

SALIENT

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Travel Concessions...

AGM CONTROLLED BY WEIR HOUSE

"YOU have only seen the walls and heard the stories about Weir," said senior Weirman Murray Boldt at the AGM. Weir had come to protest about life in the hostel. They moved, and it was carried, that the incoming Executive set up a sub-committee to investigate conditions at Weir, with Weir House's Student Association President and Vice-President as ex officio members.

SITTING in a block, the Weirmen were noticeable to all. Towards the end of the meeting, during which they had voted en bloc, a note bearing the motion was given to the Executive. In the following debate, impressions of Weir were given by Boldt.

ASKED for more information, Pat Norris, Weir Vice-President, said a financial crisis was imminent. Next year it could be just a dormitory with no meals. Later he informed SALIENT that a £700 loss was possible. (Weir board is already £5/7/6.) He spoke of the "stuff that had been served up as food," and the inefficiency of the administration. One example: the warden had asked for repairs to the roof nine months ago. Only recently, and without his being informed, several workmen had appeared on the roof.

IT'S about time the Executive did something about the skeleton in their cupboard, cried Jill Shand.

SALIENT will continue to be sold as before. A motion that all students be levied 5/- then receive copies free was well defeated. Dave Preston was prompted to move this because of SALIENT'S need for a £600 subsidy from Executive, difficulty in distribution, stealing from honesty boxes, and the overworking of the staff.

NZUSA is to press harder for a 25 per cent student reduction in national and international travel fares. This was moved on the prompting of Mac Hamilton. The aim of the motion was to "hurry up" NZUSA. "We can get better facilities if we become a little more vocal," he said.

The year of inaction forced on

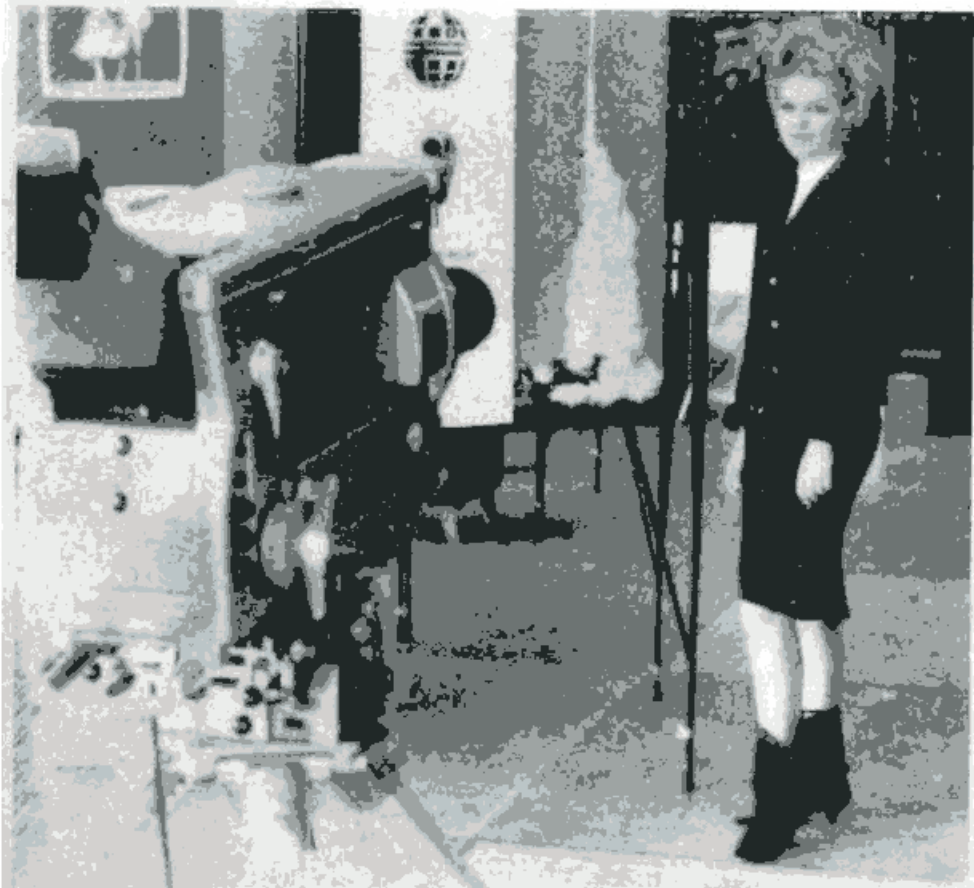
THE AGM "SCANDALS"

"RING up Magnet or Denhard Bakeries, ask for a truck driver named Cornford and ask him to withdraw Cappicade money from the bank," said Mark Harris at the AGM, to a query about the payment of commission. Cappicade sellers have not yet been paid, and the association can do nothing about it until the signatory to the bank account, Cornford, withdraws the money.

Special examinations for all subjects will only be considered when the success of the present ones has been gauged by Council replied Karen Clark to a question from Charles Dewey.

The money New Zealanders raised for the Basutoland is being used to run a night school for shepherds in Roma, said Moriarty.

Extravaganza's loss is likely to be more than the £762 reported in the last SALIENT. Mark Harris, Association Treasurer said when Radio advertising had been paid the deficit would be nearer £900.



A TV CAMERA at the Dobson Communications Exhibition gives arts student Margaret Campbell "the eye".

Cathy Benefield as Women's representative on Executive need not be experienced by Margaret Kemp. As the result of a motion, Women's Vice-President shall also be assistant Secretary, giving her concrete duties and easing the burden of the Secretary, who can concentrate on longer term policies.

Scientists Need Air

A RECENT departmental squabble produced some involved politics. The altercation was over a small matter of a large liquid air-making machine. It seems the Physics Department was not prepared to sell air from its machine to the Chemistry Department. The Chemistry Department applied to buy a machine itself, but instead was granted one.

INVESTIGATION produced several different stories. A Chemistry Department demonstrator and lecturer said: "Departmental policy is such that it is better to have separate machines. We were having difficulty getting sufficient air. There was not enough coming from the Physics people. In view of this we decided to buy our own machine. The Physics Department did not charge for their air. Personally, I believe that one machine is sufficient to supply the University. With two machines we've got enough liquid air to supply the whole of Wellington."

On the other hand, a senior Chemistry student said there was sufficient demand for another machine to be purchased immediately. A stores technician said the second machine was definitely needed. It is used mostly by research students, two on the third floor of Easterfield and two in the basement. He claimed the machine in the Physics Department runs flat out all the time.

The first air-making machine also has a history. It sat on the wharf for a couple of months until it was decided where it was to go, who was to pay for the foundations, and who was to use it. Finally, it went to the Physics Department.

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WHEN students from Victoria University, were guests for five days of the people of Ruatoria, a town on the East Coast with predominantly Maori population, they tried their hand at riding. At Tiki Tiki they cut across country and forded a river. The students are all Asians. Left to right: Robert Lim, Colombo Plan student from North Borneo; Norman Edwards, Ruatoria; Kassim bin Hasbollah, Colombo Plan student from Sarawak; Elias bin Hashim, Colombo Plan student from Malaya; Taib bin Haji Said, from Brunei (Brunei Government student); Boy Tawhiwhirangi, seated behind Taib; and standing, Derek Fox, of Ruatoria.

STUDENTS SEIZE RADIO STATION

AT the end of April, 16 university students temporarily occupied the broadcasting rooms of the commercial radio station "2GB" in Sydney.

They overpowered the three employees there and for 15 minutes they broadcast their own programme of tape-recordings in which they made fun of the British Royal Family and well-known Australian personalities. When the police finally arrived the students had already disappeared.

Anarchists In Parliament?

ANARCHIST Bill Dwyer informed SALIENT he is to stand for Parliament. Each £10 raised at weekly coffee evenings will finance an Anarchist candidate in one or more Wellington electorates.

Dwyer said they might put up as many as five candidates for the Wellington Central seat, and more than one in others.

Christian Visitor, Educationist

A PROMINENT Christian Educationist will visit Victoria on a Teaching Mission this June. Sponsored by the VUV Evangelical Union, Mr. William Andersen, MA, DipEd, DipRE, will give a series of lectures on the theme "Towards Christian Maturity."

Andersen, a Lecturer in Education at the University of Sydney, has specialised in the field of the Theory and Philosophy of Education, and did his thesis on Personality Theory. His present research takes him into Ideological Education (the modern attempt at educating to develop a philosophy of life) with the idea of suggesting an acceptable form of ideological education for modern society.

The aim of the lectures is to show that Christianity is not outmoded either in the field of individual personality or in the field of advanced, specialised academic study.

Andersen will not be speaking in psychological or educational jargon, but will seek to explain Christian principles with reference to current psychological concepts. Students are encouraged to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing a man who is able to bring home in an academically acceptable way the basic principles of Christianity.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT

His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson and Lady Fergusson will pay a traditional visit to the University on Tuesday, July 2, 1963.

After official reception by University dignitaries they will tour the buildings. His Excellency will visit Science departments and the English Language Institute while Her Excellency will visit the Library, the Student Union and the Gymnasium.

Members of the new Executive will be hosts to their Excellencies at a luncheon in the Cafeteria. At the conclusion of their visit, their Excellencies will leave from the front of the Hunter Building.

WHO GOT IN

IN the recent executive elections a total of 1101 votes were cast, 20 being invalid. This is 29 per cent of the total number of VUV students. Cathy Benefield, new Women's vice-president, was elected with the decisive majority of 301 votes.

Elected unopposed, were:—

Men's vice-president:
Sports Representative:
Publications Officer:
Chairman, House Committee:
Women's Representative:

Bruce Middleton.
A. Mark Harris.
Baldwin T. March.
Richard C. D. Smith.
Margaret A. Kemp.

The following are the final results of polling:

Women's Vice-President:	No. of votes
Cathy Benefield	657
Jill Shand	356
Secretary:	
Brian Opie	542
Ellis Packer	357
Capping Controller:	
David Baird	354
Ian Frater	237
Dennis O'Connell	343
Social Controller:	
Lester Roussel	500
John Warren	458
Cultural Affairs Officer:	
Charles Dewey	481
Murray Rowlands	498
Public Relations Office:	
George Andrews	336
Robin Bell	484
J. F. Turner	82
Brendan Walsh	112

BAN ELECTIONS?

IF one fact has emerged from the recent Executive elections, it is that such elections do not seem to be wanted or even necessary.

Certainly this year's elections made the word "democratic" sound ridiculous. Only half the positions drew more than one candidate. Five others were "elected" unopposed, and one position, that of Treasurer, did not attract even a single candidate.

