

CAPPICADES WORTH

£1000 AMISS; AND CONFUSION

News Editor

MORE than 10,000 Cappicades from last year are missing—a loss of £1,100—the Finance committee found when it examined the books recently. No satisfactory explanation has been given.

SAID Mr. Michael Moriarty, President of the Victoria University Students' Association: "Some hundreds of Cappicades are regularly lost during the hectic period of distribution in Capping Week, and these hundreds occasionally swell to a few thousand.

"Although a few thousand may well have been lost in the course of events, so many thousands are unaccounted for this time, that the Finance committee is most dissatisfied."

Held responsible for the gap in the records, is Mr. Alistair Robb, Cappicade business manager. For months, the Finance committee of the students' association have been investigating the Cappicade accounts kept by Mr. Robb and Mr. L. Cornford, distribution manager. One member of the committee described them as "shambolic." When they were eventually cleared up, the large deficit became obvious.

When questioned, Robb announced a month ago, that at some time in November he had disposed of the unsold Cappicades in a rubbish tip. This was not only a break from standard procedure, but amounted almost to negligence. Said Moriarty: "Robb had no right to dispose of the surplus Cappicades without the full knowledge of the Finance committee. Usually, unsold copies are kept and are sold later to schools in the Wellington district and to incoming freshers." Moriarty said further that

Books Were Lost

had Robb first had them counted and assessed by the committee, all would have been well.

The association executive told SALIENT that Robb would appear before them on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. This paper will be there to report on proceedings.

This has not been the first trouble concerning the organisation of the 1962 issue of Cappicade. In October of last year, it was already admitted by Robb that 200 copies were missing. "But that," said Moriarty, "was peanuts compared to the new trouble." It seems evident that the organisation of distribution went completely out of hand. As was printed in SALIENT (Oct. 1st, 1962), considerable confusion arose when some students deducted their commission whilst others failed to do so. One of the record books was mislaid, and the remainder were in a poor condition. Only fifty people volunteered to act as sellers, and it does appear that mistakes arose because Robb had too little assistance with distribution. As a result, he spent too much time selling, not enough organising.

At the time that this became evident, Cornford, Distribution Manager, stated that "the SALIENT article was completely incorrect." However, Cornford's statement seems to have been contradicted by the accounts, which have revealed the serious loss, now before the consideration of the Finance committee.

S.G.M. Called

Another Special General Meeting is to be held. And it is being called by those connected with the ousting of last year's executive.

Main driving force is Ralph Magnusson, twice-unsuccessful executive aspirant. He is still hot about fees.

Apart from the usual no-confidence motion, he is advocating abolition of fees and a motion urging the executive not to interfere with student moves to lower fees.

Anarchist Bill Dwyer is supporting the meeting, which is called for the first week of term.

Appealed

THE Algerian Minister of Education has appealed to students not to go to foreign universities but instead to study at their country's recently re-opened university. He also stated that the presence of the students among the Algerian population was indispensable and that any movement away would have to be regarded as flight from new responsibilities.

At the same time, new regulations were introduced giving equivalent value to diplomas in the subjects of medicine, dental surgery, pharmacy and midwifery. No student of these subjects in possession of a non-Algerian diploma awarded after November 15, 1962, will be allowed to work in his profession until he has received permission from the Minister of Health. This also applies to resident foreigners.

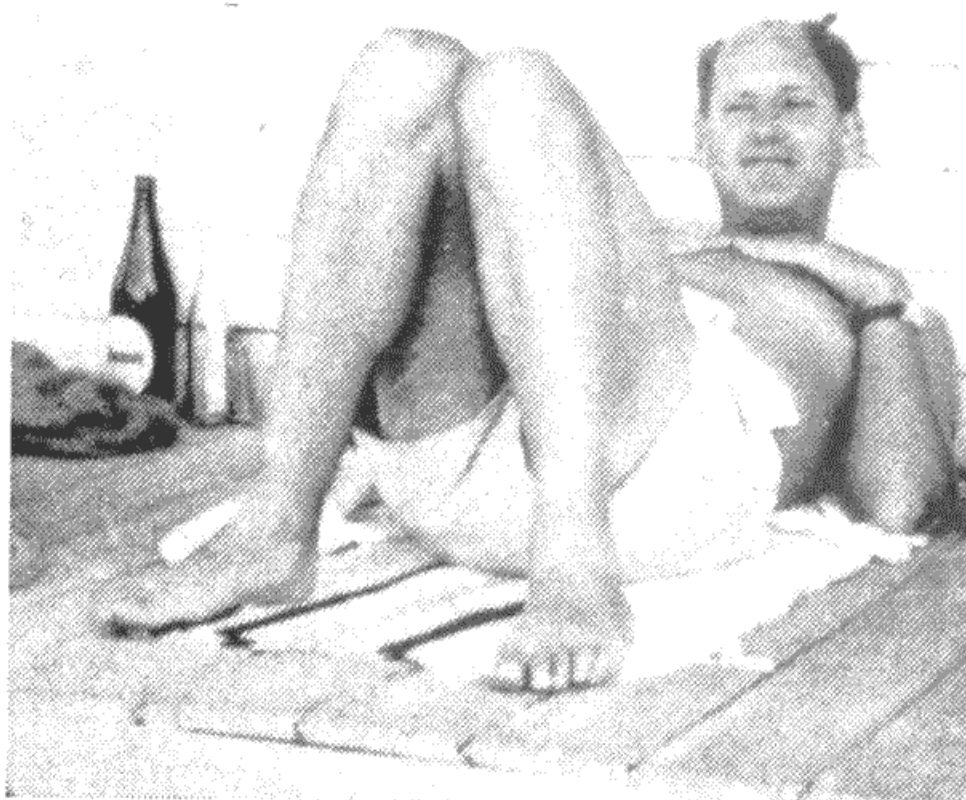
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Congress In Photos



THIS VICTORIA GIRL went to Congress for her holiday—see if you can recognise her. She is sitting on an oil drum on the jetty at Curious Cove.



CONGRESS atmosphere is informal. Lectures are received in a lying down position. This has a tendency to unnerve lecturers who have not been to Congress before. Here Law Professor Aikman relaxes.

Women And University

WOMEN. That is what girls become at University. Exactly what type of woman a girl becomes at University depends on her personal attitude. But it would be fair to say that the University itself exerts an influence especially on the girl who is living away from home.

It is easy to sneer at the 'holier than thou' moralizing attitude with which staid provincial ladies regard girls who go to University. It is not the education they disparage, they do not understand that. The avant garde attitudes, the clothing, the lack of inhibition, the absence of respect, these are the things which those who have not been to University find it hardest to understand.

"SALIENT" would be the last to attack the independence and the liberality of University life; but we do feel there are hazards in it—at least for the girls.

George Bernard Shaw was among the first to detect the dawning of the "New Woman". And there is no doubt merit in the view that woman should be free and equal. Legally women have now had their claims recognised. They have the right to vote, the right to own property, and equal (almost) pay.

What the "femme moderne" does not recognise are the claims men have on her. For thousands of years men have expected women to be feminine, warm, even demure.

The "New Woman" is a hard and brash super-sophisticate, with dyed hair and drip dry morals. She can take her drink like a man and chooses who she will go to bed with. The one thing this woman does not have is the respect of men.

The female University student is in a better position than most girls to become one of these disillusioned bodies.

Every girl has a right, no doubt, to become one of these women. But each should be sure before she does that she knows what she is letting herself in for. At University it is very simple to slip into the easy routine of parties and high living. That is in itself a matter for no regret. The emancipation is a welcome relief from the almost suffocating restrictions that inhibit a New Zealand secondary school pupil.

The adage a girl who is becoming a woman must remember is that New Zealand still suffers, to some degree, from a 19th Century morality. This morality has two edges. What is right for a man may not be forgiven in a woman.

This is not a question of virginity. It is a question of sincerity and self respect. A man will take what he can from a body which attracts him. But he will marry a woman whom he respects.

Students cannot be students all their lives. While they can reject the standards of morality in the community while they are at University, they risk social ostracism if they persist in this too long. To be a student is a form of transition, not a way of life.

Girls who embrace wildly the party life, girls who drink too much and sleep indiscriminately will not find adjustment easy after the last party is over.

The dainty and demure lady of the Jane Austen vintage had many limitations and this is not an invitation of her reappearance. By all means women should be intelligent and realistic. So should they be attractive and vivacious.

The most important thing a woman can do is to maintain her femininity. She must maintain her taste in clothes and makeup, while avoiding becoming loud. She must have considered what her standards are. It is easy for a University girl to lose her femininity and her dignity. If she does this she will never become a lady.—G.W.R.P.

THE Executive last year used the pre-examination turmoil to unobtrusively appoint a fresher to their number. This co-option is disturbing for two reasons.

First, the co-opted member, Miss Jill Shand, is a first-year student. How is it possible for the executive to bypass the hundreds of senior students who would, by their experience alone, be more capable to handle the cultural affairs portfolio?

Second, Miss Shand did not stand for any executive position in the June, 1962 elections. Why were people, who **did** take the trouble to offer their services, passed over?

Murray Rowlands, a third-year student, missed narrowly as capping controller; Ralph Magnusson, Peter McKinley, Bill Dwyer (who collected 400 votes as runner-up presidential

candidate) and John Broadfoot were not approached. Again, why?

The only justification for Miss Shand's selection is that she moved in the exclusive arty circles. But why pick her out? How many other students, all engaged in the university's cultural life and been at Vic. for two or three years, have better claim to the position?

If Miss Shand thought students would have confidence in her, she could have stood at the elections, either against Con O'Leary for the cultural job or for any other position. But this she did not do. One can only deduce that she had a change of heart within two months—or that the executive wanted someone of their own persuasion, a nice, safe, doesn't-speak-at-the-wrong-time person. —R.J.B.

HOSTILITY AT RED FESTIVAL

OUTRIGHT hostility marked the Communist-backed Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students in Helsinki last year. And all Finland joined the scrap.

THE FESTIVAL was estimated to have cost Moscow at least £1,500,000. But it cost the Communist cause in neutral Finland an incalculable price.

From the start:

● Finnish Prime Minister Sukselainen pleaded with the organisers to stage the festival elsewhere.

● All non-Communist Finnish student organisations boycotted the festival.

● It was ignored by British Commonwealth students except from Ghana, chopping participants from the expected 18,000 to 11,600.

● The Finnish Press condemned the festival as "a political stunt."

● Student bodies refused to billet delegates, hotels were reluctant to commit their rooms and no caterer was willing to service the festival.

● Almost all available outdoor poster space in Helsinki was bought up in advance to prevent festival advertising.

● Violent demonstrations were staged against the festival.

● One night, police used tear gas and batons to break up 5000 angry demonstrators.

● Youths threw stones at buses carrying delegates and shouted patriotic slogans.

● Festival signs were torn down and a Russian cultural exhibition attacked.

● An attempt to draw Soviet and Finnish students together in a "day of friendship" failed dismally.

A Marxist student was reported as saying: "By such means do the partisans of the West aid in the promotion of peace and understanding between the peoples of the world."

Despite the bitter opposition, the festival was held. Premier Sukselainen was replaced after the general election about the same time. His successor, Mr. Miettunen, consented to the festival after appeals by Soviet officials.

Mr. Miettunen appealed to his people and the wisdom of good

manners in a neutral country: "It is in our interest that the festival should proceed without friction," he said, very much aware of the high feeling it would arouse.

The festival was the second to be held outside the Communist bloc. Russia has never really disguised its purpose. An issue of the World Marxist Review said the festival was important, as it facilitated the spread of Communist ideas.

Communist authorities have apparently not abandoned the idea of holding another World Youth Festival—as was expected by many observers after the not overly successful VIII Festival held in Finland last year.

An article on January 18 in Mlada Fronta (Prague), organ of the Czechoslovak Youth Union (CSM), points the way to Communist initiation of plans for another Festival in 1965.

The article reports the opening in Helsinki on January 13 of a trial of young Fins charged with disturbing the peace during the

anti-Festival riots in Helsinki last summer. The article is subtitled "On To 1965—The Year Of The Next Festival!" It proclaims "great interest in the Festivals" in various countries, deplores the alleged persecution of Festival participants in West Germany, Iraq, and the United States, and concludes on a rallying note with the assertion that "young people are already now eagerly looking forward to and making preparations for their IX World Youth Festival of Peace and Friendship."

NEW CHAIR

A NEW chair in business administration has been created at Victoria. Professor E. A. R. Phillips has taken up the new chair, expects his course to be a "sandwich one." It would probably attract people who had been in business five or six years rather than undergraduates.

