

Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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Monday, April 29, 1963

Price 6d.

VARSITY BOOKSHOP URGES BLIZARD

PETER BLIZARD, until recently Association Public Relations Officer, is disturbed at the profit firms down town are making out of student books and wants to see a bookshop set up at Victoria.

"WHITCOMBE AND TOMBS are making a pretty hefty rake-off," he says.

BLIZARD explained that he chose Whitcombe's to comment on because, "they have what amounts to a franchise on university text books—about 90 per cent of the trade, just about everything but law, accountancy and some paper-backs."

Blizard wants to stimulate student interest in their own bookshop.

"If some enthusiasm among students was generated," he says, "the institution of a bookshop here would be much closer."

"We need to organise it now, while we're planning the third floor for the Student Union Building. That would be the ideal place to have it."

Blizard envisages a professional manager for the shop.

"He should have no direct rela-

tionship with the Executive," he suggests, "firstly because he will be a member of a profession few students know anything about, and secondly because there's insufficient continuity on Executive, resulting in short-term policy changes which would effect the efficiency of bookshop administration."

"In my opinion," states Blizard, "the gross profit that Whitcombe and Tombs are apparently making is colossal (see chart). This is hard-earned student money. Surely this is sufficient incentive for us to set up our own bookshop so we can pare the profit margins down to a break-even basis?"

"It's up to Executive to pass a strong remit in favour of this proposal if they feel there is sufficient student support," he concluded.



PETER BLIZARD

TEXTBOOK PRICES AND PROFITS

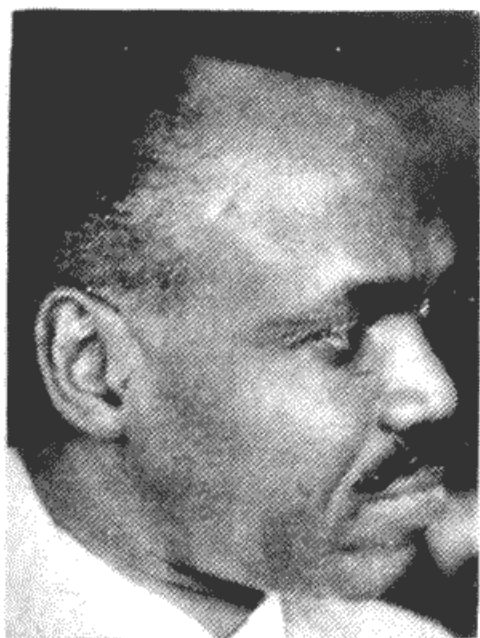
Subject	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
History	4.95	35/-	42/-	28/7	68
Political Science	6.00	42/-	51/-	33/8	52
Political Science	10.50	73/6	87/-	58/10	59
English	.95	7/-	9/-	5/8	60
English	2.25	15/9	17/6	12/7	42
Biochemistry	12.50	87/6	116/-	70/-	66
Psychology	7.50	52/6	71/3	42/-	69
Psychology	14.00	98/-	117/6	78/6	49
Russian	5.75	40/3	49/6	32/3	53

PETER BLIZARD explains his chart: "The figures in this table represent the prices charged for individual books, of which multiple copies are available, all are set texts for large classes of students. One caution in terms of interpretation is required: Whitcombe's, naturally, gave me as little assistance as possible in the collection of data. All the figures refer to books of American origin, which tend to have a higher mark-up than those from the United Kingdom. These books do not constitute a valid sample, therefore findings cannot be treated with abandon: nevertheless, they do illustrate a trend—and a disturbing one."

"Columns (i) and (ii) illustrate the American retailers price and the conversion of this price to sterling (dollar equals 7/-), column (iii) shows Whitcombe and Tombs selling price. All booksellers receive a wholesalers discount, the size of which depends on the published price and the size of the order. This discount ranges from 20 per cent to 50 per cent. I have deducted 20 per cent only since individual figures have not been supplied, in view of the fact that all the books concerned are bulk orders this is probably too low. Column (iv) shows the cost of each book to Whitcombe and Tombs—retailers' price less 20 per cent. The final column, (v), shows the gross profit expressed as a percentage; this is arrived at by subtracting column (iv) from column (iii) and expressing the result as a percentage of column (iv). Though this gross profit takes no account of shipping, freight, overheads and students discounts of 10 per cent, the profit rates make interesting reading—especially when Whitcombe and Tombs have a guaranteed market for these books."

DIGNITY AND PURPOSE

A STUDENT must have dignity and purpose in an institution that was a "watchpost on society," and he must put something into the world apart from what he takes for himself.



AUTHOR BRAITHWAITE

Mr. Eric Braithwaite, noted British Guianan educationalist and author, told students this at a recent lunch-hour lecture in the Memorial Theatre.

"An individual only realised his full potential when he was made to come out of himself and contribute; to make an effort at communication, Braithwaite said.

"You must learn to think, and this is not easy," he stressed. "You must start thinking of the responsibility you owe to yourself and the community in which you live."

Braithwaite confessed: "When I was a student, I planned to make a living, but I forgot about living itself. I did not understand the width and scope of thinking, nor did I attempt to make my life fuller."

Delegate To Sydney

MURRAY BRENNAN, Otago Executive vice president and fifth-year medical student, was provisionally appointed NZUSA delegate to the Australian Student Health Conference in Sydney next August.

Sponsorship for the trip will be sought from New Zealand drug firms. Failing that, NZUSA must pay.

LIMBO STAR

LIMBO champion for the Tournament is Ronda from Indonesia. At the Hop on Tuesday he swayed at the level of one foot.

Ronda, who has been in New Zealand for five years and is now in his last, is studying General Agriculture at Massey. His personal record is eleven inches, two inches off the world record.

A Shaky Pedestal For Jim Crint

VIC'S Doug Wilson (alias "Jim Crint") is a friendly chap, but if you meet him don't be offended if he doesn't shake your hand.

FOR "Jim" recently shattered the world handshaking record, and in his own words has now "chucked in the game."

In just over seven hours solid handshaking "Jim" amassed a total of 14,609 shakes, easily breaking the previous record set by "Fred Bear" of Massey, of 12,258 in nine hours.

The attempt was organised by the Stunts Committee of this year's Extravaganza as a publicity boost for their show, "A Mid-November Night's Dream," which opens for a six-night season at the Opera House on May 13.

At noon on Thursday, April 11, outside the Central Library, John Koolman, one of the stars of the show, fired a starting pistol, and the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. Kitts, was the first to shake hands.

As he did so, TV cameras whirled and the official counters began clicking, and in the first hour the number of handshakes was over 3000.

Those offering to "lend a hand" included babies as young as four months who were lifted in their prams to reach "Jim's" hand, and one old lady who said she was 84.

The majority of handshakers were, of course, students and many of them stayed for two or three hours going round and round in the queue.

One distinguished visitor was the celebrated Jazz personality Mr. Acker Blik who, after cruising back and forth in his Cadillac for a minute or two, came over and offered his hand.

"Keep it swinging, kids," he said.

At 3.10pm, the 12,259th hand was shook and Massey's record was broken. The big, red "shaking tube" which was the thermometer for the handshakes recorded was filled to overflowing, and a mighty cheer disturbed those studying in the library nearby.

Public interest in the stunt was high and ZB recorded a five-minute interview with "Jim" while he was still handshaking.

The local Press had taken photos and written stories on it, and the NZBC were giving progress reports in the news. The stunt also featured on the TV newsreel that



"PUT IT THERE," SAYS JIM CRINT.

night. There were one or two amusing incidents—an officious traffic-officer came to clear the students from the footpath back on to the lawn, which they had a permit to use—but remained to shake "Jim's" hand.

A kindly old man, who said he was an old student from Canterbury, produced a packet of cigarettes for him and a double whisky which he had bought at a bar nearby.

"It must be hard work for you," he said.

"Jim" nodded in agreement and emptied the glass thankfully.

At about 7pm, shortly before the handshaking was abandoned because of rain, members of the Massey contingent to the Easter Tournament came along to lend their support.

It transpired that these same students had organised "Fred Bear's" handshaking record at Palmerston North.

All shook hands and gave their best wishes for Extrav.

When the final hand had been shaken, "Jim Crint's" hand was slightly swollen, but not unduly painful. Liberal doses of Johnson's baby powder and a bandage had minimised the strain.

NEWS LINK FOR UNIVERSITIES

THERE is now a University Press Association. This body was formed at Easter Tournament. It resulted from the reform of the moribund New Zealand University Student Press Council.

The new Press Association will serve several important functions which have previously been lacking in student journalism. The Association will:

- Co-ordinate internal news releases from constituent papers.
- Run an annual contest in journalism between the student papers.
- Send bulletins overseas in three languages outlining New Zealand student happenings to the rest of the world.
- Supervise standards of journalism and ethics in New Zealand student publications.
- Improve public relations for NZUSA.

At Easter all the student newspaper editors in the country met and discussed the fate of their organisation. It was agreed that the old Press Council in its present form served no useful purpose.