In the six positions where voting was necessary, the outcome was determined by a miserable 29 per cent of the total eligible voters. This produced some farcical results. An example: Capping Controller David Baird was elected with 354 votes, or 38 per cent of the total cast. Thus, of the whole student body, he gained the support of about 11 per cent.

The situation is not new; last year seven candidates were "elected" unopposed, voters were as apathetic as they were this year.

It is clear the whole election system is due for drastic revision. However, some would claim that the apathy of the many students who were not interested enough to vote, is no indictment of the present system; that if publicity were good and interest high, a satisfactory election would ensue.

But this attitude ignores the basic ill—that widespread apathy does exist and is unlikely to be reduced to an appreciable extent.

The complete abolition of elections could be justified on the grounds that 71 per cent of this year's students (an overwhelming majority) decided their democratic privilege was not worth exercising.—G.Q.

Will Labour Win?

THE death of Mr. F. P. Walsh should increase the chances of Labour in the 1963 election. Walsh was a poor party man. He was a stubborn individualist. As a leader of industrial labour he seems to have conceived his role as creator of a new voice. He was not content to serve the larger Labour movement. If he had been loyal to the parliamentary party and not faithful to principles of oligarchic power, Labour may have done better in the last 10 years.

Labour needs unity, in public at least. It may at last get it.

The Labour Party has, however, many more bridges to cross before November. Party organisation is their weakest point. Before the war Labour was superior to National in this department. National saw their weakness and remedied it—an expensive business but one National could well afford. It proved a worthwhile investment.

National understands public opinion and works on it. Labour has been too doctrinaire and perhaps lacking in courage. The Labour Party Conference's recent exclusion of the Press is one example. The opinion of Labour is clouded because too much attention is paid to prejudiced diehards—both at a local and a national level.

This brings us to the next point. Labour needs men—men of ability and education with oratorical powers and political finesse. Labour seems out of touch with the age group under 30—they will remain out of touch at their peril.

It is a change of attitude Labour needs. It must throw out its old image of a "depression" party which people run to in time of need. Socialism is no longer important to it either.

By adopting methods like this Labour may secure the wide base of support it needs for electoral victory. Mr. Nordmeyer is a shrewd leader. He knows parties no longer stand for principles. The modern political party is a vehicle for the expression of the wants and dislikes of a fickle public.

What the Labour Party needs is organisation.—G.W.R.P.

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Letters to the Editor....

Art Critic G.L.E. Rubbished

I am writing in reply to G.L.E.'s columns in your last issue—not because G.L.E. is worth arguing with or because Read needs to be defended against him. But among your readers there are bound to be students who know as little of art and art criticism as G.L.E. and who may therefore attribute a weight to G.L.E.'s statements, which they do not possess.

I cannot imagine where G.L.E. gets his knowledge of Read from. Certainly not from Read's lectures or books. It is quite clear that Read quotes, almost exclusively, from the painters and artists he talks about. There can therefore be no question of his relying upon the crutches of ratiocinative reasoning and psychology. G.L.E. thinks that reasoning and psychology 'bear about as much relationship to art as logic to law'.

I will let the curious remark about logic and law pass. But as to the other matter, I would like to explain that there can be no aesthetic judgment of any kind unless it incorporates social and psychological and related factors. Art is not something that happens in a vacuum; and every artist has more or less explicit thoughts as to what he is doing. Moreover, Read does not force modern art into a Procrustes bed of ready-made theories. He relies almost exclusively upon the writings and views of the artists themselves and treats us merely

to a sustained commentary on them. It is Klee and Kandinsky and Picasso themselves that speak to us through him—with, it is only fair to admit a certain amount of theory thrown in from Jung, Fiedler, and Worringer. It is quite amazing to see how G.L.E. can get himself to dismiss, in a high-handed fashion, the relevance of what the artists themselves have said.

When one peruses the columns on art which appear in our daily papers from time to time under the initials of G.L.E., one cannot help thinking that that writer would benefit enormously from a little bit of real knowledge and information. Instead he treats us monotonously to a very homespun 'theory' of art and keeps recommending to the attention of a very uninformed, and therefore long suffering public a number of painters who may not be lacking in sincerity but who are completely out of touch with the modern idiom. If he finds the 'polymath' Read too difficult, perhaps he could consult an essay by Sir Kenneth Clarke in a recent number of Encounter. (No. 112).

There was nothing 'patronising' in Read's comments on Tomory; they were merely appreciative. Read is, of course, a prudent man and was not anxious to rush into print with opinions about New Zealand painters. So it is perhaps inevitable that G.L.E.

should think that Read was unsure and stalled, except for a comment upon the undisputable value of Frances Hodgkins. In private Read was much less discrete and showed considerable interest in painters who have never attracted G.L.E.'s attention.

In his contribution to your paper, G.L.E. assumes that in modern art nobody can tell what is what and that Read simply muddled through for years, guessing and often regretting his mistakes. It is the true mark of all uninformed people that they exaggerate the differences of opinion among experts and quote these differences as an excuse for their own lack of knowledge. For, they say, if the experts disagree, surely it does not matter if I stick to my own prejudices! Unfortunately for G.L.E., the disagreement among experts is by no means as great as he thinks; and there is, therefore really no excuse at all for prejudice and ignorance. We are badly in need of genuinely informed writings about contemporary art and of an art criticism that is not based upon "I know what I like," but upon the ancient Chinese canons of art.

G.L.E. describes himself well (and is obviously speaking for himself) when he writes of "us colonials" lacking old-world sophistication and veneer. But at least he has sufficient native wit to have thought of a sophism. He claims that there are people who consider Read a "saviour" and then points out that Read is in fact no such thing. The point, of course, is that nobody considers Read a "saviour."

Read is an extremely well educated and thoughtful man who has used his literary articulateness in order to help people to look upon contemporary art with a more appreciative and understanding eye. As a human being and as a poet he has in certain respects reached a bit beyond the average—and that fact, conveyed with forceful if unflamboyant eloquence, makes him inspiring. G.L.E. is simply trying to score a cheap point by stating that some people consider Read a saviour. He adds that Read's "bandwagon" has conveyed its unwitting English passengers down the garden-path to nowhere." To begin with, G.L.E. should not mix his metaphors. Secondly, he ought not to give the silly impression that art criticism ought to "convey" people somewhere and that it proves its failure if it conveys people nowhere. Where, exactly, does G.L.E. imagine people ought to be conveyed to? And, finally why all those insulting remarks about the English? In the beginning of his article, G.L.E. remarks upon the Englishman's attitude to the colonies and in the third paragraph he suggests that only the English were taken in by Read's "thick fog of intellectualism."

These remarks teach us nothing about Read. But they do make one wonder about G.L.E., his feelings of inferiority and his resentments. The peculiar thing is that Read is not an ordinary art critic. He never writes in order to attack people or to proclaim that their art is not good. He spends all his efforts to show that certain artists are making an important experiment in art and are revealing new horizons. It makes no sense, therefore, when G.L.E. writes that Read "no longer holds sway over critical opinion in England." Such a remark could only be sensible if Read had ever proclaimed the value of a movement which is now no longer appreciated. But since the heroes of Read's stories are people like Kandinsky and Klee, there is obviously no question of that. Like all great writers on art, Read is wisely silent on those he thinks are incompetent and employs his literary skills and his knowledge to help people to appreciate the competent. But G.L.E., alas!, is as ignorant of the value of silence as he is unconversant with literary skill and knowledge.

I am, etc.
PETER MUNZ.

Around The Campus

By El Crud

MAN, what a week. Last time I was really scraping the barrel for things to talk about, but the columnist's lot seems to have brightened considerably, and it's got nothing to do with Christine Keeler either. You know, Blizard's personality cult can't be as effective as I thought; the joker on the polling booth didn't recognise him when he came to vote, didn't realise who he was even when told the name.

SOME jokers take things seriously. Chap I know saw the film "World by Night" featuring a dive off a cliff face. On Saturday he dived fully clothed into the Kelburn Fountain, cracking his skull and necessitating three stitches. He has threatened to sue me if I disclose his name, and, as you know, I hate to hurt people's feelings so I'm blackmailing him instead.

Seems odd cuttings of this column have appeared on the walls of Vic A. Suppose it gives them a thrill though, being as it is so sophisticated and madly gay. Actually, Vic A has always intrigued me. The place has a suffocating air of purity and handy fire escapes.

Getting back to the elections: I think the most entertaining thing about them was the rogues gallery we had to choose from. I think the most cunning were those who submitted no photograph.

Had a pleasant evening in the cocktail bar of the George the other night. There was this character there who seemed the personification of a reprobate uncle.

He read the palm of some nit and then flashed a warm yellow smile at me, took my palm and gazed starrily. Yes, he said, you are egocentric; other people matter little to you. Your real talents lie in practical things like carpentry and gardening: your future

is in things like vegetables. Wahl, Oi thinks the answer lies in the soil, I said, with a dashing originality, whereupon a joker at the other end of the bar leaps to his feet, pokes his face right close to mine (luckily he uses Colgate) and said: "And by crikey you might be right there too, mate. Now I've just come in from Taumaranui, and I'll tell you, if it wasn't for the farmers this country wouldn't be where it is today. We've got to export to live mate. It's as simple as that."

Strange things happen at the George.

An odd week indeed. Champion drinker Barry Finch swapped a flagon for four tins of Raro juice, and is now ploughing through "Anna Karenina". It's strange what happens to jokers when they get engaged.

Aha! Glory be! The female attire at Vic seems to be becoming even more unbecoming. I have a psychopathic resistance to such monstrosities as blue stockings and the other hideous manifestations of nonconformism. Still I suppose it fulfills inner needs.

No Licence

Sir,—I have a little information which may be of interest to bookshop proposers. It concerns the Canterbury University Bookshop, not a Student Association venture, whose "failure" was mentioned in your bookshop article.

The proprietor could not obtain the import licences he required for 1961 and was forced to close down. However, a couple of months after returning to Dunedin where he is the main supplier for students, he was informed that the licences were now available but had been transferred to Whitcombes because he had closed his premises (which Whitcombes proceeded to lease). The inferences are no doubt obvious.—I am, etc.,
C. SMYTH.

POLITICIANS HEDGE ON RACIAL ISSUES

BIG party politics may prejudice the chances of true equality between Maori and Pakeha. Questions asked by SALIENT reveal that the two major parties in New Zealand are largely influenced by selfish motives in deciding their policies on Maori political representation.

A SPOKESMAN for the Labour Party accused the National Government of delaying the abolition of Maori seats in Parliament because the influx of Labour-voting Maoris into ordinary electorates would seriously reduce the chances of a National majority.

