

SALIENT

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Holyoake In Meek Government Stand

PETER BLIZARD, Brian Opie and Robin Bell were the members of the executive delegation which waited on the Prime Minister last Monday to discuss French nuclear test.

Peter Blizard opened by asking Mr. Holyoake what measures the Government considered taking to bring further pressure to bear on the French Government to prevent them going ahead with their testing plan. He suggested multi-lateral pressure from all South Pacific countries, pressure from the members of the South Pacific Commission, and the initiation of protest at the UN.

Mr. Holyoake said that the Government had taken every possible step to bring pressure to bear on the French. The Government had initially heard rumours of French testing in the Pacific, and had asked the French for more information. (Later Mr. Holyoake said that he was not interested in rumours.) As soon as the Government was certain, he had lodged an official protest, which was rejected. A further protest was lodged, not formally at the time of the initialling of the test ban treaty.

Returning to the question of the South Pacific Commission, Mr. Holyoake said that he was not overwhelmingly impressed by the idea of trying to exclude France from this Commission as it would not be in the interests of the Pacific peoples to do so.

Peter Blizard pointed out that this was not necessarily implied by his suggestion. He pointed out that France's present attitude was inconsistent with the charter of the Commission and suggested that this should be drawn to the attention of France. Mr. Holyoake said that this was a fair point which he had not thought of.

On the point suggested by Blizard, that New Zealand should initiate protests in the UN, the Prime Minister said that the matter would be raised in the UN, though he did not say by whom. He anticipated that the partial test ban treaty would be tabled by the three powers involved, and that other nations would be urged to adhere. "New Zealand delegates will be instructed to do this," said the Prime Minister. "The Government will take every conceivable opportunity to urge complete cessation of nuclear testing everywhere," he said.

In reply to the suggestion that France had adopted a "mind your own business" attitude, Holyoake said that this was not so. New Zealand's protest had been a normal diplomatic protest, and the French had rejected it in the normal way. The "mind your own business" idea was only implied to the extent that any formal rejection implied this, he said.

When asked about measures the Government would take to protect the peoples of the Island Territories from fallout, Holyoake said that teams would be sent to check radiation levels in fish, etc., as had been done in the past.



SECRETARY Brian Opie (right) and P.R.O. Robin Bell, members of Stud.Ass. delegation to Mr. Holyoake.

Nordy Agrees On Test Protest

WHEN a Students Association delegation questioned him on the proposed French nuclear testing, Mr. Nordmeyer agreed with the view that the New Zealand Government has not protested strongly enough to France.

"THE French Government apparently regards New Zealand's protest as purely a matter of form, and has treated it as such," he said.

He thought the time had come to make our concern much more clear to the French.

"The Government should endeavour to persuade all South Pacific countries to put forward a

many countries would welcome a lead on this matter.

He felt that the United Nations could be used as a forum in which to bring pressure to bear on France. This would be particularly important if the Three-Power Moscow talks produced test ban agreement. There was a danger that unless such pressure was given high priority, France might spend so much on preparations that there would be no chance of her turning back.

It was also possible that France could jeopardise such an agreement if she continued testing when other countries had agreed to stop.

Asked what students could do to help, Nordmeyer said that they had a part to play in mobilising public opinion. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament had already done a great deal towards this, but he felt there was a need for a much stronger lead to public opinion. This could be the responsibility of students.

In reply to President Peter Blizard's suggestion that the Opposition table a motion in Parliament calling on the Government to make immediate representations to France, Nordmeyer said that owing to Parliamentary procedure, such a motion would have no chance of being debated this session. However, since there was a petition before the House on this subject the Opposition would raise the matter when this was discussed.



united protest against France's programme," he said.

Nordmeyer felt that those who despaired of what New Zealand could do did not realise that

French Embassy Push Students Out

A DELEGATION from the Victoria University Students' Association visited the French Embassy recently to try to find out something of the French policy on Nuclear Testing. After ten minutes in his office, the First Secretary asked them pointedly to leave.

Among the delegation were Students' Association President Peter Blizard, Secretary Brian Opie, P.R.O. Robin Bell, and Cultural Affairs Officer Murray Rowlands.

Blizard, speaking first, intimated that questions would be short and to the point. He stated that the Students' Association was disturbed about the apparent indifference of the French to world opinion. Was France, he asked prepared to go ahead with testing of Atomic weapons regardless of circumstances?

The answer amounted to a "no comment." The secretary simply told the delegation to read Prime Minister Holyoake's recent press statement on the subject. He repeated this suggestion in answer to several other questions.

Blizard pointed out two probable effects of a French continuation of testing:

1. It would have a discouraging effect on the present test-ban discussions in Moscow.
2. Tests in the Pacific area would be likely to endanger the life and health of persons resident in the area.

The Secretary merely re-iterated that atomic weapons were necessary for the West as a deterrent to Russia.

Questions continued:

Blizard: Would not French testing in the future provide an excuse for other powers to continue testing, despite any agreement that might be made by them?

Secretary: We cannot answer for the others. In any case we have not tested recently. How do you know we are going to do so?

Bell: Preparations are going ahead in Tahiti and in the Gambia Islands. Do you mean to say that the French are going to considerable expense for no reason? It seems unlikely.

Rowlands: Have the population of the Gambia Islands been evacuated as yet?

Secretary: Not yet.

Blizard: What would be the French attitude to an agreement signed between the three powers at Moscow?

Secretary: No agreement has yet been signed.

Blizard: Thank you.

Blizard, continuing, asked whether France had any consideration for the opinion of the peoples in the testing area.

Secretary: The Americans tested at Bikini and the British at Christmas Island without any such consideration.

Bell: There was little knowledge of the danger when the Americans tested in 1947 and 1948.

Secretary: Oh, well!

Blizard: In any case, the fact that others have tested without consideration is no excuse for the French to do so.

Secretary: If you think that you had better leave my office!

Council Decision Disappoints

"THE Council's decision to delay the introduction of Maori Studies into the Vic. curriculum is most disappointing," said Buddy Nikora, President of the Maori Club.

NIKORA told SALIENT that probably less than 100 students in New Zealand sit University Entrance in Maori. Maori as a language is taught in very few schools and only in one university, and at none of the training colleges. "If integration is to take place the Government and universities should move now to introduce the study of the Maori language."

HE asked, "How can integration—the combining of the best of both ways of life—take place unless the pakeha has this knowledge? How can the Maori people hope to retain the best of their culture when their Government—the New Zealand Government—is doing little to educate them in its values."

both Maori and pakeha—would like to take Maori studies next year, the Education Committee of the Students' Association and Maori Club have conducted a survey and will present the facts to Council.

"We want a lecturer in Maori studies appointed next year and reconsideration of the apparent decision to shelve the question of the establishment of a Pacific Studies Department," said Nikora.

TO convince Council that a large number of students at Victoria—

Let's Direct Our Democracy

A RECENT EDITORIAL in CANTA regurgitates the age old arguments on Communist rights in a democratic country. "The Communist abuses the rights he enjoys in a democracy, since he employs them to a perverted end—the destruction of those very rights, that very democracy" (CANTA July 19). The writer goes on to claim that the value of freedom lies in the "use we make of it. As members of a society we are bound to aim for the benefit of that society as a whole."

However, to make his argument hang together, Mr. Ward is forced to conclude "our democracies rely too greatly on the worth of individual judgment, on the free (and generally uninformed) conscience." He adds that some "firm authority" should "determine what is beneficial for society." He avoids stating that his argument would pervert democracy even more surely than any Communist efforts.

The attitude displayed by Mr. Ward is merely a watered down version of Burke's "swinish multitude." This well-known mistake fortunately gave rise to extensive and justified indignation among the so-called pigs. It should be in these even more enlightened times that Mr. Ward's utterances receive the derision they deserve.

Mr. Butler, printed below, attempts to disprove G. Hawke's argument that the Communists should be allowed election rights. He gives himself and his kinsman Mr. Ward, away when he admits, in his closing lines, of the sound commonsense of the people of New Zealand."

W.A.

Sir,—In the issue of SALIENT printed on Tuesday June 18 1963, Mr. G. R. Hawke makes the assertion that the Communist Party of New Zealand has become as conventional as any other party. He appears to base his argument upon the intention of the CPNZ to campaign in the 1963 General Elections and upon a statement by Mr. Ron Smith defining revolution as 'a rapid process of change.' To my personal knowledge the CPNZ has put up tickets at each General Election since 1949 as well as standing candidates in local body and trade union elections. The portrait Mr. Hawke paints is, however, scarcely recognisable as being that of the party which has for years held aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism in Oceania and has united all the democratic and progressive forces in New Zealand in vigorously waging the struggle against imperialism. Cde. Lui Ning-I of China at the Easter 1963 CPNZ Conference held in Auckland.

While Mr. Ron Smith as a senior officer of Industries and Commerce Department, and a tireless campaigner for peace and better toilets at Island Bay School, may prefer to avoid airing in public the concept of revolution subscribed to by the Party of which he is a member, the official statements of the CPNZ and the Government Party of China place revolution in a different perspective.