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TIPS FOR FRESHERS

ENROLMENT procedure will be fully detailed on noticeboards when you arrive to enroll, but the Students Association wants to remind you of four things:

Your STUDASS CARD is the Association's record of your membership, as well as being a place to denote your interest in particular activities. To aid you in choosing.

INFORMATION SHEETS will be handed out during the enrolment procedure.

Your BUTTON is for freshers only, and you can only get one as you complete the ceremony of matriculation.

Informally arranged TOURS of the University will be organised at the Information HQ in the Women's Common Room in the SUB, when senior Students will act as guides.

Salient's Editorial Staff

Editor-in-Chief: Geoff Palmer

Chief Sub-Editor: Robin J. Bromby

News Editor: Frances Lipson

Features Editor: Rob Laking

Sports Editor: Ian Grant

KENNEDY: NEGROES NEED HIGHER EDUCATION

THE United States should get on with the job of giving higher education to Negro children, said President Kennedy recently.

HE also thinks the problem of military-industrial complex have lessened over the last year.

The president expressed these views in an interview with three American TV reporters. They were: William H. Lawrence, George Herman and Sander Vanocur.

MR. LAWRENCE: Mr. President, is your problem of getting an education bill through this year made more difficult by the events at Oxford, Mississippi, and the use of Federal troops there?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think so.

MR. LAWRENCE: How will you combat this new—

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as I say, this is a case of where we have come very close, and President Eisenhower came close, and we came close once, we got a bill through the House, through the Senate, almost through the House, and we didn't get it. Then another try for higher education through the Senate and the House, and then it failed, failed in the conference. Now, Oxford, Mississippi, which has made this whole question of the Federal Government and education more sensitive, in some parts of the country I suppose that is going to be a factor against us. I don't really know what other role they would expect the President of the United States to play. The court, made up of Southern judges, determined it was according to the Constitution that Mr. Meredith go to the University of Mississippi. The Governor of Mississippi opposed it, and there was rioting against Mr. Meredith which endangered his life. We sent in marshals, and after all, 150 or 160 marshals were wounded in one way or another out of 400 or 500, and at least three-fourths of the marshals were from the South themselves. Then we sent in troops when it appeared that the marshals were going to be overrun. I don't think that anybody who looks at the situation can think we could possibly do anything else. We wouldn't possibly

six and seven and eight and nine-year-old children who are going to be pouring into our schools and colleges, and every Governor will tell you that is his major problem, providing education facilities, where the National Government has a responsibility.

MR. LAWRENCE: Mr. President, your predecessor, President Eisenhower, in his farewell message to the people just before he left office, warned of the dangers of a possible military-industrial complex that might threaten the very nature of the democracy. Have you felt this threat at all while you were in office?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it seems to me there is probably more in that feeling some months ago than I would say today. Of course, every time you cancel a weapons system, it affects a good many thousands of people, the interests of a community, the interests of members of Congress, the interests of the state, and we have had a long fight, for example, over the B-70, which we have felt is a weapon that isn't worth the money we would have to put into it. But it is a very difficult struggle with the Congress. Twice now Congress has appropriated the money for the programme; twice we have not spent that money. But I must say as of today I don't feel that the pressure on us is excessive.

MR. LAWRENCE: Well, I was particularly attracted, sir, by an advertisement, a two-page colour advertisement this week in one of the national magazines, for the Project Skybolt missile.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I saw the ad.

MR. LAWRENCE: And it claimed only successes for the missile, it mentioned no failures, though you had pointed out five, and it said that this system would save billions of dollars in tax dollars if developed. Now, did you regard that as pressure on you?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it was an attempt to influence our decision. I see nothing wrong with that. The fact of the matter is that this Skybolt is very essential to the future of the Douglas Company.

There are thousands of jobs that are involved. There are a good many people in the United States who feel that this programme would be useful, and of course the British feel very strongly about it. So I think the ad was an attempt to bring what the Douglas Company feels are the facts to my attention, to Mr. McNamara's, in a different form. In fact, I saw that ad today. The only thing that we ought to point out is we are talking about two-and-a-half billion dollars to build a weapon to hang on our B-52's, when we already have billions invested in Polaris, and Minuteman; we are talking about developing now Titan III and other missiles. There is just a limit to how much we need, as well as how much we can afford, to have a successful deterrent. Our submarines in the ocean, we have Minutemen on the ground, we have B-52 planes, we still have some B-47's, we have the tactical forces in Europe. I would say when we start to talk about the megatonnage we could bring into a nuclear war, we are talking about annihilation. How many times do you have to hit a target with nuclear weapons? That is why when we are talking about spending this \$2.5 billion, we don't think that we are going to get \$2.5 billion worth of national security. Now, I know there are others who disagree, but that is our feeling.—From Washington.

McKay Resigns

THE association's Orientation Controller, Gerald McKay, has resigned his post.

His reasons were "personal" and the executive accepted his resignation. No successor has been appointed just yet as McKay will look after Orientation Week.

do anything else. But on the other hand, I recognise that it has caused a lot of bitterness against me and against the National Government in Mississippi and other parts, and though they expect me to carry out my oath under the Constitution and that is what we are going to do. But it does make it more difficult to pass an education bill.

But I think we shouldn't penalise this great resource of our youth for all these reasons. Instead, we ought to do the job and get these schools built, these teachers compensated, and higher education available to all these boys and girls . . .

Everytime I drive around the country, that is all you see, are

Nelsonians-No Student Fans

NELSON citizens generally do not have a high opinion of students, a staff reporter there found.

ASKED why she did not attend University, 19-year-old Rosemary Williams, a newspaper reporter, said: "University students soon develop a cynical attitude towards life and those in authority. They cover up their ignorance of the worthwhile things of life with a pose of pseudo-intellectualism."

WITH so many people entering University for the first time this year SALIENT thought it might be profitable to interview a sample group of the community who had never managed to get to University. These people were intelligent people who had had some contact with students.

SOME of the things they said may have a salutary effect on the young undergraduate about to enter what he thinks is the Kingdom of Heaven.

SHE continued: "A girl at University concentrates more on what she calls 'living' than furthering her educational knowledge. She becomes hard.

"When she begins work she hinders progress by her attitude that no one can teach her anything. After all, she went to University!

"I didn't go to University because I didn't want to become an unkempt-looking individual with a doubtful ability to write modern poetry my only claim to fame, an existentialist outlook, and an embittered and totally misguided approach to the life before me."

She added, "My idea of furthering one's education is not to bed-down with various disreputable University characters."

Eighteen-year-old Boy: "An annoying feature of the hipster culture vultures is the length they go to advertise the fact that they are the privileged members of the allegedly higher intelligence bracket. If this were not so, why would the male students all parade in the streets of their home towns sporting "Julius Caesar" haircuts and duffel coats and swathed in the representative scarves of their respective Alma Maters. Basically they are largely nice "kids" but it is their "cheshire cat" self-confidence that provokes the derisive comments aimed at them."

Thirty-year-old Man: "University graduates should have at least 12 months work with the local city council, all-night petrol

station or night-cart operator before being eligible for employment."

A sub-editor on a provincial paper said that if this policy was adopted it would give graduates a better understanding of life.

"Too many of these intellectuals come out of Universities thinking they know all. They are not tolerant, friendly or even courteous—more often they are aggressive and unco-operative, expecting to start at the top," he said.

Such a policy would also mean that the local city councils, all-night petrol stations and night-cart operators would have an opportunity to improve their learning as well as having a greater supply of staff.

How much more respect would the garbage collectors have, for example, if they had a PhD or an MA honours with them on their rounds?

Twenty-two-year-old Englishman: "The majority of University students are narrow-minded slob. They invariably revert to type. Stereotype.

"I do not think University students are know-alls. On the contrary, indications are that they know very little.

"Of course they do a bit of swotting and a bit of cramming and by knowing the right people and pulling the right strings manage to get through examinations.

"Occasionally—very occasionally—there emerges the student whose horizons are broader and he slips into the stream of life with hardly a ripple. Thank God that this type of student realises that there

are other people in the world than University students.

"Many University students are small-town products. After a year or two at University they emerge full of enthusiasm and ready to change the world. While they are rampaging and causing havoc to their elders—God bless them—wear a mantle of tolerance and patience and bear out the growing pains until the intellectual—so-called intellectual—snobs grow up.

"On top of all this University students are paranoiacs. They are so used to being resented and abused—they think they have been abused and resented because of their overpowering intellect—that they are continually on the defensive," he concluded.

A 40-year-old housewife interviewed said she felt University students were lucky. "When I was young I very much wanted to go to University but there were not the opportunities then," she said. "I think students are often mixed up—I have a son at University and he is mixed up.

"But at least he knows life is not easy. That is better than living in a fool's paradise," she concluded.

OTAGO'S NEW PATHOLOGY MAN

THE new professor of pathology at the University of Otago will be Dr. Alun Wynn Williams, at present senior lecturer in pathology in the University of Edinburgh and honorary consultant pathologist for the South-east Scotland Hospital Board.

Dr. Williams will succeed Professor E. F. D'Ath, who retired at the end of last year after 34 years as a professor at the university.

Poet Predicts N.Z. Language Soon

IT is only a matter of time until New Zealand English develops a way of thinking peculiar to itself, according to a prominent poet and editor.

CHARLES BRASCH, editor of Landfall, told the annual congress of the New Zealand University Students' Association at Curious Cove that New Zealand poetry will develop a tone distinctive from that of any other country.

Brasch emphasised that he was not talking about subject matter but about the style and attitudes of poetry.

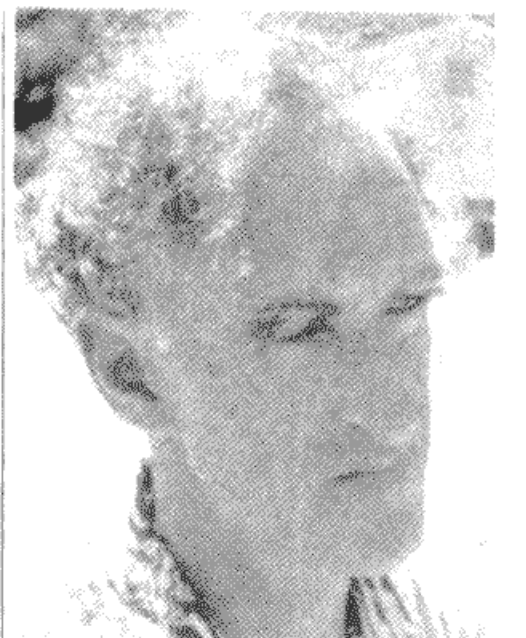
"I am not sure that there are any New Zealand poems which, if you ignore subject matter, might not have been written in England, Australia or the United States.

poems whose rhythms, imagery, attitudes of mind and tone of voice could not have come from some other country," he said.

"I don't think we know yet what we mean by New Zealand in this sense," he said. "The poetry that will be written here in the next 100 or 200 years will reveal it to us."

Mr. Brasch said that in time New Zealand English would develop "an attitude to experience peculiar to us.

"We shall mould the language to our use and it will gradually diverge from the English of Britain and from Australian," he



NEW ZEALAND Poet Charles Brasch was a guest at congress. He gave an illustrated lecture on poetry, and was a regular party attender.

said. "The most intimate expression of our New Zealandness will be found in our poetry, because a people expresses itself most inwardly and revealingly in its poetry."

A Hundred More

A HUNDRED new students for New Zealand Universities will be arriving this year, under the Colombo Plan and the Special Aid to Africa Plan. The students will include thirty-one engineers, who will be evenly distributed between Auckland and Christchurch, twenty-four for agricultural colleges, twenty arts students destined either for teaching or for careers in administration, and thirteen science students.

RED STUDENTS CLASH IN DOMINICAN RIOT

RECENTLY, in the Dominican Republic, two contending groups of students faced each other at the University of Santo Domingo and hurled stones and Molotov cocktails, then resorted to firearms said to have been supplied by outside parties and organisations. Order was restored after the police surrounded the university to prevent additional arms being sent in.

THE clash took place between students belonging to the right-wing Christian Students Revolutionary Bloc (BRUC), and leftist students, sympathisers with the Communist faction which controls the Dominican Student Federation (FED).

THE crisis between the two groups had begun earlier when BRUC issued a public denunciation of irregularities committed by the Communist leadership of the national student union FED and by the rector of the university, Dr Julio Cesar Castanos.