A NATIONAL spokesman denied this and said the Labour Party were pushing the issue too quickly in their eagerness to gain larger representation.

Both parties turned on the weary old line about "keeping in touch with the Maori people on the question."

SALIENT found that the smaller parties had little idea of what to say when asked whether Maori seats should be done away with. The Social Credit Political League gave a tentative "yes" to the question. "We would prefer an immediate change-over," said a spokesman.

Mr. R. Nunes, of the Communist Party, said his party did not support an immediate change-over in Maori representation. "At present the Maori does not play a big enough part in public affairs," he said. He added that complete social equality for the Maori was not possible under capitalism and would only become a full reality under socialism.

Asked whether they would introduce a law banning all racial discrimination, Labour said that such a law was not urgently necessary and would raise legal and practical dangers. The National and Social Credit Parties agreed with this but the Communist Party advocated the complete outlawing of all racial discrimination.

The Maori lands question produced a mixed response from the parties interviewed. Social Credit wanted to "call a round table conference of interested parties, including the Maori leaders." The Communist Party said it would be reluctant to interfere with Maori customs with respect to inheritance of Maori lands but would "endeavour to convince holders of Maori lands of the advantages of farming on a larger scale than is usual at present."

Labour favoured the unifying of Maori land titles by buying out sellers in appropriate cases. National's "steady does it" policy seemed to extend into this question. The party placed its faith in the operations of the Maori Lands Court.

Policies on the Islands Territories varied. The Communists considered the islands colonies of New Zealand imperialism and claimed that the recent decision

of the Cook Islands Legislative Assembly to retain close ties with this country had been influenced by New Zealand business interests.

Mr. J. M. McEwen, Secretary of Island Territories, denied this and said Government policy in the islands allowed the people as much autonomy as possible without being completely independent. He pointed out that the Island Territories would not be able to exist economically without New Zealand's help.

He said the island people did not want direct representation in the New Zealand Parliament as this would remove the decision-making centre away from Rarotonga.

The Labour Party thought the Cook Islands should be given representation in Parliament.

At the time of the interview Social Credit had no policy on this question.

The racial factors in Immigration policy produced a few frowns. All the parties interviewed seemed to agree that immigrants of British stock should receive preference in assisted immigration schemes.

Asked why no subsidised immigration scheme was pursued in Asian and African countries, a senior official of the Immigration Department said: "We offer subsidised passages to New Zealand only to skilled workers. There would be no point in recruiting skilled workers from under-

developed countries where they are needed more than here."

He denied emphatically any hidden "White New Zealand policy." "More than a thousand Pacific Islanders settle in New Zealand each year," he said.

All parties wanted strictly controlled immigration.

All but the Communists hedged on the issue of attitudes to racial policy in other countries. Mr. Nunes criticised the "hypocritical attitude of the Federal Government of the United States in failing to back up its words with actions in the Southern States." He condemned the "fascist actions of the Southern States ruling class."

All parties were emphatic in their condemnation of South Africa's apartheid policy. Labour would probably, but not necessarily, support a censure motion against South Africa in the United Nations. Social Credit would probably not support a censure motion, while the National Government had not voted for the two most recent resolutions directed against South Africa. The Communist Party would support any censure motion.—G.Q.

HOW ELECTION CANDIDATES ARE CHOSEN

FEW people know how the candidates they will vote for in the next General Election are chosen. Of 100 people questioned in a Wellington street only six had any idea. SALIENT sent a reporter to various party headquarters to find out.

EACH party has a different method.

As the National Party is in power our reporter first went to their headquarters to ask about the method they use in selecting their candidates.

The president explained the system of selection. Any person who is a financial member of the party can offer his services as a candidate for any electorate regardless of where he or she lives. Ten financial members of that electorate are required as nominators. A call for these nominations is put out during the early part of the election year. More than one candidate is nominated in most cases.

It would be both inconvenient and expensive to hold a postal ballot so that each member of the party could vote in the selection. Therefore a different system is adopted. Each branch in the electorate appoints one selection delegate for every 20 members. The

delegates are called to a meeting at party headquarters at which they are to select the candidate to represent them. At the meeting each candidate is allowed to address the meeting for a time which is determined by the selection committee, but which must be either 10 minutes or more.

After the addresses the committee of delegates, with two chosen scrutineers holds a ballot. The result is announced at the same meeting. The number of votes for each candidate is not revealed and the ballot papers are burned.

There is one other factor. Before the selection meeting is arranged the candidates have to be approved by both the divisional committee and the dominion executive.

The Labour Party's method differs in one respect.

Nominations are called for and it is necessary for the candidates to be resident in that particular electorate. They must be nominated by six financial members of the party in that electorate. The selection committee has three members, appointed by the National Executive of the party. There are also three members (who must be resident in the electorate concerned) appointed by the Labour Representation Committee which has jurisdiction over that particular area.

The committee selects the parliamentary candidate from those nominated. The candidates do not address the committee but are chosen on their record of activity in Party affairs.

The Communist Party has an entirely different method of selection. When the date of the parliamentary election nears, the candidates to represent the party are "selected by the committee concerned." There is no nomination or selection meeting. The candidate is selected from the members of the party by a special committee. The Party Secretary told SALIENT that the size and regulations governing this committee are not available.

The Social Credit League selects its candidates similarly to the National Party. Nominations are called for in the same way but only four signatures are required. When nominations have closed the candidates must be confirmed as financial members for at least two years previous.

A selection meeting is called which all members of the local group may attend and vote at. This method will apply until the party finds it has more members than it can fit into a hall in the electorate concerned. In such a case a delegate system would probably be adopted.—J.P.

NZ COMMUNISTS SLATE DOGMA!

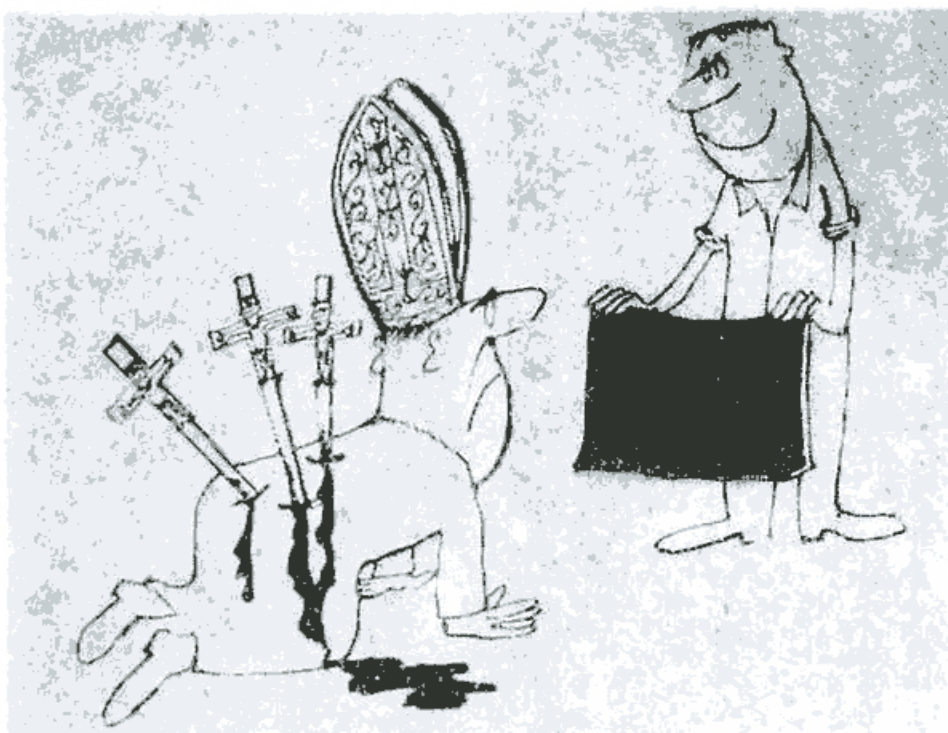
The joint statement of the smallest Communist party in the world and the largest makes interesting reading. New Zealand and Chinese delegates signed a joint resolution on the 25th of May with V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, taking a leading part in the talks that preceded its signing.

A significant fact in the light of the large ideological divisions becoming apparent in the Communist world, is the complete agreement reached between the two parties on "questions now confronting the Communist world." There is frequent mention to the support both parties give to the Marxist-Leninist line (for the Chinese interpretation of this).

"Modern revisionists emasculated the revolutionary soul of Marxist-Leninist theory, cast away the revolutionary will of the working class and serve the needs of imperialism." The New Zealand Communist Party seems bent on placing itself in a theoretical strait jacket by its statement on Yugoslavia. Referring to the vague "they" (so common in the whole statement) it says "They have been facilitating the restoration of Capitalism in Yugoslavia and are providing Imperialism with its policy of 'peaceful evolution' . . . aimed at restoring Capitalism in Socialist countries. To side with the Yugoslav Revisionists is nothing but betrayal of Marxism-Leninism."

The next paragraph, in the light of all that precedes it and all that follows it, seems outstanding. "While fighting against revisionism, we must also combat dogmatism. Dogmatists have no understanding of . . . the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism." We wonder whether either of the two parties has.

M.C.R.



BY Sine, a well known European satirical cartoonist.

CHINA'S FAMILY SYSTEM REMAINS

A RECENT "letter to the editor"—and the reply—placed in the Party youth daily, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao (China Youth Daily, Peking) presents a vivid picture of one of the problems faced by students in today's China. It also indicates that the Chinese Communist regime has moved from the position of an avowed enemy of the family as a basic social unit.

THE writer of the letter is a young student from a provincial college in a rural district of China. "I entered college the year before last," the student reports. "To my grief my mother died the following year, leaving behind my father, myself, and a younger brother and sister." Thus, he continues, pressure was put on him to marry "and look after the family." But he refused.

"I had three reasons for doing so: I was still at college and getting married would have meant distracting my attention and energies from my studies; I did not love anyone . . . at the present time; if I were to take any old partner in a hurry, the happiness of both of us would probably be affected . . ."

"A year has already passed, and I have held my ground, although I am worried because people are accusing me of not being filially obedient. This state of affairs is embarrassing me and is affecting my feelings, my thoughts, and my work."

The letter ends with an anguished question—"Comrade editor, what is really meant by filial piety?"

As might be expected, comrade editor compliments the young student for postponing marriage—this is in line with the Party's current intensive campaign against early marriage in an effort (combined with birth control methods) to check China's huge population growth. What is surprising, however, is the editor's stern advice which follows:

"It is . . . your duty to look after your father and your brother and sister. It may seem difficult to combine doing this with being a student, but there are solutions. For instance . . . you can use your vacations to go home and do something for them. When you have graduated, you can send them money. Help them with all means in your power."