In a joint statement of these parties signed by V. G. Wilcox on May 25 1963 in Peking on behalf of Mr. Ron Smith and other

Communist Party members, we read inter alia that 'in the struggle to realize the general goal (i.e. proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat) the party of the working class invariably wishes to achieve the transition to socialism peacefully, but it must at all times devote major attention to the arduous work of gathering revolutionary strength and must fully prepare itself for non-peaceful transition The illusory view that the reactionary ruling classes may hand over power voluntarily is, in fact, a modern version of social democracy.'

Readers who wish to make further researches into the pro-Chinese line of the CPNZ and the China-Russia split will find the April and May 1963 issues of the NZ Communist Review and the June 21 and May 31 issues of the Peking Review rewarding sources of information.

In view of these positions adopted by the responsible officials of the New Zealand and Chinese parties I have great difficulty in accepting the validity of Mr Hawke's argument and can only hope that the objective conditions never become 'ripe' in New Zealand. The only good reasons I can see for granting election rights to the CPNZ are that these will enable the party to have increased contact with the sound common sense of the people of New Zealand and so corrupt the revolutionary vigour of their Marxism-Leninism. I am etc.—M. D. J. Butler.

(Abridged—Ed.)

More On Evans And Read

Dear Sir,—Having paid some attention to the recent battle of words between your art critic Gary Evans and the esteemed Professor Munz, I find myself ready to agree almost literally with T. S. Eliot's description of the critic as a second-order mind.

Eliot, however, still attributes to the critic the useful functions of clarifying and objectivising thought about art and of providing some sort of working standards by which works of art may be judged. The sort of criticism indulged in by Mr. Evans, however, does neither of these things. It is not only almost entirely subjective, but petty, pedantic, and lacking any consistent basis of judgment.

Mr. Evans can certainly wield words. He uses his pen, however, almost as though he were stirring a glue-pot. One gets the impression that he fancies himself as some sort of latter-day Dr. Johnson. If he is indeed a frustrated artist, even if his talent be small, he would perhaps benefit if he were to take a brush and paint in hand, or attempt some creative writing. At least he might gain some comprehension of the artist's point of view, in which he is totally lacking at present.

As for the type of controversy in which Evans has engaged with Dr. Munz, this is of no service either to art or to criticism, and seems to serve only to gratify the egos of the participants.

Evans quotes Sir Herbert Read—"People's minds are like Pernod, they go cloudy when words are poured into them." It would seem that his own is somewhat clouded, indeed that the words have solidified and stultified his thinking to an advanced degree, and he is attempting to off-load some of them on to his readers.

Please, Mr. Evans, find some other outlet. Try talking to yourself.—I am, etc.

JOHN MURPHY.

Dear Sir,—After ploughing through G.L.E.'s defence of his criticism of Sir Herbert Read, one point remains clear in my word-clouded mind. Argumentum ad hominem (last sentence) never "bolstered up the remarks" of any discerning art critic.—I am, etc.,

T. J. WAGHORN,
Science Student.

SIR,—I admit that Gary Evans has read Read. But it is obvious that he has not understood him. Read is not a difficult writer, and there would be no need to say much about him if it were not for the nonsense that Evans has written on him.

Evans is not much of a controversialist. I did not say that Evans dismisses the views of artists. I said that Read uses these views and that there is no ground for Evans's accusation that Read uses the crutches of ratiocinative reasoning. If Evans will look carefully, this statement does not imply that Evans dismisses the views of artists. It means that Evans dismisses Read's use of these views.

Evans completely misrepresents Read's views on surrealism. Perhaps he should reread the relevant passages in "A Concise History of Modern Painting." Surrealism was a very exciting phase in modern art and poetry, which derived directly from the French Symbolists, and though the movement as such is dead, it has made a number of very illuminating contributions. Evans's description of Read as flirting with "modish Marxism" is about as illuminating as the statement that in his youth Einstein flirted with modish arithmetic. Read is a romantic anarchist, and Evans ought to reread the essays in "To Hell With Culture." Since Read is an intelligent man, he has found it necessary at times to change his opinion on all sorts of things.

Evans alleges a contradiction in Read's argument that reason is

Letters to the Editor....

all important, and the NZBC talk in which Read said that only through the arts fear and despair can be combated. Since the NZBC talk is an exercise of reason, I cannot detect the slightest contradiction there. Read uses reason in order to explore the limitations of reason. As far as art is concerned, Read argues, in my opinion correctly, that the cognitive content of a work of art transcends its conceptual definition. This is a rational argument which explores the limits of reason.

Evans quotes several statements by Read about the capacity in which Read says he is writing. All these alleged contradictions prove is that at various times Read is writing in various capacities. It is foolish to nail him down to any one and reminds one strongly of the late Senator Macarthy's method of convicting people of Communism. On the whole, Evans displays a number of most disagreeable and irresponsible journalistic habits, not the least disagreeable of which is his insinuation that anything cerebral is bad.

Evans displays an unbelievable confusion of mind in his argument about the jugs. The fact that the Greeks used an inverted pear does not contradict Read's argument. And the fact that Leach does not favour the unduloid form is irrelevant to it. For Read was speaking only of the form that predominates.

When Read insisted that the pear-shape of jugs is not derived from the fruit, he wanted to suggest that the pear-shaped jugs, though shaped like natural objects, are not imitations of nature. Evans wonders who but Read would have thought so. He is apparently not acquainted with the naturalistic theory of art.

Evans says that Read is out of touch with reality since the pear shape of the jug is functionally, not aesthetically, conditioned. If Evans had ever read Read carefully, he would have noticed how strongly Read stresses that in good art, function and aesthetic value coincide. Read has some fascinating things to say about Henry Moore's functional dependence on his materials—to mention only one example.

Evans ridicules Read's insistence that the potter in shaping the pot has instinctively given it the tense form of a liquid drop, as a "poet's conceit." Evans apparently does not know that in poetry the word "conceit" has no pejorative meaning! But I am prepared to overlook this matter because I realise that a professional "art critic" like Mr. Evans cannot be expected to be familiar with the technicalities of literary criticisms as well. Instead let me say that Read's argument in this matter points to a profound truth: In good artistic creation, the artist follows a reason deeper than any conscious design and expresses, almost unconsciously, an organic truth: in this case, the natural shape assumed by a liquid drop.

The artist does not consciously imitate nature; but nature's shapes make an indelible impression on him (Picasso). Alternatively, Read might have wished to indicate with this argument that a good artist's hands are guided by the same universal natural forces that cause a liquid drop to have the shape it has. "The life which the great artist reveals," wrote Ruskin, "is organic life, the life which is identical throughout the universe, which is God in natural phenomena and God in animals and men." I am, etc.,

PETER MUNZ.

MR. EVANS REPLIES

Dr. Munz's rejoinder is about as unconvincing as the literary meanderings of Read himself. I have neither the space nor the inclination to go through this letter clause by clause, and will therefore content myself with a comment on clause (8).

In his condescending manner, Munz accuses me once again of semantic ignorance. It is surely apparent to any reasonably intelligent person that the immunity of a "poet's conceit" from pejorative

connotations is dependent upon its use in a poetic context. Does Munz, like the famous M. Jourdain, not know the difference between prose and poetry? To elaborate for his benefit, a "poet's conceit" when carried over into prose is divested of its poetic licence and, consequently, attracts its usual dictionary meaning.

"Disagreeable and irresponsible journalistic habits," I fear, are not the sole prerogative of the professional journalist.

[The Evans-Munz correspondence is now closed.—Editor]

Constipation Is Mental

Sir,—I have known Gary Evans for some years. He is mentally constipated.

SALIENT's Art page gives him relief; for the sake of his health do not take it away from him.—I am etc.

ROBIN MACONIE.

Official Story

SIR.—I have read the report "Scientists Need Air" in last week's SALIENT and would be obliged if you would publish this additional Departmental comment.

The University is organised on a departmental basis and as needs appear in any department they are met by seeking additional resources. In the case discussed, the Physics Department some years ago bought a liquid air machine. Within the Chemistry Department a similar need subsequently developed and was met initially by a not uncommon arrangement whereby the Physics Department supplied liquid air. No question of payment arose, and the Physics Department was good enough to underwrite the expenditure of technician time involved. The use of liquid air in the Chemistry Department thereafter increased very rapidly and reached a point where it was hardly fair to expect another department to act as the source of supply and at this stage an application was lodged with the Research Grants Committee. This body, after examining the position fully, agreed to the request. This was early in 1961. During Term the machine is running three days weekly and I have no doubt it will be even more fully in use over the next two or three years.

The phrase "recent departmental squabble" appears inappropriate, and the suggestion in the last paragraph, that the destination of the first machine was ever in doubt, can hardly be taken seriously. I also find it impossible to make any logical sense of the sentence: "The Chemistry Department applied to buy a machine itself, but instead was granted one."—I am etc.