Among other things, BRUC denounced the withdrawal "without consultation" of two of the four delegates from the Dominican Republic to the International Student Conference (ISC/COSEC) held in Quebec in July. BRUC also criticised "usurpation of functions and abuse of power on the part of these (same two) students, who have affiliated the FED with the International Union of Students (IUS, headquarters Prague) without the permission of the Cen-

nounced as pro-imperialist and pro-capitalist the attitude of the other two Dominican delegates who took a different position at the ISC.

He conceded that the manner in which he and the other leftist delegate were designated to attend the IUS conference meeting in Leningrad (August 1962) was "anti-democratic," but—he said—this was done in order to "ensure a worthy representation" at that meeting, and he considered it a triumph that FED was admitted

to IUS with one vote in the IUS Executive Committee.

Then a document was read to the meeting which demanded that the University Council convoke the University Faculty meeting within 24 hours, and threatening to picket the offices of the deans. Meantime, on the afternoon of the same day, the rector submitted his resignation. The resignation was accepted by the University Faculty in a protracted session lasting from 3pm till midnight on September 27. The right-wing forces seemed plainly to have won this round in what promises to be an intense and prolonged struggle within the Dominican Republic's renaissance student movement.—From New York.

STUDENT LEADERS FAIL

YOUNG Britishers who spend "too much time" as officers of student organisations frequently either do not complete their courses or fail their final examinations.

THIS is the conclusion of an informal survey of British universities recently conducted by The Sunday Times of London. This term, students have complained that the ranks of their unions are being decimated as a result of the high toll of scholastic casualties among student officers.

At the Manchester Faculty of Technology, for example, students found their executive council of 18 reduced by one third when six council members failed to return for the '62 term.

At the London School of Economics the three major posts in the student union—president, deputy president, and senior treasurer—suddenly turned up vacant when these three young men failed their examinations and were forced to resign. A number of other universities and colleges in Great Britain report equally dismal statistics.

Not everyone in England is agreed, however, that the drop-out rate among student leaders demonstrates any necessary incompatibility between a student's academic concerns and his duties

as an officer.

One university authority felt that it was a question of the individual student's ability to "manage his time properly." When he does not, then he "will have just as much difficulty in passing his examinations whether he is president of the union or just spending his time at the cinema."

And from Oxford came the impatient opinion of Mr Michael Beloff, President of the Oxford Union, who declared firmly: "The union doesn't take any more time than any other activity. I certainly don't have to shelve any academic work to get on with union business."—From New York.

ALGERIA OUT

ALGERIAN students left the Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow shortly after the Communist Party was banned in November by the Algerian Government on the grounds that "there is no place in New Algeria for the (Communist) Party." The number of Algerian students at Friendship University was estimated to be between 60 and 100.

More U.S. Students Advance Study

GROWING numbers of young people in the United States are continuing university studies beyond the bachelor's degree, and are eventually getting substantially higher pay because of their advanced study.

LATEST figures indicate that enrolments around the country in postgraduate schools are increasing more than twice as fast as undergraduate enrolments. An example of the rising trend toward advanced, postgraduate study is Michigan State University, where this year's applications to graduate schools ran 20 per cent above those of a year ago.

AT Northwestern University, the trend to advanced study is particularly strong in chemistry and business administration.

A look at some figures on starting salaries shows one reason why so many young people are continuing beyond the bachelor degree, which is usually awarded after four years of successful university study.

Compared with those holding bachelor's degrees, graduates with master's degrees are getting starting pay of 1000 to 1200 dollars more per year, and graduates with doctor's (Ph.D.) degrees are starting at 3000 to 4000 dollars more per year.

A nation-wide survey by the Engineering Manpower Commission, for example, shows these average starting salaries for engineering school graduates employed in industry in 1961: with bachelor's degree, 540 dollars a month; with master's degree, 630 dollars; with doctorate, 870 dollars.

Graduates in physical sciences such as chemistry, physics and mathematics, according to this survey, averaged these starting salaries: with bachelor's degree, 525 dollars a month; with master's degree, 630 dollars; with doctorate, 945 dollars.

The Civil Service salary schedule for Federal Government employees

also is scaled to pay more to those who have completed advanced study than to those with bachelor degrees.

In non-scientific jobs, for example, the starting scale for Federal employees is 4345 dollars for those with a bachelor's degree, 5355 dollars for those with a master's degree, and 7560 dollars for those with doctorates. Government jobs in science and engineering have higher starting scales, with similar premium pay for those with master's or Ph.D. degrees.

Many with advanced degrees do not do as well as those average

HIGHER starting salaries for university graduates with degrees for advanced study have stimulated US students to enrol in post-graduate schools.

examples, but many do better. All available figures indicate that most students who go beyond the bachelor degree are well repaid financially for the added time and expense.—From Washington.

YOUTH PROJECT

A PLAN has been put forward for the creation of a Commonwealth College, serving young people from all the Commonwealth countries, and for an annual Youth Expedition, an annual gathering of teams of Commonwealth groups travelling caravan-style. India tentatively offered a site for the college, and Malaya and also Burma authorities have pledged various forms of co-operation.

Violence ... And Theft

THE FAILURE of a medical school strike at the Central University in Caracas in October is another "straw in the wind" signalling a possible turning away from the violence which has plagued Venezuela's largest university.

The 16,000 students have been under the control of leftists who have used the university—because of its traditional immunity from the police—as a centre and arsenal for subversion and terrorist attacks on Caracas itself.

The left-extremists are a coalition of the Communist Party, the Marxist Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and the Republic Democratic Union. This coalition won the student elections at the University of Zulia, the second largest university in the country.

In June, its main opposition, the leading moderate left party, the Social Christians (COPEI), won the student elections at the University of Zulia, the second largest university in the country.

In the medical school incident, the leftists had seized upon student objections to a new rule requiring entrance examinations and called a boycott. But 300 of the 550 applicants defied the boycott and reported for the tests. Professors helped them evade the pickets by crawling through tunnels and climbing in the rear windows of the examination hall, or driving them by automobile to secret examination sites.

After a few days, all but 60 of the holdouts gave up and asked to take the examinations.

A GROUP of some 15 armed students stole five French impressionist paintings on loan from France to a Venezuelan museum early in January in an attempt to put pressure on President Romulo Betancourt.

The terrorists, students at the Central University in Caracas, a centre of Communist and pro-Castro agitation, demanded in return for the paintings a halt to the Betancourt Government's stepped-up drive against subversive activities.

The paintings, which were on exhibition in the museum of the Fina Gomez Foundation, were valued at over 500,000 dollars. They include "Lilies in a Copper Vase" by Van Gogh; still-lives by Picasso, Gauguin, and Braque; and "The Bathers" by Cezanne. Although the paintings were heavily insured, it was feared that they might be damaged by rough handling.

Spokesmen for the Louvre Museum in Paris commented only: "Very bad news." The paintings were recovered several days later, some of them slightly scratched.

NEW COLLEGE

THE first university in Northern Nigeria—largest of the nation's three federated regions—opened its doors on October 11, 1962. The new Ahmadu Bello University is named after the Premier of the Northern Region. Sir Ahmadu himself gave the inaugural address on the university campus in Zaria, calling the occasion "a significant milestone in Northern Nigeria."

CLOSE-UP

SALIENT brings readers a close-up on world student news.

tral Executive Committee of FED."

Also condemned was "the surreptitious attitude of the rector, who ordered that the expenses of a trip to Russia be paid without the approval of the University Council." Altogether 18 separate acts were denounced by BRUC.

As a result of these charges the rector, supported by the leftist students, demanded a convocation of the University Faculty (which is the highest university authority and consists of 218 members: rectors, deans, professors, and students) to investigate the charges. However, the University Council rejected the demand and conducted its own investigation whose results—made public on September 17—confirmed the accusations made by BRUC against the rector.

At a student meeting called by the leftists on September 18, the Secretary General of FED affirmed that he, and a companion of the same "political leanings," took an "anti-imperialist" and "anti-colonialist" position and withdrew from the ICS in Quebec. He de-

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Duties, Powers Well Defined

THE new student will find that the powers and duties of individual executive members are well defined.

President—He is in charge of Association activities, chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee, ex-officio member of all sub-committees, and ex-officio member Student Union Management Committee.

Men's Vice-President—No specific duties are laid down for these positions, except that in the absence of the President, they act jointly after consultation. One is usually NZUSA Corresponding Member, and Vice-Presidents are often called on to chair any ad hoc sub-committees. Association officers are members (without voting rights—unless otherwise stipulated) of all sub-committees and the Vice-Presidents usually divide these between them so that at least one attends all meetings. This is especially helpful if the Vice-Presidents have previous Executive experience.

Secretary—Overall supervision of correspondence, minutes filing, etc. The mechanical duties are in the hands of the Office Secretary, who is responsible to this officer in the first instance.

Treasurer—Responsible for all Association finance. On election, the Treasurer must have been credited with Accounting II. The Treasurer has power to delegate at sub-committee level.

The above five members constitute the officers of the Association.

Capping Controller—Chairman of the Capping Committee (q.v.).

Social Controller—Chairman of the Social Committee (q.v.), and provides general help and advice to affiliated clubs on social functions.

Sports Representative—Usually chairman of Sports Committee

and Sports Council. (Sports Council elect their own chairman and committee just prior to the Executive elections), chairman of Blues Committee, Senior Delegate

Purpose

THIS page will, we hope, familiarise the new student with the important features of his or her student organisation.

to NZUSU, and responsible for liaison between Sports Clubs and Executive.

Publications Officer—Chairman of Publications Committee (q.v.).

Cultural Affairs Representative—Chairman of Cultural Affairs Committee and Arts Council, responsible for Cultural Club liaison with Executive. For these purposes, all non-sports clubs and societies are termed 'Cultural.'

Public Relations Officer—Chairman of Public Relations Committee, and responsible for Press statements in conjunction with the President.

Chairman of Men's House Committee—Chairman of Women's House Committee—These work together at present with one house committee.

Accountant—Has speaking rights at meetings to advise the Executive on financial matters. In practice over the years his services and mature advice have extended well beyond the sphere of finance.

POWER OF EXECUTIVE COMPLETE BUT GENERALLY UNOBTRUSIVE

THE executive of the association has almost full power over the students. But this power is judiciously, sometimes unjudiciously, used.

THE Constitution reads: The Executive shall have and is hereby given full and complete power over and control of all the business and activities of the Association as well as the powers expressly conferred upon it by this Constitution, and such power and control shall not in any way be limited by such expressly conferred powers and need not be of similar nature thereto.

THE Executive shall have power to and may from time to time appoint and remove agents delegates and committees (whether members of the Executive or of the Association or not) and may delegate to them either generally or for a particular purpose or time the full powers or part of the powers of the Executive in relation to any matters other than any matters expressly required by these rules to be dealt with by the Executive itself at a meeting thereof.

The Executive shall have power to and may do all things deemed by it to be necessary or expedient for the fulfilment of any of the objects of the Association.

The Executive shall have power to appoint to the University Council a student representative pursuant to and in accordance with the provision of Section 60 (i) (j) of the Statutes Amendment Act 1938 and who shall hold office for a term of two (2) years and retire from office in every alternative year commencing in the year nineteen hundred and forty-one, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

The Executive shall have power to and may hear and determine in such manner as in its absolute discretion it may deem fit disputes and differences between members, between affiliated bodies and between members and affiliated bodies and all such members and affiliated bodies shall be bound by its decisions thereon.

Power To Fine

The Executive shall have power to and may for any reason deemed by it sufficient impose on any member a fine not exceeding five guineas together with the cost of any damage caused by such member (such fine to be a debt immediately payable by such member to the association) and may impose such fine upon any such terms and conditions as it may deem fit and may declare that such fine shall be part of the subscription of such member for the then current financial year and such fine shall then form part of such subscription for all purposes.

The Executive shall have power to and may for any purpose make contracts engage and dismiss servants control the property and funds of the Association, open operate and close banking accounts, acquire and dispose of property of all kinds expend reserve and invest moneys and generally control and manage the finance affairs of the Association.

The Executive shall have power to and may by agent or otherwise demand sue for enforce payment of receive and give discharge for all moneys securities for moneys debts stocks shares and all other real or personal estate now belonging to or hereafter to belong to the Association or claimed so to belong; to commence and carry on all actions and other proceedings touching the real or personal property of the Association or in which the Association is in any way concerned settle compromise or submit to arbitration all accounts claims and disputes between the Association and any other person or persons.