During the days of the ill-fated "Great Leap Forward," the family had been consistently attacked by the Party press as "feudal, capitalist, individualistic, and unhealthy." Beginning in 1958, youth was told that it owes filial obedience to "the Party, the Leaders, the Motherland, the Liberation Army" and to the Commune—but never to its parents or relatives.

Trouble Spot University

CONGO: A thousand students from three continents were enrolled at Lovanium University, Leopoldville, during the present academic year. Admitted to fulltime university study were the school's first African woman students, two Congolese and two Nigerians. More than 150 Africans from outside the Congo were enrolled for the current year, and it has been predicted that the university will have an enrolment of 3000 by 1970. The university has a multi-million dollar building programme, with preparatory centres planned for Stanleyville, Bukavu, and Leopoldville.

Historians On War

THE question of who was responsible for the second World War was debated by members of the Historical Society recently during a discussion of the war's origins.

T. Wilson opened by advancing the Bullock thesis that Hitler had planned and caused the war.

Wilson cited "Mein Kampf" and the pre-1939 build up in German armaments as support for his arguments. He claimed Hitler had a "master blueprint" for German expansion eastwards and domination of central Europe.

R. Heath replied with the controversial Taylor thesis which holds that Hitler followed no overall plan but was simply a brilliant opportunist. The war was the result of his and others, blunders.

Hopes For Student Welfare Services

FROM time to time since the early 1940s Student Welfare Services have been discussed by the Students' Association, Professorial Board and the University Council. The setting up of a Student Health Service has been the aim of several executives of the Students' Association.

HOWEVER, because of shortage of funds and an acute shortage of teaching facilities in the existing buildings plans for a Health Service were always pushed aside by more pressing needs. The Student Union building project kept student leaders busy in the late 1950s and up to 1961, so the development of Student Welfare Services has been slow compared with many universities in other parts of the world.

THE one exception to this was Physical Welfare. Mr. Landreth was appointed Physical Welfare Officer in February 1951 to promote the physical and recreational welfare of the students and staff. The emphasis has been on the physical welfare of the individual rather than on organised PT classes for the undergraduate sports clubs. The facilities available in the old gymnasium were completely inadequate by world university standards but served to encourage students and staff to press for improvements.

By I. H. Boyd,
Managing Secretary of
the Student Union

During the planning of the Student Union Building it became apparent that the theatre, gymnasium and common rooms could not all be fitted on to the site. Therefore a separate gymnasium was built which gave Victoria by far the best facilities for physical recreation of any New Zealand University. Miss Jane Maddox was appointed to assist Mr. Landreth when the new gymnasium was opened in 1961.

The success of this welfare service highlighted the need for other services. After discussions between the University and the Students' Association in the late 1950s it was agreed the responsibility for the management of the Student Union should be vested in a sub-committee of the University Council and an executive officer for this committee should be appointed.

This officer was to be a member of the University staff and to provide continuity in the management of the Union facilities.

In August, 1961, I took up this position. Although my official title was Managing Secretary of the Student Union Management Committee, the University Council considered part of my job should be to consider plans for developing Student Welfare Services, using the Student Union as the centre for these services.

The first service I examined was the Accommodation Service run by the Students' Association. For a number of years members of the executive had collected addresses of accommodation and compiled a card index and this information was made available to students. This was all that could be done unless money was spent on staff.

I proposed to the Vice-Chancellor that secretarial assistance be provided for this service and that it should be run under my direction. Within three months we had appointed Miss Mary Cox to assist with the development of this service. She had had first-hand experience of the organisation of the Leeds University Accommodation Survey published in 1962. So from January, 1962, the University has been paying for this service, and by the time Miss Cox left in April of this year she had built a soundly-organised service.

In the last three or four years prominent businessmen and public servants have often discussed with members of the University staff the acute shortage of graduates in New Zealand. Many over-



I. H. BOYD

seas universities run an appointments service to enable students to meet prospective employers and to provide information on careers available to university men and women.

In 1962 proposals were submitted to the University Council by the Professorial Board requesting that such a service be set up at this University. The Council accepted the proposals and in December last year appointed an advisory board of leading businessmen, public servants and University staff to direct the Appointments Service. The Board is to be known as the Appointments Board.

During the 1962 academic year the Arts Faculty, Professorial Board and Students' Association discussed in detail the possibility of setting up Health and Counselling Services at Victoria. Many points of view were expressed as to what the scope of such services should be but agreement on the main aims was reached and the Professorial Board sent proposals concerning these services to the University Council at the end of last year.

After careful consideration, the Council agreed that a Medical Director of Student Health (a part-time position) and a Student Counsellor (full time) should be appointed. However, the appointments depend on the Government granting funds to run the Health Service.

These Services will be freely available to students and there will be some overlapping between them. To make sure the staff of the services work together for the best interests of students it will be my job to act as co-ordinator for all the services.

Job Finding Service

An Appointments Board consisting of University staff and local businessmen has been established to assist students in finding jobs.

This board will act as a liaison between students and local firms. It will arrange career talks, poster displays and information for the Student Union library.

The secretary, Mr. I. H. Boyd, will arrange interviews between students and prospective employers. He will find out details of conditions and requirements of local firms and organisations which employ graduates.

Interview facilities will be provided at the University for employers wishing to interview students.

Inventive Kiwis In Indonesia

VOLUNTEER service abroad is an escape route for those who want less than they get from the Welfare State. Ron and Anne Kilgour assured SALIENT that New Zealanders are ideal for adapting to conditions in Indonesia.

FACED with a new problem the New Zealander doesn't scream for Mummy, or call on his old Public School code, he simply rubs two figurative sticks together, and more often than not he sparks something off.

VERSATILITY, our pioneer heritage, is really more valuable to the Indonesians than a few tons of American machinery and expertise. Ron Kilgour illustrated this point with an example of work, begun by Volunteers, but now taken over entirely by Indonesians.

The Indonesians, it seems, kept sheep purely as pets and playthings for the children. In the hot weather the wool would be clipped and thrown away. A Volunteer observed this, and start-

ing with one case, explained the possibilities of using the wool. He searched around and found an old spinning wheel left from the Japanese occupation, and the project was started. An expert was brought from New Zealand, advice was given, and a new cottage industry was born.

It is in this ability to exploit whatever possibilities he finds, as well as in the teaching or specialist work he is trained for, that the Volunteer contributes to the growth of an underdeveloped country.

The material rewards are meagre, but the chance of learning a new language, absorbing an exotic way of life, and gaining professional experience is a rare one.

The best proof Ron and Anne Kilgour gave of their satisfaction with the work they have done was in their plans for the future. They want to go back to Indonesia.

"Tell the people of New Zealand this is the golden age for volunteers," Ron Kilgour was told while in Indonesia.

Passing the message on, Kilgour spoke to students about the trials and rewards of life as a member of the Indonesian civil service under the auspices of the New Zealand Council for Volunteer Service Abroad. As part of the Volunteer Graduate Scheme, Kilgour, his wife and five other New Zealanders have served or are serving, terms of two to four years in Indonesia.

During this time they have worked at such diverse tasks as hospital administration and catching tax evaders. They have lived on the local diet ranging from rice to fried frogs legs and picked up such local customs as avoiding use of the left or "impolite" hand in company.

Although among "the most polite and friendly people in the world," Indonesians have some unusual ideas, said Kilgour. One is that students should be free from all manual tasks. Some grow their fingernails long to emphasise this. "New Zealanders make ideal volunteers," Kilgour commented. "Americans think in terms of what they can get from home, New Zealanders know they can't get help anyway, so they just go ahead with the job."

Health Service To Be Free

THE University hopes to obtain finance from the Government to establish a free student health service. No reply has yet been received to its queries.

It would be run by a medical director of student health working part time.

The service would provide an optional annual medical interview for all students which could include a physical examination and discussion of personal health matters. Similar services for those who wanted them would be available throughout the year.

The service would help students solve their health problems, and would co-operate with the Student Counsellor in helping students suffering from "emotional disturbances."

There is also provision for general medical services for students who do not have a doctor in Wellington. The service will encourage students to use facilities provided by the Department of Health, including x-rays, examinations and vaccinations.

A student counselling service, separate from the health service is proposed. It will assist students "suffering from emotional and personality problems." It will be sited adjacent to the health service, and run in close association.

Accommodation Service Works Hard

TEN per cent of all student accommodation visited in 1962 was found to be unsuitable.

This is one of the facts which emerges from the report of the Accommodation Service of the Student Union.

THE accommodation officer, Miss J. Allen, visits flats, boarding houses, and other possible living quarters for students. The principal consideration is study facilities, with heating, lighting and cleanliness following close behind. Accommodation which meets all the requirements is very scarce in Wellington.

Each year a list of vacant accommodation is published. The list this year covered 220 vacancies. Though this was apparently adequate to meet the demand, 50 per cent of the addresses were more than a mile from the University. Certain types of accommodation, for example, full board near the University, are very scarce. Fifty per cent of the available accommodation was graded as "just adequate for the needs of University students."

The Accommodation Service found accommodation for 13 overseas students, only nine of whom actually arrived. This did not include Colombo Plan students, who are looked after by the External Affairs Department.