S. N. SLATER.

Geography Student

Sir,—I am a British student of Geography and the structure and development of your country has always been of great interest to me. I would very much like, if possible, to get in touch with one of your students as I feel an interchange of ideas may prove fruitful to a study of our two closely linked countries and certainly, friendship is the surest way of understanding. If you would pass on my request I would be most grateful. I am 18 years old.—I am, etc.

ROGER N. TABER.

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Sex Education As Factor In Crime

MR. SPENCER, Commissioner of Police, is known to be a kind and capable man. Even so, when SALIENT asked me to interview him about sex education I felt slightly nervous. He was about five minutes late and he apologised three times during the interview. A female secretary dressed like a policewoman showed me into the largest office I've ever seen and Mr. Spencer asked me to sit down.

TO save time, I handed the Commissioner a carbon copy of a set of questions. The first was "What do you mean by sex education?"

"I don't mean the sexual act itself," he said, "but more a background to sex. The cause of most maladjustment to sex is through an ignorance of the background." I asked how long it would take for results to show. "If we started now to give the type of instruction that I envisage to teenagers, then to their parents through Marriage Guidance Counsellors, it would take approximately two or three generations before improvement would become noticeable."

"AS for the method, instruction would be given by persons able to talk to young people and their parents on this subject. By that I mean doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists. I feel that they could be drawn from the Health and Justice Departments. This would mean an increase in the staff of both Departments."

Sex education would be ineffective in schools if parents decided to oppose the whole idea. Mr. Spencer hopes that this will not be the case.

I asked him at what age instruction would be given. There would be no point in delaying it until the last years at secondary school; by then those who need guidance most would have left school. So the age group would be between twelve and fifteen years old. "Then," he said, "the instruction would give the teenager some indication of the urges, frustrations, and compulsions met with at adolescence, and help them to overcome them in a manner which would ensure the adjustment to society in general. And if the parents had the same knowledge of what the adolescent teenager is going through it would establish confidence in both of them. The understanding help that the parents would be able to give with the knowledge they'd acquired would help their child through adolescence—the most difficult part of life."

How would he relate all this to those already in Borstal? He said: "I feel that youngsters in Borstal have become, through lack of knowledge on this subject, maladjusted in some manner to sex, which has caused them to have their outlet in some other kind of crime or violence. Some steps should be taken to ascertain their cause of derailment and then instruction given accordingly."

Mr. Spencer believes that most crimes, however small, are related in some way to sex maladjustment. He said that it is a belief that the first five years of a child's life

When I left his office, Mr. Spencer helped me and my duffle bag out of a huge, cushioned chair and saw me to the door. He asked me to remember that the views he had expressed were really those of a layman, gathered over a long period of service in the Police.—D.F.

decided how he will be, sexually, in later years—normal, perverted or homosexual. Parents are not aware of this. "Even feeding at the breast," he said, "is a half-pie sexual act. These things must be handled properly and with knowledge."

As examples, Mr. Spencer told me about some of the cases he handles. A child may be charged with stealing, or some other minor crime. He goes home and the reaction from his mother is a fit of hysterics and weeping, from his father—anger. They may not speak to him for a week or two. These are the two people he loves and trusts. Then he goes back to school, having lost his security, and joins a gang of other boys in similar positions. In every gang there is one boy who is fundamentally bad and he will become the ringleader and create the inevitable crimes. This is how gang rapes occur. Parents don't realise that the cause of the boy's misbehaviour is very often sexual, even in the case of the child who has stolen. Something sexual has urged him to do it.

Even those children who are charged with sex crimes are ignorant of "the background to sex." "I've spoken with young girls here in my office who are on charges of carnal knowledge. They may be pregnant but we can't be sure and I have to ask them about menstruation. I try to use their language, but in many cases they just look blank and don't know what many words mean. Every child should know the correct name and REASON for everything . . . not only WHAT happens but also WHY it happens."

Finally, Mr. Spencer reflected that the present generation had less opportunity of staying out of trouble. There is more money available to a teenager than there was, say, a generation back. Cars, television, picture theatres, more freedom, all mean that a child actually has less chance of remaining free. Sooner or later there will be a temptation that perhaps would not have existed twenty years ago.

Around The Campus

By El Crud

I AM writing the column again this week as the first draft earned me so much abuse from such literary slob as Kiwi Peters, Shot Boldt, Click Clark, Red Osborne and that famous son of Nelson College (see Truth and Lord Rutherford), that my supreme confidence in my ability faltered for a moment. The aura with which I had surrounded myself vanished temporarily like a courting couple at a party. What is wrong? I asked myself. Where is the old jole de vivre, the witty puns, the brilliant shafts that built for El Crud the devotion of so many? This, I must admit, is a rhetorical question and I shall take refuge in the fact that Kiwis are rapidly becoming as rare as a pork sausage in an Arab restaurant.

John Jensen went for a stroll around Kelburn in the pouring rain the other night for a bet. He not only won the bet but bludged a cup of coffee from the girlfriend of the other party and jacked her up for the following weekend.

Was in the cafe with the Physics 111 boys the other day. I don't take Physics 111 on account of not having passed Physics 11, but I often sit with them during their long sojourns in the cafe. They were all a bit hot under the collar because the Chemistry bods had come in, in their resplendent lab coats. Resentment seethed amongst the men of nuclear magnetic resonance. "Look at them," said John Elliot, "they've probably got two coats; one for the lab and one for here." I laughed, but secretly I sympathised with them; the Physics boys have no badge of office, nothing to tell they are not doing Psychology. Their lot is hard.

Even bought a copy of "Spectrum": One of the contributors kindly explained the finer points of form and how his poem represented three moods, each clearly distinguished by a change in form. I'm afraid this sailed unimpeded over my head and although it sounded way in, I was forced to comment that the only poem I liked was the one by Marrea Stokwitz.

I hear the cops had a blitz of the Midland the other night, threw some of the boys out and told them things are going to get tougher. Maybe the days of The Old Mid are passing; Mac Hamilton's cherubic face will no longer be gazed upon by all and sundry. It's to the Tramways men, drink with the working classes.

So the cafe prices have at last gone up. I'd been expecting it for some time really; it's just one of those small tragedies of which life is full. My pockets are weighted with pennies and I have had to buy a stronger belt. The size of the doughnuts represents a monotone decreasing sequence with no lower bound (Apologies to the Maths Dept.).

That well known character Bruce McFlagon, fresh from his conquest of Kelburn Fountain, lost the annual Weir stakes by seven yards. His alcohol powered locomotion found the heavy going of Kelburn Park too much and he faded badly after a promising start.

Sid Hurlburt writes from Rhode Island, where he is head of the A.P. In fact he is the only A.P. man in Rhode Island, has a bottle of Red Band for the first New Zealander who turns up.

Had several offers from people who said they'd write the column this week. Sue Gabriel, one of that fiery four who live at 60 Salamanca Road, said that people only read the column to see who is mentioned, and that one could get by, by printing a list of names. Datta, Dhayadvam, Danyatta.

Sino-Soviet Dispute Effects All Reds

THE struggle between the Soviet Union and Communist China for exclusive control of the world Communist movement is having a profound effect on the international front organisations, such as the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), International Union of Students (IUS), International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ), and the many others.