President Murray White of Victoria had prepared a new constitution for a Press Association. This was passed by Press Council delegates and ratified by NZUSA.

NZUSA ratified the new Constitution unanimously. Members of NZUSA congratulated President Murray White for the excellent manner in which he has brought about the reorganisation of the aims and objects of Press Association.

President A. T. Mitchell moved the motion and commended White on his "constructive solu-

tion to the problem of Press Council."

Officers elected to the executive of the new Association were M. White president, B. T. March treasurer, Jennie Davison secretary, and Hank Huber as a committee member. The executive has the power to co-opt further members.

The meeting also passed directives to its new executive to investigate the possibilities of a national student paper advertising scheme. Advertising forms an important part of each paper's revenue.

The Association is also to look into the likelihood of re-introducing a Diploma of Journalism course in New Zealand Universities.

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ELECTION TIME

AS election time comes round again, political parties are prolific.

And this fact, in the main, is a sign of a healthy democracy—or as healthy as the present form of democracy can be.

The National Party's prospects are difficult to assess. On the one hand, the electors see the good work of Justice Minister Hanan—the ombudsman, slow relaxation of antique licensing laws, abolition of the death penalty. Little matter that he has not bothered to keep the Bill of Rights promise.

Less fortunate are the public pronouncements of Labour Minister Shand. He has been prone to sound off in a provocative, often ill-founded way, so alienating a large section of the public. One good point: he is refreshing after the guarded, cautious statements that usually tumble from ministerial lips.

Prime Minister Holyoake's "cult of personality" (for example, the "call me Kiwi" catch-phrase) has little effect on the electorate, sickening as many people as it impresses.

Now that ageing Socialist Nash has faded into the political sunset, the Labour Party will be in a strong election position under the capable leadership of bright, brainy Arnold Nordmeyer. Nordmeyer, a financial whiz, is giving his party the "new look" treatment which may win back some of the beer-drinking, cigarette-smoking public whose support he lost in 1958.

Substantial contributions to the nation's funds will be made by Social Credit, Liberal and Communist candidates. Though the Socreds will probably sweep away the Hobson seat, most other candidates may forfeit election deposits.

But the fact that these parties, however objectionable they may be to tight-minded New Zealanders, are in existence is a good sign. When all minority groups disappear and only the mammoth party organisations remain, democracy's raison d'être is doubtful. For, when all is considered, the choice at elections is between six of one party and half-a-dozen of the other.

Or is democracy, as Shaw put it, only substituting the rule of the incompetent many for that of the corrupt few? —R.J.B.

To Police Or Persecute?

PROMINENT policemen have been requesting lately the help of the public. In Auckland Inspector P. A. Byrne said the public seemed to resent the Police for doing their job.

"The people expect us to control disorders within society but we are utterly helpless without their assistance," said Byrne. "This is the enemy the Police have to contend with."

Inspector Byrne is right in pointing out the public do not like the Police—it is obvious. What he does not see, or perhaps has not the will to see, is that the Police themselves may be responsible for their poor public image.

Policemen are not famous for their intelligence. They are well versed in chapter and verse of the particular laws it is their function to administer. But in many instances they have an imperfect appreciation of the principles which stand behind those laws. They prefer to adopt an attitude of stubborn surliness.

But if a policeman's conception of what constitute democratic rights is hazy, his ideas on ambition are not. There is no surer method for a young constable to bring himself to the attention of his superiors than by securing convictions.

It is true that if a person is convicted he must have been in breach of the law. But there are some questionable methods which can be used, and which are used.

The Police often forget, conveniently, to inform a person that he is not obliged to make a statement. They often say, in fact, that it will be "easier" to make a statement. Almost invariably that statement is used against an accused as evidence against him. It was easier right enough,—easier for the Police to secure a conviction.

In a recent case two constables who unlawfully detained and assaulted a man in Auckland were successfully sued. Damages of £628 were awarded against them.

Lamentably, few of the citizens maltreated by the Police have either the wit or the resources to pursue their rights to this length.

Yet the right to democratic freedoms should not be impinged upon merely because the Police consider they are dealing with a person who belongs to a disreputable sector of society and who is not aware of his rights.

The policing of New Zealand is an expensive business. It is virtually impossible to earn less than £1000 a year as a trained constable.

The job has its difficulties. There is the daily increasing chance of being shot. There are the rigours of chasing the multitudes of escaping prisoners. And what about the crop of seemingly unsolvable murders and the elusive stone throwers. No, perhaps a policeman's lot is not a happy one.

The New Zealand Police Force has to remember that the robust but firm friendliness of the country constable is a quality which must not be lost in an increasingly urban community.—G. W. R. P.

Letters to the Editor....

FOUR KINDS

SIR,—I agree with the writer of the article "English Colleges Differ" that England's "other" Universities are in some ways far from ideal institutions. My dissatisfaction with the "redbricks," however, is grounded on different criticisms than those your correspondent makes. The chief objects of my dislike are the rigid and very highly specialised degree structures generally characteristic of them, and their tendency to breed "attache-case students" who march in through the University doors a few minutes before their lectures, and straight out again afterwards, and who take away from University nothing save a scrap of parchment with some letters on it, and the minimum of "crammed" information necessary to earn it.

Your readers should, however, know that these shortcomings of the older civic Universities have not gone unnoticed in England itself; indeed, the determination to avoid repeating them is precisely what informs the philosophy of the several new institutions—the "fibre-glass" Universities, as they are coming to be called, no doubt from their distinctive architectural appearance—which are intended to provide a large part of the rapid increase in the number of University places foreseen for the coming decades. The "fibre-glass" Universities have or will have in common much more flexible and broadly-based first degree structures—in this resembling New Zealand Universities—and will attempt, by such measures as providing for the residence in University Halls of a far larger percentage of the student population than is usual in the newer Universities, to ensure that their students enjoy a richer and more varied experience of University life than the attache-case student.

I would therefore argue that your contributor is wrong in asserting that "there are two kinds of universities in England." There are at least three: Oxbridge, "redbrick" and "fibre-glass." I would myself prefer to say four, for London has, in my view, to be considered in a class of its own, by virtue of its unique and highly complicated administrative structure, the standing of its degrees, and, not least, its sheer size.

Your contributor should note that two of his list of "redbricks" are in fact "fibre-glass" universities—Keele and Sussex—and that another, King's Newcastle, is not strictly a University at all, but a geographically-separate College of Durham University (though this is likely to change in the near future).

I will comment on only two of the criticisms your contributor offers. First, his assertion that "The students are conservative, not just politically, though that goes almost without saying..." is difficult to reconcile with my vivid recollection of the passionate demonstrations and protests of redbrick students—and staff—against the conservative Government at the time of the Suez operation in 1956.

Secondly, your contributor's implied view that the reputation of Oxbridge, as compared with that of redbrick universities, stands higher today than ever before, is, I think, plainly wrong: there has been a marked narrowing of the gap in public esteem during the post-war years. Not least eloquent testimony to this is the growing tendency for even the ablest school-leavers to make a "redbrick" or, more recently, "fibre-glass" university their first choice, rather than Oxford or Cambridge.

In any event, the rapid growth in the number of well-qualified school-leavers seeking entrance to a university, combined with the fact that Oxford and Cambridge have made clear that they do not intend to expand their student intakes at all substantially, implies

APPLICATIONS are hereby called for the position of Public Relations Officer of the Victoria University of Wellington Students Association. Applications should be handed to the Secretary, VUWSA.

that many more able students will have to accept places in universities other than Oxford or Cambridge, whether they want to or not. As these students graduate and move out into the world, the reputation of redbrick (and fibre-glass) degrees seems certain to rise further.

Yours, etc.,
J. D. GOULD.

THAILAND

SIR,—Dr. Yuvapurna's "rebuttal" of my article, "Tortured Thailand," in SALIENT, makes five points. Firstly he claims I contravene the rules of logic. Despite his academic title he is guilty of this crime himself: he claims Marshal Sarit Thanarat's humble beginnings prevent him leading any ruling elite!

On the contrary, the militaristic leanings of Sarit make him an admirable leader for the present government. Frank C. Darling, of the University of Colorado (long time resident of Thailand) explains the rise of the militarist government in Christian Science Monitor of April 21, 1962. He claims the "Thai militarists have not orientated their political system towards constitutional democracy nor promoted the freedom of the Thai people."

Instead "they have converted the weak but promising democratic system" of 1947 "into one of the most monolithic and militant police states in the non-western world," "they have consistently sought to consolidate their political power and to liquidate all internal political opposition."

The above also answers Yuvapurna's second point, that there is no ruling elite "working to hold back democracy in Thailand."

His third point concerns my example of the shooting of a man without trial. I did not say Marshal Sarit actually shot the man but this is one of Yuvapurna's minor errors. In support of my argument Darling's article in C.S.M. quoted above could be used. He said anyone Marshal Sarit considered a danger to the security of the nation was "invariably labelled" a Communist and Darling gives seven examples of ex-

cutions without "recourse to the established channels of justice which have existed in Thailand since the 19th century."