The report comments that if it was known at an earlier date than

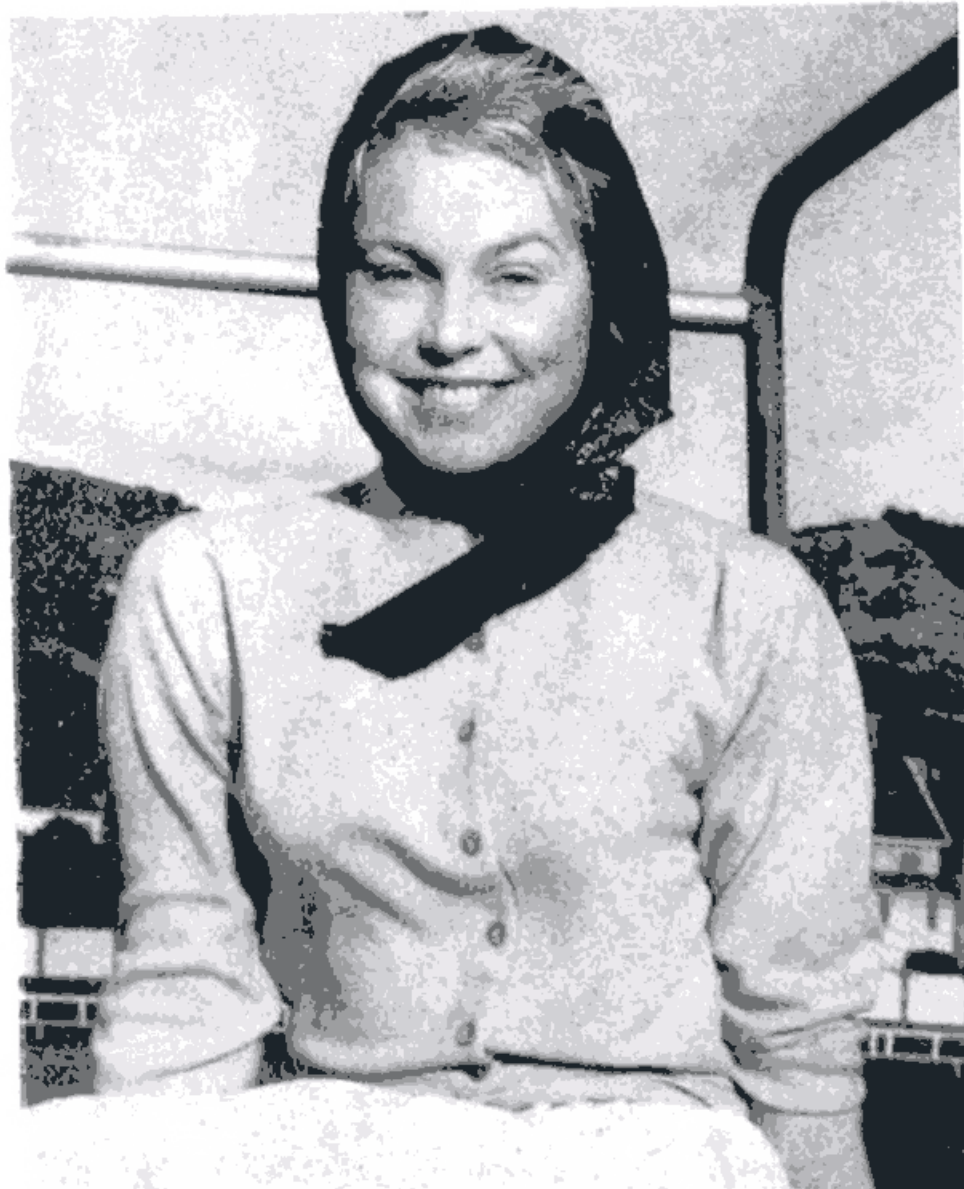
this year, how many overseas students had been excluded from Weir House, it would be able to help more.

An appendix to the report shows the cost of full board and bed-and-breakfast type accommodation has risen 10 to 15 per cent over the last year. Average prices are now £2/10/- per student for furnished flats or furnished rooms, £3/10/- for bed and breakfast, and £4/10/- to £5 for full board.

Scooter Space

PARKING space is to be made for motor scooters on Kelburn Parade, SALIENT was informed by Wellington's traffic superintendent, Mr. Anderson. The idea is to tidy up parking by reserving about 300 yards between Salamanca Road and Glasgow Street for scooters only.

The narrow section of road between Kelburn Parade and Fairlee Terrace will be unavailable for any parking, he said.



THE Physical Welfare of its students is very much the concern of the University and in attempting to provide for this essential part of a students university education it has established a service under the direction of Mr. Landreth who has been assisted during the past three years by Miss Maddox (above). For the most part their work is carried out in the gymnasium which compares more than favourably with any similar recreational facility in any university.

Intelligence Needed For "New Look" Army

"FRANKLY, we see the student element as a key factor in army leadership," Major General L. W. Thornton told a SALIENT reporter recently. "We need intelligence and initiative, not copybook leadership, and if the universities haven't got this type of man there's something wrong."

THE picture of the army painted by Thornton, New Zealand's Chief of General Staff, is a very different one from that described by many critics. "The modern New Zealand Army will have to look to the individual, because modern warfare demands it," he maintained.

This is interesting, for those who see nuclear weapons as the inevitable media of modern war would hold that individuality bears little relation to the impersonal chaos of a nuclear battle. Thornton stressed, however, his belief that limited warfare in localised areas would be the future trend. This has proved the case in Malaya, Vietnam, Laos and on the Indian-Chinese border.

The patrol unit rather than the battalion or division is then to be the cornerstone, and if anything needed genuine teamwork, Thornton emphasised, it was a jungle patrol.

The New Zealand Army is particularly concerned that this kind of informed interaction should be built up, he said. The reporter, himself a national serviceman, argued that there had been little sign of such a policy in the seven-week basic training course he had recently undergone, although "corps training" and later territorial training were reputedly more individually orientated. Here Thornton wryly commented on the inherent individuality of the New Zealander. It was only by a fairly hard initial thrashing that his civilian individuality could have the desired result in army life.

The modern New Zealand Army, then, is not intended to be an impersonal machine, completely removed from normal social mores. "After all," commented the Chief of General Staff, "it is largely the right to be ourselves that we are defending."

Thornton impressed the reporter with his appreciation of those who argue that New Zealand could do far more good by remaining outside military alliances and obligations. It is often maintained that a civilian defence programme and a wholehearted "Peace Corps" campaign would be more profitable and moral avenues for New Zealand.

But Thornton countered, complete reliance on such policies is impossible in practical terms. First, New Zealand's defence must be

externally orientated. Once an aggressor had moved into South-east Asia and Australia, for example, it would be impossible for New Zealand to defend herself. Second, there can be little doubt that were New Zealand attacked alone, she would certainly expect help herself. Third, how moral (disregarding realism) is a policy which would allow an aggressor to force itself upon countries such as those of South and South-east Asia or the Pacific?

Captain K. Miller, of the Australian High Commission office in Wellington, agreed with this view in a subsequent conversation. He told the reporter: "It's no use having a loud voice if there's nothing to back it up."

To the South-east Asian, the need for defence is often far more immediate than that for economic and social aid.

And there may be little chance of helping a country in any way once it has been infiltrated or conquered.

It was suggested, however, that New Zealand tended to align itself too readily economically and politically. But Thornton argued, "New Zealand is a pretty small fish, and there are a lot of bigger fish in the sea. We must have some of them on our side."

The reporter brought to Thornton's notice a statement made by Lawrence Ross, a New Zealander, in a recently released appeal to world leaders:

"All I am really asking is that New Zealand military men put the security of their homeland first, before any other consideration or alliance. As they can in no way affect the outcome of total war, I ask them to hold back and not get themselves and their nations killed off in the initial hostilities." (p. 76, World War III.)

Thornton made three criticisms of this statement.

It is not a question of "New Zealand military men putting the

security of their homeland first." As in the United Kingdom, Australia and, increasingly under the Kennedy administration, in the United States, New Zealand military policy is decided by politicians. (The reporter expressed doubt that this happily platonic relationship did, in fact, exist, referring to Eisenhower's warning to the USA nation concerning the influence of the military-industrial complex. Thornton, however, expressed his sincere belief that in the countries named the military political relationship was a sound one.)

New Zealand's defence cannot be conducted on the basis of looking no further than our indefensible coastlines.

Thornton did not agree with Mr. Ross's conviction that total war was inevitable. He reaffirmed his belief that limited warfare was the more realistic basis for New Zealand defence policy, and in such war New Zealand could, through collective security arrangements, affect the outcome.

There is a strong (but by no means cut-and-dried) case in support of New Zealand's increasingly outward-looking defence policy, and of the National Service Scheme recently put into operation. The scheme is intended, said Thornton, to bring the territorial force to a constant strength of 10,000 highly-trained men. At first sight this number seemed small, but he again stressed the small-unit, localised type of warfare anticipated. By concentrating on a comparatively small number, the army could develop informed fighting teams equipped with intelligence and initiative as well as modern weapons and methods.

This trend in New Zealand Army policy is reassuring. If things military can ever give grounds for reassurance. Paradoxically, the old authoritarian leviathan seems to have found the modern world too big for it.—S.C.

Peace Corps Work In Two Years

THE USA Peace Corps founded by President Kennedy shortly after taking up office in the year 1961 has now been in existence for two years. In dispatching volunteers to the young states of Africa and Asia, it actively assists them in overcoming their development problems. There are about 4600 members of the corps either actively engaged in a total of 44 countries or at present preparing themselves at one of the training camps for their future tasks abroad. These tasks will include above all activities in the fields of education, practical professional training, health service and agriculture.

THIS year the first 700 American peace corps volunteers will return to the USA after their two years in the developing countries and will be relieved by new volunteers.

AT the moment the recruiting offices of the peace corps receive daily about 800 applications; but this number is by no means sufficient to be able to meet the constantly increasing demand from the developing countries concerned. So far, every country which has received assistance from the peace corps has applied for an in-

crease in its contingent of volunteers.

According to estimates on the part of the competent authorities, there are likely to be almost 8000 peace corps members actively engaged abroad by the end of this year. Half of them will probably be in the countries of South America. At the present moment there are about 1500 volunteers in Latin America, 1528 in Africa, 1046 in the Far East and 515 in the countries of the Near and Middle East and in Southern Asia. Out of all the peace corps members to be sent abroad so far, only a very few have returned to the USA before the expiration of their period of service; not one of them has ever been expelled by the government of the host country, however.

The minimum age for entry into the peace corps is 18 years; but there is no maximum age. The eldest peace corps member is a 76-year-old engineer working at present in East Pakistan. 63 per cent of all the peace corps members are males.

Divided up according to continents, the USA peace corps members are at the moment scattered over 16 African, 12 Asiatic and 16 Latin American countries. The largest number of peace corps workers are active in the Philippines (630); then, in this order, come Nigeria (300), Colombia (284), Ethiopia (278) and Peru (227). More than 100 volunteers are working in each of the following countries: Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Malaya, North Borneo, Thailand, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, in India and in Pakistan.

The idea of the peace corps has aroused great interest all over the world—just how great is shown by the fact that up to the present time a further 15 nations are considering the setting up of similar organisations.



BETTER late than never. —Sine.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR, BRAVE FENCING

HOSPITALITY in Australia was not overwhelming, said Richard Peterson, captain of the New Zealand Universities fencing team. The team, which has just returned from a tour of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, complained of the distance of billets from the universities in larger centres.

THE billet problem (especially in Melbourne) and the fact that most of the universities were still in session detracted from an otherwise successful tour.

BRISBANE proved the most enjoyable city with Queensland University in the throes of capping. The journey to Brisbane was extended by 14 hours when the train was delayed by floods.

The team (12 men and four women) defeated all individual universities played, but was beaten by the state teams and the Australian Universities combination.

