

Salient

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PAPER

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6d



LITTLE PETER asks for more . . . a typical scene at SGM.

Fees Move "Not Meant Seriously"

A MOVE by Tim Bertram and David Flude to have the Student Association fee doubled was deferred at the last Special General Meeting. Bertram introduced the motion by announcing that he had moved the motion partly to attract a quorum. Since this quorum had been attracted and served its purpose by dealing with all essential business in a surprisingly short time, he suggested that the motion should not be taken seriously. But, he suggested, it might still have been advisable to discuss the matter. It was later revealed that the motion was deliberately unconstitutional. Bertram had not given the required notice, ensuring that it could not be passed.

However, some people took the motion seriously, and at one stage it seemed that it might be passed. The motion proposed increasing the fees to 10 guineas for full-time students and 7 guineas for part-time students. Tony Ashenden complained of the unfair discrimination against full-timers and successfully moved an amendment deleting all references to part-timers. He was supported by Bill Alexander, who said that both Bertram and Flude are part-timers.

Bertram later said that the differentiation of fees was suggested to test student opinion as to whether students should have to pay for facilities they seldom use. At the same time, it could be argued that part-time students earn more, and so can pay higher fees.

Alister Taylor moved an amendment to have the fee set at £7 10. This was passed. Taylor argued that the need for more student

facilities, and rising construction costs, meant increased fees if the association was to prepare for the future.

Andrew Afeaki accused Taylor of being emotional, and said that detailed figures showing predicted income and expenditure would have to be presented. He felt that insufficient documented evidence had been produced to support Taylor's case for increased fees.

Tim Bertram reminded the meeting that the motion was not intended to be taken seriously. It was decided that the Finance Committee should prepare a report on likely future income and expenditure. The fees issue has been postponed, but it is by no means dead.

The big surprise of the evening came earlier when the Annual Report, Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet were received and adopted as fast as President Tom Robins could take a vote on the matter. No one even wanted to discuss them after they had been adopted.

This was in stark contrast to the AGM, where it had taken until 12.30am to get through only a small portion of the Annual Report. On this occasion the anarchists had launched a filibuster to rubbish the entire report.

A group of important constitutional amendments were passed authorising the executive to employ an accountant. The effect of this is that all the association's accounts will be handled by a professional accountant, and the Treasurer will be left free to devote more time to financial policy. Previously a large amount of the Treasurer's time had been spent keeping the association's accounts.

Exec Acts On Forum Fiasco

ON JULY 15 Peter Blizard reported to the executive on Mr. Darracott's side of the Haas expulsion from the youth forum. He had been asked to do this by the previous executive.

MR. DARRACOTT, chairman of the nucleus group of the youth forum, told Peter Blizard that the allegations in Salient were untrue. He said that the rapporteur's role at the forum was definitely defined. He explained that after a few days of the forum it had come to his notice that the role of rapporteur played by Mr. Haas was not proving satisfactory. He said that the nucleus group and the group leaders met at length several times to discuss the matter and had come to the conclusion that Mr. Haas should be expelled.

ALISTER TAYLOR, secretary of VUWSA, said in defence of Tony Haas that at no time had Mr. Darracott said anything about the reason for Mr. Haas's expulsion from the forum or how the decision had been arrived at.

Mr. Blizard explained that Mr. Darracott had regarded his relationship with the rapporteurs as that of employer-employee, and that Mr. Haas had been asked to do a certain job. As he had not fulfilled his obligations in this matter, Mr. Darracott had discharged him as he felt he had every right to do.

Tony Haas said that he had obtained legal advice on this point and that he had been advised that there was not a legally binding contractual arrangement involved.

Russell Campbell, another rapporteur, said that he had spoken to a nucleus group member, Jenny Barlow, who had declared that she had not been at the meeting where Tony Haas had been expelled.

Haas made a refutation of Mr. Darracott's arguments in a written statement and said that he had also spoken to a nucleus group member, who had indicated that the article in Salient was factually correct. He had even been considering writing something about the expulsion but had decided not to because he might hurt to many people's feelings.

Mr. Tony Ashenden stated that as far as he could see there was a conflict of evidence and the only way he could see of resolving it was to judge the honesty of the parties involved and this was something he was not prepared to do.

After further deliberations this motion, which had been tabled since June 3, was passed:

"That this executive deplores the expulsion of a student of VUW acting as a rapporteur at the youth forum."

THIS is a copy of the letter sent to the Prime Minister by the executive. Letters were also sent to the daily papers, rapporteur chief Mr. Orsman, and the youth forum chairman, Mr. P. Darracott.

The Prime Minister,
Parliament Buildings,
WELLINGTON.

Dear Sir,

You may remember that on 14th May, 1964, the executive of this association wrote to you expressing their congratulations on the inception of the New Zealand Youth Forum and stated that they were very interested in the outcome of the forum. The executive was confident at that stage that it would be highly successful.

Subsequently a student of this university, Mr. Anthony Haas, was expelled from the forum by the forum chairman, Mr. P. M. Darracott. Mr. Haas made representations to the executive immediately after the youth forum and a motion was tabled whilst the association president, Mr. Peter Blizard, contacted Mr. Darracott and asked for further information on the incident of Mr. Haas's expulsion.

In the meantime the executive of the association changed and at its second meeting (July 15) the new association executive passed the following motion:

"THAT this Executive deplores expulsion of a student of VUW acting as a rapporteur at the Youth Forum."

The matter of Mr. Haas's expulsion was considered over a long period and very thoroughly by both executives of the association, and reports were made to it by Mr. Haas himself, other rapporteurs at the forum, and Mr. Peter Blizard after his discussion with Mr. Darracott. The senior rapporteur at the forum, Mr. H. Orsman, of the English Department of this University, was asked to attend and give his interpretation of the incident, but declined to do so.

Thus you may see that the motion passed was not considered hastily, emotionally or irrationally and that every consideration was given to all aspects of the incident.

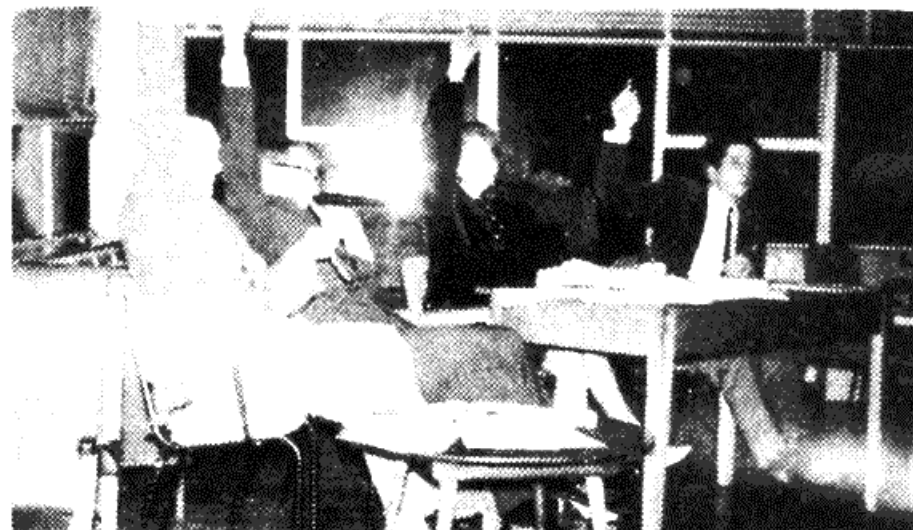
Yours faithfully,

Alister Taylor,
(Hon. Secretary).