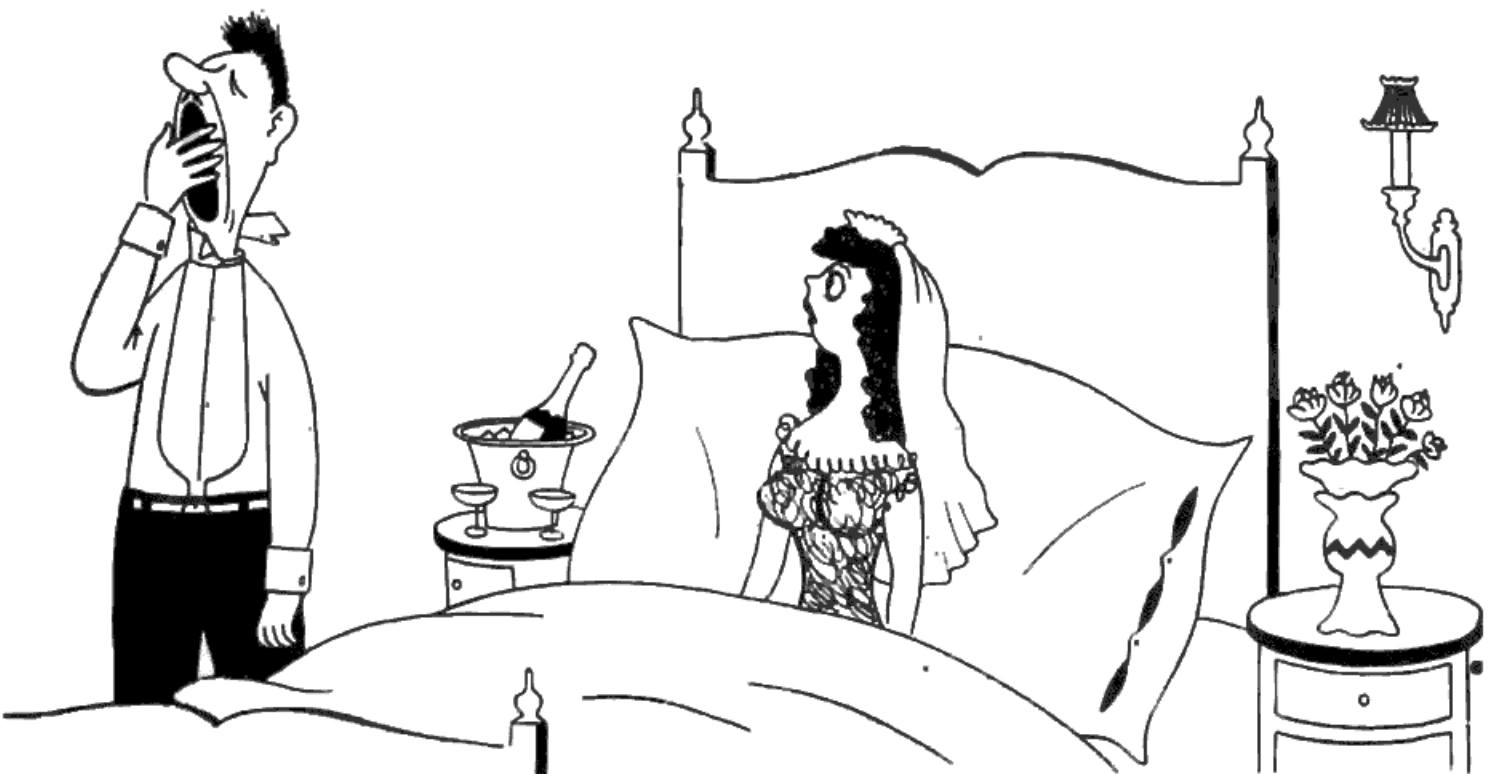
ALTHOUGH the numerous congresses and conferences initiated by these organisations have always served as pipelines for the Communist—specifically, Soviet—foreign policy line (the zigs and zags of Soviet foreign policy over the past 15 years can be easily traced by following the IUS resolutions of the same period), these congresses are now turning into open battlegrounds for the tug-of-war between the pro-Soviet and the pro-Chinese factions within the Communist movement.

THE basic dispute in the ideological realm is whether the attainment of world communism can best be brought about by "peaceful" means or by war and revolution. Peking's leaders are bitterly opposed to Khrushchev's policy of "peaceful coexistence" with the legitimate non-Communist governments of the West and the "non-committed" nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Moscow has the backing of the West European Communist parties and of the East European regimes with the conspicuous exception of Albania. Peking's "allies" include the powerful Indonesian and Japanese Communist parties.

That this dissension has impaired the efficacy of the Communist-controlled international organizations and their attempts to present themselves as broadly-

based non-partisan movements representing the universal aspirations and interests of students or women or peace-lovers-as the case may be—without regard to politics is now quite obvious. Delegations from the non-committed countries have shown increasing annoyance at the tendency of the conferences to degenerate into sounding-boards for controversies which have no bearing whatever on the advertised purposes of the conference.

At the seminar held by WFDY in Algiers (April 25-29, 1963) to discuss "Youth in the fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for independence and national construction," delegates, particularly Africans, expressed disappointment and disgust over the way African problems were ignored. The Moroccan delegate called it a waste of time. This was a conference on African soil, he said, and he and his colleagues had expected something pertinent to African problems to emerge from the discussions; but no positive work had been done. I.I.Y.A.



POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

Dr. Merle Fontain, Professor of Government at Harvard University will be giving an address entitled

"INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA" in E006 on Monday 9th September. Here on a Carnegie Scholarship, Dr. Fontain is a world authority on Russia and author of "How Russia is Ruled" and "Smolensk under Soviet Rule".

AMERICAN ANALYSES RACE PROBLEM

"COURT-SUITS, sit-ins, pray-ins and protest marches are 'pressure points,' the necessary irritants which alone can achieve advancement in the racial problem. In a community already making progress, these irritants must never erupt into violence. In the deep South, in the atmosphere of religious adherence to segregation and white superiority, it seems, however, that those irritants often bring violence." SO said Mr. Marshall Raffel, senior lecturer in the Political Science Department, recently arrived with his family in New Zealand, from Maryland, USA. Mr. Raffel, a graduate in Philosophy from Illinois University, also studied at Columbia and Harvard, was a member of the Maryland board of the American Civil Liberties Union, a group concerned with defending the civil rights and liberties of individuals.

RAFFEL contends that the white community did not calculate the explosiveness of the situation. He said it was recognised that there was deep feeling, but few had fully realised how close to explosion point that feeling really was.

RAFFEL is not an advocate of violence. "Generally, when you get violence, you have applied too much pressure. But it seems that it's the price we're going to have to pay in the deep South, to get the negro his civil rights."

RAFFEL was then asked whether he agreed with well-known negro author, James Baldwin, and leader Martin Luther King, that the Kennedy administration should "take a moral position and stop playing politics," and regardless of political dangers, the President should fight with all the powers at his disposal to get his civil liberties bill enacted.

Raffel thought that if Kennedy held to a firm moral stand, disregarding his political position, he might lose his opportunity to do long-term good. If the President sacrificed his chances for re-election, he would be negotiating from the weak position of only eighteen months more in office, of which at least six would be spent campaigning for re-election.

Furthermore, racial problems are not the only troubles on Kennedy's plate. If however Kennedy was re-elected, his position would be immensely strengthened. He would have a further four years to fight for his legislation. Elections would no longer concern him. Two four-year terms are the limit for the presidency. Kennedy's civil rights proposals to Congress are, Raffel believes, being forced upon him at this time; he would have preferred to do battle after the election.

It is well-known that the Southern Democrats are the political bloc hindering the passage of the Civil Rights legislation. These men, as senior members of the Senate, hold most of the positions of responsibility and influence. Kennedy has a very tenuous control over these men. "Even the threat to withhold aid from industry in the troubled areas does not have much effect," said Raffel. "How much industry is there in the deep South?"

Raffel feels the long term solution to this problem will only come when the reapportionment of representation is effected. "It is the rural vote which has the hold at the moment. The cities, where the more affluent, educated and progressive citizens are found, do not have the representation they deserve. Movement of more industry into the South, will also improve the situation. The more affluent the society, the more educated they become, and with education should come the greater tolerance to integration, and certainly an aversion for the present rigid Southern position, which is a hazard to good business."

Raffel pointed out that white leadership in integration policies is very much needed in the South. There are no organized white civil liberty workers in Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina or Georgia. Usually the white leadership is given by out-of-State groups. When local leaders, even moderates—raise their head in the deep South, they are often quickly driven out. The moderates of Little Rock, Arkansas, encountered great difficulties, and many have left.

In Mississippi, there was, until recently, only one white lawyer who would handle civil rights cases and he has been driven

from the state under pressure of arrest, trumped-up charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and threatened disbarment. "I, for one," insists Raffel, "could never live happily in the deep South, no matter how great the economic rewards. There is simply no support for negro sympathisers in these areas. The people don't like those tinged with controversy."

It is not difficult to understand that even if Kennedy succeeded in pushing his legislation through both houses, he could not hope for immediate equality. Negroes desperately need extensive reforms in education, living standards, and training in technical and scientific fields. In the words of President Kennedy; "If we are ever to lift them from the morass of social and economic degradation, it will be through the strengthening of our education and training services."

Even if positions were opened to both negro and white, the white is almost certain, at this stage, to be the better qualified for the job. Until equal opportunity for equal qualifications is made available, the negro will still remain economically inferior to the white.

A further presidential proposal concerns equal employment opportunity. Kennedy wants congressional approval for the executive power of cancelling government contracts, if contractors practise racial discrimination.

Raffel spoke of the potentially dangerous Black Muslims, whose aim is total separation of the races, with eventual black superiority. "It is a potentially explosive organization. They have no intellectual support, and no support from the more stable elements of the negro community. It has a primitive appeal, it is built around religious fervour and hate. It has not erupted yet, but if it does, it could cause a bloody mess."

The influence of the Ku Klux Klan has practically died. In its place said Raffel, has come the White Citizens' Council which is the rallying point for the ad-

vocates of segregation.

Raffel's answer to the final question was diplomatically liberal but cautious. "If my daughter wished to marry a negro, if this were her carefully considered choice, I would do nothing to hinder her. I think that the whole question is one of personalities. There are a lot of whites I wouldn't want her to marry, and the same tests would apply to negroes. I wouldn't want her to marry an illiterate or irresponsible man. But the decision would be hers.

"I would, of course consider it my duty as a responsible parent to point out the problems that the couple would encounter. There is a strong likelihood that their social relations and financial position would be affected. They might be unable to live exactly where they pleased."