Outstanding players were Malcolm Woods and the captain, Richard Peterson. Woods, who defeated an Australian Olympic representative, will return to Australia in August with the New Zealand national team. These two were the only nationally ranked men in the Universities side. They faced strong opposition from Paul Rizzuto, Australian sabre champion, and three other nationally rated fencers.

The women's side defeated the Victoria State side 12-4 and narrowly lost the test 5-4, being handicapped by the loss of Sarah Tidy with a broken collar bone. Most consistent fencer was Lorna MacKenzie. Australian foil cham-

pion McCowage labelled Rosemary Lee as the player with most potential.

The Australian team will probably come to New Zealand in 1964. By then the New Zealand Universities team will have lost many players, and Australia is favoured to win.

Peterson attributed the Australian success to more stylish fencing, although the New Zealanders showed more courage.

He said sporting and student facilities in Australia were excellent—especially in Melbourne. Professional coaching was available for university fencers.

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Compelling Beauty Of Indian Music

ABOUT 3000 YEARS AGO the Indus river valley heard the first stirrings of Indian classical music. Today, those monotonous Vedic chants have become a highly developed and refined art form. To most European ears Indian music is meaningless. It is not polyphonic, its rhythms are complex, its instruments strange, and its purpose and spirit completely different from the music of the West.

YET, with a little patience, Indian music can bring worthwhile rewards to the Western listener. It has a force and directness of expression unknown in the West; its melodies can be of compelling beauty.

THE first step towards the enjoyment of Indian music is to rid the mind of its Western attitudes. Classical Indian music is rarely simply an entertainment.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE has said: "For us, music has above all a transcendental significance. It concerns itself more with human experience as interpreted by religion, than with experience in an everyday sense."

Going further, another writer has said: "Indian music requires of its hearers something of that mood of divine discontent, of yearning for the infinite and impossible." However, the newcomer need not worry about this except to realise that a different frame of mind is required.

Historical factors have led to a division in Indian culture between the north and the south. The southern or Karnatic style of music preserves the direct line of classical development. It is more introverted than the northern or Hindustani style, which has been more subject to foreign influences. It is said that the influence of ancient Greek music can still be seen today thanks to Alexander's conquest of northern India. Certainly the Mohammedan invasion had a profound effect on the classical line, and this at a time when the pinnacle of Europe's effort was "Sumer is icumen in."

The octave in India is divided into twenty-two microtones called "shrutis." The scale is usually composed of seven notes called "suddhas." The number of shrutis in the interval between each suddha varies (as the number of semitones varies between different notes in a European scale). The

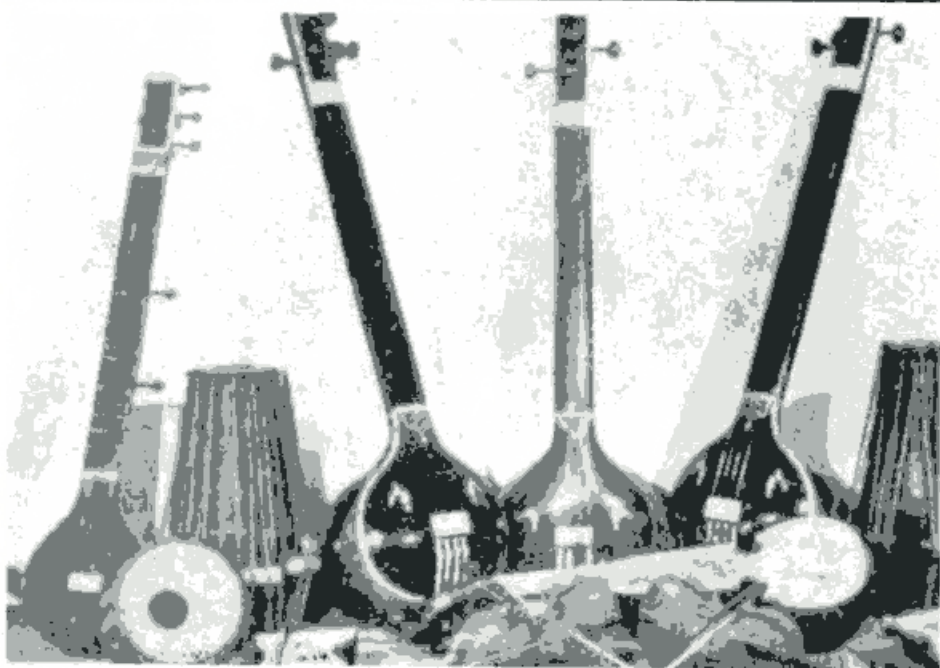
contrast is avoided and thus the music is direct and its effect accumulative and powerful.

Indian rhythm is probably the most difficult aspect of its music for a Westerner to appreciate. The beat never stays the same for more than two bars. In the north it is usually given out on a double drum called a "tabla," and in the south on a single drum beaten at both ends called a "mridanga."

The drummer conforms to a particular rhythmic form (tala) throughout the piece. He supports the melodic line while at the same time performing his own complex embellishments. The understanding between drummer and the singer or instrumentalist is sometimes unbelievable.

The violin of the West is an instrument of Indian origin. Its relative in India is the squat, guitar-shaped "sarangi." It is found throughout the north and is especially beloved by wandering beggars. The most widely used classical melodic instrument is the "vina." This looks something like a lute but with a hollow gourd attached to the upper end of the fret-board to make a rest and an extra sounding box. It has seven strings, of which four are played and the other three produce a drone accompaniment. The strings are plucked either with overgrown fingernails or with a plectrum.

Similar to the vina is the "sitar." It has seven strings and usually about nineteen sympathetic strings. It is a beautiful instrument and has become very popular among professionals and amateurs alike. The "tamboura" is shaped similar to the vina but without the extra gourd. It has four strings which are strummed to produce a droning sound. The



INDIAN musical instruments.

northern arrangement of shrutis per suddha in an octave is like this: 4 3 2 4 3 4 2, the total being twenty-two. The southern arrangement differs considerably.

The Indians vary their scale by diminishing or augmenting the intervals between each note and thus can form a great number of different scales. Each of these many scales has a different character and is called a "raga." The raga is the basis of all melody, and melody is the great glory of Indian music.

Western music has seen its greatest developments in harmony, but Indian music, which has only very primitive harmony, has developed its melody and rhythm. Each melody and its variations is constructed rigidly upon one raga. The distraction of

strings are tuned to the principle notes of the raga being used, and the instrument provides a non-stop background drone.

Of wind instruments the most common is the "nagasara," the Indian oboe. Like the Indian flute, it has no keys. Good players of the flute and nagasara can produce an amazing range of notes. Their shakes and slides would shame a Western instrumentalist.

The most popular drum is the tabla, which is really two drums each head of which gives a different sound. Both can be tuned and can produce sounds ranging from a sharp tap to a noise something like Rolf Harris's wobble-board. The mridanga, another popular drum, has already been mentioned.

There are innumerable other types of drum to be found in India.

A number of recordings of Indian music are available on the New Zealand market, in particular Yehudi Menuhin's, in which he comments on the music. The Record Society (part of the World Record Club) has issued a record featuring the sitar and plans to issue another shortly featuring Indian drums. The Wellington Central Library also has some recorded music—mainly vocal.

G.Q.

Take Note Writers

"The Student," an International student news magazine based in Holland, is holding a short story and Poetry competition. Entries close this September. Information can be obtained from Karen Clark, NZUSA, Cultural Affairs Officer.

VUW Art Exhibitions Summed Up

A FEATURE of the University arts scene of late has been the marked increase in the number of visual arts exhibitions staged up here. Attendances, however, have not been as good as one might have expected.

Besides the larger number of paintings being hung around the University, the VUW Regional Council of Adult Education is arranging a series of exhibitions of work by New Zealand painters.

PUBLICITY for the exhibitions so far staged has not been good, but the cultural affairs people have supplied us with the following programme for the rest of the year:

June 3-8: An exhibition of photographs by Max Coolahan.

June 17-22: A display of work by the Aucklanders Kees Hos. This artist is a very fine lithographer and presumably this exhibition will be one of lithographs.

July 8-13: The only information supplied to us was that this is to be taken up with work by one Davis.

July 29-August 10: A showing of Maori rock drawings.

September 9-14: A display of work by Alison Duff.

All these exhibitions will be displayed in the SUB activities room. There will also be an exhibition of University architecture from June 24-30. This has been arranged by Mr. I. H. Boyd.

Unfortunately I missed seeing the exhibition given by Miss V. Hart and Miss J. Fahey. An exhibition by Wellington artist and potter, Roy Cowan, was indicative of this man's usual sound work.

The major exhibition, of course, was that organised and controlled by Charles Dewey and Paul Olds. Inadequate publicity, however, robbed this exhibition of many prospective viewers.

Even if I might quibble over the selection of paintings included in this latter exhibition, the whole idea was a most commendable one and credit must go to Messrs. Olds and Dewey for arranging it.

Incidentally, it is always a point of satisfaction to see the way in which Paul Olds supports the New Zealand Academy exhibitions. His work provides some relief from the dusty academicism which envelopes the academy. Any attempt to equate his work with that of Colin McCahon and T. M. Woolaston

should be strictly eschewed: I do not feel these two painters are in Olds' class.

However, Paul Olds has yet to find himself artistically. His present work is still very much a tentative searching for a viable vehicle in which to express an enviable maturity of thought. One feels a figurative approach may prove more rewarding than the refined abstractness which is the basis of the work of McCahon and Woolaston.

A few words now on the recently-concluded Wellington display of the New Zealand pottery chosen to tour Australia.

On the whole, I found it a disappointing collection. Disappointing because one would have expected from a collection purportedly representative of the work going on in the whole country a very high standard indeed. As it was, there was very much inferior work and the high quality work was confined to two or three potters.

One potter whose ability is particularly manifest is Juliet Peter. This potter is especially sensitive towards her materials and her brilliance in design makes her work of outstanding merit. One finds it difficult to fault her craft.

New Zealand potters must not think they are on a par with potters overseas. Certainly some of their work is excellent, but excellent works are few and far between.—G.L.E.

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If you begin by sacrificing yourself to those you love, you will end by hating those to whom you have sacrificed yourself.

—Shaw

THE HABIT OF THELONIOUS MONK

A WELCOME and long-overdue addition to the record counters in Wellington over the holidays was three albums featuring one of the outstanding figures of post-war jazz, pianist Thelonious Monk.

MONK, a bop pioneer and a prolific composer is a magnificent and lonely figure in modern jazz. His approach to the piano is inimitable, unmistakable and, to say the least, disconcerting for anyone brought up on conventional bop and swing piano.