O.U. Studass Fees Rise

OTAGO University Students have put their fees up from £5 to £7. The extra money goes into the building fund raising it from the present level of £16,000 to £76,000 by 1969.

President Dave More commented: "It is pleasing, for it shows an awareness of the need to start increasing the building fund now, so that future Union extensions will not be curtailed by a lack of finance."



PRESIDENT ROBINS and friends were there . . .

Decision on Extrap Profits

FIFTY PER CENT of Extrap '64 profits will be put towards "objets d'art" for the SUB. This was decided at the last SGM despite fierce opposition.

A motion put forward by David Baird, 1964 Capping Controller, tried to rescind Exec's decision on this matter. Many students felt that the money could be put to better purposes.

After a prolonged and heated debate a vote was taken. But it was so close that three divisions had to be called. Finally, Tom Robins used his casting vote in favour of the status quo and defeated the motion.

Editorial

Bridging The Gap

SCHOOL-UNIVERSITY LIAISON has for years been a big problem. On its adequacy rests the new student's opportunity to integrate himself in a balanced way into the new and very different university community he finds, after coming from school with its comparatively formal approach to education.

The level of knowledge and appreciation of a university's function has, it appears, a noticeable amount to do with whether a student who should, does or does not come to university.

Means of providing this link in New Zealand are not very extensive. With newspapers that tend to sensationalise the shortcomings of particular student activities, while in the main neglecting the more worthwhile and substantial aspects of campus life, secondary school pupils tend to miss the positive encouragement to enter university.

One of the positive attempts at bridging this gap between school and university is the annual series of visits to schools made by the university liaison officer and the Student's Association Tour of Schools team. This practice has met with notable success, gauged by the comments of former pupils. In a small and informal random survey made to verify the value of the tours, it appeared that most students felt that the work of the university liaison officer was valuable and that it was suitably complemented by the student team. The liaison officer is suited to giving the prospective student a guide to available courses, to accommodation possibilities and to other matters such as bursaries. The students, who by their very personalities would be more at home with the pupils, are able to give the other and very important aspect of campus life a showing. Holding the fresh awareness of what a university is like and lacking the complicating teacher-pupil ties which inhibit sixth formers from seeking information about some of the more, to them, embarrassing aspects of university life, the student groups have shown that they are able to partly fill a distinct need.

The effect has been shown by the number of schools who welcome the annual visit, by the reactions of the new students at the university, and possibly by the doubling in numbers of a stage one course over last year's rolls (considered to be due to the enthusiasm shown by one student to the senior pupils).

The considerable failure rate among first year students shows that the scheme is, of course, not completely adequate, although this phenomenon is no doubt due in large degree to other factors, to accommodation, to a lack of knowledge of how to study alone and to a lack of student counselling.

In the next few months another team will visit the schools in the lower half of the North Island to fulfil a function which in recent years has borne the brunt of a certain amount of justified and unjustified criticism.

AUTHORITY AND THE ARTS

SALIENT Interviews Rubinstein...

ARTUR RUBINSTEIN answered the door himself when Salient called to interview him during his recent visit to Wellington. He was expecting us. "You are the students? Ah, come in."

SMALLISH and dapper in a grey suit and prominent watch-chain, with the famous head of white hair and grinning a slightly horsey grin, he ushered Salient's reporter and photographer into the lounge of his hotel suite. At once we left the ordinary world of Wellington behind and entered the cosmopolitan world of the international musical set.

He excused himself and turned to a group of formally dressed visitors. He spoke rapidly to them in Russian, then leaving the group he moved quickly across the room to another guest. Australian pianist Maureen Jones. He ushered her out with the words "Goodbye, see you in Trieste."

When he was free at last he showed us to a seat near the piano. He refused the comfort of an armchair, choosing instead the austere hardness of the piano stool because he was "more used to it." He beamed: "Now, what do you want to know?"

We talked for about twenty minutes. Rubinstein was particularly interested in the place of the artist in the welfare state. He commented that in a bureaucratic welfare state, the attitude which people in authority have

towards the arts is of great importance in influencing the vigour of cultural life.

He expressed surprise when told New Zealand had no Music Conservatory and said it would be a good thing to establish one despite the small population of this country. If government authorities were indifferent to the arts it could be difficult, he said. He referred to the situation in Great Britain. "The Queen," he confided, "is unmusical. And I am convinced that for centuries the Lord Mayor of London was elected solely because he was unmusical. Now recently a new musical Lord Mayor was elected, and he arranged many concerts in all the historic old buildings of London. This illustrates how authorities can influence cultural life."

He thought artists should play an active role in society. He ridiculed the image of the modern poet retiring for a year to the mountains in order to absorb atmosphere for a poem. Artists should be as subject to the laws of supply and demand as anyone else. "Why do you think Michelangelo and many others painted so many nude women? Because they got paid more for painting them."

Letters to the Editor

Hi-Jinks In Book Trade

SIR.—Some months ago I ordered a USA Department of Health Education and Welfare bulletin from a Wellington firm. After about two months delay I collected the bulletin on being advised that it had arrived from America.

After I had paid 10/6 for it, I found, inside the front cover, a complimentary card from the USA information branch concerned, with "no charge" typed on the bottom.

When I phoned them, the bookseller apologised profusely for leaving the card inside the bulletin. The manager also asked me to bring the bulletin back so that he could see it with a view to or-

dering more in future years. However, he made no reference to a refund.

After a short delay, I took the bulletin back to the bookseller and inquired about the charge, which I considered rather excessive.

The manager was extremely evasive when I asked him whether or not he had been charged for the bulletin, and was unwilling or unable to provide any invoice for it. After further discussion he refunded 5/6, for which I signed a receipt.

As far as I can see, his expenses amounted to an airmail letter to the USA, and an advice card to me. If this is so, his profit would have been well above any reasonable profit margin, had he not made the 5/6 refund.

I suggest that it is now time for the Student Association to employ

someone on a part-time basis to obtain from Britain and the USA books which are not readily available here. It would be necessary for the person employed to negotiate with the government to obtain the necessary foreign exchange. Alternatively, the Students' Association could advise students to which publishers and bookshops they should apply, and advise them of the means of acquiring the necessary exchange, eg. it might be possible to purchase sterling at about 120 per cent from brokers in Wellington.

There is one series of books which, if bought in Wellington, cost about 30/-, but only 19/- plus postage if sent from London, and these books can be obtained quicker by the latter method.

Yours faithfully,

R. H. DEWHURST

Commission On South Africa

THERE were riots in 13 Bantu schools in South Africa between June, 1962, and May, 1964. At one school 152 boys were expelled and blacklisted. This means they are not allowed to be registered at another school.

THESE facts were contained in a report prepared by the Research and Information Commission on developments in South Africa in the last two years which was presented to a Commission session of the eleventh ISC. The pupils were protesting against the worsening conditions under which they have to study. Per-capita subsidies on non-European schools have been drastically reduced from R.17-99 in 1960-61 to R.12-46 in 1964, says the report. In the four years from 1958-59 expenditure on school feeding for African children fell by 92 per cent and the subsidy for Bantu night schools by 95.6 per cent.

OTHER facts produced by the Commission indicate that the South African Government is becoming more determined in its apartheid policy and more ruthless in its implementation. The "90 Day Act" passed in April, 1963, provides that persons may be detained for 90 days at a time in prison without trial if suspected of contravening the Sabotage Act. Under the same act, a person can be sentenced to a long prison term or death for receiving training outside South Africa in violence, for achieving the objects of a banned organisation or for advising interference by an "international organisation," with onus

of proof on the accused.