It is clear the racial problem in the United States is one which will affect the nation for generations to come, regardless of the fact that Kennedy's civil rights programme recently presented to Congress, is the most liberal of the twentieth century. He proposes that Congress stay in session until the solutions so urgently needed to help wipe out racial discrimination, have been enacted.

It remains to be seen whether the people of the United States have the responsibility and the reason, appealed to by the President and his Attorney-General, to earn the right to stand on the pedestal as the shining example of Western democracy.

Only when equal civil rights are awarded to negro and white alike, and all racial dissension is eliminated, may Americans feel justified in quoting their great president, Abraham Lincoln, who wrote: "Thanks to all. For the great Republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for Man's vast future—thanks to all." F.L.

SOUTH AFRICA

IN SOUTH AFRICA, 111 faculty members of the Universities in Durban and Pietermaritzburg demonstrated against the imposition of detention of up to 90 days without court sentence with a possible extension of the term. They were protesting against a corresponding passage to be inserted into the South African penal code. The scholars bound themselves by signature to a declaration that they will call for a trial against everyone who is arrested or else demand his release.

Student Mirror.



A CLASSROOM at Warabri, an Australian Government settlement. (Austr. News and Information Bureau Photograph).

ABORIGINALS CAUGHT IN VICIOUS CIRCLE

"OUT of a population of more than 105,000 aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders in Australia, there are four studying at Universities," reports ON DIT, the Adelaide University Newspaper. The newspaper was commenting on the annual conference of the National Union of Australian University Students Aboriginal Scholarship Scheme (ABSCHOL).

THE report said that the majority never attain "intermediate level, many never go to high school. Exactly when they leave school is not known. Nor is it known why their scholastic standard is so low, beyond the rather vague knowledge that their home environment is rarely conducive to study, as it lacks many of the stimuli to knowledge when even the poorest white Australian homes take for granted. Such things as magazines, newspapers and books, radio and TV are missing.

"It is known that the low social position of Aborigines, which makes it difficult for them to utilize any education that they do obtain, tends to produce a disillusioned and apathetic attitude to education among the older generation, and consequently among the children.

"AT the moment, except in a few isolated instances, and in schools run by the Department of Territories in the Northern Territory, aboriginal children are taught in exactly the same way as any other children. No allowances are made for different social environment or cultural backgrounds.

"They are taught by a system which is part of the western culture to which they are strangers, and little effort is made to adapt educational methods to suit their general knowledge, so that you can find children living in wurlies on the gibber plains of Northern South Australia learning to read from books illustrated with pictures of houses, trees and cars which they have never seen, and containing simple sentences about situations familiar to white children, but rarely familiar to aboriginal children.

"Mother opens the door"
"Rover catches the ball"
"Father reads the newspaper"

"As well as learning to read, the aboriginal child has to acquire new concepts which the white child acquired effortlessly in its daily life. Thus the aboriginal child begins his education at a disadvantage, and the effects of his social environment tend to increase this retardation as he gets older. In this way a

vicious circle is formed, for the aboriginal standard of education cannot improve generally until the environment and social standing of the aborigines improves, and this cannot improve until educational standards are raised."

At the moment ABSCHOL provides scholarships to university, but this cannot remedy the defects in primary education. Neither is the £10,000 ABSCHOL has in hand adequate for more than the three existing scholarships. Next year, therefore, ABSCHOL plans to appeal for £50,000 to provide ten more.

WHAT RELIGION WEIR HOUSE

IN a religious survey conducted at Weir House, 35 said they were Anglicans, 21 Presbyterian, 7 Catholics, 6 Methodists and 3 Congregational. Twelve said they had no religion, four others were agnostics and two atheists. Four belonged to other churches, and another described himself as a Secular Humanist.



1. If I worship you, Lord will you give me peace of mind? 2. . . . and fame, and success in business, and insure the continued greatness of my country? 3. . . . and give a personal, written guarantee of immortality for me and all my family? 4. Oh—I must worship you "because you are God?" 5. . . . what kind of a deal is that? J. Crane.

Vietnam Dictator Diem

UNCERTAIN AND INHUMAN NZ FOREIGN POLICY

THE New Zealand Government must not be permitted to continue its present policy on South Vietnam. Recent events have again shown that the South Vietnamese Government, which New Zealand supports, is one of the most oppressive and undemocratic in Asia. We should think twice before entering the complex and tragic situation in Vietnam.

THE EXPLANATION of the present situation is to be found partly in the recent history of Vietnam. In 1940, the French acquiesced to Japanese occupation. About the same time, Vietnamese nationalists formed the "League for the Independence of Vietnam," better known as the "Vietminh." The Vietminh was a Nationalist rather than a Communist organisation.

IN March, 1945, the Japanese eliminated all French military and political power in Vietnam. The Vietminh took advantage of the ensuing administrative vacuum, and between March and the Japanese capitulation in August, 1945, established a strong and extensive administrative network. The Vietminh was not without opposition from other Nationalist organisations, but by the time the French returned to re-occupy their colony in 1946, they found the Vietminh had formed a "Democratic Republic of Vietnam," which had secure hold of most of North Vietnam and wide influence in the South.

WHEN the French tried to take over their former colonial territory, a bloody war followed. The French established a puppet "State of Vietnam" under the notorious old emperor, Bao Dai, who "ruled" from the more congenial surroundings of the French Riviera. This war was brought to an end by the Geneva Agreement of 1954, after the French had been defeated by the Vietminh in the famous battle of Dien Bien Phu.

THE Geneva Agreement provided for a temporary partition of the country pending free elections, which were to be held in 1956. South Vietnam, or the Republic of Vietnam, became independent and in July, 1954, Bao Dai appointed Ngo Dinh Diem prime minister. Diem set about eliminating political opposition in the South and in 1955 brought the country to the verge of civil war. Since then his shaky government has been constantly threatened from within his own country.

Despite pleas from North Vietnam, Diem has consistently refused to allow the promised free elections to take place. He claims that in Communist North Vietnam the elections would not be "free." The truth is that his government has never enjoyed popular support; on the contrary, it has a reputation for instability, corruption and inefficiency unrivalled in Asia. It has never become closely associated with the people, as the Communists of the North have.

It has consistently discriminated against Buddhists (about 80 per cent of South Vietnamese are Buddhists—Diem and his government are Catholic). It has strictly muzzled newspapers, it has a vicious police force capable of committing such atrocities as occurred in recent Buddhist demonstrations, when monks and nuns were brutally attacked and many injured, a few killed. It has never tolerated political opposition—the country's prisons contain an estimated 30,000 political prisoners. In its upper levels the government is largely controlled by Diem's own family.

It is unthinkable that New Zealand should participate in a war to support this regime. In South Vietnam, the Communist Vietcong guerrillas do have some popular support, though it is probably more an expression of opposition to Diem's regime than real sympathy with Communism. The Vietcong are recruited from the rural popula-

tion of the South. Despite recent American-backed offensives, Vietcong numbers have not been reduced and may even have increased to something over 25,000.

The USA decided in 1961 to give full scale help to Diem in his fight against the Vietcong. Now there are more than 12,000 American "advisors" in South Vietnam. This, of course, violates the Geneva Agreement, which required all foreign troops to leave Vietnam, but then the Agreement has been ignored by both sides ever since it was signed. (It should be noted that the Geneva Agreement which has such anxious lip service paid to it was not signed by the Republic of Vietnam, the USA or New Zealand—France and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were the key signatories.)

It was soon found that the key to the struggle lay not in superior military strength but in the co-operation and support of the countryside peasants. To keep a closer eye on them the USA initiated Operation Sunrise, in which South Vietnam's peasants would be herded into fortified villages. About half of the rural population has now been accommodated in these villages, but Time magazine estimated up to 80 per cent opposed the scheme and large numbers had to be "convinced" at gunpoint. Apparently the USA is in no hurry to introduce democracy to Vietnam.

Lukewarm enthusiasm on the part of Vietnamese troops has forced USA "advisors" to play a more active role in the war. Thus, it is ridiculous for the USA to denounce North Vietnam for supplying the Vietcong when they themselves are supplying, training and even fighting with the Diem forces.

The London Observer reported earlier this year that the USA is using the Vietnamese war to test new weapons. No doubt they are pleased to have real live humans to practice on—but this illustrates that selfish motives of self-defence and their own security are important factors in American participation, rather than concern for the fate of the Vietnamese people themselves.

On June 6 Mr. Holyoake announced that New Zealand had offered to send "a small non-combatant team of service personnel" to South Vietnam. By some inexplicable coincidence, this announcement came only a few days after Mr. Averell Harriman's ANZUS visit to New Zealand.

Neither the USA nor New Zealand seem to realise that even if

the Vietcong are eventually beaten, there can be no real victory until a stable popular government has been installed. Many New Zealanders lost their lives in the Korean war—and it is interesting to see what we helped establish in South Korea. The country is one of the most poverty-stricken in the world, it exists on American aid. The government has been plagued by instability, at present a military dictatorship is running South Korea.

