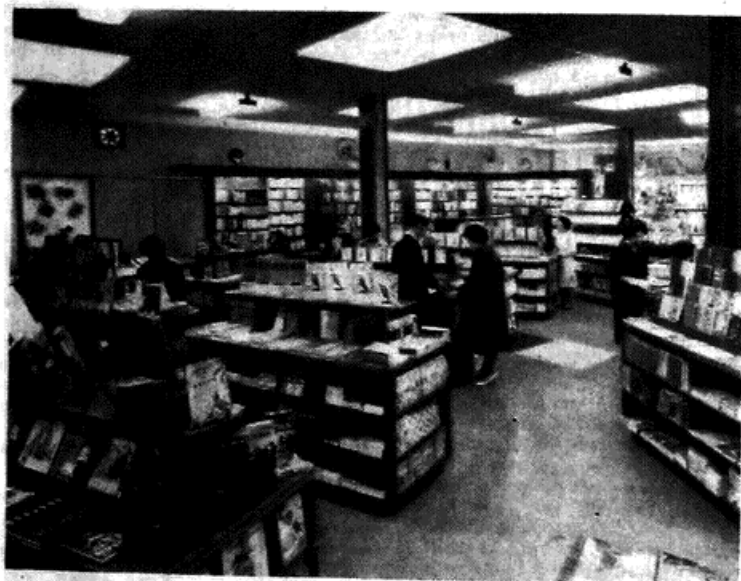
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EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Opinions on Britain's Proposed Entry

The European Common Market was born in 1957 when France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of Rome. Its establishment came at an end of a series of steps aiming at the political, military and economic integration of Europe.

It had all begun with the Marshall Plan in 1948, when the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation was formed. After this came NATO in 1949 and the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951. The Korean War accelerated the growth of NATO and the formation of the European Defence Community, which collapsed in 1954 when the French refused to ratify the empowering treaty. In 1957 the political military and economic integration of Europe took a decided step forward when EEC and the European Atomic Energy Commission were formed together at Rome.

The EEC has a common external tariff, making it the largest customs union ever. The Treaty also provides for free internal movement of persons, services and capital. There are common agricultural and transport policies, and arrangements to secure free internal competition, once all tariffs are down. Provision is made for the creation of a Social Fund to improve workers' living standards and a European Investment Bank to help economic expansion.

FOUR INSTITUTIONS

The EEC has four main institutions. A Council of Ministers makes all big decisions. The European Commission is the day-to-day executive body, and its members are international civil servants. Treaties and regulations are interpreted by the European Court of Justice. Finally, there is the European Parliament, comprising members of the six national parliaments. It can dismiss the Commission by a two-thirds censure vote.

When Britain enters, EEC will comprise 220,000,000 inhabitants. It will surpass both the U.S. and Russia in coal and steel production. Its output of electric power, oil and cars will be greater than those of Russia, and its economic power, added to that of the U.S. will leave Russia far behind. It is not then surprising, that EEC observers call the proposed British entry, a "decisive turning point in the modern world."

HOLMES CLARIFIES

For a comment on Britain's proposed entry to EEC SALIENT approached Professor F. W. Holmes, of the Economics Department V.U.W., and Chairman of the Monetary and Economic Council.

"The British Government thinks that joining the EEC will be good for Britain. It will allow British exporters free access to a large continental market without paying the EEC's common external tariff," he said. "British industry will grad-

ually be exposed to more competition from the continent as trade barriers are lowered, and the British Government hopes this combination of stimulus and opportunity will speed up the low rate of growth of the British economy."

The Professor felt that although it was not publicised, the British authorities were probably worried about the long-run position of sterling as an international currency if Britain remained outside EEC, especially if the Six pooled their gold and dollar reserves. This was likely. He thought the continent would then become a more attractive place than Britain to hold exchange balances.

"Britain could not contemplate with equanimity the substantial drain of gold and dollars which a marked transfer from sterling to 'Eurodollars' would imply," he said. "By joining EEC she would be a more attractive place for foreign investment, and would be able to participate in any arrangement for pooling reserves."

Professor Holmes said these were strong reasons for joining. "They involve a calculated risk that although continental competition may put some firms out of existence and force others to contract operations, British industry generally will be able to hold its own reasonably well in free trade." It was hoped that no serious unemployment would be caused, and the expansion of efficient firms would clearly outweigh the contraction of the less efficient.