The Job Reservation Act makes it possible for the South African Government to restrict certain types of jobs to certain colour groups, thus preventing blacks from rising in their jobs. Coupled with this restriction the Government has carried out a powerful campaign in Western Europe for immigrants.

Under several acts the Government can ban publications as it sees fit.

The South African economy is booming but a survey carried out by the SA Council of Social and Industrial Research in 1962 concluded that more than half of the Africans living in the urban areas live under the poverty line. Despite this, much "surplus" produce is destroyed; for example, in August, 1962, 18 million pounds of unsold butter was dumped. Economic boycott movements have had little effect. In 1963 exports from the United Kingdom to South Africa increased by more than a third over the previous year and British investment rose by 10 per cent.

Expenditure on arms in South Africa is rising rapidly. In 1960-61 Government arms expenditure was £22 million; the estimate for 1962-63 was £86 million (the peak year for arms expenditure in World War II was £58 million).

Increasing tension is indicated by the rising number of convictions. At present one out of every 13 persons is convicted in court each year, says the report. The prison population has almost doubled in the last 10 years.

"Self-government" in the Bantu

territory of the Transkei is a masquerade, according to the Report. The Parliament cannot pass a law until it has been approved by the Commissioner-General, who represents the South African Government. Sixty-four seats in the 109-seat Parliament are non-elective and the Commissioner-General is empowered to dismiss any nominated members.

The Report concludes with an assessment of violent resistance movements, including Pogo. At the end of June, 1963, there were 3246 persons in jail suspected of belonging to Pogo, and it was claimed in Parliament that the movement was beaten.

The Commission session adopted a resolution noting the findings of the Research and Information Commission. "This Conference expresses its full solidarity with National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) and calls upon all national unions of students to give their full and vigorous support to NUSAS and the people of South Africa in their struggle for basic human rights and the destruction of apartheid, in order to reorganise the society on democratic lines..." and going on to urge national unions to exert their influence on their governments and countrymen to resist implicit or explicit support for the South African Government, to condemn countries which provide manpower, military or economic support for South Africa, and to urge unions to intensify their efforts to achieve a complete economic boycott.

The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, only South Africa voting against it.

Mr. Rubinstein had had no experience of New Zealand audiences at the time of the interview. However, he said: "I have been told the New Zealand audiences are more musically accessible than in most other places in the world; certainly more so than in Britain." He thought this was due to the good living in this country. "But," he added, "I have only just arrived here; this is my first visit to New Zealand so I cannot yet make generalisations from personal experience."

He remarked that he had visited almost every other country in the world, even (proudly) Tibet and Afghanistan. He described some of his experiences in Asia. "In Asia they have music. In Europe we have the art of music. This is the important difference between the music of Europe and Asia." He thought that European music would eventually overrun Asia but that it would take on very slowly. His memory jumped easily back thirty years: "I remember giving a concert in China in 1935; the audience was almost entirely European."

At this point another knock on the door interrupted the conversation. His concert manager had arrived. The interview ended and we left with a last glimpse at the door of the great pianist's toothy grin.

Artur Rubinstein chats with Salient man George Quinn, fine arts editor.



"Sexual Anarchy" Reviewed

Women Grads Concerned

DR. FLEMING'S article "Sexual 'Anarchy' Unwise?" in Salient of May 4, no doubt interested many groups, apart from local students ones. One such group is the Public Affairs Committee of the Hutt Valley branch of the Federation of University Women, which comprises a cross-section of the 80 members of the branch, and consists of women graduates of all ages and wide interests.

WHILE in agreement with Dr. Fleming's attitude, during a discussion on his article several additional points were raised, and these, we believe, will complement his views.

WITH Dr. Fleming, we agree that anything which threatens the basic unit of society, the family, threatens society itself. There may be of those among the present-day hedonists advocating pre-marital freedom in sexual practice, many who would question how their freedom could affect the family when they themselves are unmarried. In rebuttal, we would say that if a habit is formed of looking upon the fulfilment of sexual appetite as a personal need, it is likely that this attitude could persist after marriage when there are many times when sexual continence is mandatory.

At the present moment and in all probability in the future, with "the pill" not freely available, no method of contraception is one hundred per cent sure, therefore the chance of pregnancy resulting from intercourse is by no means remote. We have no need to point out the difficulties and problems arising from this situation.

A student's life is necessarily one of discipline. It requires discipline to organise one's life so as to attend lectures, write theses, work for exams, etc. This discipline in turn can in certain personalities create stress during which the rationalisations of the "sexual anarchist" are more easily accepted. We urge your students to recognise this feeling of "wanting to kick over the traces" as one which is frequently concomitant with stress and to assure them it passes, especially if recognised as such.

"Sublimation," like "Discipline," has become an ugly word in this respect to the hedonist. We would urge that your students' advisory planners give space on their programme to the discussion of its meaning and application.

Students of Psychology are aware that "love" in its broadest sense includes many more aspects than love of man for woman. Similarly, those of us who are married would like to point out that intercourse, which is what many of the younger and inexperienced regard as sex, is only a part of the sex relations of man with woman. We believe that the fullest development of sexual happiness is possible only within the bonds of marriage and its developing continuity. What was an ego-centric urge or an appetite stimulated by physical attraction becomes a much fuller part of existence.

One of the arguments put forward by the "sexual anarchist" is that sex experience (in the

narrow sense) enriches the personality by broadening the spectrum of human experience. They argue that after all, we have a right to such happiness. We are sure that those of our generation, capable of mature judgment, who succumbed to this specious reasoning, would deny it now. They would in all probability be likely to agree that there were many more properly integrated personalities among those who were continent than among those who were not. Pre-marital sex experience did not enrich experience for them and make them capable of a fuller life.

In conclusion, we should like to quote, for the benefit of your women students, upon whom the moral values of your university community depend as much as they do in society at large, a passage from an article by C. S. Lewis, "We Have No Right To Happiness," Saturday Evening Post, December 21-28, 1963:

"A society in which conjugal infidelity is tolerated must always be in the long run a society adverse to women. Women, whatever a few male songs and satires may say to the contrary, are more naturally monogamous than men; it is a biological necessity. Where promiscuity prevails, they will be more often the victims than the culprits . . . secondly, though the 'right to happiness' is chiefly claimed for the sexual impulse, it seems to me impossible that the

matter . . . should stay there. The fatal principle, once allowed in that department, must sooner or later seep through our whole lives. We thus advance toward a state of society in which not only each man, but every impulse in each man, claims "carte blanche." And then, though our technological skill may help us survive a little longer, our civilisation will have died at heart and will—one dare not even add 'unfortunately'—be swept away."

Table Tennis

TRYING hard, but coming second, is a fairly commonplace occurrence amongst the VU Table Tennis Club teams this season, but with promising newcomers in Harrison Waterhouse, Tan, Ng, Chris Johnstone, Wayne Allerby, John Revfium, Agon Harasimick, Graeme Robertson and Bruce Collett, the club is strong in the upper grades and is doing particularly well.

The inclusion of Barry Cross in the Wellington representative side to play Canterbury was very satisfying.

It is hoped that many of the regular players will be able to take part in club trips to New Plymouth, Masterton, Napier and Gladstone in the near future and play against Palmerston North on August 8.

The tournament team should be strong this year. Selection trials are being held on Tuesdays.