New Zealand is committed to support Diem without making any immediately substantial contribution to his resources. If the war turns against Diem we would probably have to increase our forces there and take a more active role. Thus New Zealanders would again find themselves fighting in Asia, and for what? No doubt for the same ideals we fought to establish in South Korea.

Or perhaps it is our own security the New Zealand Government is worried about. If so, are we justified in prolonging a war in another country to serve selfish ends? If we do intend to do so, why not dispatch the whole army, and to hell with the Vietnamese? It would be more consistent than sending a "small non-combatant team."

Clearly the New Zealand Government is confused on this whole issue. But there is still time for it to withdraw its support of Diem and urge a quick and peaceful end to the passion of the war-weary South Vietnamese. New Zealand has the opportunity to change to a more liberal and especially more human foreign policy.—G.Q.

Vietnam Police Burn And Shoot

SOUTH VIETNAMESE students have suffered at the hands of Ngo Dinh Diem's police. Early in June, for example, 500 Buddhist students gathered in Hue (the ancient capital of Vietnam) before the office of the chief Government delegate for their region, to present a list of grievances.

THE 300 soldiers who were called out to disperse the crowd proceeded to do so by liberally using some kind of blister gas: 67 persons, mostly students, many of them girls, were hospitalised—40 with second-degree burns. Some are still in serious condition.

ON May 8, in Hue, the Buddhist populace, led by their monks, staged a protest demonstration. True to its Buddhist origin the demonstration was non-violent. Diem's troops fired into the unarmed crowd from steelclad cars and drove over some of the fallen. Nine were killed.

ON July 8, Nguyen Tuong Tam, one of the country's most celebrated intellectuals and writers, committed suicide on the eve of his treason trial for allegedly having participated in an anti-Diem coup in 1960. In his wallet was found this statement:—

"History alone will judge my life. I will allow no man to try me. The arrest and trial of all nationalist opponents of the regime is a crime which will force the nation into the hands of the Communists. I oppose this crime and, like the high priest Thich Quang Duc, I also kill myself as a warning to those people who are trampling on all freedoms."

Thich Quang Duc was the Buddhist priest who triggered the present series of demonstrations when he immolated himself in a Saigon street on June 11. A 15-year-old boy was killed, more than twenty injured, and many hundreds arrested when Diem security forces dispersed mourners at Thich Quang Duc's funeral.

In the United States, leading intellectuals have raised their voices against US support for "a regime universally regarded as unjust, undemocratic, and unstable." In South Vietnam itself, there is a widespread and defiant wearing of a tiny patch of yellow cloth by Catholics, Protestants, as well as by Buddhists . . . a tiny patch of yellow cloth worn by the poor and the rich, by students and intellectuals, by men and women, by all those in South Vietnam outraged by the Diem Government's meaningless and gratuitous oppression.

MRS. FREDA COOK, lecturer in English at the Normal University, Hanoi, told SALIENT that in contrast to the situation in Saigon there is not any kind of warlike atmosphere in Hanoi (capital of North Vietnam).

She said, "Only the knowledge that the struggle still goes on in the South and that relations and loved ones are involved creates a feeling of uneasiness which is expressed from time to time in demonstrations against American interference and of solidarity with the guerrilla fighters."

She continued, "Although North Vietnam is still a poor and rather backward agricultural country, it is gradually, sometimes spectacularly, raising its material and cultural standards. Eighteen years ago 90 per cent of the population were illiterate; now the situation is reversed."

Her students lead austere lives but warm in comradeship, and are more confident of their place in life than young New Zealanders. "They look forward to a bright future which they themselves are building," she concluded.



A VIETNAMESE guards a strategic hamlet in S. Vietnam from raiding Viet Cong troops.

Jazz Revolution Towards Abstract

JAZZ, having undergone one sweeping revolution since the war, is in the throes of a second. The jazz genealogists trace its development from bop via the modern extroverts to the new, abstract forms. The avant-garde experiments of Sonny Rollins, Ornette Coleman, Charlie Mingus, Eric Dolphy and Cecil Taylor may indeed be a new direction in jazz development.

CECIL TAYLOR has a tremendous reputation in the USA, but, as far as I know, **THE WORLD OF CECIL TAYLOR** (American pressing Candid 8006) is his first record to appear in Wellington. (Note: A pat on the back for several Wellington shops for taking imaginative advantage of slack licensing quotas to bring in a moderately good selection of American pressings.)

TAYLOR has had a somewhat bizarre career for such a determinedly individual musician. His jazz career, after intensive formal training, began with a series of gigs with men like Hot Lips Page and Johnny Hodges. In 1957 he moved into the Five Spot in New York (Thelonious Monk's regular haunt) with his own group, featuring Gil Evans's soprano sax, Steve Lacy. He and his quartet featured in Jack Gelber's play, **The Connection**, which has recently been filmed. Taylor's **Air**, composed for the play, features on this album.

Air is probably the best introduction on the record to his music. The piece begins with some dynamic drumming by Dennis Charles, and after a free chorus of this Taylor enters with some crashing dissonances alternated with short, jerky runs. His mood shifts to unaccompanied rubato, alternating with harsh, atonal chords, before the drums return and Archie Shepp, his tenorman, swings into a long, hectoring solo.

Taylor's solo which follows rides along on Charles' insistent and fierce drumming (cf. Mingus'

Danny Richmond), an orgy of terrifyingly brilliant atonal runs built on top of a strong off-centre left hand. Taylor's brilliant, splintered, whirling runs are the mood-setter in this piece.

AIR, which reminded me instantly of Mingus' **LOCK 'EM UP**, is a frightening and nerve-racking exploration of the mindless world of drug addiction portrayed in **THE CONNECTION**. But in case one thinks this is about all atonal music can be, the next track, the **SOUTH PACIFIC** ballad, **THIS NEARLY WAS MINE**, is a lesson in the strength of Taylor's conception of jazz as a poetic medium.

Taylor's solo, backed with some constructive bass by Buell Neddinger, is a masterpiece of blues, with a strong building rhythm. Taylor blends in the atonalities as more of a reinforcement than an essential element.

If you are able to put aside your conceptions about jazz and music after listening to these two tracks, then the rest of the record seems incredibly obvious. **E.B.**, an astonishing flow of Taylor's ideas

is probably the most interesting, especially if viewed as an extension of the piano developed by Monk and Powell. The left hand is no longer the oom-pah bass of the swing pianists—any bop fan knows that—but Taylor's concern with the shape and direction of music rather than the specific harmonic values has stripped it to its essence where it offsets and strengthens the tonal colouring of the right hand, which, free to wander at will, creates an abstract and total sound gestalt.—R.G.L.



PULITZER PRIZE winning play "J.B." by Archibald MacLeish will be staged in the Little Theatre from August 13 to 17, by Khandallah Arts Theatre. Pictured (above), from left, first reporter (John Bury), J.B. (Ron Garman), the girl (Joy Corleison), Sarah (Nan Clarkson) and the second reporter (Bruce Attwood).

Jane Austen Critic Avoids Obscurities

THE NOVELS OF JANE AUSTEN, by Robert Liddell (Longmans) 174pp. English price 25/-.

ROBERT LIDDELL belongs to that curious sect of Austen worshippers whose pleasure it is to top one another in praise of her. As he proudly remarks in the "apology" to this book, "I do not believe any critic has yet given her higher praise than I have."

SOME readers might find this tone irritating, but no one who has read Jane Austen could find this book less than interesting. It consists of commentaries on each of the six novels, with notes on "Sanditon" and the letters.

THE novels are dealt with in 150 pages, so there is hardly room for exhaustive erudition. Each commentary includes a short section on the sources, background and history of the novel. The author then moves to a study of the important characters and aspects of plot and style.

MERCIFULLY, he steers clear of structural analysis—his commentaries are divided under such headings as "Irony," "The Anti-heroine and the Anti-hero," "Personal Relations" and so on. Despite his admitted bias, he effectively exposes the roughnesses of Jane Austen's early works and provides food for thought on that puzzling novel, "Mansfield Park." He argues strongly that "Persuasion"

Oscar Wilde's Story At Last Public

OSCAR WILDE—THE AFTERMATH. H. Montgomery Hyde, Methuen, 30/- (UK).

THIS volume, by a distinguished "barrister, criminologist and author," continues the story of Oscar Wilde after the three trials of 1895. It is obviously an expansion of the earlier work, **THE TRIALS OF OSCAR WILDE**, by the same author.

HOWEVER, the new volume does have justification in itself, claiming to be "a sombre and at times terrifying picture of penal conditions in England towards the close of the last century and their impact on a man of Wilde's personality and acute sensitivity" (foreword).

A WELL documented work which gives in close detail the influences on and general situation of an imprisoned Wilde, it seems to be a yoking together of somewhat ill-matched forces. Wilde's story is an extremely interesting one in itself and perhaps this book makes hard work of combining detailed

accounts of general penal conditions with the individual story of Wilde's incarceration.