Yuvapurna's elaborate description of the present processes of justice in Thailand counts for little in the face of political scientist Darling's statement that Marshal Sarit "has continued (after 1958) to rule the country under martial law."

Yuvapurna's fourth point concerns my statement that "reliable estimates" set the number of Thai political prisoners at 10,000. He ridicules my omission of the details of my reliable source. The estimate of 10,000 was put forward in personal conversation as a conservative one by a well qualified scholar of Asian politics.

It is interesting to note that Yuvapurna claims all political prisoners are suspected Communists or sympathisers (10,000 in the above estimate). Thompson and Adloff in "Left Wing in South-East Asia" conclude, "Probably at no time has the number of militant Communists in Thailand exceeded a few hundred."

Finally Yuvapurna makes the type of statement characteristic of present Thai political leaders: "The national progress cannot be delayed by political whimsy in order to pay lip service to a highly sophisticated concept of democracy." This concept is simply the idea that government members should be elected.

Yuvapurna says his country's "scarce personal resources" preclude elections. The truth of the matter is obvious when the fact that Sarit "has imprisoned former assembly representatives, newspaper editors, writers, labour leaders, teachers, students and businessmen who have been accused... of being Communists" is made clear. I am, etc.,

W. ALEXANDER

F. C. Darling in Christian Science Monitor of April 21, 1962.

THE EDITORS apologise to Miss J. Shand for unnecessary remarks made last issue in the news report headed, "Jill Shand Barracked."

ARTS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Grants To Amateur Theatre Societies

The Council invites applications from amateur theatre societies (dramatic, musical comedy, opera, operatic and ballet) for grants to be made for productions to be undertaken during:

(a) June to December, 1963 (closing date, May 1)

(b) January to May, 1964 (closing date, October 1)

Forms of application may be obtained by writing to:

The Secretariat,
Arts Advisory Council,
Department of Internal Affairs,
Private Bag,
WELLINGTON.

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Photographer: H. Mill

— LOOKING IN —

VICTORIA students have put the screws on Prime Minister Keith Holyoake.

A DEPUTATION told him last week: "You give our cafeteria a liquor licence and we'll vote for you in November."

My girlfriend, Shiela, who was on the deputation, told me about it. She said they suggested a bar be installed in the cafeteria. Then the Students' Association could open the cafeteria for the same length of time as Bellamy's.

For everyone knows that Parliament and the university are similar institutions of wisdom and learning.

The deputation told the PM liquor could be introduced into all the universities as a bit of kudos for the thousands of hard-working students who, some day, will lead the country. It would train them in Parliamentary routine.

Victoria would be the obvious first. Cabinet would be able to pop up and see the scheme's efficiency for themselves.

The jaunt from the House would be just long enough to work up a good thirst.

Shiela thinks Holyoake might give it a go. You see, it would present the Government with an ideal excuse to lower the drinking age to 18 or 19.

They could say it would be desirable in the public interest.

And, of course, it would be a boom to tourism. The Government has been saying (remember Travel Week) that it wants more tourists and better amenities for

them. Well, the universities could be classed as top tourist attractions, where foreigners could drink and talk in comfort with the intellectual cream of the country.

Naturally, the idea of a licensed cafeteria or restaurant appeals to the students.

They needn't organise parties to release their depressed, stored-up emotions in drink. They could relax at their home away from home—in the cafeteria. Saturday trade would bring students from notorious Porirua tavern to the clean, stately surroundings of Kelburn.

With such a good trade guaranteed, the association could open the bar long hours.

Students—and even lecturers—could then nip out of lectures for

THE writer, a non-student, takes a close-up look at student life, manners and morals.

a quick one to quench their thirst. And they could bring up their friends for the occasional spot.

Students would get another service, too. Instead of treading up and down that awful hill, they could buy their take-home supplies on the premises.

Instead of supporting the rich hotel proprietor's in town, they could start their own after-hours trade. Nothing less than £1 a dozen.

That might make town sly-groggers close down and save them from the woes of prosecution.

Shiela said that when these proposals were outlined to Holyoake, he seemed very worried.

You see, without the students' vote and influence, National could well lose what Wellington seats they've got. And they won't be able to afford that this year.

Take Wellington Central. If Mayor Kitts ousted Dan Riddiford, Dan would be almost jobless. He'd have to spend his time polishing his director's chair on the "Dominion."

Shiela is confident the scheme will be supported.

The chairman of the university grants committee, Dr. Llewellyn, has been approached for help. As a state bigwig—head of the committee and chairman of the broadcasting corporation—he'll want to keep in with the PM, his boss. He's bound to have prominent political contacts like Justice Minister Hanan and Education Minister Tennant.

But the biggest supporters of all have already come forward.

The breweries. Because students are such good customers, they've promised cheaper grog.

And that's worth fighting for.

NZUSA Accounts Incomplete

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS MASON AND KING, Victoria's auditors, said in their report to NZUSA that they had not been able to obtain all the necessary information from the Treasurer, John Hunn.

The auditor's report concluded, "the above statements give as accurate an indication of the results of the Tournament as it is possible to achieve according to the records and explanations furnished to us."

Easter Council's Finance Subcommittee refused to adopt the 1960 Easter Tournament Accounts.

Around The Campus

By El Crud

WELL, I've survived tournament so far. Mind you, there's still the drinking horn and Ball, but I think I can manage those okay if I take it easy and leave the drinking to jokers more capable than myself, which means, in fact, everybody.

HORRIBLE to admit, I have enjoyed tournament, even though I have abstained from parties and all other nefarious activities. Sorry, almost forgot that shabby affair, the Rowing Club Smoko! And what a shabby performance it was and all. I have been to four Weir stag parties but none could compete for sheer wantonness. Some fool brought along some women, but that didn't stop the boys singing "Angeline," "Old King Cole" and many other masculine favourites. One Lincoln bod had a repertoire the like of which I have never heard before; would have been a great pal of Rabelais.

I got around quite a bit over the weekend. I saw Osborne's great run at the Basin, the shocking decision that cost Vic victory against Canterbury in the cricket and the writhing mass of humanity at the hop on Saturday, but the event that will linger the longest in my memory was the Novice Fours at Petone. After the artistry of the provincial eights the crowd was presented with a superb demonstration of precision rowing by those scions of Weir House, Iupeli, Andersen, Finch and Peters. Coxed elegantly by Jensen, who tried in vain to ram the judge's launch, they proved to be the most novice team present. Apparently, Jensen's main

use was to provide the team with smokes.

You know, an enjoyable party is so rare these days that when one comes along one has to make the most of it. Actually, the last two have been really good. At one, the gendarmerie paid us a social call and offered us all free board and lodging for the night, while at the other the host amused everyone by flaking on his garage roof and a bevy of footballers did a bottle dance on the lawn. Other attractions included a broken water main and four characters from the New Brunswick.

I had a traumatic experience the other day. It was my shout and I remonstrated with the barman over the superfluity of gaseous froth on my ale, whereupon he said in disrespectful tone that when I was old enough to be in a bar I could have a full glass. Briefly, my visions crumbled; I was no longer the hard-drinking intellectual, but a tenderfoot, a boy caught in a Man's world.

A particular Helen Lowry, female of some note, referred to me as El Crud. This worries me. I like to think of myself as Chancery in a James Bondish sort of way, but not crude. Next, they'll be saying I'm lood, or even a sood. Please, HLH, get the pronunciation right!

Miss S. Chadwick would like a mention in this column. HER wish is granted.

DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY substitutes election by the incompetent many for appointment by the corrupt few. —Shaw.

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NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Salient Not Censured "I Resign" - Blizzard

PETER BLIZZARD has resigned from Executive at a meeting called to consider his motion censuring SALIENT for the Editorial in issue 3.

SAID BLIZZARD, "I tender this resignation not because a motion I moved has been disagreed with, but because under the circumstances in which I find myself, no other course of action remains open to me."

Blizzard had moved a motion censuring Salient for the Editorial in Salient No. 3, in which an attack on Bill Dwyer and Ralph Magnusson included references to their personal backgrounds.

Blizzard emphasized that he strongly disagreed with the type of personal attack made by the Editorial.

His motion was defeated by seven votes to five.

The meeting went on to consider aspects of the Editorial and the action that should be taken by Executive in regard to it.

Publications officer Preston quoted New Zealand Journalists' Association Executive member Gunn, who believed that newspapers should avoid referring to a person's past record unnecessarily. The action for Executive to take was to express "disapproval" of G.W.R.P.'s editorial.

It was asked how much of the Editorial Mr. Gunn had read. Apparently only a few sentences had been perused by him, Preston agreed.

Cathie Benefield believed that students' only recourse was to Executive, therefore it was necessary for Executive to censure.

Roger Pitchforth's opinion was that the issue was one for individual students to judge, all Executive could do was to say

they disapproved and that "as the Student's Association we prefer that such matters be kept out of our newspaper." He thought that the use of emotion in the article was not justified.