Joynt Scroll

P. J. R. Blizard, A. H. Ashenden, J. B. McKinley are to represent Victoria in Joynt Scroll debating at Winter tournament. The new team have had one success already as a group by defeating the '22 Club' A team in affirming the motion: "That the Maori is a second Class Citizen."

A staff team of Professors Sidebotham, Gordon and Dr. Carrad of the German Department will provide the student team with a good pretournament trial when they debate the motion: "That Captain Cook should have Turned Back" in the annual staff student debate.

Conservative Note

'CONSERVATISM' has become a dirty word in New Zealand politics, dirtier even than socialism," claimed W. F. Gardner in a recent address on "Conservatism in New Zealand Politics" to the Canterbury University Politics Society. Mr. Gardner is a member of C.U.'s History Department.

RIGHT-WING parties had avoided the term "conservative," preferring "Reform" and later "National." The "Conservative Party" referred to by radical historians such as Professor Sinclair, of Auckland, had never really existed, except as an image created by William Pember Reeves, he said. Reeves had employed the term time and time again as a shrewd device to label his opponents and to create a "devil figure" who looked after the interests of the wealthy and exploited the underdog.

Gardner defined conservatism in New Zealand as a demand for the minimum of taxation and the maximum of freedom. It was un-historical and unprincipled, a "conservatism without tradition" corresponding to New Zealand's "socialism without doctrines." Its cutting edge was taxation policy, which at present formed the frontier between voting Labour and voting National.

Election campaigns, due to the untheoretical nature of New Zealand politics, were either defensive or produced a policy of "marginal gimmicks." This was nothing to worry about, Mr. Gardner considered it was just a reflection of our society.

It was natural at present that the National Party should receive a majority of votes, and the party's strength should rise if affluence in the country increases, he said.

S.A.'s Neighbours Threatened

THE South African Government constitutes a permanent and dangerous threat to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, says the 11th ISC.

It notes that the British colonial authorities have been culpably deficient in the economic and constitutional development of the three High Commission territories.

South Africa, it claims, can still employ powerful economic weapons against the three territories, especially in regard to the customs agreements that are at present under revision. Finally, the question of the economic development of the three territories and of their defence against possible South African attack was felt to be a matter for urgent international concern.

Ellis Looks At The Campus . . .



... must get myself moving . . . the scene around these days is apathetic . . . let's see—



... attended black mass at little congress, flour-bombed a cop during capping, pub-crawled from here to palmerston north, denounced the p.m. as a petit bourgeois. . . .



... attended one tutorial last week and slept in on two term exams, voted a pack of cruds on to exec., bombarded the beatles with missiles read an article on topless bikinis, etc, etc.



... nothing rouses me these days.

Voices Needed!

VICTORIA'S big choir is still short of members. More sopranos and tenors are urgently needed. This year the choir is performing "Peace on Earth" by Schoenberg and "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" by Purcell.

Last year the choir performed Bach's "Magnificat in D" which was very favourably received by audience and critics. To maintain the high standard set last year the choir must increase in size. Those interested in joining (especially sopranos and tenors) are urged to contact Robert Oliver or appear at the weekly practise on Wednesdays between 5.30pm and 6.30pm in the Music Room.

The public concert is scheduled for mid-September.

NEW LIFE MEMBER ELECTED



A NEW life member of the Students' Association has been elected. By receiving 1056 votes from a total poll of 1168, Mr. William Henderson Landreth, VUW physical welfare officer, easily obtained the necessary four-fifths majority required for election.

MR. LANDRETH was born and educated in Otago. He trained as a primary teacher at the Dunedin Training College, doing university units part-time, and spent a third year on a specialist physical education course. He taught as a phys.ed. specialist for some years in the Otago and Canterbury education districts, and then became a lecturer at Ardmore Teachers' College.

He was appointed to the position of Physical Welfare Officer of VUC when this office was inaugurated in 1951 and has held it ever since. He obtained his Master's degree with honours in education in 1955, and was elected to the Blues Panel in 1959.

President of the National Physical Education Society for the last two years, he has been a New Zealand representative at overseas phys.ed. conferences. He has been a member of the management committee since its inception in 1961.

There is no such thing as the 40-hour week for Mr. Landreth;

his policy has always been to be always available to students who require his assistance. Every sports club in the university knows it can count on his interest and backing, and he is untiring in his efforts for better facilities.

In an interview, he said: "The more students using the facilities offered by the university the better. We'll have better facilities soon, providing we make use of the ones we have."

Opposite But Equal

SALIENT SURVEY figures just completed show that women students show an equal interest with men in student elections. There was no significant difference between the ratio of men to women students in the university and the ratio between the two sexes amongst voters.



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IT HAS TO BE GOOD TO BE



NEW PLANS FOR SUB

THE planning of the extension to the Union began in 1963 during the term of office of the 1962-63 Students' Association Executive. Both the 1962-63 and 1963-64 Students' Association have submitted suggestions to the Student Union Management Committee. The Management Committee has set up a sub-committee to prepare a brief for the Architect and to work with the Architect in preparing the plans currently being displayed.

THESE plans will be placed before the full Management Committee for approval at the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee is hoping that construction will have commenced by January 1, 1966, and that the extensions will be completed by the end of 1966.

FINANCE

Funds expected to be available in October, 1965, to finance the extensions:

	£
From Students' Assn. £1 per student 1963-64-65	14,200
Donations	1500
Hire fees from present facilities, Dining Room, Theatre, etc.	9300
	£25,000

It is hoped that a subsidy will be available from the Government for at least an equal amount. Estimates of the cost of extending the Union suggest that between £90,000 and £100,000 will be needed.

GROUND FLOOR

Dining Room and Kitchens

THE existing Sandwich Lunch Room will be moved to the first floor and space made available by this move will be used to improve the kitchen staff rooms and storage areas (already the existing storage areas and staff facilities are too small). Mr. Levenbach employs a full-time staff of 21 in 1964, by 1967 this figure will be 28.

A deep freeze unit will be provided in the kitchen area to enable bulk purchases of meat and vegetables to be made.

FIRST FLOOR

Sandwich Lunch Bar: The existing main Common Room is planned to become the Sandwich Lunch Room and Coffee Bar. The Planning Committee studied figures of the average daily number of persons purchasing food in the Dining Room in 1962 and 1963 and have estimated that because of the increasing enrolment figures for the next 10 years extra seating would be required in the Lunch Bar. It is planned to provide seating for 150 in this room.

SECOND FLOOR

(1) **Dining Room Extensions:** The planning sub-committee were faced with providing more seats in the existing ground floor dining room or providing an additional dining room elsewhere in the building. It is recommended to the Management Committee that a further Dining Room be provided on the new second floor in such a way that part of the room may be, on special occasions, screened off to provide a private dining room for use by the Students' Association and members of the University staff.

The new dining space on the second floor will provide additional seating for approximately 140 persons. The total number of eating places provided in 1967 will be 650, this is equivalent to 12 per cent

of the student population seated at any one time. In 1963 only 10 per cent of the students could be seated in the Dining Room at any one time and because of increasing student enrolment even with the planned extensions to the eating facilities this position will be reached again in 1969. Beyond 1969 the Union facilities will be overcrowded at lunch-time and the planning sub-committee have asked the University planners to include a snack bar in the Physics and Earth Science Building due to be built at the end of this decade. The student roll in mid-1970s will be approximately 8000 (predominantly full-time students) and members of the sub-committee suggest at that stage the major portion of the present Union building would become a refectory block. A new Union building incorporating common rooms, committee rooms and other facilities might be built (probably in Wai-te-ata Road next to the Library) if the pressure on the Union increases as suggested by current trends.