Nevertheless, Mr. Montgomery Hyde has made good use of the Home Office and Prison Commission Papers relevant to Wilde's imprisonment. Using his position as an MP, Hyde put a question in the House to the Home Secretary as to why these papers should be withheld from view. Permission being finally granted, Hyde was able to see a report on Wilde's mental condition which resulted in a transfer to Reading, various petitions from Wilde himself asking for more books, etc., and remission of sentence, petitions from friends and solicitors, and formerly unknown details about circumstances of the composition of **DE PROFUNDIS**.

The two petitions Wilde made from prison, reprinted on pages 71 and 82 of **THE AFTERMATH**, are indeed the "remarkable" documents Hyde claims they are. Officials noted of the petitions: "certainly does not contain evidence of failure of brain-power" (p.76). "The prisoner's fear of mental breakdown or a decay of his literary capability is expressed in too lucid, orderly and polished a style to cause apprehension on that point" (p.84).

While it is obvious that Wilde did suffer physically in several ways (eye-sight, hearing, loss of weight, etc.), unusual concern was shown about him over the whole period of his imprisonment, and he obtained special dispensations, particularly during the latter part of his term under Major Nelson at Reading Prison.

The story told of Wilde having to stand in a cold stone corridor while waiting for a new pair of shoes is ridiculed by a warder who struck up an acquaintanceship with him near the end of his sentence and who was later sacked for a kind deed towards a prisoner (Appendix E, p.214).

These and other examples cast doubt on the attitude Hyde takes in many places in assuming terrible consequences on Wilde of the conditions of his imprisonment. Although these must rightfully be deplored, it appears that the special conditions allowed Wilde ameliorated his situation considerably.

Hyde never tries to make out a similar argument towards the effects on Wilde's psychology as he implies in the more detailed analysis of Wilde's physical sufferings.

Inevitably in his treatment of **DE PROFUNDIS** and **THE BALLAD OF READING GAOL**, Hyde touches on how imprisonment affected Wilde's mental state, but this remains at a superficial level.

The real value of the book is in the historical aspect when it is dealing with Wilde's writings rather than in any literary or psychologically oriented study.

Even as a history, the book is dissatisfying in the limits Hyde sets himself. The foreword describes the book as "a sequel to the court-room story," a later chapter says "this is not the place to narrate the tragedy of the last phase of Wilde's life, since the book is principally concerned with his prison experiences and his writings" (p.181).

However, within these limits Hyde has done a significant job in processing the "large storehouse of material" which exists on this aspect of Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde.—W.A.

G.Q.

Bossa Nova As Jazz

IT doesn't look as if the most recent of the Great Dance Crazes—the bossa nova—is taking on in New Zealand.

It was probably inevitable: a generation brought up on the relentless twang-and-bang of rock and roll and the twist doesn't have the time or the rhythmic subtlety to take to an understated, rather more complex rhythmic pattern like the samba.

As for the music, the local jazz aficionados noted that Mr. Chubby Checker had recorded **Desafinado** and muttered "gimmick". But those who invested in the best of the monster crop of Bossa Nova LPs might have got a pleasant, if hardly bone-shaking surprise.

Jazzmen have been toying with the sophisticated rhythms of "Afro-Cuban" music for some time. Dizzy Gillespie's big band featured an exuberant Cuban drummer named Chano Pozo, who unfortunately found himself on the wrong end of a gun at the height of his career. Gillespie fans will remember the stratospheric Manteca recorded live at a concert in California. In fact the very word "bop" is supposed to have come from a Gillespie scat translation of Spanish "arriba!" (Gillespie: "hey-ba-ba-re-bop").

Putting samba and jazz together was probably the idea of bassist Harry Babasin, who organised a group featuring Brazilian classical guitarist Laurindo Almeida and the young West Coast altoist Bud Shank back in 1953. The Laurindo Almeida Quartet, Almeida (un-amplified Spanish guitar); Shank (alto); Babasin (bass) and Roy Harte (drums) put out a record the same year called **Brazilliance**, released here by Lotus for World Pacific as **The Laurindo Almeida Quartet**. The group had a light, airy sound; Harte alternated between hand drumming and brushwork; Babasin fingered his bass in a basic samba pattern; and Shank's winsome, fluting alto seemed to fit nicely with Almeida's natural feel for the music.

For some reason it didn't catch on: a Downbeat writer suggests that the strongly accentuated offbeat in the samba rhythm may have sounded a

bit corny to jazz musicians gripped in the fervour of the "Groove-Funk-Soul" movement of the 1950's.

It was left to a very accomplished Washington guitarist (jazz and classical) Charlie Byrd to combine with Mr. Mellow himself, Stan Getz, to produce **Jazz Samba** (Verve V-8432), which started the bossa nova bandwagon rolling. Byrd's group included his regular sideman Keter Betts (bass) and Buddy Deppenschmidt (drums) plus younger brother Gene Byrd (bass and guitar) and a second drummer (Bill Reichenbach).

Byrd's apparently unbounded talent with the guitar (his regular sets at Washington's Showboat Inn include samplings of Scarlatti, Bach, flamenco and modern South American composers) takes samba rhythms well in stride and his jazz sense is more clearly defined than was Almeida's. Getz is cool, without being insipid; the duos with Byrd are taut and crisp.

Although this record shows beyond doubt that the bossa nova sound is flexible enough to be more than a gimmick, the whole movement may collapse under the sheer pressure of a lot of blowing without any real idea of the opportunities that this ingratiating music can offer for pleasant listening. It's not great jazz, but it soon won't even be good music when everybody from Earl Bostic to Dave Brubeck has recorded a bossa nova album.—R.G.L.

'Liberal' Image Unreal

THE New Zealand Liberal Party is most definitely Liberal, and not liberal. This is evident from its pre-Conference manifesto, which advocates the abolition of graduated income tax and death and gift duties; the changing of all possible state businesses to private corporation "compelled to function under ruling business conditions"; the removal of Reserve Bank control of overseas funds; and the exposure of New Zealand producers to world conditions, unprotected.

COOLER heads seemed to have toned down these policies at the Conference held in Wellington on July 12-14. The clause on income tax has disappeared, as has the blanket condition on free trade. But the so-called Liberal party is still a highly Conservative, private-enterprise group.

Why the name then? In his opening address to Conference the Chairman, Mr. D. A. J. Hadley, gave a clue when he invoked the name of New Zealand's greatest Liberal, King Dick Seddon. In New Zealand "Liberal" has an emotive value which could attract votes.

The new Liberal Party's 40 candidates might be expected to address their main pitch to the traditional conservative group of small-town businessmen. Conveniently the small towns are the marginal seats today: places like Gisborne, Rotorua, Hastings, Palmerston North, Wanganui and Timaru need only a 2% shift from the party in power to put existing members out.

This arch-Conservative trend is one which runs right through New Zealand political history: the United Party of the late 1920's is an example. Today's Liberals represent two factions, one, the Progressive Liberal Party, centred in Auckland, and the other, the just plain Liberal Party, with headquarters in Christchurch.

The Auckland-South Island schism, reflected in other New Zealand organisations, is long-standing among Liberals. The Progressives, now resigned at least temporarily, to being the Auckland branch, seem less hide-bound: they advocate a nuclear free South Pacific and State aid to private schools. The original Liberal manifesto also adopted conservative Constitutional Society propositions for an Upper House and a written Constitution.

The small-town and city conservatives are a declining breed relative to wage and salary-earners. It looks doubtful that the Liberals can hope for representation, let alone a minority government. There is no crisis with which to grab protest votes as there was for the Social Crediters in 1954. The National Party's Conference showed that the Party is as confident and united as it has been since 1949.

Any votes may come from centrally tending Labour voters, dissatisfied with Nordmeyer's leadership.

The best that the Liberals can hope for, and their aims partially admit this, is that by putting pressure on the 15 or so marginal seats in the electorate they can get votes to tip the balance in the House, and thus force one or other of the parties to rethink their policy. The chances of doing this are extremely slim indeed.—R.G.L.

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Four Smart Girls From Victoria Relax After Fitting Session

for a forthcoming fashion parade, which will be held at Kirkcaldie's, in their Young Sophisticates' shop, on August 21, 22, and 23.

Part of Kirkcaldie's 100th Year Celebrations, the fashion parade, will raise money for the purchase of paintings for Victoria's Student Union Building.

Entire proceeds from penny voting for the best model will be given the University for painting purchases.

The models are Law student Frances Lipson and three girls studying for BAs. They are Diane Cornish, Dairne Shanahan and Suzanne Madgwick.

In the photograph above the girls pose during one of their fitting sessions. At right top Diane Cornish, at the birdcage in the Young Sophisticates' Shop, shows perching is not only for the birds. At right bottom Frances Lipson in a light-hearted moment is caught making a dummy run.

Students and friends are invited to Kirkcaldie's on August 21, 22 and 23 to cast their penny votes for Wellington's best student model and a brighter Student Union Building.—Advt.