Cultural Affairs Officer Jill Shand stated that the article had been shown not libellous as it had been checked by a lawyer. Because of Salient's right to freedom of press Executive could not censure it. She did not doubt that the article was unethical but it was the custom for such reports to be written in the press today.

She suggested that the Salient editorial staff would resign if censored and although Preston denied this, her feelings were that the paper had too high a standard for it to be censured for a single lapse.

Summing up, Blizzard stated that he did not want to curb Salient, but that he felt a control on its ethics ought to be enforced.

"There is a difference between accepting the past and having it thrown in your face."

It was the duty of Executive to protect members of the Association against the type of smear that the editorial had perpetrated, he believed. If Executive would not do this, he felt that he could no longer remain on it.

50 IRAQIS QUIT RED CAMPUSES

SOME 50 Iraqi students at Soviet universities walked off their campuses on March 31 and demanded to be returned to their own country, in protest against the Soviet Union's continuing propaganda barrage against the new Iraqi regime's purge of Communists.

Iraqi diplomatic sources in Moscow reported that many more of the 1335 Iraqi students now in the Soviet Union had asked to leave; so many that the Iraqi Embassy has had to limit eligibility for tickets home to members of the National Union of Iraqi Students (whose members actively opposed the Kassem dictatorship which the new nationalist regime overthrew in February 8).

The new government maintains

that the members of the Communist Party in Iraq exposed themselves as traitors to the country when they acted as police spies and, during the revolution, armed defenders of the hated Kassem dictatorship.

The entire Soviet bloc has been conducting a vast propaganda campaign against alleged "persecution" of Communists by the new regime.

Science For Africans

ONE of the major problems for African schools today, according to the Nigerian educator, Dr. Babs Fafunwa, is to win "the race between the witch doctor and the teacher as to who gets the child first."

This urgent plea for expanded scientific education in Africa was made by Dr. Fafunwa at a worldwide meeting of scientists and educators called the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held February 4-20, in Geneva, Switzerland, under the sponsorship of the United Nations Organisations.

In his address, Dr. Fafunwa, who is a member of the College of Education at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, stressed the importance of creating a "scientific attitude" in his country. He contended that superstition can be as dangerous as disease itself when it hinders efforts to introduce scientific methods in medicine, agriculture, and other fields.

Dr. Fafunwa has estimated that in 1959 only five teacher-training schools in Nigeria out of a total of over 300 offered any science courses or had proper facilities for teaching science. To reverse this trend the Doctor recommended that science should form a third, or even a half, of elementary school work and should be made compulsory in all schools. Every child, he said, should be able to buy a simple microscope for not more than about 15 cents. To help meet the need for more teachers Dr. Fafunwa felt that "national service" should take the place of military training for all young people.

By acting as tutors in adult literacy schools or helping in construction projects the nation's youth would show that service of this kind was a "far better investment" than military training.

progress in Nigeria.

There is no free education at any stage, but at university level scholarships help the majority of students.

At 15-year-old UCI, Nigeria's largest university with upwards of 1750 students, two-thirds of the student body is supported by scholarships. The "bond" system, comparable to New Zealand's post primary teachers' studentships, but not applying solely to teachers, is increasingly popular.

About 95 per cent of the students are native Nigerians, the rest from the Cameroons or overseas exchange students. New Zealand offers limited numbers of scholarships for Nigerian students wishing to study here. A fairly recent innovation has been the training course run at UCI for members of the American Peace Corps.

Several hundred Americans have now passed through the university and are working as teachers in schools throughout the country, said Brosnahan.

The first generation of graduates from UCI are now returning as staff members. Approximately 40 per cent of its staff are Nigerians.

A rapidly developing country, Nigeria is building more technical and administrative schools. The Engineering Department of UCI has just become part of a separate university, and schools of Veterinary Science and Law are planned. Already in existence are faculties of Science, Medicine, Agriculture, Economics and Social Studies.

The emphasis, however, lies in the Arts. The Nigerians have a strong feeling for poetry, and, helped along by an education which remains predominantly classical, many arrive at UCI "with their scrapbooks full of published clippings," says Brosnahan. Despite this, the Students' Union does not run its own newspaper, but issues frequent reviews. The tendency is for each club to publish its own journal.

GREEK PLAY THIS YEAR

THE Drama Club's production for this year is Dudley Fitt's translation of "The Lysistrata," by Aristophanes. The producer is to be Owen Leeming of the NZBC, who has just returned from England, where he worked in the BBC.

His production of "The Zoo Story" was well received by student audiences when he produced it for Contemporary Arts.

Choreography will be directed by Sara Neill, the designing work done by Ron Burt, and original music will be supplied by Robin Macdonie.

The play requires a large cast of men and women and will provide an excellent opportunity for actors to learn the techniques of movement and voice control.

Auditions will be held on the 29th and 30th of April and the season will be from the 22nd to the 29th of June.

STONE'S THROW

THINGS were rocky for Assoc-Prof Munz recently.

Munz lives only "a stone's throw" from Brooklyn's Ohio Lodge.

He found the Brooklyn Dodger's nocturnal missile barrages as disconcerting and annoying as the lodge's boarders.

"I'm very nervous at the moment," Munz told his Hist I lecture during the height of the attacks.

U.S.A. DESIRE

A DESIRE to defend the American Democratic way of life was one of the reasons for United States advancement in the study of political science.

THIS was one of the points made by Professor Miller in an address on Political Science in the United Kingdom and United States at the inaugural function of the Political Science Society.

President J. Spanjaard introduced Miller as professor of international relations at the Australian National University. As well as being the author of books such as "The Nature of Politics," he has just had published, a thriller.

Political Science was a new subject in the United States and the United Kingdom and was contributed to by modern thinkers, law, public interest and the classical Greeks.

In the United States a desire for good government, good citizenship, a cleaning out of corrupt administration and the effects of the new deal had fostered discipline. European refugee scholars had brought Continental thought and a feeling of realism into the United States sociology, psychology and other behavioural sciences had a very large effect on political science.

S.A. BOYCOTT

A campaign against the purchase of goods from apartheid-ridden South Africa was launched on March 1 by a number of Scandinavian youth organisations. In Sweden alone an estimated 1,400,000 members of youth groups comprising religious and political associations vowed to take part in the boycott. The youth action was undertaken as a token of solidarity with Chief Albert Luthuli, now confined by the South African Government to a mission in Natal Province.

WOMEN IN

WOMEN may now become full members of the Oxford Union Society. The society, formed in 1823, remained an all-male club until February, 1962, when women were granted debating membership after a long campaign. But full membership was approved only a few weeks ago when in a poll of all members of the society the necessary two-third majority in favour was obtained.

ACHIEVEMENTS

"We are always inclined to measure our own achievements by what other people haven't done" —R. D. Willey.

"REVOLUTIONARY." This is how Dr. Culliford, assistant to the vice-chancellor, described the large-scale construction of the new 10-storey arts building.

"It is essentially a prefabricated building erected on site," he said. The 700 60ft-long pre-stressed floor units, made in Bulls and transported to Wellington by rail,

weigh nine tons each and are post-tensioned in place after being laid by a large crane.

The saving in time by using this prefabricated type of construction is at least 12 months.

"This means," said Culliford, "that the building will be comfortably finished to be in use for the 1965 academic year."

The under side of the floor units is of a honeycomb or waffled nature and forms the ceiling of the lower floor while the flat top forms the floor of the next storey.

ARTS BUILDING IS "REVOLUTIONARY"

The ceilings will most likely not be painted, the plain grey of the concrete finish being hidden to some extent by the fluorescent lights.

"Students won't be looking at the ceiling anyway," Culliford said.

The building will cost the same as the conventional reinforced concrete building (such as the Students Union building), but will be slightly cheaper than a steel frame construction (such as

(the Easterfield building)).

Culliford also mentioned that the council was aware of the problem of acoustics, especially in the main reading room, which will be over twice as large as the present reading room.

Although the waffled ceiling will reduce a small amount of the sound, some kind of sound absorbing floor covering such as carpet was necessary.

Culliford added that carpet had the same lasting qualities as lino, but cost more.

Thai University Is Very Formal

NO shorts, slacks, beards or any other sort of intellectual irritant can be seen in a Thai university. What a formal world I come from!

Attack

THE Government's defence policy is one of alliance. We are allied to France, the UK, the USA, and a number of Asian states of dubious political character.

THE most important of these from our point of view is America. If America is attacked, we will be attacked (according to Khrushchev, anyway) so American defence policy has profound implications for us.

One of the foundations of American policy is the idea of the "pause." Briefly, the theory is that the decision to change from "conventional" weapons to nuclear ones in any conflict is so momentous that any politician will think twice before taking it. This will give rise to a "pause," a kind of nuclear breathing space which can be used to reach a negotiated settlement.

This is a very nice theory, or would be if it were sound. Possibly it might work in Asia, where conflicts tend to be the "USA puppet state v. Soviet Chinese puppet state" kind. But it will certainly not work in Europe, because there we have Americans and Russians face to face, and armed with "tactical" nuclear weapons.