It is anticipated that, when the proposed extensions to the Union are completed, the dining room contract will be re-negotiated. It is planned to offer a wider range of services including extended evening opening and weekend opening to provide for students studying in the Library. The dining room extensions will enable the existing dining room to be used for catering for non-university functions as at the

present time (so helping to keep the price of student meals as low as possible).

(2) **Common Room:** A new common room is planned for the second floor. The area set aside is approximately 50 per cent larger than the area of the existing common room. The Committee have recommended that part of this area be carpeted and the furnishings chosen to make this room more attractive than the existing common room. It is possible to subdivide part of this room if future Students' Association executives should so wish, to make room for other facilities.

A small kitchen for the use of clubs meeting in the common room has been included in the plans.

(3) **Music Room:** To meet the requests of individual students and several clubs a music room is planned. This is large enough to enable a jazz group or a string quartet to practice and can be used as an additional committee room when required.

(4) **Activities Room:** An Activities Room for the general use of student groups has been included, this area, approximately 400 sq. ft., is large enough to cater for discussion groups of 30 students.

(5) **Services:** Toilets; and a kitchen linked to the ground floor by a dumb waiter lift have been included to service the Common Room and Dining Room.

THEATRE

The sub-committee considered a number of submissions concerning the Theatre, and if sufficient funds are available, have recommended that the foyer be extended and small toilets be provided to make the Theatre a self-contained unit. The foyer is to be designed to enable it to be used as an exhibition room and for a kitchenette to be adjacent to the foyer. This foyer has an area of approximately 1000 sq. ft. and will be designed to take additional floors.

French Club Play— With Chamber Pot!

THE FRENCH CLUB'S rendering of Jules Romain's "Knock" was a howling success; but not in quite the way cast or audience expected it to be.


THE last act produced a gush of unintentional hilarity centred on forgotten lines and a chamber pot. In fact, in the course of the play so much seemed to go wrong that it was almost too good to be true. The action was saved from disintegration time and again by Murray Gronwall's improvisations.


UNDERSTANDING the array of student accents seemed almost unnecessary. The succession of clownish characters spoke for themselves in their acting. Foremost among these was Knock himself (Murray Gronwall), at first a mysterious individual in dark glasses and floppy hat and later the suave trickster who convinces a whole town that it is ill.

Other notable characterisations came from Richard Barron (the town crier) who captured the heavy-footed simplicity of a French provincial townsman, Norman Cleland as the terrified "instituteur," and Linda Roddick as the old lady.

In short, the play was fractured in a most enjoyable manner. Kudos to the set designers also, who made bare yet effective scenes which allowed the players every opportunity to read their lines from the script (unknown, of course, to the audience.)

By George Quinn



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"On The Trail"...

Our Sports Correspondent Looks At The Harriers

YOU may have seen them on wet, cold evenings, running through the rain, or in the early morning, striding out to keep warm. They come in ones, twos or in bunches, and go by the name of "harriers."

ORIGINALLY, the term "harrier" applied to those members of the nobility who chased hares over the English countryside with hounds and horses. Cross-country running as such developed in the Public Schools—oddly enough, Rugby was the one that started it—and spread to the universities and out. It was mainly a sport for the upper classes at this time.



THE class barrier has been broken down, at least in running, but the name "harrier" has stayed, probably because it's easier to say than cross-country runner. Harrier clubs can be found in most towns throughout New Zealand, while Wellington, for instance, has about 10 different clubs. Several of these are church groups, most others are suburban.

Generally, harrier runs are either invitation runs or races. Invitation runs are held from the homes of friends and members of the club, the various runners sorting themselves into "packs." These packs proceed at the pace of the slowest member, the categories being fast, medium and social.

As a rule the social pack run five miles in the time the fast pack run 10, but enjoy themselves more. The afternoon tea after these runs is invariably sumptuous, it being a rare occurrence when all the plates are cleaned. Runs of this nature are undoubtedly what keep harrier clubs together, as enjoyable to the unfit as to the fit.

Racing is not enjoyable for the unfit. The course is usually between five and 10 miles long and has to have fences, streams, steep hills, perilous descents and oceans of mud to be regarded as a true cross-country course. Any runner wanting to win races has to train fairly rigorously, and how much time to put into training is something each athlete has to sort out for himself.

The Victoria University Harrier Club has been in existence since 1932. At the moment there are plenty of members, but the standard is low. There are several harriers attending University who are doing very well in the inter-club races, but, unfortunately, they don't run for the university club. This is part of a situation that affects all university sport—athletes prefer to stay with their old clubs rather than take a part in university clubs. "Oh, bow thy

R.I.C. Obstructed

A RESEARCH and information team was refused visas to South Africa, the head of the research and information team, Ramlakhima, of India, told NZSPA.

The general report of the Research and Information Commission presented to the ISC by Ram says: "If a stand were to be taken on an issue, this would be worthless unless it were based on accurate facts, emerging from a thorough and objective consideration of the situation."

"The task of the commission," the report continues, "is to make careful and impartial study of situations. The reports are based on an analysis of all available documentation and, wherever possible, teams selected by RIC are sent to make on the spot investigations."

"However, in countries where such violations occur, governments are often anxious for the outside world to remain unaware of the oppression which is taking place and would therefore refuse visas to anyone who would publicise it."

head before the Goddess Apathy."

Harriers run in all weathers, over all surfaces, and occasionally at the most peculiar times. They're probably a little mad, but they're harmless, and they seem to enjoy themselves.

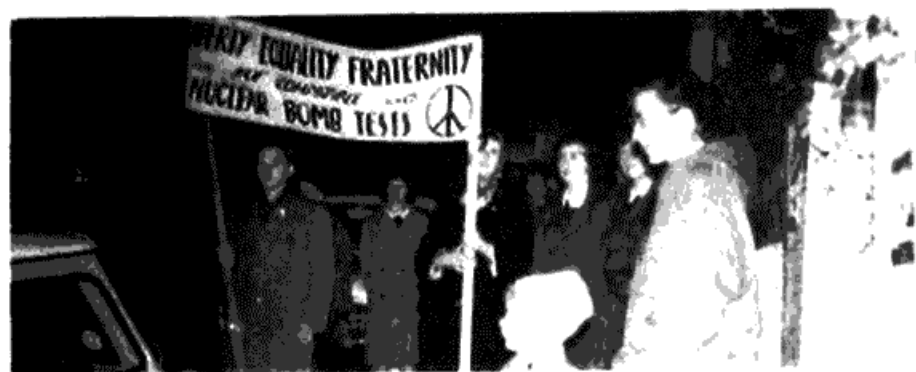
In such cases, efforts are made to contact students who have fled from the country in order to obtain as complete a picture as possible of the conditions existing there.

In short, in its studies RIC recognises the fundamental importance of "the obligations which students have towards the society of which they are a part, which leads them to fight against all forms of oppression (such as imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, totalitarianism, dictatorship, racism and social injustice) which imply specific political responsibilities, considering the fact that the fight for university autonomy, freedom and the development of culture is closely linked to the fight for democracy, national independence, peace and justice for all countries."

Since the last ISC, RIC have made studies in Morocco, South Africa, South West Africa, Asia, Europe, Malta, Portugal and Spain, North America, Latin America, Paraguay and Bolivia, Dominican Republic and Haiti, and also an Africa colonial study. Studies have also been done on racial discrimination in the USA and problems of overseas Students in Europe.