A Monk solo may centre round a very simple pattern of chords, stated, fragmented, analysed, enlarged with brief horn passages in the right hand, and built again into astringent but logical dissonances. His sense of rhythm is very strong and, in fact, not so very far from that of a stride pianist, but the rhythmic pattern is twisted and stretched to fit this spare process of chord analysis. A typical phrase features a short horn line leading into a stabbing dissonance, falling late and very strongly on the off beat. A Monk head such as "Straight No Chaser" is a good example of his technique of composition in this way.

Monk's triple-distilled bop needs some revision of listening habits, but he is far too great a pianist to pigeon-hole as simply far-out bop: a Monk ballad is a masterpiece of romance and allusion—not so very far from Waller or Tatum.

The three records for review offer interesting contrasts, since they feature Monk solo, and Monk with Gerry Mulligan, John Coltrane and Coleman Hawkins. Students of jazz will be interested to see how Monk, who was in at the start with Powell, Parker and Gillespie, fits in with these three

leaders of cool school, modern extrovert and solid swing.

Thelonious Alone (Riverside RLP 12-312), an album of piano solos, illustrates best Monk's individual but reminiscent treatment of ballads, particularly on *Everything Happens to Me* and *Remember, Remember*. *Everything* is handled with a soft humour and a slightly gawky rhythm base which renovates very prettily a charming old standard. Of the six Monk originals on the record, *Blue Monk* and *Bluehawk* are the most typical; both show Monk's stride technique, with a sly flash of oom-pah left hand in *Bluehawk*.

Mulligan, a sometime pianist when he is not leading his group on baritone, has long expressed an admiration for Monk which is evident in his piano, and this makes *Mulligan Meets Monk* (Riverside RLP 247) particularly interesting.

The combination sounds awkward and over-polite sometimes, particularly on the ballad *Sweet and Lovely*. *Rhythm-a-ning* has some less reverent dissonant digs by Mulligan, returned with interest on *Decidedly* when Monk delivers a short Monkish lecture of some aspects of chord analysis following a somewhat self-conscious "Bop-sieland" stop-time chorus from Mulligan. There is some fine bass from Wilbur Ware on the hardy Monk perennial, *Straight No Chaser*.

Thelonious Monk with John Coltrane is a bit of a hotch-potch, featuring as it does three tracks from the Monk-Coltrane quartet that played at New York's Five Spot in 1957, two tracks with a larger unit adding Coleman Hawkins, Ray Copeland and Gigi Gryce, and a track of Monk solo. Hawkins solos only on *Off Minor*, and after one gets over the initial shock at hearing that slightly raffish tone and hard swing in such boppish company, one realises once again the futility of labelling jazz musicians.

On his tracks with the quartet, Monk swings a lot more freely than on the Mulligan record, and Coltrane sounds confident and extrovert without his early hectoring quality. Indeed, from what I've heard of Coltrane before and after his stint at the Five Spot it sounds as if Monk exerted a strong influence on him. *Ruby, My Dear* and *Trinkle, Tinkle* (two characteristically whimsical Monk titles and heads) offer examples of the new Coltrane. The solo track, *Epitaphy*, is a pastiche of several Monk trademarks, perhaps more rambling than thoughtful.—R.L.

American Films

LEADING Italian directors seem to be following the trend of employing international casts in their films. Luchino Visconti's "The Leopard" which won the Special Jury prize at this year's Cannes Festival features Burt Lancaster, Sophia Loren, Fredric March and Maximilian Schell appear in Vittoria de Sica's "The Condemned of Altona". Also of interest is Visconti's use of Technirama and the fact that the adaptation of "The Condemned of Altona" was in the hands of American Abby Mann.

Due for screening in Wellington in the near future are Bergman's "Through a Glass Darkly," Nelson's "Requiem for a Heavyweight," with Anthony Quinn, Mickey Rooney, Julie Harris and Jackie Gleason, and "Birdman of Alcatraz" with Burt Lancaster. Kramer's production "A Child is Waiting" combines the talents of John Cassavetes (direction), Abby Mann (script), Burt Lancaster and Judy Garland. R.G.B.

Not Contemporary Contemporary Arts Gives Scrappy Concert

DOUBTLESS Contemporary Arts mean well by their concerts, and some few amongst their audience may have felt they were in the presence of 'art'. But I am unable to see the difference between a local variety show, a grand competitions demonstration concert—dreadful affairs that they are—and the Group's Third Concert, recently presented at the University Theatre.

ONE hesitates to criticise the efforts of a club so deadly serious in its frivolity, but in its pursuit of the up-to-date in the artistic world, it came up with little that was genuinely contemporary, and less that was of any particular merit.

GENERAL presentation of the programme was slovenly, sadly lacked any unifying impetus, and was poorly lit and staged. Their performers would be well advised to learn a few simple techniques of public performance; it is not enough to try and be oneself, or wear one's hair long and cultivate a look of absent-minded disinterest. The latter is always betrayed by the nervous foot or the hand that cannot be controlled.

THE CONCERT began well, with a random selection of witty, provoking American poetry read with evident enjoyment by three speakers. Martyn Sanderson, with a dry, effectively formal delivery, read some fine short poems with considerable force and gave hints of some intelligible intent in a

reading of Whitmore's "Day in the Life of the Foreign Legion." On the whole, the poetry wasn't bad, including some work presented by Albert Wendt. His shorter pieces were lively, perhaps caustic, but a long-winded reminiscence of the South Sea Islands was tedious and padded with unoriginal tourist clichés.

The concert showed its paucity most noticeably in music. Hearing the Murphy/Johnson jazz group ring their old changes once again, on the usual tunes, can barely qualify as jazz and their rhythm is too insecure for dancing. Unimaginative grouping of solos gave us an opportunity to observe some innocuous piano playing, and occasional pleasant turns of melody from Bruce Johnstone.

The two ballad singers figuring in the second half had no business to be on the programme either. Val Murphy, displaying a curious lack of interest in what he was doing, reached new levels of banality. Singing maudlin songs about dying animals and prosti-

tutes, Chris Wheeler dealt with the musical phraseology of mid-nineteenth century Romanticism and had the effrontery to call it contemporary. Contemporary with what? Though she sang a Mexican song with happy vitality, her voice proved to have a harsh, unpleasant quality.

Diedre Tarrant's creative dance, "Regeneration," was imaginative and—helped by a tolerably well-lit backdrop—eyecatching. Unfortunately her ambition is not yet sustained by a sufficiently assured technique, and she would do well to learn some artistic economy.

I would have thought we were past 'experiments' in jazz-poetry. To pit organised meanderings against a desultory musical waffling must inevitably result in the listener trying to concentrate on the spoken word, and being irritated by the background noises. The miserable attempts at extemporisation at this concert, as Williams' poem, "Tract," was being read, could be improved on by any average church organist. A pity, for jazz poetry may be a rewarding form of art—if done well and in equal partnership.

If the sponsors of this concert (admission charged) have any policy they would do well to reconsider it.

W.B.

RECORDS

A SET which has been out now for a couple of months, but which has not had previous consideration in this section is the Shostakovich 11th Symphony by the French National Radio under Andre Cluytens (Record Society RZ 6009).

How "definitive" this playing is, is of course arbitrary to one's conception of the Shostakovich symphony. Suffice it to say that this is the first performance of the 11th and was recorded under the "personal supervision of the composer." The scoring is of a brazen nature and receives due amount of weight from all sections of the orchestra. The string phrasing in II is most clean, while the fortes in III resound mightily with no distortion apparent. Cluytens takes the whole schemozzle at a brisk gait, adding vigour to an otherwise enervating experience.

Unreservedly recommended is the disc of Eva Turner singing arias in the past (COLC 114). These performances, recorded in 1927, have enjoyed a remarkably good transfer, with only some slight top cut noticeable. Eva Turner's flawless singing of Princess Turandot's "In questa reggia" is a joy to the ear; her range and power are exceptional, as in the muted passion of her piano. Just listen to the soar up to the high C in "O patria mia!" Singing as one seldom ever hears. Notice, too, the 20's style of portamento in string playing—a curious phenomenon, but it seems to jell with the soprano far more than would clean phrasing.

Two piano recitals this week. Firstly, from Samson Francois and the French National Radio under Paul Kletzki comes a recording of the Schumann and the Chopin 2nd piano concerto (MXLP 20017). Altogether, two insipid performances boxily recorded and ham-fistedly played. The piano sounds like a clapper-board. The lack of transience is disgusting; it is simply not possible to recommend this. Similarly with Cziffra's playing some of his "favourites," but for different reasons. The tone of Cziffra's instrument is clear and wide as is the playing (Rachmaninoff, Chopin, Gounod, etc.). Not so noticeable in the Rachmaninoff G minor Prelude perhaps, but listen to his playing of Chopin and Mendelssohn. What magnificent nerve. Forte, forte, forte. His technique is unquestionable. Some may beg to differ on the interpretation. I do.

M.J.W.

Aussie Poet Mudie Shows Maturity

"THE NORTH-BOUND RIDER," by Ian Mudie. Published by Rigby Ltd., Adelaide. 56 pages.

THIS is Mr. Mudie's ninth volume of poetry and in the best of his poems there is evidence of a maturity that makes even the heaviest cliché get off the ground. This may be linked up with his advocacy of verse speaking and his belief that all poetry should be spoken.

His volume runs the gamut of all the Australian images, the vast outback, the beach and memory, the unrealistic city, Ned Kelly, the old farmer, the mildness of Australian winters, the snake, and destructive semi-tropical rain.

HIS first poem, giving the title to the volume, is the attempt of the poet to find a place for himself in the "horrible terrain"; to build his own existence, there where he is, without drifting to England. It is this purpose that many of the other poems carry on with, "to examine my thoughts, my surroundings as I actually am." There is a deep symbolism in the name of the area the poet seeks, "Tombstone," and in the tough pragmatic anti-intellectualism he meets.

"Books" they would snort. Huh books."

The romanticism present in so much of his poetry is shown clearly in this poem where "the dreaded region" is both his pain and joy at creation. In "Afternoon at the Beach" Mudie turns the moving time present into a moving time past and then achieves a three dimensional effect by pushing this into the time future. But his introduction of a nuclear shadow on the time future is clumsily done:

"Tell me is that not a mushroom shadow, high on the clear sky."

"Tell me is that not" is clumsy as is ". . . It makes me wonder," in "Silent Birds," which relies too much on the pace the author moves us along at, to gloss over some bad clichés.