Not only are the American forces so equipped, their allies are too, and the forces are under a unified command, called SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe).

Who will give the order to fire these "tactical" nuclear weapons? Whose finger on the trigger? Though the chain of command is clear enough from the front to SHAPE, there is a good deal of confusion from here on. But it seems clear that General Lemnitzer, the Supreme Commander, may give the orders on his own initiative. In fact, the speed of modern war probably means that there would not be time to consult anybody.

So the decision to use nuclear weapons rests with a soldier, and what soldier ever denied himself the best weapons at his disposal? Further, because the nuclear weapons will be on the battle front, there is a considerable chance of the chain of command being broken. If a local commander thinks (mistakenly) that his side is losing, and cannot contact SHAPE, the temptation to fire must be very great. The chance of nuclear weapons being used is therefore considerable.

So when they are used, the pause will be over, without ever having begun, and what we thought was a limited war will turn out to be a total war. The distinction between these types of war, though the Pentagon firmly believes in it, is completely imaginary. The "pause" which is supposed to divide the two is also imaginary.

When your strategy depends on something that is imaginary, your security is doubtful, to say the least. Since American strategy depends on such an imaginary quantity, it is fair to say that her security, and that of her allies, New Zealand in particular, is merely an illusion.

—DAVID WRIGHT.

OPTIMISM

"The optimist proclaims that we live in the best of all possible worlds; the pessimist fears this is true"—J. B. Cabell.

IT is a real difficulty to generalise about student life in Thailand. We all have different ideas and approaches to the same thing. This is simply because we were not brought up all in exactly the same way. However, generalise we must.

As active as any good citizen can be, Thai students seek to engage themselves with Government programmes and criticise the Government constructively if necessary. They make themselves very helpful to the community by participating in various programmes of local development initiated by the Government for general reconstruction and rehabilitation such as road construction.

Newspapers, radio and even television popularise such schemes. Furthermore, students try to behave and act at all times as a

there are always some exceptions. Seven subjects or more are taken in a year. The students belong to their own departments. They usually study every subject (prescribed) in their faculty. Students are supposed to pass all the subjects to gain their degrees. However only a few exceptional students do pass all their subjects yearly throughout the four-year course. Speaking from my own experience of Thammasat University I would say the knowledge of the average Thai student seems to me to be less competent than that of New Zealand students.

But they possess a wider general knowledge. Political Science students, for example, study Political Science, International Law, Geopolitics, Economics, Social Etiquette, Civil and Commercial Codes and Modern History. We study in this system because we believe we cannot be good citizens and specialists if we do not have various fields of knowledge as a background. Anybody who wants to specialise in a certain field after this preliminary start can do so either by attempting Master or Doctorate degrees or, better still, going abroad.

SUCHART PRASITHRATHSIN, in his second year at Victoria, is an active member of the International Club. This is the second in a series of articles contributed by Plan students.

guiding instrument for the public in achieving the goal which our Government aims at, namely the happiness and harmony of the people.

It is undeniable that they take part in political controversies from time to time, but they have the sense to stop too, knowing that the Government is trying to do the best it can with all available means. With this in mind, students try to co-operate and help the Government in any way they can, and at the same time refrain from criticising the Government unconstructively.

Generally, university students can be classified into three groups: Intelligent, average, and below average. However, Thammasat University, one of the five universities in Bangkok and from which I came, is a bit different from the others. This is because it has, instead, three classes of students according to their academic merit, finance and popularity in the sporting world.

Any student can distinguish himself (or herself, for that matter) by either being at the top of the class or being a keen sportsman, or both.

Sports are very popular among the students of both sexes because they are encouraged by the various departments on one hand and by the enthusiasm of the students themselves on the other. Quite often there are inter-department sports meetings and inter-varsity matches which help to strengthen the friendship among the students of various universities and help them to know their counterparts better.

We have quite a few traditional football matches every year. Gate-takings are usually heavy, and attendance is not restricted to students. The traditional match is very well known to the public and it is an important sports event for the students themselves as the royal trophy is at stake. Long before the important date, students of the two universities prepare and equip themselves for the big event by designing their various processions and bands for the pre-match parade.

Most popular sport at Thai universities is soccer, followed by basketball, rugby, badminton, rowing and so on. Thai rugby teams have played against New Zealand Navy crews from visiting ships like the Royalist. However, other essentially national sports such as cricket are unknown among us. This may be because Thailand was never colonised. The most popular national sport is, of course, Thai boxing.

Study in a Thai university is as hard as anywhere, although

MORE CAMPS — CHAPLAIN

AT the beginning of the first term, there is always a crop of weekend camps.

This year has been no exception and there were four to my knowledge. They spring up and then, when March is over, they die down again until next year, like true perennials. It is an interesting phenomenon, but I wonder why they do not bloom throughout the whole study season?

Presumably their aim is to provide an opportunity for study and discussion of a cultural (or multi-cultural) or of a religious nature.

So much of University life is spent in coming or going or attending lectures and so many of the clubs meet only at night that the majority of students do not find much opportunity for discussing together matters not directly related to their courses.

This being the case, together with the great lack of halls of residence, there seems to be a definite need for weekend camps and the like, to give students opportunities for what is a real part of university life.

Indeed such occasions might be far more valuable, if used in the proper way, than a number of the present activities of our innumerable clubs. There could be all sorts of mutually valuable weekends held, such as one between the Anarchists and the Religious Societies on the relations of "Church and State" or say, among the Music, History and Psychology departments on the "Influence of God Save the Queen on the British character."

I am a little suspicious of these camps which flourish in March and are then no more.

What are the organisers after? To integrate the freshers into the student body? If I were a fresher, I think I would begin to resent a little all these attempts to orientate and integrate me.

Are they organised then to gain recruits for some particular set, sect or society? It seems that this must be the reason, else why should they stop by April? Presumably by then freshers have

produced a resistant strain and high-flown aims like study and discussion together are forgotten.

I have not heard or seen around the University anything about the "World Freedom from Hunger" week, which CORSO have been organising.

Last year when a similar week was held I remember a few students sitting by the doors in the SUB with boxes for donations. This year, nothing—so far.

What has happened? Not a word from the Students' Executive (by the way where has WUS gone these days?) not a word even from the religious or political societies which might be expected to initiate or sponsor some effort.

As I sit in the cafeteria at lunch time and look around, it seems hard to believe that we can take so much for granted. Food here is good and cheap and plentiful—we can even afford to leave some on our plates.

One does not expect any great show of idealism in the community at large but among young people and especially among students, there may yet be hope. One hears of student groups in other places keeping certain days as "fast days," lunching on bread and water and giving the money thus saved to those for whom "fasting" is not voluntary.

The value of such a thing would not only be in the giving and receiving of money but in the sharing of an experience, even if only for a moment, and with no fear of continuing hunger.

Not only does the plight of millions and millions of hungry people disturb me but, almost as much, the apparent lack of idealism among students. What worries me is that there seems to be no cause today that arouses, nothing certainly to die for nor even anything for which to fast a little.

Perhaps it means that we have found nothing to live for, that is, outside of ourselves. I hope I am wrong.

JOHN MURRAY.

EDUCATION

A LEARNED MAN is an idler who kills time with study. Beware of his false knowledge: it is more dangerous than ignorance.

—Shaw.

Sport, Study, Parties At Reading College

PART THREE BY DAVID WRIGHT

SPORT, Study, Religion and parties. These are the main activities of the average student at Reading University.

SINCE Reading is mainly a residential University, the student life is centred round the halls of residence.

Consequently, there is a great deal of apathy towards the Students' Union, which staggers from inordinate meeting to inordinate meeting. "Thou shalt be calm in controversy, aimless in apathy, but mainly in mediocrity" was the general principle by which it ran.

The political scene was similarly devoid of activity. There was a comprehensive Political Club, for all political beliefs, designed to reduce political controversy to the level of the Vicarage tea party. It was forced on the students by the University Authorities, who banned Party Political societies.

Fascist Society

The Registrar's defence of this was "If some students formed a fascist society, people in the town would think that it represented the views of the University." This argument was pretty thin, and he knew it, but it was the only one he had. After a few people had protested, and the Observer had published an article, the ban was lifted.

Even so, there was little increase in political activity. The Conservative club couldn't find a conservative to be its chairman,

even though most students did support this party. The other clubs were little better off.

By far the most successful cultural activity was religion. There were eight or nine flourishing religious societies covering almost every large Christian denomination. There was an attempt to form a rationalist society while I was there, but it collapsed (unfortunately) through a shortage of rationalists.

The Rev. Murray remarked in these columns a short while ago that in 1941 a British Students' Congress passed a resolution asking for religious lectures. For British students in 1941 to do this may have seemed strange, but if a similar thing happened today, I doubt if anyone would be surprised.

I mentioned earlier that parties were part of the staple diet of British students, as they are probably of students everywhere.