FREE TRADE

However, said the Professor, free trade would aggravate Britain's balance of payment problems if these assumptions proved incorrect, as terms of entry greatly affect this. "Any customs union on a regional basis involves the potential disadvantage for its members, that the arrangement will induce their importers to divert trade from outside countries towards less efficient sources within the union. Losses thus incurred must be set against internal gains."

He felt that the extent of diversion would depend on the height of the common external tariff, or the severity of the common import restrictions. As only a relatively small proportion of Britain's import and export trade was currently done with Europe, she had a strong interest in keeping these barriers low.

"Britain must be particularly anxious about the effects of her entry upon other Commonwealth countries," continued the Professor. "Collectively they form a much more important market for British exports than the Six, though this has been growing very slowly in the last few years." If Britain joined on terms which damaged Commonwealth interests, then the

resultant slowing up of Commonwealth growth would offset British gains in Europe.

"Entry would involve for many Commonwealth products, loss of preferences, or the establishment of reverse preferences in favour of European products, or restrictions on entry of Commonwealth products into the U.K.," he said. "Britain must therefore expect an acceleration of the removal of preferences in her favour in Commonwealth markets." He commented that some Britons said these were gradually going anyway, but he still felt that their quickening disappearance was part of the price of entry.

MUCH FURTHER

He spoke of Britain's hopes for good terms. "Britain will clearly not get all she wants from her negotiations. What she is agreeing to now, is a far cry from the Industrial Free Trade Area she proposed in 1957. She will have to go much further than she wanted to then, in giving up economic and social sovereignty, particularly in common agricultural and transport policies and in dismantling the system of Commonwealth preferences."

Professor Holmes said that obviously Britain could join only with some damages to Commonwealth interests. The Six, were, however, apparently prepared to make several departures from their original arrangements to reduce these costs.

"They are providing for the association of African and Caribbean countries and for most dependent territories. They are willing to remove their 18 per cent tariff on tea and to conclude comprehensive trade agreements with India, Pakistan and Ceylon, although they want to wait till 1966 to do this. They have made small concessions to Britain on agricultural policy, and vaguely offer to work out special terms for N.Z. The difficulty is temperate foodstuffs, and here there seems little chance that Britain can get anywhere near what she wants."

He said that if Britain joined, the Six would have better terms of entry to the British market for both industrial and agricultural products. They would gain entry, through the removal of preferences to other Commonwealth markets. The price paid would be that of according freer entry to British and some Commonwealth products. Generally, they expected greater growth and high employment throughout the EEC.

LIMITED CONCESSIONS

He felt that the Six were inclined to insist that Britain must take the Treaty of Rome largely as it stood, as the concessions the Six would make, were limited by the desire to preserve the fundamental principles upon which they originally agreed, after very hard bargaining.

Speaking of EEC entry as it affected N.Z., the Professor told SALIENT that N.Z. wanted her existing arrangements for trade

preserved. At present, he said, terms offered by EEC for butter, cheese, lamb, and mutton were not acceptable to us. N.Z. hoped that lamb and mutton would continue to be granted fairly free access to the British market, as continentals were not great producers or consumers of those meats. Britain was the only big market in Europe for them.

He spoke of butter. "We want future arrangements for butter to allow entry at least at the present level, and preferably expanded." He said that N.Z. could expect reasonable terms for lamb and mutton, but continentals were producing increasing surpluses of butter and wanted to dispose of them in the British market. Prices would fall too much, unless outsiders were kept out.

The Professor said N.Z. must present for transitional arrangements—firstly a share of the market at current levels, and secondly, suitable World Commodity Agreements. In these, it was proposed to sell all surpluses in underdeveloped countries at very low prices. "What is not known is what share of financing the surplus N.Z. is expected to carry," he commented. The less developed countries would naturally want guarantees of regular supplies on concessional terms.

He felt that N.Z. could not forecast the pinch until final terms were known. To employ her people N.Z. needed imports. With unsatisfactory terms, she would naturally have to place more emphasis on developing new exports and new markets and on building up industries dependent on domestic resources—for example, aluminium and forestry industries.

Referring to alternative markets, he suggested for meat, North America, Japan and the underdeveloped countries when their living standards improve. "But Britain remains by far the largest market for our lamb and dairy produce," he said, "and this is why we have such a strong interest in obtaining assurances of reasonable terms of entry in the present negotiations."

ROBINSON— FEDERALISM

For clarification of the political issues involved, Dr A. D. Robinson, of the Political Science Department V.U.W. was contacted. When questioned, he made the following statements.

What kind of political unity are EEC members aiming at?