The Executive shall at its discretion have power to and may borrow for the purposes of the Association from any person or corporation any sum or sums of money on the security of all or

any regulations made hereunder; provided, however, that for the purposes of this Section the Blues Regulations hereinafter appearing shall be treated as if they were part of this Constitution and shall be amended in the same manner as provided by Section 9 hereof.

(h) for any other purpose for which the Executive is by this Constitution empowered to regulate.

Such regulations shall so far as possible be read and construed and shall have the same validity force and effect as if they were part thereof; provided that any such regulation shall be null and void only if and in so far as it shall be clearly shown that such regulation is either:

(a) repugnant to this Constitution; or

(b) ultra vires the objects of the Association; or

(c) not made in accordance with the next succeeding sub-section.

Any such regulation shall be made by the Executive only by resolution passed at an ordinary meeting thereof by a majority of those present and entitled to vote provided that at the last preceding ordinary meeting notice shall have been given to such meeting by some member of the Executive then present of the intention to move a motion for the making of such resolution such notice not to be required to state the exact terms of the proposed resolution.

Within seven (7) days after passing of any such resolution the Secretary shall post a copy of such resolution on the Notice Board and shall permit such copy to remain thereon for at least fourteen days thereafter PROVIDED that the validity of any such resolution shall not be affected by the non-observance of this sub-section.

Every such regulation shall come into force and take effect as from the time when the resolution by which it is made is passed by the Executive provided that the Executive shall have power to fix any prior or subsequent time as the time of such coming into effect.

All resolutions of the Executive and all acts and things duly done or executed in good faith thereunder shall be binding upon all members of the Executive whether present at any such meeting or not and upon all the property and assets of the Association PROVIDED that such resolutions shall not be shown to be ultra vires the Executive or made in bad faith or with any improper motive.

Every such resolution shall take effect as from the date when it is passed by the Executive; provided that the Executive shall have power to fix any prior or subsequent date as the date of such coming into effect.

Open

Membership of the Students' Association is open to all students of the Victoria University of Wellington. People who have attended any University or University College within the previous two years are also eligible.

any of the property of the Association by mortgage charge bond overdraft or other manner upon such terms as to the Executive shall seem fit.

The Executive shall have power to and may from time to time make vary repeal and alter regulations for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) for the securing of the objects of the Association and for the giving of effect to this Constitution.

(b) for regulating in greater detail any matters provided for in this Constitution.

(c) for the regulation and determination of any matter of contingency not provided for or not fully provided for by this Constitution.

(d) for regulating the procedure of the Executive or any committee of the Executive.

(e) for the affiliation and control of affiliated bodies or any of them.

(f) for the efficient management or control of any matter under its control or supervision.

(g) for the interpretation and construction of any matter contained in this Constitution or in

OBJECTS OF STUDASS

THE OBJECTS of the Association as laid down in the Constitution are as follows:

- To further the interests of the University.
- To deal with and control, and to represent and to act for members in all matters in which the members as a body are interested.
- To foster intellectual and social life in the University and to encourage such student activities of every kind as the Executive may deem fit.
- To promote the health and physical welfare of members of the Association.
- To encourage all such sport and games as the Executive may deem fit.
- To manage and control the Association buildings for the benefit of the members.
- To manage and conduct a restaurant for the use of members.
- To edit print publish issue and circulate such newspapers periodicals books magazines and literary undertakings as may be for the benefit or entertainment of the members.
- To keep and preserve all records likely to prove of value or historic interest to members.
- To acquire by purchase or otherwise any real or personal property for the purpose of providing establishing furnishing or maintaining the Association buildings playing fields or other accommodation or facilities or for any other purpose whereby the objects of the Association or any of them be furthered.
- To raise funds for any of the following purposes:

- to provide a fund for the advantages of a club.
- to provide a fund for the payment of the expenses of the travelling and entertainment of sports and other teams.
- to promote any of the objects of the Association. And for any or all of such purposes to appeal for subscriptions and donations and to arrange for, hold and conduct any plays, concerts, carnivals, processions, dances and other entertainments.
- To assist affiliated clubs in such manner and to such extent as the Executive may deem fit in order that the objects of the Association may be thereby furthered; to exercise a general control over the affairs of all such affiliated clubs to exercise immediate particular and complete control over the affairs of any such club if the Executive shall deem it necessary or expedient to do so.

Capping Is Big Social Event

CAPPING is the occasion when degrees are conferred. This is a very formal ceremony for those concerned. For those not concerned—most of the University—it is the very epitome of informality. Freshers, see you remain conscious at capping, it's worth it!

PROCESSION: The Procession Controller, who is a member of Capping Committee, is responsible for the organisation of "Procesh" from instilling enthusiasm into

groups to build floats right through to arranging for the disposal of abandoned floats afterwards. A small sub-committee assists him in this work.

EXTRAVAGANZA: Extravaganza is a light theatrical show conducted by a sub-committee almost larger than Capping Committee. For the past three years it has played for a 10-night season in the Opera House with mixed success.

The show is always a full-length continuous performance, with political satire proving to be the most popular theme for Wellington audiences. About £3000 is spent on production, and the

profit has varied from £1800 to a slight loss.

Competition from the weather and other "live" shows has caused this variation rather than the quality of Extravaganza itself.

At Queen's Birthday weekend Extravaganza goes on tour, and the profit (if any) is donated to a local charity. In recent years it has been found necessary to be indemnified against any losses by the local sponsors.

CHARITY COLLECTION: One member of Capping Committee is responsible for this, together with a small sub-committee. Wellington has a profusion of street-day appeals throughout the year and very stringent by-laws governing

such activities, and consequently it is difficult to raise a large amount of money.

The charity selected each year is one which does not receive substantial support from any other sources, and which has some specific project of local aid in view.

STUNTS: The introduction of a Stunts Controller in 1959 to advise, assist, and sometimes restrain potential pranksters, has been an advance.

CAPPING BALL AND GRADUANDS' SUPPER: These are the main social events of Capping, and are now supplemented by a separate Graduates' Ball.

Nordmeyer Predicts...

LABOUR'S RETURN TO POWER

THE former Labour Minister of Finance, Hon. A. H. Nordmeyer, predicted that the Labour party will return to power "in the near future."

MR. NORDMEYER told the NZUSA Congress: "The tendency of people is to vote not for a political party but against a government."

"THERE is in my view every indication that the Labour party will become the government of this country in the near future," Mr. Nordmeyer said.

To do this, he said, the Labour party would have to overcome the National party's advantage in organisation, financial resources and press support.

"It is amazing that a Labour party achieves what it does at

will be grateful to General de Gaulle," he said.

Introduced as being best known for his term as Minister of Finance in the 1957-60 Labour government, Mr. Nordmeyer drew laughter when he responded that he did not regard that as the most successful part of his political career.

"I had a lot more fun as Minister of Health and Minister of In-

union movement and the Labour party as leading to the collapse of the party.

"If the trade union movement loses faith in the party it helped to create," he said, "it could well be that the end of the Labour party could be in sight." But, he added, "I believe the trade union movement will realise that a Labour government is liable to achieve more for the workers than any other government. As long as there is a trade union movement there is likely to be a Labour party."

"There is a resilience about the labour movement and the Labour party that makes it unwise to predict its demise," he said. "The difference between the National party and the Labour party is that the National party manages to conceal its differences more than the Labour party does."

Mr. Nordmeyer called for New Zealand to assert its influence in new initiatives toward disarmament. "Here is an opportunity for New Zealand to play a role in international affairs which will bring credit to this country," he said.

Abolishing nuclear weapons alone will not solve the problem, he said. "Important as the abolition of nuclear warfare is, more important still is the abolition of war itself—the outlawing of war as a means of settling international disputes."

CONGRESS 1963: SPECIAL REPORT AND PHOTOS BY GEOFF PALMER

election time considering the way the dice is loaded against it," he said.

Mr. Nordmeyer touched on a wide range of subjects in his address, including economic policy, disarmament and the relationship between the trade union movement and the Labour party.

"Whether Britain joins the Common Market or not," he said, "there are serious economic problems to be faced in the immediate future and in the mid-term period owing to the fact that New Zealand produces primary products that are also being produced in oversupply in many parts of the world."

Even if Britain does not join the European Economic Community, she is unlikely to be able to take increased quantities of New Zealand's products, he said. "This will be a problem for any government."

New Zealand must be prepared to increase her trade with countries with which it now trades at a very low level and must be willing to trade with any country which is willing to trade with her, Mr. Nordmeyer said.

But, he added, "we should not do, as we have done in the past, and put too many eggs in one basket." He cited the problems of Malaya and Ghana in trading with the Soviet Union for the bulk of major commodities, only to find the Soviet market disappear suddenly.

He called for New Zealand to offer deferred payment plans to Asian nations to allow them to purchase milk powder which he said was urgently and vitally needed. Such a scheme had worked in selling wool to France and Czechoslovakia after World War II and could work again, he said.

While public opinion was divided on whether Britain's proposed entry into the EEC was good for Britain or good for New Zealand, he believed that New Zealanders would eventually be thankful for the breakdown in negotiations which occurred, Mr. Nordmeyer said.

"New Zealanders, in the long run, whatever his motives are,

dustries and Commerce in the earlier Labour government," he said.

Touching on the subject again, he recalled that both times the Labour party has come to power it has had to face a major crisis. In 1936 it was a general financial and economic crisis; in 1957 it was an economic rather than a financial crisis, he said.

"On both occasions Labour succeeded in overcoming the economic and financial crisis it faced at the time of its election," he said.

Mr. Nordmeyer warned against viewing disputes within the trade

For Orientation

COPIES of this programme will be posted on the special Orientation noticeboards. Students are advised to check these boards for any alterations to the scheduled events and to refer to departmental noticeboards for details of faculty evenings and other functions organised by the staff.

March 1-3—International Club Camp at Raumati Beach. Enquiries should be made to Bruce Middleton, Ph. 58.000-6162.

Monday, March 4—10am. Official welcome to the University by the Vice Chancellor (Dr. Williams) in the Little Theatre.

Lunch-time demonstration of Judo on the Cafeteria lawn.

7.30pm. Official Students' Association welcome, followed by a short debate.

8.30pm. Dance in the Common Common Room, organised by the Swords Club.

Tuesday, March 5—1-2pm. Concert in the Little Theatre. (Cultural Affairs Committee).

7.30pm. Gymnastic and Indoor Sports Display in the Gymnasium.

8.00pm. International Club evening. (S.U.B.)

Wednesday, March 6—Lunchtime musical Promenade in the Common Common Room.

7.30pm. Film Society Evening.

9.00pm. Dance in the S.U.B.

Thursday, March 7—Lunchtime concert. (Cultural Affairs Committee.)

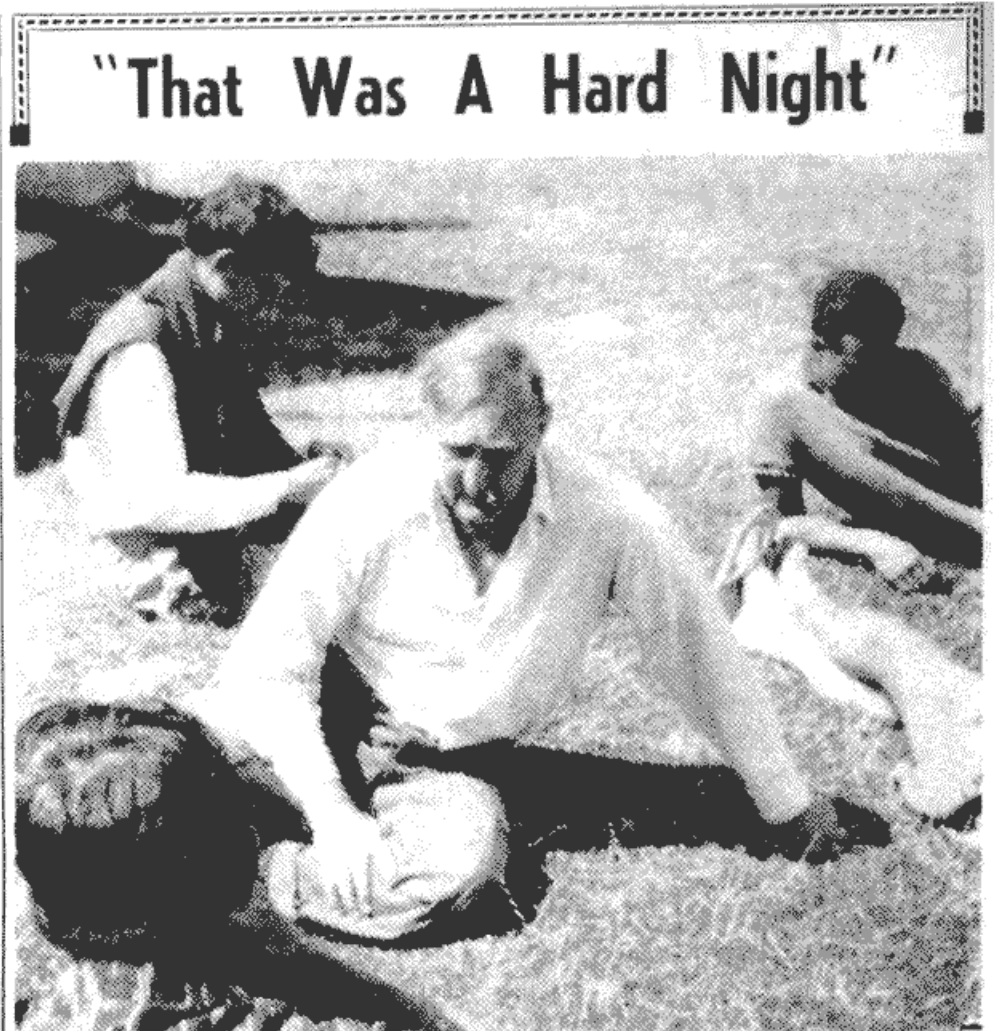
Friday, March 8—8.00pm. Ball in the S.U.B. Two big Wellington show bands: The Librettos and the Premiers. Dancing upstairs and down.