Kinsey has some interesting things to say about American people of upper educational levels who use heavy petting as an alternative to sex. I wonder what he would think of Reading University students. Their parties were little more than heavy petting sessions to the accompaniment of grog and pop music.

I suppose that somehow it's related to their middle class attitude.

Paradoxically, there are few more staunch supporters of the status quo and middle class values than the student who comes to Reading University from a working class background. Once he gets there he feels that he is now middle class, and that he'd better behave like middle class people. There is also a suggestion of "I got here by my own initiative. The only reason that more working class people don't get to University is that they're too damn lazy" in his attitude.

As things stand this situation is likely to continue for some time to come, because there is a huge shortage of University places, and the educational system is heavily stacked in favour of the middle class.

The remarks I have made in this article do not necessarily apply to other Universities, which may be non-residential, built in industrial areas or more cosmopolitan. They are, after all, my own impressions of Reading University as it is today.

Returning Officer

THE Returning Officer for the 1963 Student Association elections is N. Walker.

Moriarty Moves Into NZUSA Topspot

MICHAEL J. MORIARTY, President of Victoria's Executive, is NZUSA President for 1963-64, the Council meeting decided.

EXTENDED TIES

NZ-MALAYAN student ties could be extended "if it were not for certain government policies." So says Malayan student representative Tony Leong in a message from Malayan students to NZUSA's Easter Council.

Leong is President of the 2000-strong Persatuan Kebangsaan Pelajar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu—the Malayan Student's Association. He is here to attend the 61st annual Easter Tournament.

Government bonds made entrance into New Zealand difficult, Leong said. He mentioned Malayan government practices which restrict political activities among students in Malaya. "No parties in Malaya represent the Communist ideology," Leong said, "although the Barisan party in Singapore does so under a different name." Leong cited the case of a Malayan student who went to the UK on a travel grant and while there obtained visas for travel behind the Iron Curtain. The student was later detained before being allowed to return to Malaya.

CENSUS NOT A SUCCESS

THE 1962 student census was "not as successful as had been hoped for," the Internal Affairs Committee reported to Council. The Council scrapped a 1962 census and decided that any in future would have to have a more specific object in mind, on the Committee's recommendations.

FOR CAPPING

THESE appointments for Capping were confirmed by the Executive on April 4:

Stunts controller: H. Raulton.
Cappade finance: I. G. Frater.
Distribution manager: J. Riseborough.
Assistant distribution manager: R. Benson.

SIX other Victoria students succeeded in the elections for NZUSA's executive body. Results were:

International Vice-President: Canterbury's Juliet Fulton.
Administrative Vice-President: Former NZUSA secretary, Bill Falconer, of Victoria.

Travel Vice-President: Lincoln's Neil Gow.

Secretary: Victoria's Executive secretary, Roger Pitchforth.

Treasurer: Victoria treasurer, Mark Harris.

Cultural Affairs Officer: Victoria VP, Keren Clark.

Press Officer: NZUPA President and former SALIENT editor, Murray White.

Sports Officer: NZUSU President, Tony Gault.

Moriarty succeeds Armour Mitchell, who was also Victoria's President before Moriarty.

Answering recent criticisms, Council undertook a revamp of its executive body. Constitutional amendments were decided on in a meeting of the Presidents during Council and presented to the full session by President Mitchell.

Most drastic move was the scrapping of delegates. The Presidents advocated nine officers: President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Cultural Affairs Officer, Sports Officer and Press Officer.

The four Vice-Presidents' portfolios were designated as External Affairs, Internal Affairs, Travel and Administrative. President

Mitchell pointed out that these were merely tag names and that the duties could be divided up by the Executive.

The new administration also includes as Press Officer the President of NZUPA, under the new Press Association constitution.

NZUSA TIE

NZUSA awarded itself what Vice-President Keren Clark called a "more exclusive" club tie at Council.

THE tie will be available to officers of the Executive, to overseas delegates from NZUSA and to the presidents of the Associations.

Members calculated that the minimum order of 101 dozen ties meant a 12-year supply would have to be stocked. "To spread it any further is to cheapen the value of the tie," said Victoria president Moriarty.

Also among what Armour Mitchell called NZUSA's "self-awarded souvenirs" was a "non-expensive" lapel badge for overseas representatives.

"NO MORE STUDENTS" WAILS LANDLADY

WHILE student accommodation in Wellington is at a premium, SALIENT has been investigating a case of students who find flats too easy to get.

STUDENTS living in a flat in Central Wellington recently left the premises under pressure from landlady, police and neighbours.

Neighbours allege that students held wild parties regularly over a period of six months, that they made excessive and deliberate noise at all hours of the night.

The landlady said that when she let the flat to two young men the wallpaper, carpets and linoleum were in reasonable condition.

She claims that when the occupants moved out they left ruined wallpaper, filthy lino,

broken windows and torn carpets.

One room may have to be re-decorated, and the kitchen gas stove presents a formidable cleaning problem.

According to an elderly neighbour, much of the mess was due to "the parties the students held."

"There were about thirty or forty of them in quite regularly. I could see them from my bedroom window," she said.

The students deny this.

One said during the six months they were there only two rowdy parties were held.

Another put the number at

four.

They agreed there were visitors in many nights, but claimed the neighbours didn't know the difference between party noise and a few gramophone records.

Local residents allege that when a party was on, it was not unusual to see students "defiling the yard."

Students admit this happened, but claim only on isolated occasions.

"We put notices up all round the house telling people where to go, and we left the light on in the lavatory," said one.

The landlady told SALIENT when a complaint had been made about a rowdy party, students apologised and promised it would not happen again.

One person, not a student, claims "That is a matter of opinion."

He also claims that other neighbours were much noisier.

"You ought to see what the area is like," commented another.

"They told such lies you couldn't swallow them," said the landlady.

"And the language was so terrible you could cut the atmosphere with a knife." One tenant of the flat admits that bad language was used to an elderly neighbour, but claims provocation.

Not all those involved were students of Victoria. Some were from Training College, and at least one was from Otago. The remainder were, according to one student, "Just a group of bohemian people who don't fit in anywhere. What conservatives call the idiot fringe."

When they left, they left broken down furniture (their own), empty bottles, cigarette butts over the floors, and a remarkable 3-D diagram on one wall. Said the landlady: "I thought there was a shortage of accommodation for students. After all this trouble I won't have students again."

Congress Remits Ditched

MOTIONS flew and uproar reigned for a while in Council as 1963 Congress Controller John Harris tried to present his report.

UNDER the revised NZUSA constitution, Harris, given speaking rights by the meeting, was able to move the remits given him by Congress himself. Members objected on the grounds that two subcommittees had already processed the remits and recommended to Council which ones should be taken up.

President Mitchell charged that the subcommittee system was not working and that NZUSA was attempting to give up the whole business on the basis of this inadequacy.

Internal Affairs committee approved only eight remits out of a list of 30 presented by Congress to NZUSA. Auckland president Peter Rankin protested at Harris's action and tried to move that the remits be no longer heard.

The motion failed. A subsequent Otago motion passing the remits to Resident Executive for consideration also failed. Acting Chairman Davy pointed out that Council would be shirking its responsibility by burdening Res. Exec. with the remits.

Victoria president Moriarty said that students at Congress were entitled to feel that NZUSA would be confronted with their remits in full Council. Association Vice President Keren Clark, chairman of the Internal Affairs committee, suggested that the committee members were able to discuss the remits intelligently.

Most remits lapsed for want of a seconder.

The Council did, however, "re-affirm its position on all nuclear tests" and suggested that Maori voters be given the option of registering on either Maori or European electoral rolls, and that Maori candidates be permitted to stand for all seats.

After Harris had concluded his pleas, several motions were passed assuring that the situation would not recur.

RECORDS

FROM World Record (AZ55) comes a collection of "early" Sibelius compositions including *Karelia Suite*, *Swan of Tuonela*, *En Saga* and *Romance in C for Strings*. The most satisfying performances are heard in the *Swan* and *En Saga*, where *Anthony Collins* conducts with authoritative and imaginative sweep. The strings and cor anglais are particularly well accounted for, amongst the overall breadth of the orchestra—which is, by the way, the *Royal Philharmonic*. The *Karelia* is not as tautly played as it should be; nor is the *Romance* in any wise inspired. My review copy, as an aside, had some bad surface click.

A miscellaneous collection of madness collated under the title *The Hoffnung Astronautical Music Festival* (Columbia 33MCX) is, of course, the posthumous opus of Gerard Hoffnung. Probably the wittiest and most erudite of all his collections, this one features *Horroratorio*, a parody on the oratorio form with *Dracula* as theme. Many well-known musicians are featured—Lionel Salter, Malcolm Arnold, William Walton, April Cantelo, Owen Brannigan—in works ranging from the above item to an opaque reading of Beethoven's *Leonore No. 3*. Recording is exceptionally clear.