"The EEC countries have been arguing about this among themselves for several years. Their delay in coming to a decision may be fortunate for Britain, for if she can enter the EEC fairly quickly, she will have a chance of influencing their discussions."

"At the moment it seems that there is likely to be a compromise between the views of General de Gaulle, who strongly believes in the

sanctity of the nation state, and those of the European federalists, who strongly favour a form of United States of Europe."

"At present, de Gaulle wants a co-ordination of European defence and foreign policy, at the foreign minister or head of government level. The federalists, strongly represented in the governments of France's five EEC partners and in all the national parliaments, want direct election, by universal suffrage, of the present indirectly-elected European Parliament. They desire amalgamation of the executive bodies of the three existing European communities (economic, atomic energy, coal and steel) and the unification of defence and foreign policy at ministerial level."

"In the long run, the wishes of the federalists are likely to prevail because they are a more permanent force than de Gaulle."

NORDMEYER— AGAINST

When asked to comment on the situation, Mr A. H. Nordmeyer, speaking for the Labour party, said: "We believe that it is not in Britain's interests, nor in the Commonwealth's, for Britain to join the EEC." He said that the preponderance of the British Labour Party was against EEC entry. There were a few who thought entry might assure her best interests, but the British Labour Party would be unanimously against it unless the Commonwealth was protected.

One reason for this was "political implications which would tie her to Europe in a way likely to loosen considerably Commonwealth ties." Mr Nordmeyer said that economic advantages of entry "appear to be much exaggerated while the disadvantages and dangers are minimised."

Speaking of the effects on N.Z. employment, Mr Nordmeyer said: "on information so far available... not only the workers in the industries are most vitally affected, but also those who depend for livelihood on securing adequate supplies of raw materials, if N.Z. earning power is diminished. Even Professor Simkin, who is optimistic, concedes that thirty million pounds worth of produce could be affected." Mr Nordmeyer said that such a drop could have "disastrous" effects.

He thought that U.S. would be an alternate market for lamb, and Japan and possibly South East Asia for mutton. There would have to be diversification of dairy products. Milk powder could be sold in South East Asia, which he believed could take increasing quantities even if payment were deferred.

FOR ACTING M.P.
HANAN'S COMMENTS
SEE PAGE 4

Exec Bust-up over Health Service Site

"Since 1943 attempts have been made to establish at Victoria a University Health Service." A report on student facilities, guidance and counselling, emanating from the Faculty of Arts, also mentions the proposal that "a counselling service be established as a separate service—in the main—with the teaching and examining functions of the University."

Since 1943, efforts have been made. This is as far as it goes. Repeated attempts to get the service in operation have failed—at the Executive, Board and Council levels. The problem was touched upon earlier this year, when SALIENT ran a spread, noting

some of the obvious factors in favour of a Health Service.

Now Executive has taken up the cudgels. At its last meeting, September 20, it was moved that:

"We recommend to the Management Committee, the Activities (Polio Vaccine) Room be offered for use as a Health and Counselling Service."

This motion was subject to heated debate. P. R. Officer Blizard came prepared to put his case: that for economic, expansion and psychological considerations, the Activities Room would be unsuitable. Mr Blizard spoke at great length and had, handed around the meeting, a

sheet with summarised points. He was supported by Messrs McKay, Harris and Cornford, and Miss Benefield. Blizard thought that if other space could be found, not in the Union (it could) then the Union should not be considered.

For the affirmative, Messrs Pitchforth, Moriarty and Perham expounded on the advantages of the Union. The matter had been considered by Management, himself, and other persons "in the know" said Moriarty, and as far as they were concerned, the Union was quite adequate.

After deliberating for over two hours (a record for one item) the motion, moved by Miss Clark, sec-

onded by Afeaki, was put and carried by 7 votes to 5.

Perhaps now, the envisaged Health Service will be situated in the Student Union? Managing Secretary Boyd has already drafted a plan, allocating space for doctors and counsellor, for the Activities Room. Certain questions remain to be answered:

Why should the Exec. consider such a matter for over two hours—especially when all but three of the Exec. knew nothing about the pros and cons of the matter?

It must have involved personalities somewhere along the line—why did the Exec. move into

Committee?

Are Exec. members debating this, and other issues on what they know, or on what they have had recommended? At this meeting it was patently obvious, someone had been giving "guidance" to the President, Vice-President and Secretary. Have these three members access to "information" not available to others.

For the answers to these and other pertinent questions, watch future Exec. developments. At a very unstable juncture right now, a little impetus in the right direction could "damage" or "improve" everything.

Special Correspondent.