Saturday, March 9—7.30pm. Maori Club Concert in Little Theatre and Dance in Common Common Room.

Sunday, March 10—7.00pm. Church service at St. Peter's (Willis St.)

Throughout Orientation Week there will be an Art Exhibition in the Student Union Building, featuring work both by prominent New Zealand artists and local student talent.

First big kick-off for the year's sport is scheduled in the third week of term. Phys. Ed. boss Bill Landreth plans a day of sport and recreation, in conjunction with Vic sports clubs. The meeting will probably take place on Boyd-Wilson field.—P.B.A.



MINISTER OF LABOUR SHAND relaxes with Congress students.

Gov't. Protection Weakened Unions

THE NEW ZEALAND trade union movement had been weakened by Government legislation originally designed to protect and strengthen it, claims T. P. Shand, Minister of Labour.

MR. SHAND, addressing the NZUSA Congress at the end of January at Curious Cove, said the New Zealand union movement had for more than 60 years accepted greater government interference than had its counterparts in most other countries.

IF the New Zealand trade union movement is to do its job in the future, Mr. Shand said, it will have to discover how it can be more effective, how it can get the loyalty of its members and how it can get enough money to do the job properly.

"Since the 1890s, the trade union movement has looked to government and said: 'Come on, government, you do something about it,'" Mr. Shand said. "It seems to be a peculiarly New Zealand attitude."

Workers have come to credit the government, not the unions, for much of the good conditions gained, he said, and this has weakened the relationship between the union and the individual worker.

"Half of the work done by the inspectors of the Labour Department," he said, "is work which in other countries is done by union secretaries and organisers."

Unions have won the right to representation and the right to have preference for their members in employment, he said. Now they must face the problems for which they were originally created, issues of wages and working conditions.

But, Mr. Shand warned, unions in New Zealand had been weakened by legislation which provided for compulsory unionism, guaranteed collection of dues and encouraged the development of a large number of small unions.

"They haven't had to fight for money. They haven't had to

fight for policing of working conditions," he said.

Too many unions, like too many employers, were not large enough to support a professional staff adequate to represent them, he said.

"The weakest unions are those too small to employ paid officials and too big to be managed part time," he said. "One of the great weaknesses of the industrial situation in New Zealand is that both sides go to the bargaining table unqualified to argue their cases as well as they should."

Mr. Shand cited the importance of the Federation of Labour in providing professional services for many individual unions. "The Federation of Labour, from anyone's point of view, is a blessing—if a mixed blessing," he said.

He also praised the role of the FOL in representing individual unions in bargaining and before the Arbitration Court. Because both employers and employees are represented by associations which include large numbers of persons not directly involved in a dispute, there is a will to find agreement which might not be as strong if each were represented directly, Mr. Shand said.

Unions are in danger of losing out in the scramble for competent young executive officers, he said.

"The trade union movement is living on its human capital, living on people who came in 40 or 50 years ago and were dedicated to the battle," he said. "Those battles have been won, but the job, in many ways, is more difficult."

Unions have got to be prepared to pay competitive salaries for professional organisers, Mr. Shand said.

Unions have got to be prepared to pay competitive salaries for professional organisers, Mr. Shand said.

NOT REAL N.Z.: BLAND

NEW ZEALAND poets do not write about the real New Zealand. That was the complaint poet Peter Bland made in his address to the students.

Mr. Bland said too many of the poetry themes in this country were concerned with childhood and history, New Zealand's sense of isolation, and the scenery of the land.

"The contemporary human image of ordinary grown up people is sadly missing," he said.

More than three quarters of New Zealanders lived in suburbs, but this was not reflected in the nation's poetry. The function of poetry is to provide a synthesis of values, said Mr. Bland. New Zealanders seem

to ignore their values in their poetry.

New Zealand is no longer isolated and there is no point in writing as though it was.

Mr. Bland advised young poets against becoming academic poets. Too many New Zealanders teaching in the universities wrote verse which was removed from their real situation, he said.

SHOULD SPECIALISE

PROFESSOR E. W. HERD, of Otago University, urged New Zealand universities to "break away from the mould of similarity and establish differences among themselves."

PROFESSOR HERD told more than 150 students the abolition of the University of New Zealand should give individual universities an opportunity to emphasise varying fields of study. "Each should develop its own special charac-

teristics and specialities instead of everyone doing everything only moderately well," he said.

Professor Herd, head of the modern language department at Otago, was speaking at the first formal session of the recent congress.

A student should want to go to a particular university because of its superior programme in his chosen field, not merely because it was in his home town or because his mother went there, he said. "And if you don't want to do anything in particular, stay at home."

Lay Of The Last Minister



MR. A. H. NORDMEYER was impeccably dressed at Congress. He gave an address on the New Zealand Labour movement's future. He was closely questioned. Note the somewhat less formally dressed student in the background.

Congress Urges A Murder Limit; Wants Drink-ins

THE annual congress of the New Zealand University Students' Association suggested that the Government consider stationing naval ships in any nuclear test zone in the Pacific.

WEIRD WELCOME

MORE than 50 university students and a band playing home-made instruments welcomed the former Labour Minister of Finance (Mr. A. H. Nordmeyer) to Curious Cove.

Mr. Nordmeyer arrived by launch from Picton to address the annual congress.

Two red bath towels fluttered from poles at the end of the jetty as the launch appeared at the entrance to the cove. Some of the students began singing a socialist song as the launch pulled alongside.

When Mr. Nordmeyer came ashore the musicians quitted their instruments and dived, cheering, into the sea.

One of the towels was pulled down to provide a red carpet for Mr. Nordmeyer. Laughing, he stepped on to the towel, turned around, picked it up and placed it in front of himself to give room for another step before walking to meet the crowd.

IN a resolution passed by voice vote at the final business session of the congress at Curious Cove, the students urged that the Government also approach neutral nations with the request that they join the naval protest action.

THE resolution was passed after the congress voted to recommit a previous resolution urging that New Zealand break off diplomatic relations with any nation which refused to give an undertaking that it would not conduct atomic tests in the Pacific. In a later vote this resolution was heavily defeated.

PROponents of the resolution calling for naval action said in discussion it was time for small nations to take a stand on the nuclear testing issue. The one student who spoke against the motion said he favoured instead a resolution urging that the southern hemisphere be made a nuclear-free zone.

Earlier, the congress had passed a resolution urging the New Zealand Government to protest the proposed French nuclear test in the eastern Pacific and the possible removal of people from some island in order to hold the tests.

On other foreign policy matters, the congress forum:

- Reaffirmed previous resolutions opposing all nuclear tests.
- Reaffirmed previous resolutions urging New Zealand to withdraw from the South East Asia Treaty Organisation and Anzus Pact.
- Called for New Zealand to allocate at least one per cent of its gross national income to support for the Colombo Plan, Volunteer Service Abroad, and other assistance to developing countries.
- Urged the Government to reconsider its trade policies with a view not only to furthering the economic development of New Zealand but also of the countries of Asia.
- And called for the Government to recognise the Communist Chinese regime as the Government of China except Formosa. In addition, the congress passed a resolution expressing its concern

over the activities of the New Zealand security department as "dangerous and undemocratic."

More than 150 students shouted through a resolution urging: "That New Zealand television be restricted to one murder per night."

The resolution was approved with few dissenting voices.

An attack on the sanctity of one of man's last refuges, the public bar, was urged.

The forum passed a resolution urging that "by amendment to the liquor laws it be made as much an offence to refuse to serve a person in any bar on grounds of sex as on grounds of race."

Discussion on the motion was brief but brought acrimonious charges about sex discrimination in the drinking customs of the country. One student urged a campaign of "freedom drinkers" to stage sit-ins in hotel bars, patterned after the "freedom riders" sit-in campaign staged against racial discrimination in the United States.

"A small body of highly qualified persons" should be given the book censorship powers now held by the Customs Department, the forum urged.

Charles Brasch, editor of Landfall and a guest at the congress, told the group present practice

NO POWER

NZUSA Congress has no power. All it can do is pass resolutions which recommend actions to the national executive of the association.

makes the country and the Customs Department "look very silly."

Frequently, he said, a book is not banned until it has been on sale for several years, and the banning serves only to increase the demand on the copies already sold.

A sharp debate preceded passage of the resolution, with one speaker charging that the proposal would mean only "replacing one lot of incompetents with another."

A resolution which was passed unanimously by students attending urged that the Government make the capital as well as the interest of the Maori Education Foundation Fund available for spending, so that the fund will be used up over a fixed period.

In introducing the resolution, John Harris, of the Otago University, said the foundation programme could put the additional funds to good use, and such a declaration would signify an intent to end the programme eventually.

"It really makes the Maori Education Foundation prove its worth," Dr. J. N. Dodd of Otago University said. "If we are going to beat this thing properly, we've got to show results in five years, then go to the people for more."

Brian Tinsley, a student at Canterbury University, called for the adoption of such a policy as showing an expectation that the particular problems of the Maoris would one day be eliminated.

In another action, the forum urged that Maori voters be given their choice of registering either in their Maori electorate or in the appropriate European electorate.

Most of those who participated in discussion on the motion indicated they hoped this would lead eventually to the abolition of the Maori seats.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RACE HARMONY RESTS WITH EVERY INDIVIDUAL

THE Secretary for Maori Affairs, Mr. J. K. Hunn, told Congress he looked forward to the day when racial integration would have gone far enough in New Zealand to allow for the abolition of the Department of Maori Affairs and the Maori Education Foundation.

THE responsibility for improved race relations rests on every individual, Mr. Hunn told the annual congress of the New Zealand University Students Association at Curious Cove.

THE secretary defended State action to help improve Maori education, job opportunities and social status. But, he said, New Zealand had just about all the machinery it needed for organised State and community action to raise the Maori's social position.

"Have we not," he asked, "reached the point where any further action that waits to be done to that end is a matter for each of us individually and not for organised groups? Fortunately it is quite a simple matter—nothing more than the act of being a good neighbour."

"The more there is of social 'togetherness' in private life the less room will remain for public action instead," Mr. Hunn said.

"On this reasoning I hope to see both the Department of Maori Affairs and the Maori Education Foundation fold up and fade away in my lifetime."

Within 40 years 500,000 Maoris will be living in towns, Mr. Hunn said. "All the neighbourly qualities we possess will be summoned into action. If we fail this test it will be a pity, 500,000 pities."

The secretary responded to criticism that Government action is patronising and demoralising to the Maori by asking: "How can that be when the Maori himself is a keen partner in the deal?"

In fact, he said, participation in inter-racial committees working on local projects for the Government was helping to give self-confidence to Maoris.

The number of Maori candidates in the 1962 local body elections was proof of this, he said. "And the success of so many of them on polling day did credit to the pakeha sense of fair play in electing them on their merits."

"One of the best features of all joint activity of this kind is that it educates the pakeha about the Maori in the course of raising the level of Maori education," Mr. Hunn said. "We are beginning to realise that we know little enough of Maori culture and it would have a tonic effect if we interested ourselves in it a bit more."