Apart from some enunciation difficulties and her characteristic unsteadiness of vibrato in the middle register, *Joan Sutherland*'s singing in *Messiah* (Decca LXTM 6010, SXLM 6010) leaves little to be desired. The tone of her voice is most beautifully heard in "I know that my Redeemer liveth" and "If God Be for Us"; singing of exquisite verve and potential. She is accompanied by the *London Symphony Orchestra* conducted by *Sir Adrian Boult* (the latter recorded *Messiah* on Decca in 1953 with Jennifer Vyvyan in the lead; a performance which ranked first for many years). This record constitutes the score for soprano in its entirety, and is from the complete set, made two years ago. The recording itself in mono and stereo is very spacious and definition between soloist, chorus and orchestra is good. However, watch out for some persistent tape hiss and rumble.

Keeping up the good work—and reverting back to the cover-designs initially used—the Record Society has issued an album of the once-recorded *Der Mond* of Carl Orff (RZ 6049). First issued in 1958, the performance includes *Rudolf Christ*, *Hans Hotter*, the *Philharmonie Orchestra* under *Wolfgang Sawallisch*. Based on a Grimm fairy-tale, the music is of the inimitable simple, catchy style, similar to that of *Carmina Burana* (released also by the Record Society last year). Sawallisch has taken a clean and crisp interpretation; every nuance and shade of orchestral colour coming across with remarkable clarity. The recording is excellent: a test-piece scoring includes skittles, dice, an oscillator and dogs—at least the sound of. As the Narrator and Peter, Christ with his delicate tenor and Hotter, a smooth baritone are good. Altogether, to be recommended. I think a libretto should be issued with the album, for clarification purposes.

—M.J.W.

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BRILLIANT SWISS PLAY TO BE STAGED

Drama Critic

A BRILLIANT and penetrating satire, "The Visit," by the Swiss author Friedrich Durrenmatt, will be staged in the University Memorial Theatre by Unity Theatre from May 2-7. It will be produced by George Webby.

DURRENMATT is generally regarded as the foremost playwright now writing in the German language, and this production will be a New Zealand premiere of one of his plays.

Unity has assembled a large and talented cast for "The Visit," led by Anne Flannery, David Crewes, Michael Haigh and Jack Shallcrass.

"The Visit," a great success in the West End and on Broadway in 1960, with Alfred Lunt and Joan Fontaine, concerns a millionaire who returns to the European town of her birth and offers its people one billion marks if they will murder the man who, in her youth, seduced and jilted her. Greed overcomes the townspeople's initial scruples and they pronounce him guilty.

Observer critic Kenneth Tynan called "The Visit" the most anti-capitalistic play to appear in London's West End. Nigel Dennis, writing about the play in Encounter, remarked that Durrenmatt "showed himself to be a first-rate juggler, performing his cynical tricks so clearly and quickly and in such full view that one was full of admiration."

Durrenmatt himself is a rebel. An ironist, determined to expose the complacency and comfortable uplift on which our present affluent society thrives, particularly in such a wealthy country as Switzerland. He proclaims himself a follower of Brecht, although not writing his plays to prove a particular point of view.

Says he: "Of course there are in my plays also some characters who have certain faiths or philosophies; I would not find it interesting to portray only stupid people; but my plays are not there for the sake of philosophy, the philosophy is there because my plays deal with human beings and because thought, faith and philosophy are part of human nature."

Durrenmatt's range and output is bewildering in its fertility, ranging from Shavian portrayals of

history and mythology, to Brechtian opera, stark tragedy, detective thrillers, science fiction and surrealist comedy. His latest play, "The Physicists," is now having an outstandingly successful run at the Aldwych in London.

The Last Straw

THE United States suffered an 18,500,000-dollar loss when they had to blow up spacecraft Mariner 1, which veered off course due to a misplaced hyphen in the mathematical data.

WELLINGTON FILM SOCIETY

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•
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ANNE FLANNERY as Claire Zachanassian, the ruthless, cigar-smoking millionaire in Unity Theatre's production of "The Visit."

WELCOME RECORDING OF "THE PEARL FISHERS"

THE PEARL FISHERS: An Opera by Georges Bizet. Columbia SAXM 2442-3. Zurga, Ernest Blanc (b); Nadir, Nicolai Gedda (t); Leila, Janine Micheau (s); Nourabad, Jacques Mars (bass). Chorus and Orchestra of the Theatre National de l'Opera-Comique, Paris. Pierre Dervaux conducting.

THE record buying public have been blessed with many recordings of Carmen, either as the complete opera, excerpts or as a suite. Of Bizet's other operatic works there is very little available, so this new recording of the Les Pechers De Perles is a very welcome addition to the catalogues. Previously, Les Pechers was only available as a series of full extracts on a Philips label with Simoneau and the Lamoureux Orchestra under Fournet. Unfortunately, this is now deleted.

LES PECHERS was an early work of Bizet's. Performed at the Theatre Lyric in Paris in 1863, it was a great success. And one can understand why. Rich orchestration and many fine lyrical passages with an innate sense of drama in the music.

Bizet has a wonderful sense of orchestral colour and rhythm. Compare Les Pechers with Carmen. You will find similar approaches and techniques to the writing of dramatic music that was later to find its full fruition in Carmen.

Indeed, in Les Pechers the purely dramatic use of the orchestra is very important. Until recent productions of this opera a great amount of emphasis was put on the exotic Celonese mise-en-scene. Producers in more recent productions, especially the revival at the Metropolitan Opera in New York a few years ago, a more simple and direct approach has been adopted, allowing, as one critic put it, "the real hero of the opera to shine through the orchestra."

The performance on the whole is authoritative and competent. Dervaux keeps his orchestral forces well in hand, observing all the correct pp and ff and a fairly constant tempo, but it lacks any vigour and excitement.

His approach is rather staid. It seems he is giving just another performance of an operatic "war-horse."

Such a shame, too. The chorus and cast had obviously lavished a great deal of care on the production, yet somehow the opera remains inert, it never seems to come fully alive.

Janine Micheau gives a controlled and delicate performance as Leila. But it lacks any character. Leila comes across as a Victorian heroine in a melodrama.

Leila is certainly pure, she is a virgin-priestess of the temple, but when she recognises Nadir as her long lost love, there is no emotional change.

Hence, the passionate duet,

"Leila Dieu puissant" is a very plain affair, almost like the wife welcoming hubby home from the office. This is unfortunate, for Nicolai Gedda (Nadir) succeeds to give a well-rounded performance.

Nadir is the most "alive" of the characters. But besides being a good dramatic performance, it is also musically satisfying.

The chorus is under-rehearsed.

Cues are often muffed and entrances are badly picked up. A shame, for they perform with a gusto and full-bloodedness and give the music some aliveness.

The disc is on the whole well recorded and reasonably vivid in stereo (I have not heard the mono yet), though I find the string tone dullish and an unnecessary highlighting of instruments in solo passages.—W.B.

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ARTS ADVISORY COUNCIL AWARDS FOR 1964

Music, Drama, Ballet and The Visual Arts

The Arts Advisory Council invites applications for the following awards.

TRAINING AWARDS

To be taken up in New Zealand or overseas. Awards will be made according to the needs of the applicant and the training facilities available. Candidates must show evidence of serious study and training for a professional career as an executant or teacher.

Value: Within New Zealand: Up to £500.

Overseas: £500 a year plus £125 grant-in-aid of travel.

Application forms and further details are available now.

TEACHERS' AWARDS

To be taken up overseas. Candidates may be of any age but should have a background of achievement in teaching in music, drama, ballet or the visual arts and be in a position to put the full benefit of their studies to practical use on return to New Zealand. Application should be made by letter giving information about the studies to be undertaken together with details of age, education and professional training and experience.

Value: One award of £1000 for one year.

Others at up to £500 for a minimum period of three months.

TRAVEL AWARDS (four)

To be taken up overseas. Candidates should be over 35 years of age and have a background of achievement in some field of the arts. Application should be made by letter giving information about the project to be undertaken together with details of age, education and professional training and experience.

Value: Up to £700

Successful candidates for both the teachers' and travel awards will be expected to give an undertaking to return to New Zealand on completion of their studies.

Applications for all awards close on Monday, September 2, 1963.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Secretariat,
 Arts Advisory Council,
 Department of Internal Affairs,
 Private Bag,
 WELLINGTON.

OTAGO AND AUCKLAND DOMINATE ATHLETICS

OTAGO and Auckland dominated the Tournament athletics held at the Basin Reserve over two days.

OTAGO'S R. Johnson and Sylvia Oxenham were the outstanding competitors. Johnson won the three hurdle events, the long jump, and gained third place in the high jump.

SYLVIA OXENHAM defeated all comers in the 80 metres hurdles, 440 yards 220 yards, and the high jump. She was third in the record breaking 100 yards, and was the final runner in the record breaking Otago women's relay team.

Five records were broken over the two days.

D. W. McKenzie (Canterbury) won his heat of the 100 yards in 9.9 chopping one-tenth of a second from the record.

minutes 18.7 seconds eight yards clear from McDell.

In the men's 440 A. Osborne (Victoria) who ran with distinction in the national championships ran a beautifully judged race from the inside lane to hold a five yard lead gained from Otago's B. Fox, and win in 49.2 seconds.