Protest

RECENT scene outside French Embassy.



Teachers' Colleges To Join NZUSA?

NZSPA: At the latest meeting of the Resident Executive M. J. Moriarty, NZUSA President, said he hoped to raise the matter of Teacher College inclusion in NZUSA with members of the existing council privately before the August meeting was held. Moriarty first raised the question of Training Colleges being incorporated in NZUSA's structure at the last President's meeting. Since then, there has been a reaction from Otago criticising the move. It is understood that Canterbury is also likely to be opposed, when the issue comes into the open at NZUSA Winter Council. He mentioned that there seemed to be an irrational prejudice between university and teacher college students, and he did not want the subject defeated at Council, before a worthwhile discussion developed.

Ex-Victoria President Blizard pointed out that by increasing the size of NZUSA, its political and pressure power would be increased, which would be of great advantage, for example, when making representations to the Government concerning Halls of Residence.

Resident Executive member, Pitchforth, who was dubbed by the meeting "devil's advocate," was opposed to the suggestion. He maintained that it would be wiser to keep the university student body separate, and suggested that a new body be formed, with membership from every school of tertiary education, to which university students could subscribe as well. Pitchforth feared that with the inclusion of Teacher trainees Council and Executive meetings would be disproportionately taken up with their problems.

President Moriarty spoke strongly against these objections. He claimed that student interests in general would not be distinguished in this way. There were many more problems common to all higher education students than 99 per cent of university students realised. Although many university students considered they had little in common with teacher trainees. This was merely prejudice. NZUSA needed to broaden its interests and its sphere of activity. Moriarty pointed out that as there were 5000 T.C. students and 20,000 university students, there need be little fear that university delegates would be dominated by T.C. delegates.

He stated further that the setting up of a separate body would add greatly to expenses of duplication in facilities and activities.

Most important, this separate body, being more representative than NZUSA, would provide the delegates to ISC, would send volunteers to work-camps. NZUSA would lose all its status. However, if these branches joined NZUSA, the organisation would be much strengthened. Moriarty said his opinion was confirmed after observing the activities of National Unions overseas.

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Government's Do-Nothing Budget

ONCE AGAIN the Budget has come and gone, and hardly been noticed. Once again Mr. Lake has steered an unadventurous middle course between a budget that would meet the country's real needs and a budget that would please the voter. A few changes have been made, a few minor concessions given away, but nothing either very constructive or very vote-catching done. The end result of Mr. Lake's efforts was a colourless document which changes the economic scene very little.

BASICALLY, Mr. Lake was faced with three serious problems, none of which he can be said to have done much to solve:

(a) Currently the rate of spending in the economy is running ahead of the level of production, with ominous possibilities of inflation or a balance of payments crisis within the next 12 months.

(b) Over the long term, New Zealand's economic growth has only been proceeding at a mediocre rate.

(c) Both the Government and the private sector have been relying on heavy overseas borrowing to keep up the present level of consumption and investment.

To deal with the first problem, the Budget has done virtually nothing, except perhaps in restraining increases in some forms of Government spending. That the Government recognised the need for short-term restraints was evidenced by the tightening of hire purchase controls and the wool retention scheme in the pre-budget period. The logical follow through for this should have been a temporary increase in taxes. Instead some minor cuts were made.

We presumably conclude from this that the Government is con-

tent to rely on high overseas prices for our exports to keep us out of trouble. This springs from the present record level of imports. One is not quite sure whether to call this policy "steady does it" or "do nothing."

In dealing with the second problem, that of stepping up the economy's rate of growth, the Minister of Finance has tried to be a little more constructive. Special incentives to increase investment in plant and equipment via increased depreciation allowances and tax concessions on export promotion have been continued, and farm development concessions extended. These are to be welcomed.

However, the Budget has not attempted to deal with the basic fact that the only real way to get increased investment in an economy already running at capacity is to cut back consumption. This has notably not been done.

A move which might be interpreted as an attempt to deal with the overseas borrowing problem was the imposition of a withholding tax on income from overseas investment in New Zealand. In itself this was a welcome move, since it shifts some of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of New Zealanders to those of overseas investors. However, in the absence of any move to cut back the level of internal spending and importing, it is difficult to see how New Zealand is to become any less dependent on overseas borrowing.

The possible consequence of this move is that there may be less private overseas borrowing and a corresponding increase in Government borrowing. This is a variation in the method of borrowing rather than an attempt to make the economy less dependent on borrowing.

Two other features of the Budget deserve comment. Firstly, the increase in spending on development and defence; secondly, the cuts made in death duties.

The increased spending on development, particularly on Education (up £6 million), is to be welcomed with open arms. The writer does not feel the same enthusiasm about the increase in defence spending. It is

difficult to see that increased defence spending by New Zealand makes any real difference to the world situation.

Cutting death duties was a purely political move. There is no evidence that lower death duties act as an incentive to extra effort in the farm community. In fact, the reverse could easily be argued since there is nothing like a heavy mortgage to make a young farmer sweat to work it off. The cut in death duties was apparently the Government's bid to show that it was doing something for its supporters.

Overall, the Budget disappoints. Very little of great significance was done. However, perhaps by New Zealand standards it was reasonably restrained. Can it be that the era of giveaways is over?

Wrong Impression

IT has been brought to Salient's notice that a report in issue No 7 of Salient, making reference to a rowdy capping group gave the impression that the Professor of Geology was involved. This was not so; no reference to Professor Clark was intended.

SCHRODER POEMS REVIEWED

By RUSSELL CAMPBELL

MR. SCHRODER'S efforts at being funny fall rather flat these days. His verses, recently republished in *The Street*, first came out (all except two) in the twenties, mostly in newspapers.

TRIVIA

They are trivia: a mock eulogy of the dahlia ("so innocent, frail, and retiring...") or a piece inspired by the edict "forbidding the issue of passports to Italian organ-grinders." Don't get me wrong: trivia can be classic, like Ogden Nash's: the trouble is that Schroder's attempts are nowhere near half as good.

WEAK

Technically, the verse is weak. "Schroder contributes a brilliant display of metre and idiom," says Niel Wright in his Introduction, but he is guilty of gross over-estimation. Actually, the rhythms are decidedly shaky, the rhymes doubtful, the idiom undistinguished. This is unfortunate, as a well-constructed verse can be the framework for all manner of nonsense—witness Edward Lear. As it is, Schroder has very little to say and what's more doesn't say it very well—the unpardonable sin of literature.

What was doubtless the saving grace of the work in the twenties—its topicality—is lost on the modern reader. For better or worse, we are no longer interested in Mr. Poulteney Bigelow or the Dull-as-Hell School of Novelists, and the fact that people like this are what a lot of Mr. Schroder's poems are about doesn't help things.

To all of this there are two exceptions: "The Street" and "Fretwork" are serious pieces and deserve serious consideration. "The Street," claimed to be Schroder's best work, is a sonnet evoking the mood of an empty street as day turns through dusk to night. It is

TOTALITARIANISM: ISC looks behind the Berlin Wall

THE Soviet Union opposes the application of the right to self-determination from considerations of power policy. It is keeping in power in East Germany a regime contrary to the wish of the overwhelming majority of the people, the Eleventh ISC has stated. It has thereby prevented a peaceful solution of the German problem which can only be the result of the free expression of the will and aspirations of the German people, the conference feels.