TOURNAMENT TEAMS BETTER PROSPECTS

VICTORIA'S chances at this year's Winter Tournament in Dunedin look a little brighter than last year. Although many key players are not available we should improve on last year's three first places—men's fencing, men's basketball, men's hockey.

ONLY one of the five Victoria fencers who went to Australia with the NZU team earlier this year will be available to defend the Otago Shield. Victoria has won the shield 11 times in the last 12 years. Top NZU women's fencer, Lorna McKenzie is available, but she will have trouble beating Janet Grieve and Rosemary Lee, of Canterbury.

NZU fencers Richard Peterson (captain), Malcolm Woods and Richard Hall are not available. However, David Huxley and Tony Black (foll) and Doug Ellis and David Lind Mitchell (sabre) have good prospects. Several players should have a chance of making the NZU team to play Otago-Southland at the end of the tournament.

THE men's hockey team will be a strong one, despite the loss of two of its leading players, Denis Paget and Peter Byers, who are in Australia with the NZU team. Other universities are even harder hit—Canterbury with six, Otago four overseas.

Wellington representative Craig Wallis captains the side. NZU cricket representative and Wellington left half Alistar Botting is Vice-Captain. Des Meades and R. Rosemergy play in Wellington's senior grade, the rest of the team is drawn from the senior reserve side.

Ten of the 13 members of the women's hockey team are drawn from the senior team. Form players include Caroline White, who is in the Wellington second eleven. Leon Stewart and Jan and Anne Atkins. Toughest opposition will probably come from Otago and Canterbury.

Eight harriers will represent Victoria in Dunedin. Although the club has not done especially well this year, a little solid training could produce a reasonable result. Veteran of the team is Roger Clark, who has been to five Winter Tournaments. Other members include Michael Casey, Dave Eddy (who has now recovered from injuries received pushing a bed to Palmerston North), Graham Page, John Meade, John Pearce and Mike Reynolds.

Only one member of last year's three man squash team is available this year. Brian Christie, NZU player in 1961 and 1962 will captain the team, which has not been selected. The new squash courts in Wellington have given the team more practice—prospects look better than last year.

The Judo Club sends 18 to Dunedin. For the first time a women's team will be competing.

provided other universities bring a team. Top members of the men's team are Tony Guzzwell (NZU champion 1961) and Gordon Hewitt, also a NZU representative. These two hold the

Venue for the ski-ing this year is Ruapehu, where the snow conditions are the best for several years. The three events are the Downhill, a speed event; the Slalom and Giant Slalom—turning and general control. The North Island teams may have some advantage being used to the wet, heavy snow which is unusual down South.



blue belt. Top woman is Susan Fitchett, whose blue belt rating is unusually high.

The table tennis team will be a young but experienced one. Captain Robert Armstrong, member of the universities A team will be backed by Brian Prendergast, Vic Stubbs and Brian Neale. The women's team is, at the time of writing, unselected, but if it maintains the standard of the men's team, Victoria is certain of being placed.

Soccer will send eight members of its top team to Dunedin. The team contains four NZU representatives—Chris Ryan, Rex Sharman, George Wall and Jeff Allison.

NZ INCONSISTENT SAYS UN DELEGATE

FOSS SHANAHAN, New Zealand's former delegate to the United Nations, spoke to the Political Science Society recently, giving an account of New Zealand's UN policy over the past 18 years.

THE function of the United Nations, Shanahan said, and the reason for its foundation, was to maintain peace and security throughout the world. New Zealand has always believed that this could best be achieved through "collective action," that is, that an attack on one is to be seen as an attack on all. The majority of UN members, however, did not, and do not, support this view. For example, only eighteen nations contributed even token forces to the UN Force at the outbreak of the Korean War.

SINCE that time, "collective security" has received ever-diminishing support from the General Assembly of the United Nations and its organs, such as the Security Council. This was because of the Soviet Union's use of the Veto, and because of the changed membership of the UN since 1945, Shanahan said.

New Zealand delegates to the UN have frequently said that New Zealand was against all "acts of aggression," yet in the Special Session on the Suez Crisis, New Zealand voted in favour of the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion. When questioned by SALIENT on this point, Shanahan was forced to admit the inconsistency of New Zealand's behaviour, but excused it on the grounds of our "traditional loyalty" to Britain.

As to the role that the UN could hold in the sphere of international politics, Shanahan was more definite. It can, and has, had a useful part to play as an arbitrator—because it represents no one Power, it is non-partisan, he said.

Terms Are Harder

THE University Council recently tightened up the regulations governing the granting of terms.

The amendment states that where a student fails Grade E, in the final examinations, terms shall be for the year of granting only.

IN all other cases terms for internal students shall be for the year of granting and the following year unless it is specified at the time of granting that they are for the present year only.

The University Council recently referred to its Executive Committee a report from the Professorial Board on the introduction of a course in Religious Studies to Victoria.

The Committee will consider the report, then report back to the Council.

VICTORIA SENDS PLAYS, JAZZ, DEBATING REPS

THE cultural activities of Winter Tournament form the Arts Festival. This year they are lively and varied, representing a range of interests from drama through music to chess.

DRAMA CLUB is taking down Jules Feiffer's "Crawling Arnold." This is a humorous satire of contemporary American life and is thought to be particularly suitable for Tournament audiences. The play will be performed in the Little Theatre in the third term.

CONTEMPORARY ARTS are also presenting American social satire in Edward Albee's "The Sandbox." This attacks the "American dream" of togetherness, dealing with the inhumanity of the younger generation to the older. As well as "The Sandbox," ConArts are endeavouring to send a group to perform jazz poetry in collaboration with the Jazz Club. Other members will contribute to the Literary Discussions which are a feature of the Festival.

FRENCH CLUB have M. Gronwall producing Jean Anouilh's "Himulus le Muet," described by one of the actors as "a tragic farce." It has a cast of six and will be presented in French.

JAZZ CLUB hope that others will join the quartet they have practising at present. They are co-operating with Canterbury's Jazz Club in presenting a concert at the end of the Festival. Club President Neville Porteous says, "We will practise anywhere—even in coffee bars." The club is providing some of the backing for the MODERN DANCE group, tutored by Jane Maddox, that will present two items in the concert. This has about 13 members, including three men.

MUSIC SOCIETY is sending

a small choir, conducted by Robert Oliver, which will sing works by Monteverdi, Schulz and Schubert. Derek Saunders will perform Webern piano works. A quartet will play either Beethoven piano quartets or Haydn trios.

LITERARY SOCIETY is sending members to participate in the Literary Discussions. There is a speaker at each of these, and this year they include Maurice Shadbolt and R. A. K. Mason. Yearbook is presented and dissected here, and members may read and discuss their own work.

LAW FACULTY CLUB is engaged in selecting its two-man team to face Otago in the annual Law Moot for the Sir F. B. Adams Cup. A Moot is described by Club president David Carruthers as a "sort of mock law court—a legal argument of previously prepared cases." It is held in the Supreme Court before a senior member of the Bar or Judiciary, and is usually limited to about two hours.

CHESS CLUB has a team of four and a reserve for the three-day Chess Tournament. At the end of individual matches a team selected from all the universities plays the host club. In this case it is the Otago (provincial) Club.

DEBATING SOCIETY has a team of three led by Peter Blizzard. Contending for the Joynit Scroll, Victoria will affirm the motion that "The punishment of the violent criminal is more important than his reform."

Greek Students Arrested

EIGHT leading members of the National Union of Greek Students were sentenced in mid-June to five months imprisonment for having led student demonstrations in Athens on May 25 in protest against the alleged murder of Gregorios Lambrakis, a member of parliament. Deputy Lambrakis, who belonged to the Union of the Democratic Left (EDA)—a coalition of five smaller parties formed in 1951 and serving as a rallying point for members of the banned Communist Party—was run down by a motorcyclist following a disarmament rally in Salonika. The eight student leaders have filed an appeal against their sentences and have been released from prison pending a new trial.

Speaking in his own defence before the Criminal Tribunal in Athens, the President of the Student Union, Dzannetakos, declared that the attempts of Greek authorities to use violence to suppress the student movement in its fight for the rights of youth, the democratization of the educational system, and the solution of national problems, were doomed to failure. The student leader said that the students considered it

their duty to protest vigorously against the "murder" of Lambrakis. He also charged the Government with protecting Right-wing terror groups, although in fact on June 3 Greek authorities ordered the immediate disbanding of the anti-Communist organization with which the accused motorcyclist was associated.

I.I.Y.A.

Lincoln Massey
Canterbury
Otago Auckland
THEY will all be there.

V U W Skiers Placed

UNIVERSITY skiers came second in the W. D. & H. O. Wills Giant Slalom race on Mount Ruapehu at the end of study week. Team members were Griff Bristet, Kirsty McAllan and Robin Bell. A "B" team was unplaced.

JOIN THE CAPPING COMMITTEE
Information obtainable from the Notice Boards or Students' Association Office.