The men's 880 proved to be Monday's most exciting race. Almost from the start, Rae from



JOHN PEARCE (Victoria) hands on to Andy Larken in the 4x40 relay.

Miss J. Loneley (Auckland) won the women's 100 yards in 11.5 seconds, one-tenth of a second under the previous record.

Auckland's Alison Long retained her women's long jump title and set a new mark of 17ft 9in.

In the three miles, P. Welch (Otago) clipped over six seconds from the record with a time of 14 minutes 26 seconds.

The Otago women's 4 x 110 relay team recorded a time of 51.8 seconds to better the existing mark by 2 of a second.

Otago's Johnson was unfortunate in not being credited a long jump record. In what must have been a very frustrating experience he bettered the record distance of 22ft 10ins with two leaps of 23ft and 22ft 11in only to have them disallowed because of wind assistance. His next jump was 24ft 1in but was also disregarded as he just overstepped the "no jump" mark.

The mile produced an exciting finish. B. Jones from Canterbury set the pace for the first three circuits but in the final lap McDell and Ibbotson fought out a thrilling battle with Ibbotson emerging triumphant in 4

Auckland was in front, followed by P. Hewlett from Canterbury and Cam Murray from Victoria. At the bell Murray pushed himself into the lead with a strong burst and held his place until the 300 yard mark.

Then McDell from Auckland who had made second place in the mile on the Saturday and Otago's Ibbotson, the winner of that event, streamed past with McDell two yards in front.

At the 220 mark McDell was still hanging on to his slender lead, but Ibbotson was running more strongly and in a punishing final sprint overcame the tiring McDell to win by two yards with a time of 1:55.9 seconds.

Victoria were top dogs in the men's relay racing. With slick baton changes and consistent running they emerged clear winners in both the 4 x 110 and the 4 x 440.

The final points for the men's Championship were: Auckland 46, Otago 45, Canterbury 43, Victoria 28, Massey 9. The women's results were: Otago 37, Auckland 31, Victoria 13, Canterbury 4.

(Detailed results were published in The Dominion and other daily newspapers—Editors).

Victoria's Good Tennis Wins

NO ONE university dominated Tournament tennis, but Victoria and Otago scored decisive wins in the men's and women's sections respectively.

VICTORIA'S combination of R. Hawkes, J. Souter, V. Stubbs and Tan SK romped through Auckland six matches to nil in the men's final. In 18 matches during the team's event Victoria dropped only one set.

In the second round, Victoria v. Canterbury, Victoria's Davis Cup representative, J. Souter, was lucky to survive an inspired display from leading Invercargill player R. Goodall. Souter finally won 2-6, 6-3, 8-6.

The Otago women, after trouncing Canterbury in the early round, beat Auckland four matches to two in the other team's final.

Play on the asphalt courts in Wellington's hilly suburb of Khandallah was a mixture of good and bad. A disappointing feature was the standard of women's tennis, in which Victoria and Canterbury fielded poor teams.

Narrow Win At Rifles

Otago gained a narrow victory over Canterbury in the Haslam Shield shoot at the Somerville Range, Trentham.

D. Wilde scored the winning points with a four on his last shot, giving his team a two point lead.

Canterbury's P. Champion was the top scorer with 217 points out of a possible 250 points. The contest was held in fine, mainly calm conditions.

The final points were: Otago 1181, Canterbury 1179, Massey 1168, Victoria 1058, Lincoln 869, Auckland 786.

The following team was selected to represent New Zealand Universities: P. Champion, G. Leigh, A. Loughnan, D. Wilde, J. Hager, J. Gamlin, G. Wicks, H. McPherson. This team took part in the Imperial Commonwealth Trophy shoot, a postal contest among Commonwealth universities.

ROWING EVENTS GO SOUTH

CANTERBURY romped home in the rowing with a win in every race except the Ladies Fours.

ALTHOUGH the water was choppy, the weather was fine and a most successful regatta was held with many interested spectators clustering about focal points on the Petone foreshore.

In the Universities Eights race Canterbury went for an early lead, gained it and then had to withstand strong challenges from Victoria then Auckland. It was a close race until half a mile to go when Canterbury drew away to win by about 30 yards. They were striking 32/34 per minute.

Mr. McLochlan, Publicity Officer for New Zealand Rowing Council, said after the Regatta that University and Schoolboy Rowing was the backbone of New Zealand rowing. He mentioned, though, and was backed up by Noel Lynch, Victoria Rowing Coach, that for University Rowing to be successful, students would need to row throughout the summer vacation. He said that the standard of University Rowing was going up.

Members of the New Zealand Universities eight were invited by the selectors Messrs. Gould, Rowland, and Strachan to apply for places in the New Zealand Representative eight to be chosen at a training camp during May.

TOURNAMENT POINTS

FINAL Easter Tournament placings:

OTAGO	44 points
VICTORIA	23
AUCKLAND	22
CANTERBURY	21
MASSEY	2
LINCOLN	0

Victoria's Yacht Win

VICTORIA won the yachting easily. But there were some unsatisfactory features about the whole series. Some comment has been raised as to whether the rules

of the Yachting Constitution should be changed.

At present the competition takes place over a series of four races in Cherub class boats.

This year at Port Nicholson many of the boats failed to start or failed to finish in many of the races. Otago was the only crew to finish every race.

Results: Race 1—Canterbury 1, Victoria 2, Auckland 3. Race 2—Victoria 1, Otago 2, Canterbury 3. Race 3—Otago 1, Massey 2. Race 4—Victoria 1, Otago 2.

Documentary On Last Congress

LARGE LEGS and short shorts . . . hot sun and cool beers . . . discussion and repercussion . . . they call it Congress, where the days are long and the nights are short.

IT'S hard to imagine anyone trying to cram what happens at Congress into a certain amount of time and recording tape. And that's what Owen Leeming is doing. At the moment he's just completing a half-hour documentary on Congress, to be broadcast during Capping week.

OWEN LEEMING went down to Congress for a few days with a tape recorder and the memory of his own experiences with Congress in 1953. He graduated MA from Canterbury with a thesis on Jean-Paul Sartre, and was one of those people who do everything, including the Drama Club, French Club and others he's forgotten.

He announced at 3YA and 3YC then won a government bursary to study in Paris. Now, eight years later, he is working as a Talks Officer for the NZBC.

BY
DIANE FARMER

As he points out, his own student days weren't so far away. The only difference that really overpowered him this year was what he calls "a terrific advance in casual fashion. There seemed to be less of everything and all the women just looked more beautiful or something."

Congress discussions he found still "facetiously serious" but Varsity songs are even further out. He attributes this to "a sort of adult consciousness and the presence of more senior students." Someone said that the most popular discussion topic has changed from politics to poetry.

Politics will probably come back again, but religion is out. It was the big subject when Leeming was a student. He feels that now something has happened in re-

ligion itself, a greater sophistication. Anyway, it's not really possible to wade into a mass discussion on who is God.

Volley ball at 3am, little fences of beer bottles after a Congress party, sermons on the mount—these are memories for those who've been to Congress and the objects of envy and derision from those who haven't. Unfortunately, Owen Leeming couldn't use many of his best recordings. There's the one he made of a great stamping queue outside the store, waiting for the beer supply to be put on the market. The unison chant was "We want the p-s." It's a pity it can't be used because technically the recording is perfect.

Every Congress throws up its intellectual idols as well as its pretty girls. This year Erich Geiringer was there in his great long grey serge cloak.

And Mike Noonan was prominent with a quick, sardonic wit. Peter Bland sparked off a controversy with his lecture on modern poetry. When asked about Congress, he said:

"Most of the university year should be run as Congress is run for only a week. It's the only occasion when university life here seems to get away from the atmosphere of a night school or technical college. I took my wife and children to Congress for a holiday which rather limits my ability to make any experienced remarks on the students' romantic life."

Leeming's documentary is intended to present Congress as a whole, or the parts of it that he saw. It's a holiday of wit and beer, not from thinking but from the pressures that prevent thinking.

ROYALTY

KINGS are not born: they are made by artificial hallucination. When the process is interrupted by adversity at a critical age, as in the case of Charles II, the subject becomes sane and never completely recovers his kingliness. —Shaw.

NZUSA - A CLIQUE?

NZUSA used to be considered "a small clique, known as the resident executive, which spent most of its time sending telegrams of protest to various transient South American presidents and otherwise generally solving the world's problems," said retiring NZUSA President Armour Mitchell in his report to Easter Council.

MITCHELL went on to say that, while much of the "undue ill-formed emphasis" on international politics had been removed, "we would certainly be deceiving ourselves if we were satisfied with the present situation."

Asking what NZUSA meant to the average student, Mitchell outlined a three-point programme for developing NZUSA. He called for:

- A change in emphasis of Association activities
- An improvement in internal communications
- More vigorous public relations.

"We should always continue to pursue more vigorously the various matters we have always grouped under the heading of education," Mitchell said.

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