Mudie uses Yeat's image of the swan in "Girl And Swan," but

reverses the process, so that the girl rejects the swan. But "And hastens from this place" seems far too impersonal for the direct relationship Mudie has built up between the reader and the girl with the swan. In "Love is a Black Swan" the poet skillfully invokes the erotic rhythm of love making . . .

"Love is a black swan, is the black swan

But, oh, the blood on the beak."

But there is a contradiction in his poetry. He uses devices like "you're not dead, you're not dead," to create the humanistic impression 'a man is a man, is a man . . . and yet he cannot reconcile this when he uses nature as the foreground for a poem

"The fork turning the soil . . . A million things slain, and another million made homeless . . . while we "Cluck at the news Of perhaps a hundred Somewhere dead."

In "How long is Permanent" this same paradox is apparent. Permanent is "Not long enough, answer the hills. Not long enough."

When his thoughts are not just mundane, not just picking up the local idiom for its own sake, Mr. Mudie's poetry is very good.

He is also able to relate his rural poetry to an industrial society.

Roadways blossom
In shining paddocks of neon lights

Where petrol blooded monsters
Graze on electric flowers."

M.C.R.

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EXTRAV SOLUTIONS — SALIENT

"GOES TO THE PEOPLE"

A REQUEST for opinion on Extravaganza has revealed some solid and workable ideas. It seems that there is a wealth of show criticism, what remains to be seen is the general student response at casting time next year. If the ideas expressed below, although in many cases conflicting, do not provoke some activity, Extravaganza may well die.

THIS survey, rather obviously, is by no means comprehensive. It consists of interviews with some of those who were known to be thinking about Extravaganza.

Bawdy Show

"THE scriptwriter and producer of the 1958 Extravaganza were appointed the previous September," said Bill Sheat, noted Extravaganza producer of the '50s.

Part of Extravaganza's success in those years was due to the activities of a steering committee. With the producer of the previous year on it, the committee was able to assure the show of the essential continuity gained from experienced support. This committee died when Sheat left the show.

To solve some of the difficulties being experienced by Extravaganza at present, Sheat suggested a meeting be called of all those interested in the show.

Their experience and support would assist next year's effort. "A £25 prize was given for the script in 1950," he informed SALIENT. He also said an efficient advertising manager, which they lacked this year, was very necessary.

A bawdy, lavatory humour, political show was what the public expected, but it had to be well done.

His comment on the idea of holding a revue instead of an Extravaganza was: "Whoever thinks it is easier to produce a revue than an Extrav. is mistaken. I'm one of the few people in Wellington who have produced both and I know how difficult it is. Besides, it is necessary to have a tradition for these things. In Otago the clime is right. They have distinct Hostels and Dental, Medical and Phys.Ed. schools which can provide their own farces and male ballets."

Various factors led to this year's big loss. There was a heavy demand on the entertainment pocket from other shows. The messy opening night did not please the public, and Executive did not help by leaving it out in the cold. Sheat also mentioned the "ignorant rubbish" in Frances Lipson's editorial.

Clean Up, "or else"

"There are two basic problems confronting those in charge of Extravaganza 1964.

(1) How to break student

apathy and/or antipathy to Extravaganza.

(2) How to channel the resources behind Extravaganza in the best possible manner."

Dealing with the first problem, Mac Hamilton said that Extravaganza 1963 had done quite a bit towards breaking student apathy.

He felt, therefore, that 1964 may find the student body in a mood for "something better or else."

"But there will still be many not interested in such a show."

Hamilton was questioned about the attitude of musicians, dancers and drama club members.

"As I have always contended, these people are interested but wary. Why should they be interested in a nebulous thing which till opening night has no distinct form? Why should they waste their talent on an unknown quantity when they have possibilities of a known quantity, such as Drama Club major productions?" Hamilton declared:

1. A script is essential as early as possible. I suggest February, or at latest March 1st.

2. A producer, a music director, a ballet mistress, a backstage manager must be found at the same time and their names published widely. There is more chance of getting recognised talent if production talent is well known, and more so if well respected.

3. A good script and a good production team will easily inspire confidence in cast and backstage crew.

4. A good show will do more to rouse student apathy than advertising, no matter how good it be.

Student Apathy

"Apathy can and will be broken if the organisers do something early, instead of talking about what they have done in the past and what they'd like to do in the future."

"The second problem of how to channel the work of those interested can to a large degree be related to the first. Even if there is a nucleus of enthusiasts for an Extravaganza there is still no guarantee of a good show if the talent available is not utilised to the full.

"Actors are only as good as their producers make them, and the

producer in turn is bound by the script.

Hamilton Wants Revue

As to script and type of show, I prefer a revue as distinct from a plotted mid-Victorian melodrama dealing with politics, personalities, etc. The 'live' theatre has just started over the last five years to make a remarkable comeback—largely due overseas, and possibly here, to the influence of TV versus Cinema. The pattern in this country has been success in the live comedy, the avant garde plays, the musical and the revue. The nearest for Extravaganza's purposes is a revue. Thus, I favour it on grounds of box office success and the fact that a script can be written well in advance with punch lines easily inserted at the late rehearsal stage. Again, a revue-type show is essentially one of quick change, of slickness rather than stolidity. Satire can be used to just as great an effect in a short scene as it can in a lengthy dialogue and some well defined and well-worn character."

Drama Club Aid

The Drama Club would be willing to help produce an Extravaganza if there was competent organising, said Josie Knight, President of the Drama Club.

Extravaganza is primarily to entertain, but it must say something, said Brian Wigney, a second year Arts student.

Brian would be prepared to write a script, which would be ready by the beginning of the academic year. He felt it should say at least a little of what part of the Varsity at least feels. It would be presented in a series of short revue type sketches. The plot line in this year's Extravaganza did not come off. Without Mum and Dad (the lead actors), it would have become a series of Revue type sketches, a trend he said he would follow.

Formerly a lot of the cast had been working hard on a patchy script. They should move away from the lavatory humour and unfinished ideas, and include a good mixture of informed satire. To fill the show up with songs is to take the easy way out.

"A tremendous amount of energy and money is wasted because it lacks finish and is not going anywhere."

Jazz Club

"JAZZ CLUB musicians would probably be willing to play for Extravaganza," was the feeling of a senior Jazz Club member.

"However, they would probably need to be paid," he commented. "Any competent player who devoted his time to Extrav. would probably be foregoing other paying engagements."

Sophistication

Blizard was concerned with Extravaganza being a failure both in the lack of Student co-operation and the financial loss.

"Wellington is too sophisticated for two and a half hours of indiscriminate ribald satire.

"The Students' Association Theatre should be used for future shows, as the Opera House is too expensive."

There should be more students in the show, it should draw on the pool of talent within the University, and it should not make a loss.

Printed by Truth (N.Z.) Limited, 23-27 Garrett Street, Wellington, for the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association.

VUW Hockey Team Unbeaten From 1961

VICTORIA'S senior men's hockey team has not been defeated since 1961. Unbeaten in 33 games, the team seems assured of the local club championship as well as the Seddon Stick at the Winter Tournament. This record is the best the club has had since it was established as the first university athletic organisation 62 years ago.

THE side fields an impressive list of provincial and New Zealand University representatives.

ENERGETIC captain Denis Paget seems a likely choice for the right wing berth in Tokyo. Vice-captain and tactician Wilf Haskell provides the hinge for the University attack.

INSIDE-LEFT Byers, already at 18 a Northland representative and Olympic trialist, goes to Australia with Paget in the NZU team later this year. This team contains only two Wellington players, yet Victoria won the inter-varsity trophy at last year's Winter Tournament, and convincingly beat Auckland in the trials.

CENTRE FORWARD E. Sansom is a former NZU representative, and left wing R. Fowler has played for Otago. Craig Willis feeds the forwards in their goal-scoring feasts from centre half, with fellow Wellington representative (and NZU



W. HASKELL

wicketkeeper) Alister Botting and Methodist minister R. Gibson outside him.

"Veteran" Morrie Rendle has represented Wellington, Auckland, Canterbury and Otago. Left back Des Meades is a part-time student, and goalkeeper R. Rosemergy a lecturer in Psychology.

The future seems bright for the combination provided the team stays together, says captain Paget. Certainly the team has a record and future unlikely to be matched by many other club teams in New Zealand for some time.

LOST

One chestnut coloured bag. Containing all year's Economics II and Commercial Law I lecture notes and text books. Also black track suit top. Lost on night of Judo Club Dance from downstairs men's toilet (nearest Hunter block). Anybody giving information leading to its recovery gets £1 REWARD.

Please contact caretaker SUB or G. B. Sellar, Phone 71-407, Weir House.

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AUCKLAND DOES BETTER?

THERE was nothing little about Auckland's Congress. One hundred and forty students discussed sex, religion, politics and art for three days at Queen's Birthday Weekend; deep in the George Wilder country at Hunua 30 miles from Auckland. The campsite was surrounded by thick bush and nearby was a genuine all-American tourist attraction, an 80 foot waterfall.

I ARRIVED at the camp at dawn on the Saturday morning to find almost the whole camp asleep, perhaps a reflection of Dr. Geiringer's talk on "The Future Evolution Of Man." But everyone awoke for breakfast.

The rest of the weekend was filled with lectures, discussions, poetry and jazz, and an internal student squabble over the censorship of "Craccum."

Most important and interesting were the lectures. There was one each morning and evening lasting about an hour and followed after coffee by another hour's discussion. Both talks and discussions were very informal.

Professor Mathews spoke on the physical basis of life. Robert Tizard, MP, for Otahuhu, tore to shreds past policies in talking on "New Zealand's Century In The Pacific."

But the best speaker was Dr. Pearson who launched a broadside on religion. He laboured under the difficulty of a lack of Christians brave or dogmatic enough to enter the lions den. He demolished the various "Argument From Miracles," "teleological ontological arguments," also quoting as though it were gospel "the argument from evil against the existence of God."

A meeting, especially interesting to an outsider, was held to discuss the "Craccum" libel case. Unfortunately I found much of it hard to follow especially as to whether the article was actually libellous. But I remained with two impressions.

The Auckland Student Association president Rankin was very smooth and persuasive. However unlike past Victoria presidents he made the mistake of speaking at the beginning instead of the end, which enabled some big holes to be knocked in his arguments.

Certain points emerged which Victoria should follow in any future little congress:

1. A three-day weekend is far more suitable than a two-day one.
2. A camp site should be found a long way from the nearest hotel.
3. The speakers should be asked to speak on subjects that would lead to discussion.
4. Everybody, including speakers, should stay the whole weekend.
5. There should be organised programmes of debates, jazz, poetry, with as many different people directly participating as possible.

—D. A. FLUDE.



"OLD HANDS" Bill Sheat and Terry Brown.