Citing the £600,000 raised in the first year of the Maori Education Foundation, Hunn asked: "Is this not John Citizen's answer to the occasional objection that nothing should be done for the Maori?"

"The art of government is to meet special needs in special ways, and it is nowhere more manifest than in the field of education," he said. "Why, then, should the undeniably special needs of Maori education be alone excluded from special attention?"

Some resistance had developed to the department's trade training programme for young Maoris, he said. "The cry is 'What about the pakeha?' Well, what about him? The pakeha has been around a long time in western civilisation and is quite capable of looking after himself; the Maori boy and his parents have not and are not."

"Extra trade training facilities for Maoris are not advocated out of sheer goodness of heart," he said. "They are conceived to prevent so much talent from gravitating to the unskilled labour force of the country and to help the Maori fill his proper quota in every walk of life, for the good of society as a whole."

"New Zealand spends a million pounds a year helping underdeveloped peoples in other countries," Mr. Hunn said. "The Maoris are underdeveloped people right here in this country."

When a Maori family moves into a neighbourhood and pakehas ask "Will he be a good neighbour?"

they are asking themselves the wrong question, Mr. Hunn said. "The right question is what sort of neighbour will we be to him, because the onus rests on us; and his attitude will be reciprocal. Good neighbours, good friends, good race relations—the logic is elementary."

That Is Congress

Student Congress is the only time a true University atmosphere is attained in New Zealand, people say.

For a week at the end of January, more than 150 students from all over the country gather at a secluded spot in the Marlborough Sounds to get down to the real business of being students.

They relax in the sun, they listen to lectures, they argue, they pass resolutions to change the world, and they conduct wild parties.

This year's Congress was no exception. Students of all types and shades of opinion were thrust together in a most picturesque place called Curious Cove. They had a delightful week getting to know one another and one another's ideas.

Lectures on controversial topics by prominent New Zealanders were listened to closely but with no great respect. The students lie in the lecture hall on sleeping bags, staring at the ceiling. Judging by the spirited argument which follows this must be a singularly good position from which to absorb knowledge.

Afternoons are kept free for bush walks, water skiing or just general lazing. Then comes evening. There are more lectures, more discussions, or maybe a film, followed by a strenuous evening of partying.

CLUBS EXIST FOR ALL INTERESTS

ANY GROUP of 20 students, organised in a club or society for a definite legitimate purpose, is entitled to apply for affiliation to the students association, and on affiliation being granted is able to ask for a grant from the association's funds.

THE following 23 clubs and societies are at present affiliated to the association: Anarchist Society, Biological Society, Chemical Society, Chess Club, Commerce Faculty Club, Debating Society, Drama Club, Film Society, French Club, Geological Society, Historical Society, Jazz Society, International Club, Law Faculty Club, Labour Club, Literary Society, Maori Club, Mathematics and Physics Society, Music Society, Philosophical Society, Record Club, Social Credit Club, World Affairs Council.

MINIATURE CONGRESSES:

These were started in 1961, and are most successful and intellectually and otherwise stimulating weekends. As the name implies, these functions have been very similar to the NZUSA Congress within the limits of the reduced times available. The individual cost to students attending is £1 10 -.

ARTS FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS:

All participants in Arts Festival are given a travel subsidy of 25 per cent of a second class return rail fare to the festival venue.

SPORTS CLUBS:

The following 24 clubs are affiliated to the Association: Athletic, Badminton, Cricket, Golf, Harrier, Judo, Defence Rifles, Men's Hockey, Men's Indoor Basketball, Miniature Rifle, Rowing, Rugby, Soccer, Swimming, Swords, Ski, Tennis, Table Tennis, Tramping, Weight Training, Women's Hockey, Women's Indoor Basketball, Women's Outdoor Basketball, Yacht. There is constitutional provision for ex-students to join sports clubs at a fee decided by the club concerned which is usually about £1.

TOURNAMENT COMPETITORS:

All competitors to both Easter and winter tournaments are given a travel subsidy of 25 per cent of

a second class return rail fare to the tournament venue.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

The following five societies are affiliated to the Association: Anglican Society, Catholic Students' Guild, Christian Science Organisation, Evangelical Union, Student Christian Movement. With the exception of the S.C.M. these societies use the Quiet Room for

MORE INFORMATION FOR THE NEW STUDENT

their activities. The S.C.M. have their own cabin on the campus.

ORIENTATION WEEK (or into it!)

This is the first week of lectures in the academic year. Prior to this in enrolment week, there are guides provided to help freshers in finding their way about the buildings and to answer any questions on the Association's activities.

The functions held during Orientation Week are listed below:

Tours of the University, meetings with club representatives, official welcome, lectures on methods of study, and use of the library, faculty evenings to meet staff members, University church services, Freshers' welcome dances and Freshers' Ball. These are arranged by the Social Committee.

FAMILIAR CREATURE

"STUD ASS" is a creature you will soon become familiar with at Victoria. "Stud Ass" is short for "Students' Association" which is the association through which university students govern themselves.

Many who have later become national politicians gained their training in University politics. Freshers should endeavour to follow student politics. They are never dull.

The present building is the result of strenuous work by generations of students in conjunction with the University authorities.

Early in its history the Association became an incorporated society, and thus has a legal personality of its own—an extremely useful attribute.

Over the years the Association has grown larger and more complex and today it engages in numerous activities and has a substantial annual income under its control.

AROUND THE CAMPUS

By El Crud

WHEN the Editor asked me to write a column for SALIENT, I was rather taken aback. I had so little experience. That night, in my room, amidst coffee cups and textbooks, I surveyed my journalistic career.

Let's face it. I was certainly no Walter Lippmann, and I couldn't imagine Kennedy revealing his innermost secrets to me. Liberace would never think of suing me, and even the Dom., bless his heart, was unaware of my existence.

For my school magazine I had written a poem on death, shot through with obscure sexual imagery, and in more recent time I had churned out some pornography for the Weir House Magazine. Thanks to a spell as a latrine attendant I had acquired an extensive repertoire of limericks about young men from Bengal. I had even heard Eskimo Nell recited. That's it I thought. Give them Nell in instalments. However I found I could only recall odd snatches so I dropped the idea.

I decided my humour must be clean and uplifting. Deadeye Dick and Mexican Pete must never reach the Rio Grande; well, not in my column anyway.

The cafe proprietor, Fritz Levenbach, awaits the new year with resignation, as he prepared to withstand the inevitable onslaught of coffee spillers, salt pourers, and table artists.

The parking attendants on campus hunt out their little books, and await eagerly the first student to park his bomb in the space reserved for the staff.

President Moriarty and Co. await the first S.G.M. and Bill Dwyer has his hair in curlers, for he hopes for his photo in SALIENT again.

And what of Weir House. That septic isle? Weir, where full flagons are thrown from windows and girls chased down corridors at midnight. The cult of celibacy seems o'erthrown, and its members defecting or dispersing. The boarding rate, to my surprise, has not risen, and the place still needs paint.

Dark rumours are already abroad, as sadistic second years plan their Annual Ram Fair, the traditional Weir welcome to Freshers.

So the varsity year cranks into life after summer hibernation and prepares for the annual ritual of orientation, capping, extrav., parties, exec. elections, terms, finals, and results.

Man, I'm in a rut.

HERBERT READ DUE IN APRIL

Public lectures on important topics will be delivered annually at Victoria.

Sir Herbert Read, poet and critic, will deliver the first series of lectures at the end of April.

His visit to New Zealand, from April 12 to May 12, will be subsidised by the Arts Advisory Council. The lectures will be an entirely new departure in university activities.

Small-time bureaucrats

WITH the exception of the Finance Committee, which consists entirely of executive members, the remaining sub-committees consist of certain stipulated personnel in their terms of reference, together with further members who are co-opted, or in the case of Sports and Cultural Affairs, elected by the respective Councils.

SPORTS AND ARTS COUNCILS:

Each Council consists of two representatives from the appropriate clubs or societies. The Councils elect their own committees respectively.

SPORTS COMMITTEE: Is responsible to Sports Council and ultimately the Executive for all matters relating to sport, and in consultation with the Accountant and Treasurer recommend Sports Clubs' grants to the Executive. The Chairman is elected by the Council and is also Chairman of the Blues Committee.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE: Is responsible for cultural club liaison, miniature congresses, and Arts Festival arrangements.

CAPPING COMMITTEE: Is responsible for the administration and financial control of all capping activities—namely Extravaganza, Procession, CAPPICADE distribution, Graduands' Supper, Capping Ball, Charity Collection and Stunts. With the exception of the two social events and stunts, sub-committees are formed to organise the other activities.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE: Organises Orientation Week functions, the detailed running of Capping Ball, Graduands' Supper and any other Association social functions which may arise.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE: Attends to the administrative and technical problems involved in publishing SALIENT, SPIKE and CAPPICADE. One member of this committee is made responsible for selling all advertising in these publications at a commission.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Ensures that the areas of the Student Union Building which come under

the control of the executive are properly treated and maintained.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Is responsible for internal and external publicity of student affairs, student vacation employment, student accommodation, and secondary school tours.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE: Has been recently reconstituted as a policy committee on N.Z.U.S.A. affairs. It consists of the Corresponding member, the immediately future and/or past Council delegates, and the Resident Executive member.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS' COMMITTEE: Arranges functions to orientate overseas students to New Zealand university life. The Chairman is usually, but not necessarily, an Executive member. This Committee was formed to take over what had gradually become the sole function of the old International Affairs Committee.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Investigates all matters related to student education and closely associated welfare services. The Chairman is an Executive member, and is wherever possible fourth delegate to N.Z.U.S.A. Council.

QUIET ROOM COMMITTEE: A committee of representatives from the religious societies which allocates the bookings for the Quiet Room.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Makes recommendations to the Executive on matters of financial policy, and at present still handles non-sports club grants. The Committee is quite often given power to act. Members are the President (Chairman), Secretary, Treasurer, Sports Officer, Accountant, and one other Executive member.

Student Papers

The Students' Association produces three publications.

- SALIENT
- SPIKE
- CAPPICADE

SALIENT is the student newspaper and this appears fortnightly during the term. The Editor and Business Manager are appointed by the Publications Committee and these are ratified by the Executive. The rest of the staff is appointed by the Editor, and he has control of what appears in the paper. Students are invited to join the staff of SALIENT. The paper circulates down town and at the Training College. Circulation is pushing 2000, readership is over 4000.

CAPPICADE is a magazine of pornography and entertainment designed to give a good impression of varsity to the community. The Capping Committee supervises the business aspects of CAPPICADE including payments to the printer, advertising receipts, and distribution. The technical aspects such as copy, layout, and sale of advertising is handled by Publications Committee.

In order to obtain sufficient sellers, various inducements are offered. The average sales are 23,000 copies, of which up to 5000 are sold outside Wellington. The profits vary from £500 to £1000 depending on sales and advertising space sold.

SPIKE is a mainly literary publication which appears at irregular intervals every two or three years. The Editor is appointed in similar manner to the SALIENT Editor.

Salient

Needs Staff

APPLY to the Editor

GOV'T. TO BACK RESIDENCE HALLS

THE Government approved a new policy to assist the building of residence halls for university students, the Minister of Education, Mr Tennent, said recently.

THE Government would subsidise the building of halls of residence by the churches and other interested organisations on the basis of two-thirds of the cost of approved projects with a maximum Government contribution of £1200 a study-bedroom.

Larger Centres

"The need for additional residential accommodation for our university students exists particularly in the larger metropolitan centres where only too often students are required to undertake their studies under conditions which are far from conducive to serious work," Mr Tennent said.

"Many church bodies and other organisations have shown themselves keen to raise funds to help with the establishment of halls of residence for university students, and I think the subsidy scheme now approved by the Government will provide generous assistance to those bodies anxious to proceed with the planning and erection of such halls."

Mr Tennent said the subsidy scheme would be administered by the University Grants Committee in the same way as other university building projects.

"It is proposed," he said, "that interested bodies should discuss their proposals first with the university concerned and that, having come to agreement with the university council regarding the nature of the project in mind, application for a subsidy should be made through the council to the grants committee, which would then consider the case and represent it to the Government."

"The Government contribution of up to £1200 a study-bedroom should prove most realistic in the light of today's costs.

DROESCHER went to Spain as a "non-political radical," as he described himself. A German, he detested the Nazi regime but was himself politically unaligned. When the Civil War broke out his sympathies lay with the opponents of fascism—including liberals, radicals, socialists of many varieties, communists and the anarchists, who at the height of their power numbered about two millions.