Up to now, their declaration continued, the policy of the Soviet Union disregards the wishes of the German people to unify in freedom, to determine their own social system and to co-operate as an independent nation with all people of the world peacefully and with mutual respect and aid. Also it states that the German people, despite division into East and West, are united in the opinion that Germany must never again be the cause of a war. The future unified German state has to give a satisfactory guarantee to all nations of the world, excluding any future threat from a reunified Germany but not endangering its own existence.

Considering the situation in East Germany in particular, the Eleventh International Student Conference maintained:

● That the regime in East Germany, while claiming to be constructing a socialist State, presses the whole life of the people into the all-embracing framework of a totalitarian ideology which serves to ensure the power of a ruling group of State functionaries.

● That, to maintain its power, the East German regime violates the democratic and constitutionally guaranteed rights of the citizens in order to control all their activities; an instance was the right to leave the country either permanently or temporarily.

● That for the sake of the all-embracing imposition and dissemination of the totalitarian ideology the regime has subordinated the whole educational system. The freedom of research and teaching in the universities and parental wishes concerning children's education has been disregarded.

● That the regime expels from

universities and otherwise persecutes professors and students who oppose the official ideology.

● That for a student to be admitted to an institution of higher education not only his academic qualifications are considered but his and his family's actual and presumed political backgrounds, attitudes and convictions.

● That the regime has been unable to establish a way of life acceptable to the people. The result has been that a considerable part of the population have left East Germany realising that their effort to gain democratic participation in the political life for citizens of dissident political opinion were in vain. Even almost three years after the erection of the Berlin wall German citizens risk their lives every day to escape from the coercion of the totalitarian system.

One Country?

"It is a bland assumption that Europe is one, but the Gaullist veto on UK entry to the Common Market shows a somewhat different picture." Thus saying, secretary member Gwyn Morgan introduced the proposed seminar on European integration, at the ISC.

"Africans should not sleep while Europeans meet," thought the delegate of Liberia in asking for African observers to be at the conference.

New Zealand's request to participate was turned down with Gwyn Morgan's comment that the meeting was not just about tariffs.

Kiwi Laid Gold Egg

A GRANT of £16,000 has been made from the Golden Kiwi Lottery funds for research by Associate Professor A. T. Wilson of the Chemistry Department.

The grant is to be used to support investigations by Prof. Wilson into the fundamental physical chemical phenomena involved in the fixation of soil of phosphate and other plant and animal nutrients.

In Prof. Wilson's view the "phosphate problem" is important for its scientific implications and its implications for the economy of the country.

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Mr. Leonid Slabov, 1st Secretary, Russian Legation.

Mr. Parkinson, Secretary, Australian High Commission.

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APARTHEID JUSTIFIED?

SOUTH AFRICA, with its officially supported apartheid policy, is condemned by many. Not all, however, are prepared to condemn her outright. They feel that there are justifications for this racialist policy. An NZSPA reporter, aware of these apologists, enumerated some of their views to a South African at the Eleventh International Student Conference, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Anger

THE Lebanese delegate at a meeting of the ISC research and information commission left the session in anger. He strode from the hall during the debate on the Palestinian refugees, a debate which developed into a severely partisan argument between the conflicting Israeli and Arab delegations.

He said outside the meeting, "I am not against Israel. I am not against the Jews. But there is a problem—an entire problem which must be investigated by this commission. I refuse to vote on this resolution."

The resolution, a compromise worked out by RIC between conflicting resolutions presented by the Israeli and Palestinian delegations, read, "the eleventh ISC, considering the tensions prevailing in the Middle East, the UN resolutions on Palestine and Israel and the conditions of the refugees in the Middle East, mandates RIC to study the root causes of the present situation and observing the principles embodied in the universal declaration of human rights in the countries concerned, to help promote peace in the Middle East."

EXEC ELECTS REPRESENTATIVES

EXECUTIVE have elected the following Winter Council delegates and representatives on other organisations:

Winter Council Delegates: Tom Rosins (leader of the delegates), Tony Ashenden (Finance delegate), Helen Sutch (External Affairs delegate), Alister Taylor (Internal Affairs delegate).

Management Committee: Tony Ashenden, Tim Bertram.

Junior Arts Delegate: Kiri Haira. WCC Public Relations Committee: Dennis Baxie.

Victoria's Nomination to NZU Blue's Panel: Dr. Alan Robinson.

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THEY WERE:

● That if the whites won't keep the Africans down, they will be overthrown by an African rebellion.

● That the two races were so wide apart that they had to live in separate areas.

● That the South African Government is really doing a lot for the Africans' welfare.

"The policies of the South African Government are leading to violence," commented the South African student. "The only time when there will be peace and stability is when the Africans are respected as people and not as a separate entity. The closeness between the blacks and the whites was much more extensive than the South African Government was prepared to admit," he continued, "and despite the efforts of the Government, white and black are not so unfamiliar with each other. This is particularly true in the urban areas; the Johannesburg natives, for example, work in modern surroundings and have similar social customs to the whites."

He said that there were difficulties in bringing the two races together, that it was a question of primitive and modern in one society.

White prejudices against the South Africans were normal racialist prejudices. In addition there was a definite feeling amongst the Dutch that they must preserve their way of life. They were existing, although they would not admit it, in very comfortable surroundings.

South Africa was very rich, probably the richest State in Africa, he said. It was thus not surprising that in many areas black people were better off than peasants in other areas of the world. However, when one compared black with white, one saw how many privileges the whites had given themselves.

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"The Possessed" Well Worthwhile

Kirsty Northcote-Bade

NOLA MILLAR'S production of *The Possessed* for the Russian section of the Modern Languages Department was an achievement which reflected the very creditable enthusiasm of everyone concerned. It is hoped that the innovation will become a permanence and that the department will undertake a major production as an annual project.

THE first night's full house was swayed by the rapid demonstration of all the acts of violence, injustice, compassion and pathos which could form part of life and acclaimed the success of the production with sustained applause (despite the lateness of the hour).

COMPLEXITY

BUT was the insidious feeling of dissatisfaction once the spell was broken caused by faults in the play or faults in the production? A play must be judged on its own terms, inherent in its text and dramatic form—but this play posed a large problem for its audience even before the problem of "successful production" could be considered.

Some of us are tuned in to Dostoevsky, determinism, Russian gloom and Chekovian silences, others know Camus's existentialism, plagues, politics and corruption in modern society, but what we were confronted with was an unhelpfully ambiguous English translation of Camus's French, a dramatic adaptation (the selection serving its own purposes) from the Russian novel. On this well-watered family tree of a play were grafted other difficulties, perhaps unavoidable: a multiplication of styles of acting—naturalism (Stamislavsky, which suits the mood if this is a Chekov-like play), stylisation (appropriate for ritual-type conventionalised drama), even at times an approach to highly-mannered comedy of burlesque. This variation in acting styles could become a good thing, if the play itself demanded it in order to transmute the action into an audience-involving whole, but this intention and consequent justification never became apparent.

In fact, since Camus's conception of dramatic form here includes the conventions of narrator-participant and an acting space which is left free enough for an actor with the assistance of mime to visit houses in two parts of a town and talk with people in the street on the way, a greater degree of stylisation in the acting could have appropriately given the play a formal unity.

The set was entirely adequate; its only fault was perhaps an over-attention to detail—the dangling lampshades which cast odd shadows, the chairs and sticks which actors fell over, sometimes intentionally and sometimes not, the narrator's precarious triangular perch (which distracted rather than intensified attention).

Thus the production left us constantly in doubt as to the terms on which the play asked to be considered. Was it high tragedy, extra-subtle comedy, or melodrama? It achieved its dramatic intensity not so much through involvement with a character's intellectual or emotional problems and personal growth of awareness, but through climax after climax of a visually and melodramatically exciting kind. Tension was achieved, pace was maintained and the actors were admired for managing to overcome the basic ridiculousness of many of the pseudo-tragic lines they were faced with. The performance was, somehow, a success. But not the serious success that I fear was intended.

INTERESTING ACTING

Now for the actors—all highly competent, but not all entirely successful in what they seemed to be attempting in this play. Murray Gronwall held the audience's attention throughout. He looked right, his exits and entrances were superb; but he lacked something needed for a tragic figure, the

battlefield of good and evil. Perhaps his voice has not the kind of depth and flexibility that the rather spare lines of the part needed to give them body. The confession scene came off because the audience was captured, like the reader of a detective novel, but the morning-after scene with Lisa failed because the tentative nature of what seemed like improvisation was working against, not with, the actor.

A performance doubtful in a different way was Anne Flannery's as a Dickensian grotesque, the lame, Cassandra-like Maria. This was horrid realism, and successful; but the characterisation seemed to be established from the head down, rather than from the heart up. When Maria was one of a group, with attention focused elsewhere, she ceased to be Maria.

This never happened with Maarten van Dyke's characterisation of the enthusiastic, idealistic, self-willed revolutionary, Verkhevinsky. He exhausted the audience with his exuberance and captivating malice. Yet the strength of the political agitator was demonstrated most successfully in the one scene, the revolutionaries' council, where he was both still and silent; a rather fine achievement.

Irene Esam, as Lisa, was most convincing, and consistently so; the languor and stability and beauty of the old Russian upper class was never in doubt. She, with Pat Evison, as Yavasa, and Ronald Lynn, as Stepan, created a Chekovian stillness against which the attack and undermining instincts of the revolutionaries became clearly outlined. It was Pat Evison's magnificence and professional style which pulled the production to its final note of real tragedy. But how to reconcile this with the general disparity of tone originating in the play itself?

Mathew O'Sullivan's compassionate performance as Shaltor was balanced by Raymond Boyle's perverse and comic morbidity as Kirilov; Ariadne Damlov's sophisticated burlesque by Sonja Savelius's ingenuousness; and Russell Duncan's boorish drunken irascibility by Ross Jolly's cringing yet insinuating devil promptings.

INORDINATE DEMANDS

The play could usefully have made more of William Juliff as the narrator and participant (becoming within the play an audience for the action). He provided a very pleasant point of reference.

The Possessed, however, was making inordinate demands on the actors' interpretive capacities. They should not have had to re-create or make up for the inadequacies of the text.

So, although there were creditable performances all round, these once more did not add up to any final conception of unity-in-diversity, so necessary to the acceptance of the play and the production as a meaningful demonstration of the absurd or something more than melodramatically entertaining. This was the qualified success of almost paradoxically serious melodrama.

Yet these quibbles give perhaps an unfair picture. This really was a most stimulating and memorable evening in the theatre and Nola Millar managed to overcome remarkable difficulties in the Nineteenth Century English script to make it possible. All credit to her that the play so vividly came alive in its third-remove existence.



TREASURER Ashenden makes a point at SGM.

"Speak Out" Mandate To Exec

STUDENTS are clearly in favour of their executive making statements on matters of public interest, even when they are not of immediate concern to students. This was shown in Salient's recently completed election survey which revealed that less than one student in three was opposed to the executive making statements.

PROMINENT as the prime supporters of public statements by the executive were the members of the arts faculty. Sixty-six per cent of the faculty were firmly committed in favour and only 26 per cent were definitely opposed to such statements. Undecided students made up the balance.

Science faculty students showed a like concern for clearly expressed student views, but a slightly larger percentage (29 per cent) were firmly opposed to them.

There was little difference between the proportions of full-time and part-time students definitely in favour of student statements through the executive, but significantly more part-time students were firmly opposed. Under 30 per cent of full-time students but over 35 per cent of part-time students opposed the suggested statements.

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Whodunnit?

Salient was edited by Anthony Haas again, technical work was done by Steve Chadwick assisted by Margaret Cooper, the sub-editing was done by Penn Pattison helped by some new staff, Frances Lipson wrote the NZUSA reports, executive and NZSPA correspondent Dick Shorter kept his usual eye on events, whilst fine arts editor George Quinn and political editor Russell Campbell kept the copy flowing in. Opinion surveys are in the hands of Martin Dawson, and Hugh Rennie wrote the election survey article in this issue. Our sports correspondent is Geoffrey Rashbrooke. Pat Norris, who is features editor, found us the cartoonist, and Don Laing took the photos. Administration was in the hands of Trevor Crawford. Advertising was sought out by John Harlow, accounts are kept straight by Ian Galloway, the business manager, and secretarial work was done by Annette Holmes. Salient's distribution is done by John Llewellyn and Robyn Lee. Other students came to our staff meeting and have started writing for Salient, but we still need more contributors. We also need to be told when newsy things occur, or when there is something important which needs exposing. There is no doubt also that a bit of original poetry and the occasional short story wouldn't go amiss, nor would an interesting article or two from the numerous experts on the campus.

PROFESSOR ABROAD

SALIENT apologises for the delay in publishing this interview. It was mislaid after our reporter handed it in for publication.

PROFESSOR F. W. HOLMES, Professor of Economics at Victoria University and Chairman of the Monetary and Economic Council, recently returned to New Zealand after spending ten months overseas.

Professor Holmes spent 7½ months in the United States, and also visited Delhi, Paris, London, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Ottawa during his trip around the world. He made this trip with the assistance of a Fulbright Research Scholarship.

Noticeably more conservative were the members of the law and commerce faculties.

Other sections of Salient's survey clearly showed that law students as a group took the greatest interest in student affairs, but not quite 49 per cent supported public statements as proposed by the survey. A slightly larger proportion of commerce students, 52 per cent, supported such statements but 39 per cent definitely opposed them.

Women students were more ready as a group to support the executive's right—32 per cent of males were opposed compared with under 27 per cent of women students, the effect of the views of the law and commerce faculties on these figures being considerable.

Part-time students would not appear to be so clearly convinced of the value of the university's role in public affairs.

Salient is at present conducting a survey which, it is hoped, will reveal more of the part-timer's attitudes to student government.

WHILE in London he attended the Commonwealth Universities Conference. Delegates came mainly from Commonwealth countries, but delegations also came from the United States and some European countries. The conference dealt with many important administrative and academic problems.

In America he attended a special orientation course for visiting Fulbright teachers and professors.

Four and a half months of Professor Holmes's time in the United States were spent at Brookings, a private research institution in Washington which specialises in problems of economics, government, and foreign policy. He also spent a considerable amount of time around America—altogether, he travelled 12,000 miles by car.

During his trip overseas, Professor Holmes had three main fields of study.

1. University problems, especially of teaching economics and running economics departments.

2. Problems of economic planning and policy. He visited a number of planning institutions during his travels, and in the USA he followed up research he had done in other countries.

3. To follow up work he had done previously overseas on Britain's relationships with the Common market and how these relationships would affect New Zealand. He was particularly interested in policies Britain, the EEC and the USA were developing in the trade of temperate foodstuffs. He spent some time looking at what sort of international arrangements the big nations are likely to introduce.

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