Like author George Orwell, he enlisted with the POUM—a Marxist group with trotskyite sympathies. His platoon was attached to an anarchist column—an ideology introduced to Spain by an emissary of the famous revolutionary, Michael Bakunin.

The great mass of the Spanish workers enlisted in the CNT whose adherence to syndicalist principles (worker control in today's parlance) forced Marx to terminate the International. This anarchist-inspired trade union was Spain's largest, but its greatest strength was in Catalonia, where most of its million members were concentrated.

Increasing communist influence

brought about a suppression of the POUM and Droescher found himself fully incorporated with the anarchist column.

A student, he was appointed as a teacher and thus afforded a position of independence from which he could form impartial judgments of anarchism.

What did they believe in? They were, on the one hand, inspired by a tremendous hatred of Roman Catholicism which had so hypocritically overthrown Christianity while, on the other hand, they embraced the principles of mutual aid.

Principles

On the factories they implemented the revolutionary principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and these factories functioned more smoothly than they ever did under capitalist administration.

The villages may have suffered from lack of normal supplies but the liberty of administering their own affairs sufficed the peasants who took an immense pride in working out their own futures.

The anarchists were the largest unit on the anti-fascist side but they were infinitely more tolerant than the communists and socialists.

When the latter controlled particular industry the anarchists did not use their overwhelming strength to force uniformity. Instead, they pursued their principle of liberty, allowing both communists and socialists to enforce their decrees in their respective industries.

Thus their own principles often made it possible for the authoritarian socialists and communists to gain advantages which they either denied their rivals when they were in a majority, Droescher added.

The communists were ruthless in suppressing opponents and all but wiped out the tiny trotskyite groups. With the anarchists they had to pursue more diplomatic methods.

When the first shipments of Russian arms arrived (purchased with Spanish gold) none of the poorly armed anarchist groups received supplies which were wholly directed to the regular army of the central government.

Droescher fully supported writers like Orwell and Gerald Brenan, who insisted that in Spain the communists were both reactionary and conservative.

They won the army officers, the wealthy peasants, the industrialists

SPANISH ANARCHISTS MADE IDEAS WORK

ANARCHIST ideas on factory organisation and village communities worked in Spain during the civil war, said Werner Droescher, who fought for the anarchists.

NOW a lecturer at Auckland University, he was speaking to the Anarchist Association.

and middle classes to their side by insisting on maintaining their privileges and position in society. Even the church was protected by them.

In Spain the church was the bastion of the old order. The anarchist masses remained intensely spiritual, he continued, but felt the church had betrayed them. Seville's bishop drew substantial incomes from the brothels of the city.

When the anarchists assumed control they conducted propaganda campaigns to encourage the women to abandon a life of vice for one of free love. The paradox was that these apostles of free love were rather puritanical—what they sought was the abolition of prostituted love whether in marriage or brothel.

This was all part of the revolutionary movement the anarchists embodied. They wanted to sweep aside the old corrupt Spain and introduce a society inspired by mutual aid together with a material equality which would make a classless society a reality. Droescher affirmed that this inspired fraternity won him to anarchism.

The importance of Spain in history is that it was the first country in which some millions of people adopted the anarchist philosophy and when they put it into practice in the revolution they made it work.

The communists were a small minority group when the war broke out. They became a major force by consolidating the anti-revolutionary elements on the government side and by making full use of the Russian shipments. Yet, Droescher pointed out, they failed to realise that Franco could not be beaten without the fervour which they did their best to stifle. Never was it clearer to him that the difference between fascism and communism was a difference in name only.

The end of the war was already in sight before the communists were in power one month. The mass of the people saw no advantage in fighting to replace one tyranny with another.

The anarchist columns at the front remained without supplies and started to leave for Barcelona.

Droescher said he had left before the end, as did hundreds of thousands of Spaniards who preferred exile to Franco's dictatorship.

After the second world war he made a brief visit to Catalonia to learn that thousands of his comrades who remained had been liquidated following the fascist triumph. The inevitable sensibility which characterised Spanish tyrannies lent an atmosphere of liberalism to the post-war regime.

"FOLLY" CRIES K

THE folly of the West may well cost mankind dearly, claims Mr Khrushchev.

He was answering questions put to him by the editors of London's Daily Mail.

QUESTION: How do you see the consequences of the Caribbean crisis on the development of international relations?

REPLY: I am convinced that this crisis will leave a very deep imprint in international relations. People started looking at questions of war and peace in a new way.

If mankind is ushering in 1963 in a peaceful atmosphere, and not amidst ruins, it is indebted for this primarily to the policy of reason which triumphed when the crisis was at its height. This crisis posed before states in a more acute form than hitherto the crucial question of whether there is to be peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems or whether the world is to be plunged into the abyss of war as a result of insane attempts to impose the will of a handful of monopolies upon a freedom-loving, though small nation—in this case heroic Cuba.

Here the danger was removed by way of compromise, according to the principle of "concession," and not, as suggested by certain people in the West, by the "sword-against-sword" principle.

There were declarations during the days of the Caribbean crisis that now it was necessary to embark courageously upon a constructive review of unsettled international problems and to untie the knots of dangerous tensions which could cause new crises. We agree with this. A more durable and reliable foundation should be built for peaceful coexistence which would necessarily be lasting. Of course, there are ideological contradictions between us.

But let the question of which social order is better and whose system is more viable be solved in peaceful economic competition, with respect for the sovereign rights of all nations.

The other alternative, which is thermonuclear war, must be ruled out.

Unfortunately, there still are people in the West who, having hardly got over the shock caused by the Caribbean crisis have once again started to preach the "cold war" and the "positions-of-strength" policy.

The folly of these people may well cost mankind dearly, and in the first instance it may affect those nations which allow them to speak on their behalf.

IN SEARCH OF JOURNALISM

NEW ZEALAND papers, daily press and university alike, seldom seem fully aware of their functions. And most New Zealanders, smugly satisfied that our Press does not follow the overtly sensational or political manoeuvring policies adopted by many Australian, UK and USA newspapers, ignore the many serious flaws in our journalism.

BRIEFLY, some of these serious faults are:

1. The poor standard of writing and lack of stimulating editorial opinion. Wordiness, cliches and parochial dullness clutter up the editorial and local news columns of nearly every New Zealand metropolitan and provincial daily. One quotation from The Dominion, the worst metropolitan offender, will illustrate the point. The editorial suggests a 1963 Royal Festival for Wellington: "Let us work on it, so that in decades to come today's youngsters may look back on the Royal Festival of Wellington and, in the fullness of their years, agree 'That was the city's finest hour'." Few editorial writers offer new ideas or constructive criticism; most are content to languidly paraphrase what somebody else has already said or written.

2. The scarcity of properly qualified journalists. Few New Zealand journalists are taught to write or think. The pressure of day-to-day newspaper life leaves little time for instruction. The reporter's one chance for a journalistic education, the Diploma of Journalism, is a thing of the past. In New Zealand editors prefer "experience" to university education; in the United States journalists must be university graduates.

3. The absence of competition and the sameness of news. In the main New Zealand centres people have the choice of one morning paper and one evening paper containing almost identical news. Initiative and imagination are unnecessary when there is no competition. But more important is the fact that all overseas news and all nationally wired New Zealand news is channeled through the New Zealand Press Association's rewrite room. How can we ever be sure that newspaper reports are objectively written, and not specially vetted for New Zealand consumption?

The lack of Sunday newspapers. News comment is sadly lacking in New Zealand papers. Overseas editorial writers and Sunday editions analyse and give

Contributors

CONTRIBUTIONS to SALIENT are welcome from students outside the paper's staff. In fact, SALIENT depends to a great degree on such contributions.

But there are a few simple rules which must be adhered to.

1—All contributors must mark their name and address. Nom de plumes are not acceptable.

2—The number of words must be designated.

3—Material should be typed or neatly printed with plenty of space between lines. —Ed.

perspective to the news; here editorial writers (the gentlemen from The Auckland Star, Christchurch Press and Evening Post excepted) cannot, and Sunday papers are outlawed by parliamentary statute. The Sunday editions of London's Observer and New York Times give weekly studies in depth on important local and international social, political and economic questions. New Zealand papers print unconnected news statements day by day, contentedly ignoring the duty of providing for their readers connected analysis of the important issues involved behind the headlines.—I.G.

DWYER DENIES "PECULIAR" TAG

But Did Shave

WHILE MOST CLUBS have been in recess over the vacations, the Anarchist Society has been moving fast, including a letter-swapping argument in the press.

THEY met in mid-December to formulate their programme for 1963. Out of it came plans to run a weekly coffee evening (which had been organised by the time SALIENT went to press) and a public meeting in a hall downtown.

But attracting most attention was a controversy in columns of the Dominion between secretary Bill Dwyer and freelance writer Leo Fanning.

Fanning had, in an article on beards, described the president of Victoria's Anarchist Society—a "peculiar" society according to Polemic Fanning—as having a beard and shaven upper lip.

He was wrong; Dwyer had both beard and hairy upper lip, whilst president Butterworth wore a moustache and no beard.

The anarchists took exception to the word "peculiar," Dwyer pointing out to Dominion readers that there was great philosophic basis to his doctrine. It was worth deep consideration. He challenged Fanning and pen-toting sidekicks to a public debate.

Fanning backed down, stating word "anarchism" did not mean much anyway.

Footnote: Dwyer and Butterworth recently shaved.

Films

TEARS THROUGH THE MUSTINESS

I thought that it would be a good idea to begin this column with some mention of 'shorts' I had seen recently, but found that there were none of any substance that I could recall. The newsreels consisting of fashions, fires, races, royalty and some silly little general interest items, and put together with speed and skill of an elementary kind, are noteworthy because of their mustiness and facelessness.

Occasionally one sees a genuine documentary or travelogue, which loses any early-kindled interest as soon as it becomes obvious that it is 10 years old and has lost its original colour.

If you are interested in learning of the annual flower festival at some little country town in the depths of Merrie England, one of Mr Rank's "Looks at Life" might be of passing and superficial interest. If you are interested in life and films, they had better be rapidly forgotten.

Jackie Gleason acted his way through "Gigot" (pronounced gee-go) and everyone found it most touching and delightful, I should imagine.

A pretty, sentimental story by Jackie Gleason (French-type music by J. Gleason), it tells of a mute Montmartre janitor, a butt of neighbourhood jokes and libes, whose kindness to a prostitute and her poor darling daughter, and his own simplicity, leads him into a heap of trouble.

Gigot has a special love of funerals, and the film ends with a Huckleberry Finn trick as he witnesses his own.

The dear old lady next to me,

after being mildly shocked at Gigot's low standard of living, was smiling through her tears at the end.

OLD FILMS GOOD FUN

FIT and run humour has little appeal in these avant-garde times.

YET reappearances of old hits should not be missed if you want a good belly-laugh, for most will remind audiences how to laugh.

Wellington recently saw two Marx brothers' classics—*Night at the Opera* and *Night in Casablanca*—which were a successful blend of cute repartee and a-helluva-good-fun.

Casablanca was the scene of many tear-sodden guffaws neatly interspersed with Groucho's unending wisecracks. Included in the programme was the classic humour of Oliver and Hardy's *Beau Hunks*—not good enough to stand on its own but an excellent complement to *Casablanca*.

In all, a good night at the horse opera.—Spec. Corres.

Dry But Factual

SCIENCE PAST AND PRESENT by F. Sherwood Taylor (Mercury Books) —12/6.

With increasing early specialisation widening the gap between the "two cultures," a book which attempts to depict the growth of science in a manner intelligible to the layman, is worth close attention.

The book gives a general, if not comprehensive, coverage of the intellectual and material development of science, its relation to arts and industry, and the effects on transport and medicine. Each chapter is broken up into smaller sections, and contains many fascinating extracts from original papers. This makes for much more interesting reading than is normal in this type of book.

The book's greatest strength is in showing science as a living growing organism, its powers and limitations, most strikingly described by Eddington's parable of the fishing net.

I doubt, though, whether the book would provide the specialist with a good background in other branches of science. Most of the material does not go above Stage 1 level, and the majority of science students have three or more Stage 1 units in their degree. This would give the background that the book provides. First year students, however, would find it a useful addition to their library.

The book will certainly be intelligible to the layman but whether he will read much of it is debatable. This is due to the dry factual nature of the material, despite the author's efforts to enliven it. Much perseverance in small portions would be necessary to finish the 359 pages.

Successful in many of its aims but not in all, the book is a valuable contribution in a limited sphere.—J.P.

GOOD N.Z. POETRY

THE STREET by J. H. E. Schroder (12/6), COLLECTED POEMS by R. A. K. Mason, (17/6) and DAWNS AND TRUMPETS by Stuart Slater (12/6) (All published by Pegasus Press).

FOR a New Zealand firm to publish three good books by New Zealand poets simultaneously is quite a remarkable feat, considering the paucity of good local verse.

Schroder's *The Street* is full of bright, light and often satiric verse. Those who do not know his verse, should, for in its satire, it is never bitter.

And Schroder would find it difficult to be bitter. Much is sheer delight:

One thing about Mr. D. H. Lawrence
Arouses my special abhorrence.
I may say I allude
To his being a prude.

Much of it is listless and sluggish, but a book well worth the price.

Mason's volume transcends the New Zealand and cannot be localised. Rather it is localised in another sense—that of individual man and his confrontation with God.

Some pieces are deceptively simple, others obscure. But, unlike the pre-war years when Mason's work reached only a small audience, we now have an opportunity to read a complete volume by one of New Zealand's leading poets.

Compared with Schroder and Mason, Poet Slater is a new name to most of us, but not less notable. He sees the world clearly and has the ability to pass on his ideas and feelings about that world. There is a splendid haiku:

Rain the High Street splinters
down—
Straight black hair over naked
shoulders.

Slater has a wonderful resource of brilliant imagery and uses it to its greatest effect—in all, one of this country's leading young poets. And there are poets in New Zealand, despite what the Listener's critic would have us believe,

FEARFUL UNITY

WATCHMAN AGAINST THE WORLD by Flora McPherson (Whitcombe and Tombs)—21/-.

NORMAN McLEOD gripped his people in a unity wrought with hatred and adoration, fear and reverence.

IT was not their love for him that united them; some hated him. It was not their agreement with his beliefs; rebellion smouldered in many minds.

At an early age, McLeod set out from Scotland in 1817 for Nova Scotia. He did not stay long at the first settlement, Pictou, instead persuaded others to launch a new settlement in St. Ann's harbour. Here McLeod became magistrate, landowner, teacher and clergyman, making official his already unofficial leadership of the people.

He was a tyrant in Canada. And he was a tyrant when he led his people to Waipu, New Zealand. But in the Greek meaning of tyrant, he was a man who ruled strongly but sometimes ruled well.

Miss McPherson has made a tolerably good job of this history. However, she approaches her subject with the attitude of always looking for good points and over-emphasising his personal magnetism, perhaps trying to justify herself in writing about McLeod.

Too often does she fall back into a "travelogue" form of writing.

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TOUR HOPELESS Was it worth the trouble?

DID IT LAY AN EGG?

AS THE ROYAL TOUR drew to a close, people asked: "Was it worth all the trouble and expense?"

THE TOUR cost the taxpayers a lot; the tab picked up by local bodies (with ratepayers' money) is unknown.

AND ALL for the Queen to see scrubbed, cheering faces and a few, well-doctored pieces of scenery. We have been led to believe she expressed a wish to see New Zealanders at work and play. To think she fulfilled this wish on such a whirlwind tour is naive.

Nobody with the least iota of intelligence will fail to realise that the Queen's "smile marathons" are not genuine—she is probably as bored with the proceedings as those who have passed saturation point of radio, TV and press coverage of the tour.

In the days when Royal tours meant something to the vast majority of New Zealand citizens, the visitors, if they wished, disobeyed the schedules laid down by officialdom. The Prince of Wales (1920), Duke of Gloucester (1934) and Duke of York (1927) made their mark by going out of their way to speak to people that interested them.

Moreover, they made whistle-stop tours of the nation, greeting each township along the way from the back of the Royal carriage. Now, if you don't live in a main city, your chances of seeing the Queen and Prince Philip are nil—unless you go to great expense and travel long distances. And there are few people that enthusiastic.

The lessening of patriotic enthusiasm was not unexpected. For the first time, newspapers in New Zealand were willing to print articles criticising aspects of the tour.

All this, of course, leads to the question: "Will there be any more Royal tours?" (Discussed in the following story).

Which may lead some to answer: "I hope not."

It is expensive patriotism. Over the last decade, there have been five Royal tours of New Zealand,

the same number as in the century up to 1953. When Royalty came once every 20 years, it was an event way out of the ordinary.

With modern transport, Royalty and its world-wide wanderings are becoming commonplace.

Many of us saw the Duke of Edinburgh in 1953 and 1956, the Queen in 1953. Apart from noting how age has changed them, why the hell line the roads in hot sun or pelting rain to wave flags as they race past.

Speeches were as dull as expected. Newsmen could, allowed a few words either way, report the substance of speeches in advance.

To answer our headline questions: It was not worth it, and it did lay an egg.

CRISES "COINCIDE" WITH MOST VISITS

IT COULD BE CONTENTED that Royal tours of New Zealand seem to "coincide" with crises affecting this country or the Commonwealth.

THE 1953 tour is excepted, as this was a coronation visit—its purpose was quite clear.

But, the others:
1869, Duke of Edinburgh. The settlers were demoralised after Maori Wars and financial troubles.

1901, Duke of Cornwall and York. The war in South Africa.
1920, Prince of Wales. Upheaval after the Great War.

1927, Duke of York. Labour troubles in Britain and New Zealand, poor agricultural prices.

1934, Duke of Gloucester. The great depression left people disillusioned with governments.

1963, Queen and Prince Philip.

People losing faith in Commonwealth when Britain applies for EEC membership.

Too much of a coincidence, you say? So do we.

EQUALITY

"Those who attempt to level, never equalise. In all societies, consisting of various descriptions of citizens, some description must be uppermost. The levellers load the edifice of society by setting up in the air what the solidity of structure requires to be on the ground"—Edmund Burke.

NOVELS RESTLESS SEARCH FOR TRADITION

JACK KEROUAC'S novel *On The Road* was a recent expression of the perennial theme in American novels of a restless search for tradition and roots.

SO writes John Milton, in an article called *The American Novel: The Search for Home, Tradition, and Identity*, published in the *Western Humanities Review* of spring, 1962. Divorced from his European traditions, Milton says, the American has not yet found a new, American tradition.

THIS search was a curious mixture of physical and spiritual emphasized by the American achievement of "physical house-ness," where any American with a job can own a house even if it is poorly built and subject to early decay. On the east coast, the house in the suburbs has become a status symbol.

But unlike the European the American does not regard staying in one place as a symbol of status, and his dwelling place will vary with the fluctuation in his status, Milton says. The house does not represent family traditions.

The reason for this, Milton claims, is bound up in the literature of the American west.

"Just as the American in many respects escaped from Europe" he explains "so has the Western American escaped from the East in his own country" . . . "Americans believe in the fresh start." Thus, as Alexis de Tocqueville says in *Democracy in America*, "the track of generations is effaced."

Making a fresh start, claims Milton, means that, like Adam, the American loses his tradition and home and must search for them, whether it be in the mountains of West Virginia, or the Great Plains, or the West Coast.

Sometimes, as in Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, the migrations westward are through sheer economic compulsion, but more often, as Mark Twain showed in *Huckleberry Finn*, they are the

escape from an unsatisfactory or bad environment.

The railroad is a common symbol of this escape, but Milton points out that as it brought civilization further West, it was also a symbol of recapture.

Hence, says Milton, the importance in American literature of an objective understanding of the entire past, so that the perennial question "Who are we?" has been replaced in America by "Where did we come from?" Man's need, as Steinbeck so often

emphasized, is to identify himself with a particular place to find his traditions, and to establish a sense of "rootedness."

This theme has come to fruition in Hawthorne's *House of the Seven Gables*, and Melville's search in *Moby Dick*, and more recently in the rootlessness of Salinger's Holden Caulfield in *The Catcher in the Rye* and the Okies in Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

What the American must discover, says Frederick Manfred in his long semi-autobiography *World's Wanderer*, is that each succeeding generation is not left on its own but "is one part of a long chain of generations," a concept which de Tocqueville emphasizes is characteristic of the establishment of an aristocratic society.

LOCAL STUDENT MAKES MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH

A VICTORIA zoology student, R. Wear, has found a way to nurse marine life through the plankton stages.

Recent excursions and research work have resulted in satisfying discoveries for the Zoology Department.

Under the leadership of Professor Richardson the research party captured a "killer" jellyfish at Island Bay—the first of its kind to be found off the New Zealand coast. It was one of a species of tropical and sub-tropical fish often to be found off the Queensland coast, where it is feared because of its vicious sting, which has been known to be fatal.

Inquiries as to whether anyone had received unusual stings while swimming in the Island Bay area resulted in no replies. Further investigations were intended to ascertain whether the jellyfish was unique or common to the area.

Soon after, the discovery by Wear, a graduate research student, was published. He has found that planktonic crustacea can be kept alive for up to four months by feeding the animals with minute

quantities of freshly crushed mussel.

It is now thought that in the past scientists have failed to rear plankton owing to insufficient food supplies. Through this new method it has already been found that a third specie of half-crab exists in the Wellington Harbour. The adult form has escaped previous collection.

Richardson has said that he considers Mr. Wear's discovery "a breakthrough which opens the plankton programme to levels of research he had not envisaged as possible." He has also said that it gives "some promise in broadening the possibilities of farming the commercially important marine animals."

While praising the efforts of his research party, Richardson regretted the inadequacy of the available research vessel.

A suitable ship would have reduced work 50-fold, he said, but his many proposals for such a vessel have so far been unsuccessful.

Visit Is A Public Charade

Special Correspondent

TO New Zealanders the Royal visit is a charade—a travelling show which presents an unequalled opportunity for public play-acting.

THE setting is our beautiful country, peppered with artificial pomp, pageantry and blinding colour.

The principal characters are the Queen and Prince Philip; the walk-on actors are the people; and the producers are the Government and their snobbish cohorts in officialdom.

No script is needed. The sick comedy plays itself—as spontaneous as it is impromptu.

At one time everybody wanted to be in on the act. But some people get wiser with age, and nowadays more and more are leaving the stage to join the audience.

What these deserters see does not excite them. In fact, they are quite unimpressed.

They see, for instance, that their beloved show has become a clumsy circus, with too many of the big animals spoiling it for everyone else. They see sincerity edged out by artificiality, ignorance, jealousy and contempt. They see overt resentment.

Unlimited advertising propaganda has hypnotised the secondary performers into an unnatural, irrational trance which unleashes long-pent-up emotion, screams and sensational scenes.

Add to this the platitudinous tripe uttered by officials—whose worthless speeches are usually pre-written by others. Newspapers, radio and television echo these stuffy sentiments.

The farce that greets Royalty here is reaching the stage where some people are reluctant to even talk seriously about it, let alone cross the street to take part in the extravaganza.

Just when will the immature pampering, patronising and pandering to the Queen and her elastic expense account stop? Elizabeth hasn't a hope of personifying the goddess many New Zealanders make her out to be and expect her

to be. They have set her up as someone who can do no wrong and of whom nothing uncharitable can be said or thought, whose words and actions are sacred and whose name is almost divine. But, alas, they forget—Utopia is a long way off.

Twentieth Century Royalty should keep up with the times. As travel becomes easier, so should their ceremonies lessen. Brief informal tours, as the current one was supposed to be, should remain just that.

But in their zeal to impress, the Kiwis—led by the Wise Owls of Molesworth Street—have surpassed reason. Elizabeth was being used to soothe the public animosity (in an election year) and strengthen appearances of stability.

The knowledge that her visit coincided with the collapse of Common Market negotiations may draw New Zealand and Britain a little closer. But, whatever political and economic ties exist between the two countries, there is little sentimental or patriotic affiliation among the people. To us here, Elizabeth is Queen of the Commonwealth, representing a tradition that is fast losing its one-time glory.

Elizabeth R deserves a hearty welcome and all our hospitality. She also deserves moderation in our adulation.

When New Zealanders face reality and treat her with grace and enthusiasm, they will grow in stature and justifiably command Royal respect.

The form of idol worship which they now demonstrate is the surest sign of an uncultured and hungry rat-race.

Tips For Freshers

FRESHERS: The badge you will be issued with when you matriculate is not intended to label you for any initiation or hazing. It is a free ticket to all Orientation Functions except the Ball and will enable senior students to identify you to make you welcome to the University. So wear that badge, and make the most of your week at Vic!